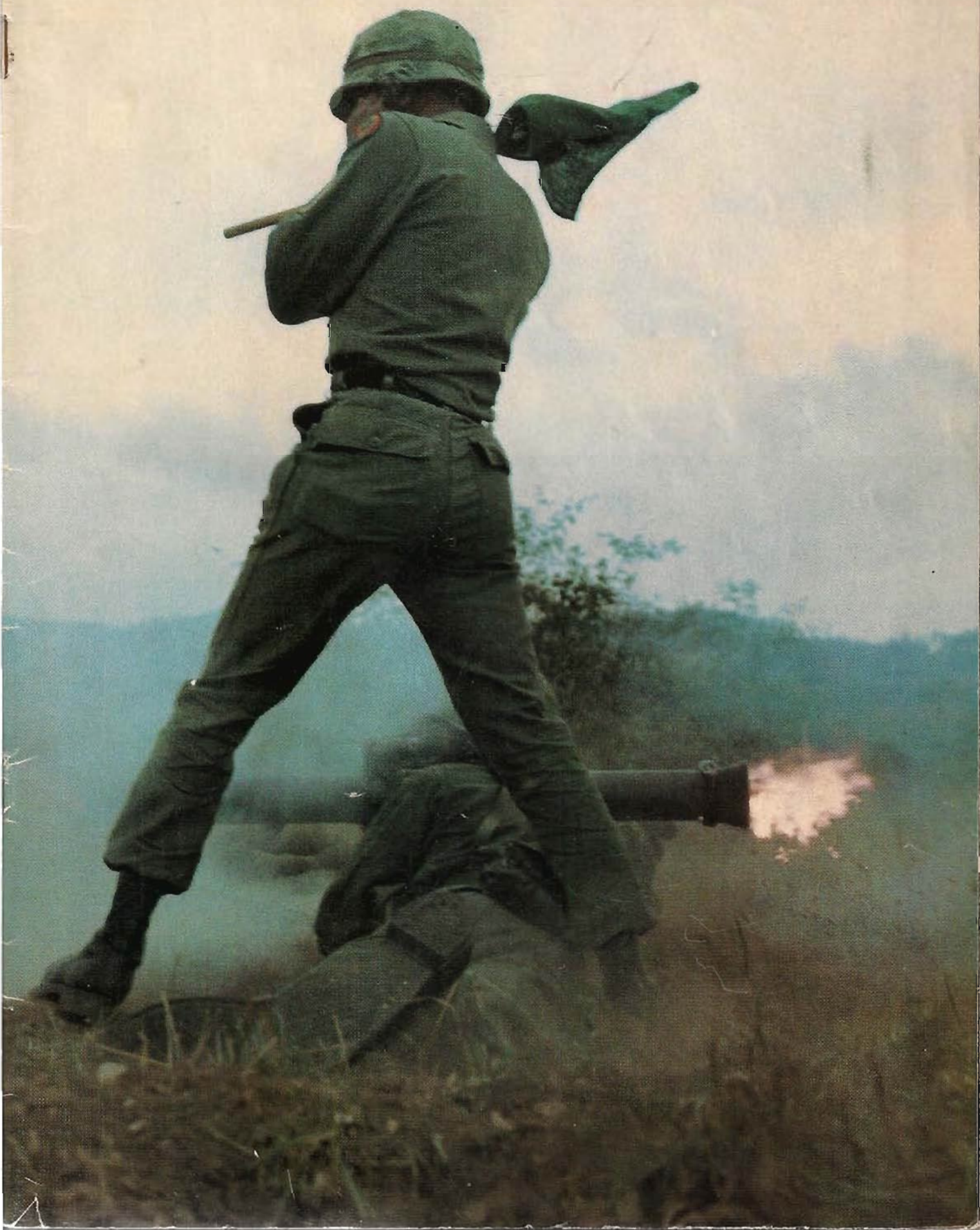


24th Infantry Division



VICT

ORY!



ORGANIZATION DAY, 1967

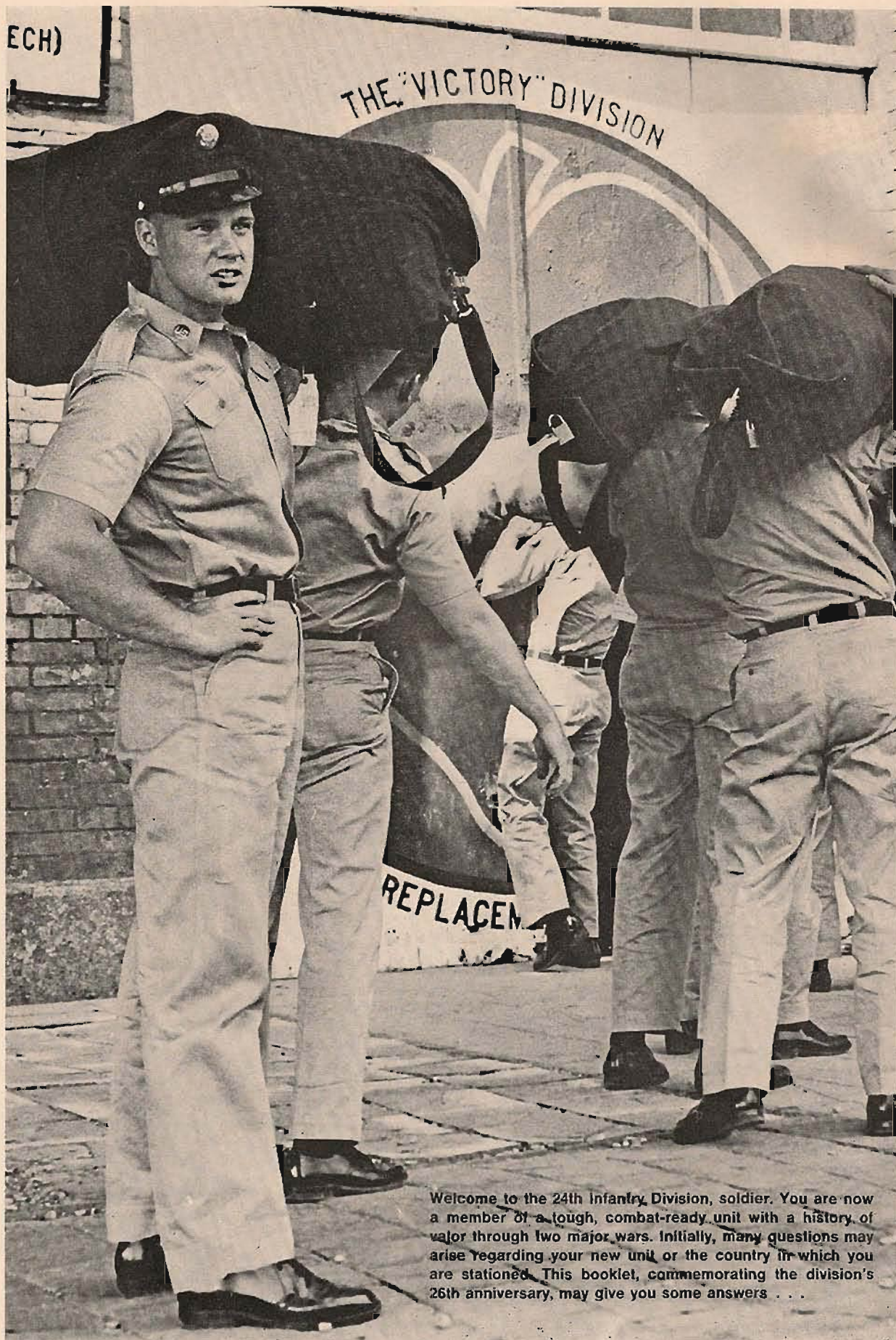


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Welcome to the 24th Infantry Division, soldier. You are now a member of a tough, combat-ready unit with a history of valor through two major wars. Initially, many questions may arise regarding your new unit or the country in which you are stationed. This booklet, commemorating the division's 26th anniversary, may give you some answers . . .

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, TAGBILARAN
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
APO 94402

28 July 1967

Dear General Wetherill:

The combat deeds of the 24th Infantry Division are ones Americans are not likely to forget. The place names associated with them--New Caines, Leyte, Mindoro, Luzon, Corregidor, Mindanao, Taejon, and Pusan--have become a living part of the U.S. military heritage.

Those who have the privilege of serving in the Victory Division today in Europe can do so with pride. The Taro Lead is a badge of distinction, marking its wearer as a member of a unit unsurpassed in achievement and competence. As the 24th Infantry Division completes its 26th year of service to America, 1 October, the officers and men in her ranks are to be congratulated. Please accept my best wishes for future success in the tradition of the Victory Division.

Sincerely,

James H. Polk
JAMES H. POLK
General, USA
Commander in Chief



THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

I am proud to extend my greetings to all of you on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the 24th Infantry Division. The record of the "Victory" Division is one of dedicated, faithful service to country in time of need. From the moment of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, through the grim days of the return to the Philippines, to the precedent shattering occupation and rehabilitation of Japan, through the battles against Communist hordes in Korea, to the active defense of Western Europe, to the peace-keeping mission in Lebanon and to reinforcing the line in Berlin, the 24th Infantry Division has always been in the front. Truly the Taro men are guardians of peace and liberty. In your present task, you are a most important element of our nation's contribution to the stability of Western Europe and preservation of freedom in the world.

I salute you and congratulate each of you for the excellence of your continued service to country.

Earle G. Wheeler
EARLE G. WHEELER
Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, TAGBILARAN
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SECURITY AFFAIRS
APO 94402

Dear General Wetherill,

It is a pleasure to congratulate the officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division on the occasion of the Victory Division's 26th Anniversary, 1 October 1967.

History records the proud deeds of men of the 24th in the Pacific, in World War II, where they won the title "Victory Division," and in Korea, where they were the first American troops to resist Communist aggression.

Today the 24th Division continues its tradition of service to America as part of the First World's NATO Division.

The officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division can proudly look back on a brilliant record in defending the interests of our Country in war and peace. As one of the distinguished part of their Division, I know that they will continue their exemplary service to the Nation and NATO in the defense of Western Civilization.

I wish them every success for the future.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Heininger
ROBERT A. HEININGER
Lieutenant General, USA
Deputy Commander in Chief
for Security Affairs

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF
THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

It is a distinct pleasure to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to the officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division on the occasion of its twenty-sixth anniversary.

The 24th Division twice has been a part of our Nation's forward defense at the outbreak of a major conflict. First in 1941 when the Japanese launched their attack against Pearl Harbor and again in Korea where Taro men were the first to meet the Communist aggressors. Later, helping to guard the peace in Europe, elements of the "Victory Division" were selected to take in Germany, alerted for possible action in the Congo, and rushed to Berlin during the crisis in 1961. Today, the 24th continues to uphold its proud tradition of service as it contributes to the essential war-deterrent role of the NATO forces.

I join the men and women of the United States Army in expressing pride to the achievements of the 24th Infantry Division and in voicing confidence that its future will be marked by the same courage and skills that have characterized its glorious past.

Harold R. Johnson
HAROLD R. JOHNSON
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDER
APO 94402

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

On behalf of the officers and men of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, I extend congratulations and best wishes to members of the 24th Infantry Division on the occasion of your twenty-sixth anniversary.

Here in Vietnam we are assisting the Vietnamese whose freedom has been threatened and who look to us for help. These people share with us the same ideals, the same hopes and the same aspirations for a better world for themselves and their families.

The cause you now defend is equally important to the freedom-loving people in Europe and the Free World. The months and years that lie ahead will continue to test your professional skill and resolve.

The history of the 24th Infantry Division is a proud one. I am confident that your future challenges will be met with equal success.

Walter J. Wiestand
WALTER J. WIESTAND
General, United States Army
Commanding

Dear General Wetherill:

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the men in VII Corps, to congratulate the members of the 24th Infantry Division as Taro Lead fighting men celebrate their 26th anniversary on 1 October.

All of us in the Jayhawk Corps are well aware of the great accomplishments of the "Victory Division." The units' campaigns in World War II and Korea have made the Taro Lead shoulder patch a symbol that is famous among those who wear the Army green.

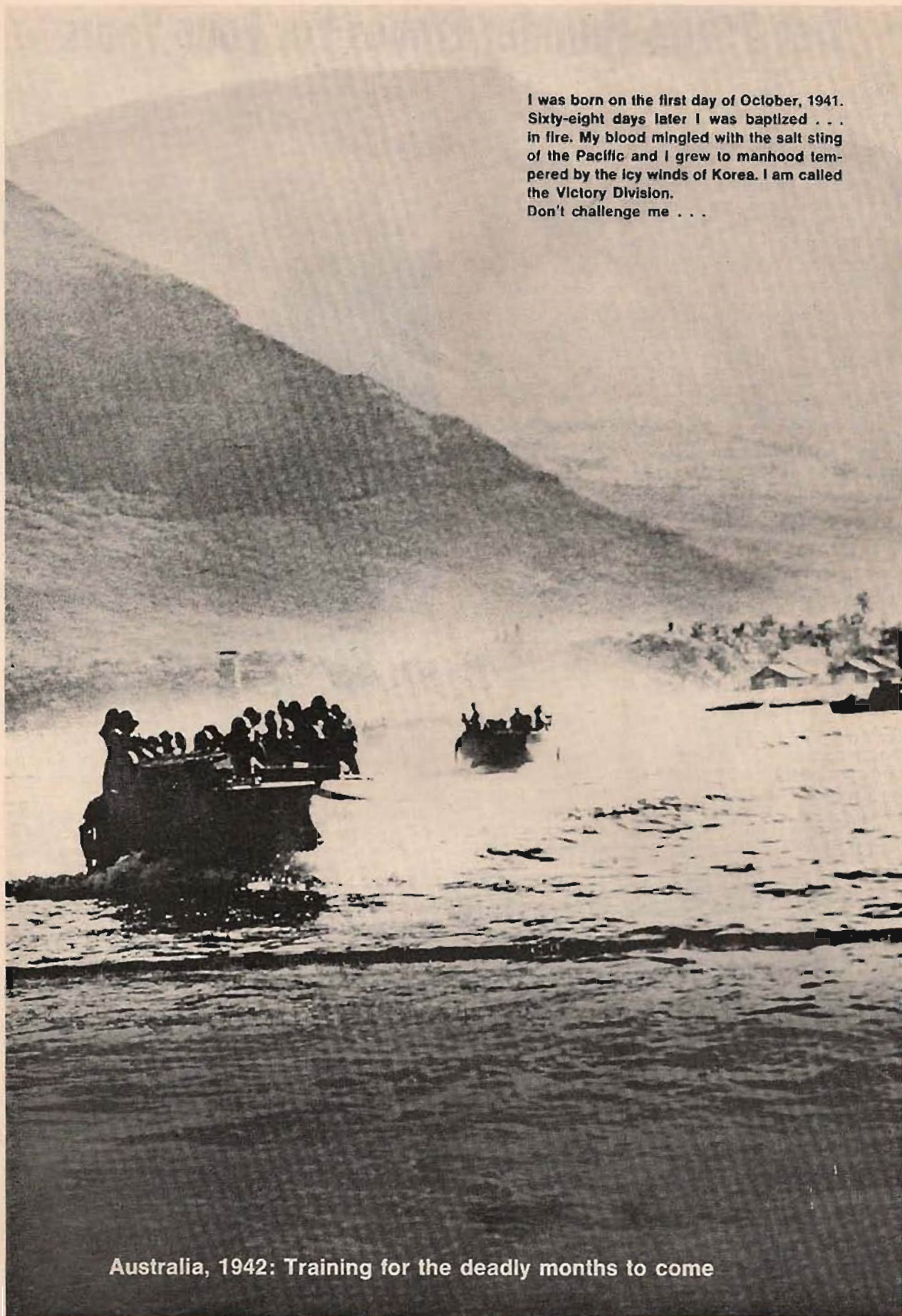
Today those who wear that battle-shouldered patch are in their most important professional role, living up to the high standards set by their predecessors. Their leadership and dedication to performing their job of sharing the cost of peace in a troubled world has resulted in a highly-motivated, combat-ready division.

We in VII Corps appreciate that special devotion to the mission which makes the Victory Division such a powerful force for peace and are confident that the same spirit will prevail in meeting the challenges of the future.

Sincerely,

Frank T. Mildren
FRANK T. MILDREN
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

I was born on the first day of October, 1941.
Sixty-eight days later I was baptized . . .
in fire. My blood mingled with the salt sting
of the Pacific and I grew to manhood tem-
pered by the icy winds of Korea. I am called
the Victory Division.
Don't challenge me . . .



Australia, 1942: Training for the deadly months to come

Dec 7: The Thunder Echoes For Four Years

On October 1, 1941, the United States Army's Hawaiian Division at Schofield Barracks was reorganized into two new units, the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions.

Each division kept its "taro leaf" insignia as a symbol of Hawaii. The 24th was known as the Taro Leaf Division, but soon gained other nicknames.

The names were won in distant parts of the world with the blood of the soldiers who wore the yellow-bordered taro leaf on red background.

The story of the 24th Infantry Division is their story, and yours...

Some Americans learned while listening to the broadcast of the Dodger-Giant football game at the New York Polo Grounds. Ward Cuff had just returned a Brooklyn kickoff back to his 27-yard line when at 2:26 EST, WOR interrupted with the first flash: the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor.

The men of the 69-day-old 24th Infantry Division were the first to know. They were rudely awakened at 7:45 a.m. from a Sunday morning sleep, the first good sleep since returning to Schofield Barracks from a week-long field problem.

Drowsy Sunday mornings ended with the whine of the first attacking Jap fighters; the men of the 24th were at war.

Some took time to grab steel pot and fatigues, others ran into the parade ground in their pajamas. Some had weapons, others hadn't. An excited PFC from the 19th Infantry broke into the arms room and grabbed a BAR. His finger was on the trigger as he pushed the first clip in, blasting off 15 rounds before his buddies could shove him out of the door and point him at the attacking aircraft.

When the Day of Infamy was over, eight Taromen lay dead. The fledgling 24th had taken its toll in five Jap fighters brought down with small arms fire. Before the war ended, the Taro Leaf patch would haunt the enemy at Tanahmerah Bay in Dutch New Guinea, Leyte, Mindoro, Corregidor, Manila and Mindanao.

But between the bewilderment of the first morning of war at Schofield Barracks and the division's light-

ning thrust against the Hollandia Airdrome in Dutch New Guinea, its first combat task of the war, lay almost two years of tedious, frustrating training in Hawaii and Australia.



Inch by blood-soaked inch, Corregidor is won back.

Taromen wondered why other units were striking while they, the first soldiers to be struck by the enemy, were relegated to a training mission. When America began its hard-fought return to the Philippines, their questions were answered.

Hollandia Airdrome, the key to air support for much of the Philippines, fell to the division on 27 April, 1944. But the division's biggest fight was yet to come...

As part of the X Corps assault force for Leyte, code-named "The Far Shore," the 24th Division embarked from Hollandia within a giant convoy of over 470 ships. They began on Friday, the 13th of October, 1944. On the clear, calm morning of October 20 they lay off Leyte; it was "A-Day." The air was heavy with the smoke of naval bombardment, but there was little sign of the Japanese. The 21st Infantry Regiment had been sent on a separate mission to secure Panaon Strait, the key to Sogod Bay. The 19th and 34th Regiments were to land abreast on Red Beach.

The first five waves of the division's assault craft landed unopposed, then Japanese mortar and artillery fire opened up pinning the men on the beach and blasting to pieces one after another of the incoming LCIs. Four craft carrying the 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry were sunk with numerous casualties. As the division's LSTs drew back several were hit and many headquarters personnel were killed or wounded. The attack pressed on.

As soon as it landed, the 34th Infantry was caught in a murderous crossfire from Japanese concealed in the treeline 150 yards away. Colonel Aubrey S. "Red" Newman, the regimental commander, took quick stock of



Leyte, A-Day Plus Two: Gratitude, and remembrance for those still on Red Beach.

the situation and realized his men had to attack or be swept back into the sea.

Newman walked calmly forward directly into the enemy fire shouting, "Get the hell off the beach... Follow me!" Inspired by his fearlessness, the Taromen swept across the beach and destroyed the enemy positions. The words "Follow me" have since come to symbolize the bond of courage and trust between American officers and their men in battle.

The main body of the 34th pushed 250 yards into the wooded marsh, while its 2nd battalion extended itself several hundred yards farther, crossing the strategic Highway 1 and digging in on its far side for the night.

The 19th Infantry had landed to the left of the 34th and had also encountered fierce opposition. All the officers of one company were killed or wounded, and one of its platoons became separated and could not rejoin the main body until the next day. The men of the "Rock of Chickamauga" Regiment faced a tank ditch, light automatic weapons, mortars, 75-mm guns and light and heavy machineguns in pillboxes. They overcame these beach defenses on the first morning.

The regiment's objective was Hill 522, which had to be taken to cover further landings and movements. Although exhausted from heavy fighting on the beaches, the Taromen pushed on. By midafternoon they reached the hill's base.

They pushed steadily up the slope in the face of heavy fire from pillboxes at the crest. Scouts sent ahead to the crest spotted several platoons of

Japanese coming up the far side. They shouted to the rest of their company to speed up. Arriving at the crest barely ahead of the Japanese, the lead elements of the battalion gained the high ground and in the bloody fight which followed killed over 50 Japanese. One officer was shot in the leg and his carbine was shot from his hands, but he continued to command his men through desperate Japanese counter-attacks for the next 48 hours.

Major General Frederick A. Irving, commanding the division, later said that if the 19th had not taken and held Hill 522, thousands of Americans might have been killed or wounded on A-Day and later.

The 24th was on the Far Shore, but the battle had just begun. Gradually the Japanese learned to respect the men whose helmets and vehicles carried the letter "V" as a code designation, although it was much later before they knew whom they were fighting.

Major General Tomochika, one-time chief of staff of the Japanese 35th Army, later wrote, "The American forces, particularly the United States 24th Division, took quick, penetrating action when our units retreated toward the hills, and we underestimated the speed and strength of their attacks."

Names like Breakneck Ridge and Kilay Ridge became part of the epic of men at war. The division record describes one battalion at the end of the battles...

"These bearded, mud-caked infantrymen came out of the mountains exhausted and hungry. Their feet were heavy, cheeks hollow, bodies emaciated and eyes glaz-



VICTORY! But many Victorymen never saw the dreamed-of day.

ed. They had seen thirty-one comrades mortally wounded, watched fifty-five others lie suffering in muddy foxholes without adequate medical attention.

"Yet their morale had not changed. It was high when they went in and high when they came out. They were proud that they had rendered invaluable aid to the main forces fighting in the Ormoc Corridor by disrupting the Japanese supply lines and preventing reinforcements from passing up the Ormoc Road. They were proud that they had outfought the Emperor's toughest troops, troops that had been battle-trained in Manchuria. They were certain they had killed at least 606 of the enemy and felt that their fire had accounted for many more. And they were proud that this had all been accomplished despite conditions of extreme hardship. Two hundred and forty-one of the battalion's officers and men were hospitalized for skin disorders, foot ulcers, battle fatigue and sheer exhaustion. This was the infantry."

Seventy-seven days of hell and the battle for Leyte was over. Natives, familiar with the "V" symbols on the Taromen's helmets, enthusiastically greeted the battle-weary soldiers by forming Churchill's famous "V-for-Victory" sign with their fingers... The 24th became the "Victory Division."

Seven thousand Japanese had died in their unsuccessful fight to hold Leyte. The Victory Division's fight was still on, through islands like Mindoro, Corregidor and Biak and through fanatical "Banzai" charges and Kamikazi attacks.

In Manila, the 19th Infantry pushed through the gates of Fort McKinley, which they had built years earlier. They defeated the enemy on their former parade field. Manila was won.

The 24th was fighting on Mindanao when the word came: it was all over.

Two months after V-J Day, the 24th Infantry Division began its move to Japan. Victorymen spent five years as occupation forces on Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's major islands. It supervised the rehabilitation of that section of Japan and trained when time permitted. In those days training was light. After all, the war was over...

"The Lid's Blown Off"

TOP SECRET

EMERGENCY

FM CG EIGHTH ARMY

TO CG TWO FOUR INF DIV

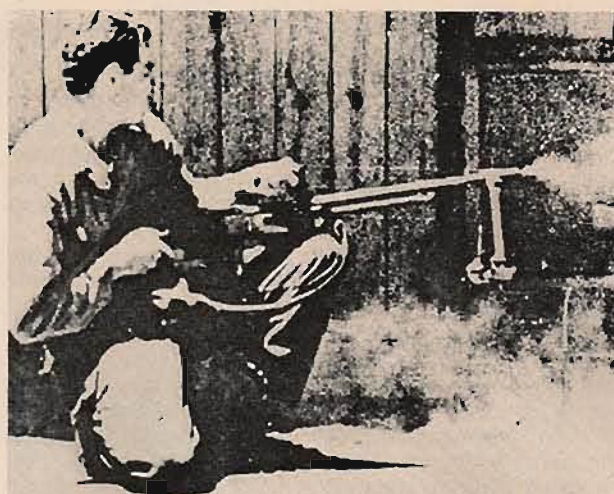
EASY THREE ZERO ONE SEVEN ZERO ABLE BAKER PD UNOBTUSIVELY QUIETLY AND WITH ABSOLUTE MINIMUM OF PUBLICITY PREPARE ONE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM FOR POSSIBLE WATER MOVEMENT TO AN ACTIVE THEATER ON ABLE PROTECTIVE MISSION PD TAKE ONLY THOSE NECESSARY INTO YOUR CONFIDENCE AND USE CURRENT COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAM AS COVER PLAN PD NOTIFY THIS HEADQUARTERS OF RCT SELECTED PD LIASON OFFICER TO THIS HEADQUARTERS AT ONCE PD ACKNOWLEDGE

SGD WALKER

THIS MSG FOR EYES ONLY OF GENERAL DEAN

TOP SECRET

Again the "First to Fight". Task Force Smith Heads for Korea.



"Hold Taejon two days!" We hold for three, street by street.

June 25, 1950: Hordes of communist-trained troops were streaming across the 38th parallel in Korea, committing the most blatant act of aggression since Pearl Harbor. The Taromen were closest to the combat.

On June 30, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Smith was awakened late at night by his wife: Colonel Stephens, his commanding officer, was on the phone. Grabbing the phone with sweat-streaked hands, Smith heard the news.

"The lid's been completely blown off. We're going. Get your clothes and report to the CP." The words of Colonel Richard Stephens, CO of the 21st Infantry Regiment, would become historic: Task Force Smith had been formed.

At the command post, Smith was told to take his 1st Battalion, less Bravo and Charlie Companies, to Itazuke Air Base. They would be the first United States troops to land in Korea. Their mission: hold back the North Koreans long enough for the rest of the division to land at Pusan.

Crammed into narrow-gauge Korean boxcars at Pusan, the men moved north. Colonel Smith opened his orders: "When reaching Taejon, move north. Stop them where you find them."

Facing the understrength battalion that was Task Force Smith were more than 50 Russian-built T-34 tanks and 20,000 crack North Korean troops who had cut through the Suwan and were rolling down the western corridor of the Peninsula.

On July 4, 1950, a festive day for Americans at home, Task Force Smith made contact with the enemy near the small town of Osan. At 4:26 p.m., in a torrential downpour, PFC Kenneth Shadrick was struck in the chest by an enemy machinegun burst. He died seconds later. Shadrick was the first casualty in a new and terrible war that would echo around the world for three years. Again, the 24th was first to fight against aggressor forces.

Task Force Smith succeeded in slowing the enemy momentarily, and the division was landing at Pusan. The odds still were heavily against it. The understrength, undertrained division represented the peacetime economy of a nation tired of war. Military spending had been cut to the bone.

In the sudden shift from garrison duties in Japan, few Taromen could comprehend the possibility of combat. None expected to stay there long. High-ranking officers and riflemen alike shared the belief that a few Americans could restore order within a few weeks.

It took much longer...



January, 1951: The hills are cold and bitter, full of death.

By July 20, the whole of the Korean campaign rested on the back of Major General William Dean, 24th Division CG. The United Nations was entering the war, but General Dean had to buy back the land and the intangible time that would assure enough of Korea being left for the UN to land. Dean was told to hold the small town of Taejon for two days. He held for three before he was so completely encircled he had to slug his way through the enemy in order to gain fighting room.

In the following days, General Dean became a legend. He was seen everywhere: in the front lines personally knocking out a T-34 with a rocket launcher; amidst the troops helping the wounded; back in headquarters guiding every move of the division. On July 21, he became separated from the retreating columns while fetching water for the wounded. For the next 35 days he lived off the country until he was betrayed by natives. He was sold to North Korean troops for a paltry five dollars.

For three years General Dean was held captive, subjected to inhuman punishment and harassment. He did not break. While he was in prison, the Medal of Honor was presented to his next of kin.

As the first weeks dragged into months, it became clear that the 24th Division had succeeded in its primary mission: the tide was turning. The Victory Division had bought the time for the UN to get a foothold on the torn peninsula. The 24th Division pushed forward as the UN marched toward the Yalu River.

And it fought for every ridge and hill as the Chinese Communist troops rushed in from Mongolia, pushing the United Nations back to the 38th Parallel.

The twilight war began in the summer of 1951 as the Panmunjon peace talks brought hope into every soldier's life. Still the Taromen fought, as they had been doing since the first days of Task Force Smith more than a year before.

In January 1952, rumors filtered slowly up to the front lines. Then it was fact: the 24th Division was to return to Japan. The men who had been fighting constantly for more than a year were going to get a rest.

By the end of January, all units of the 19th and 21st Infantry Regiments were in Japan. The 5th Regimental Combat Team had stayed in Korea with IX Corps Headquarters.



"The Twilight War"... Rest when you can, but don't close your eyes.

Eighteen months later, the 24th Infantry Division was back. The shooting had ceased, but it was an uneasy peace. Victorymen moved into the vital DMZ line posts, staying there until 1957 when it was announced that the 24th would join the honored list of inactive Army divisions.

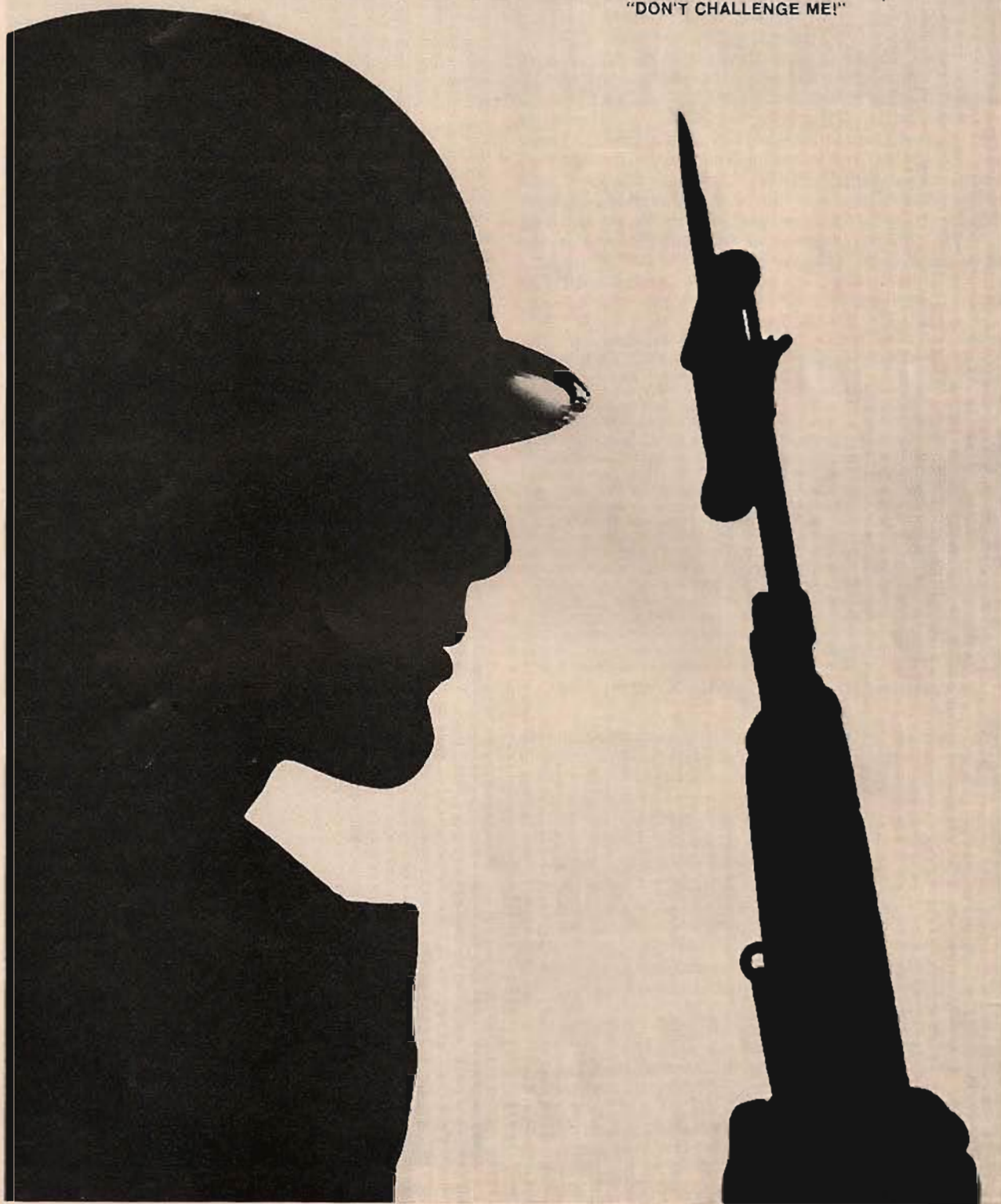


PEARL HARBOR
HOLLANDIA AIRDROME
RED BEACH, LEYTE MINDORO
CORREGIDOR BIAK MINDANAO.
TASK FORCE SMITH TAEJON SEOUL.

THE SHIELD OF BAVARIA

1958 Reactivation: Total preparedness and three crises to test Victory's reflexes... First in USAREUR to reorganize under ROAD: a new power in Europe... Basic organization of the 24th Infantry Division... Monthly alerts and constant field training keep us ready... "Pass in Review": The division's units on parade.

"DON'T CHALLENGE ME!"



... Still On The Frontiers of Freedom

Names like Pearl Harbor, Leyte, Osan and Pusan have drawn into the remote past for most Victorymen. Yet it was in these places that the spirit of the 24th Division was forged, and it was from the tasks forced upon it and the mistakes made that the modern ROAD Division was conceived, all through men very much like you, today's 24th Division soldier.

Twice facing an enemy for which the United States was unprepared, the 24th now stands as a symbol of America's readiness on the European borders of the Free World. Since it was reactivated to replace the 11th Airborne Division in Bavaria in 1958, the Taro Leaf Division has been called upon three times to show its strength to keep the peace.

In 1958, units of the 24th were flown to Lebanon to help quell a Communist-inspired civil uprising. There was no fighting: the Victory Division was showing that America was ready. When war threatened in the Congo in 1960, elements of the 19th Infantry waited in planes at Fuerstenfeldbruck: they did not have to go, but they were ready. The 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry was on the move in August, 1961 to bolster the Berlin Brigade when the bankrupt East Berlin government built The Wall to stem the tide of refugees; there was no war, perhaps because the US was ready.



1958: Instant response to Lebanon's call for help.

Continuing to symbolize total preparedness, the 24th Infantry Division became the first division in Europe to reorganize under the streamlining ROAD concept in January, 1963. Officers and men made the changeover from the Pentomic Battle Group organization to the ROAD Concept in 27 days. Reorganized, it became the most powerful fighting force ever known in Europe.

Victory Units train in several locations for a variety of missions. A large amount of training is done locally, in fields and wooded areas near Augsburg and Munich. Several times each year, large elements of the division move to Hohenfels and Grafenwoehr, two major training areas run by Seventh Army. Here combat testing is at its peak.

In all weather, summer and winter, Victorymen undergo tough, realistic training and exacting proficiency testing. These tests include the Mechanized Infantry Squad Proficiency Course (MISPC), designed to rigorously test the efficiency of the smallest and often most critical combat element. There is further examination in Operational Readiness Tests (ORT) and Army Training Tests (ATT) for every level of organization, from platoon-level through battalion.

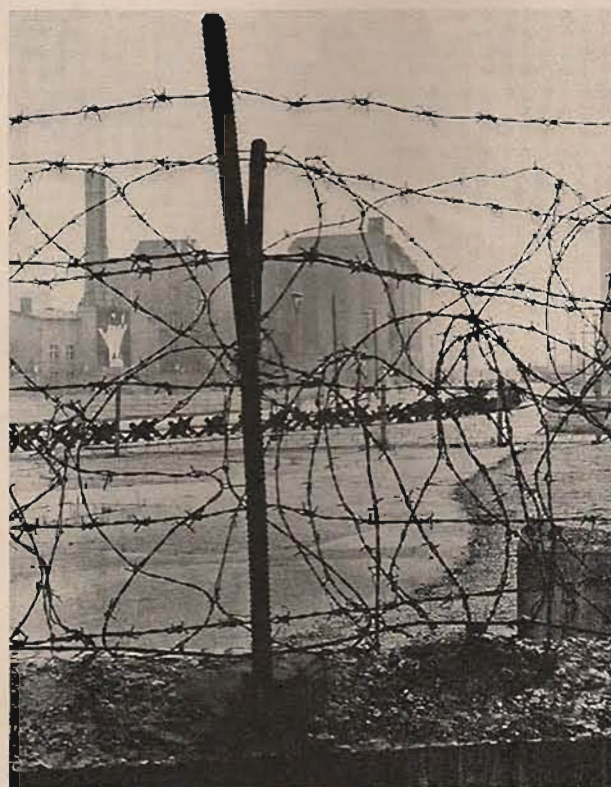
Fuerstenfeldbruck Airfield, midway between Augsburg and Munich, has been the point of departure for Victorymen participating in annual NATO maneuvers, as well as a loading area in times of crisis. Infantry battalions and attached supporting units have joined soldiers from all over Western Europe for combat training in Greece, Turkey, Norway, and other lands protected by NATO.

Clearly, there is nothing soft about the 24th's field training. Proficiency and both physical and mental endurance are developed to a peak. Constant maintenance is required to keep the mechanized division's many vehicles operating in the heat and mud of summer or the brutal cold and snow of a Bavarian winter.

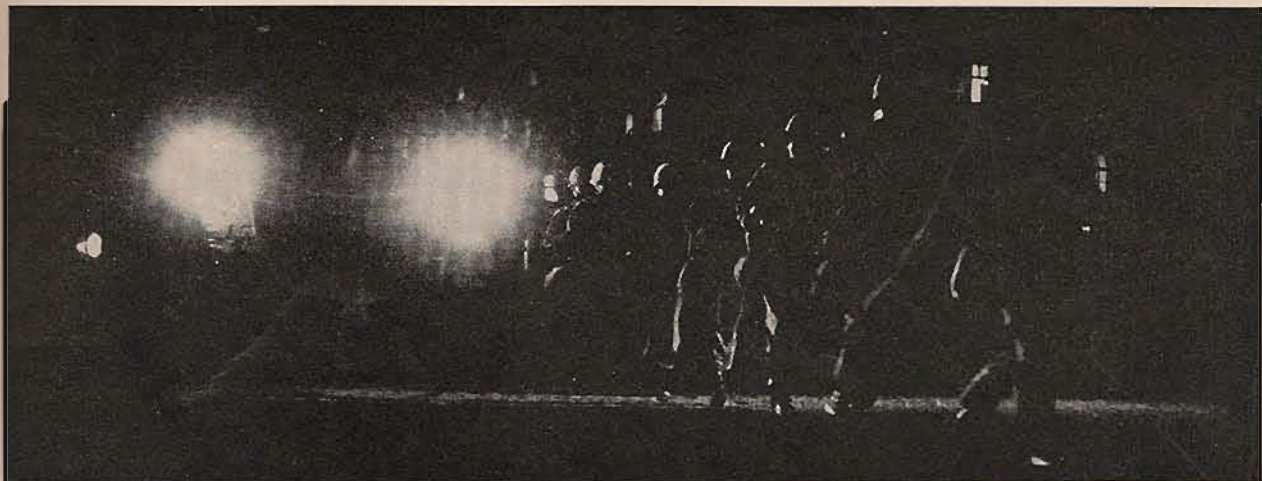
Under ROAD, the division now is composed of three infantry brigades, Division Artillery (DIVARTY), and Division Support Command (DISCOM). Units are located in Augsburg and Munich. All artillery units are under the command of DIVARTY, while DISCOM unites supply, service, maintenance, and other support units. These five commands under division headquarters remain separate under normal circumstances. When the tactical situation warrants, however, the three infantry brigades can absorb the units of DIVARTY and DISCOM to become, in effect, three independent fighting forces.

As a mechanized infantry division, the 24th can move with incredible speed in armored personnel carriers, backed by powerful armor and artillery support.

Once each month, all units in USAREUR undergo readiness tests, or "alerts." These tests may be called by any one of the headquarters in your chain of



Would Free Berlin be lost? Taromen said "No."



„MOVE OUT!“... Monthly alerts keep tactical reflexes sharp.

command: division, corps, Seventh Army-USAREUR, or NATO (See organizational chart on page 16.) You may be at work in an office, training in the field, asleep in bed or downtown enjoying a glass of beer when you get the word, “Alert!” To every soldier in USAREUR it means one thing: be ready to move out.

When notified of a readiness test, you must immediately return to your unit and change into the field uniform appropriate to the time of year, get your weapon and protective mask, and report to your duty section. For most alerts you will actually move out in your

section's TO&E vehicles to one of several areas designated for readiness testing. At the alert area, your equipment, weapons and vehicles may be inspected. You may remain on alert for an extended period of time.

The free world depends now — as it did in Lebanon, the Congo and Berlin — on YOUR readiness to be committed to its defense. As a Victoryman you are a member of USAREUR and a partner to fighting men of other free countries in NATO. You are a frontline soldier.



Victorymen turn on the heat of a 106-mm Recoilless rifle at Graf.

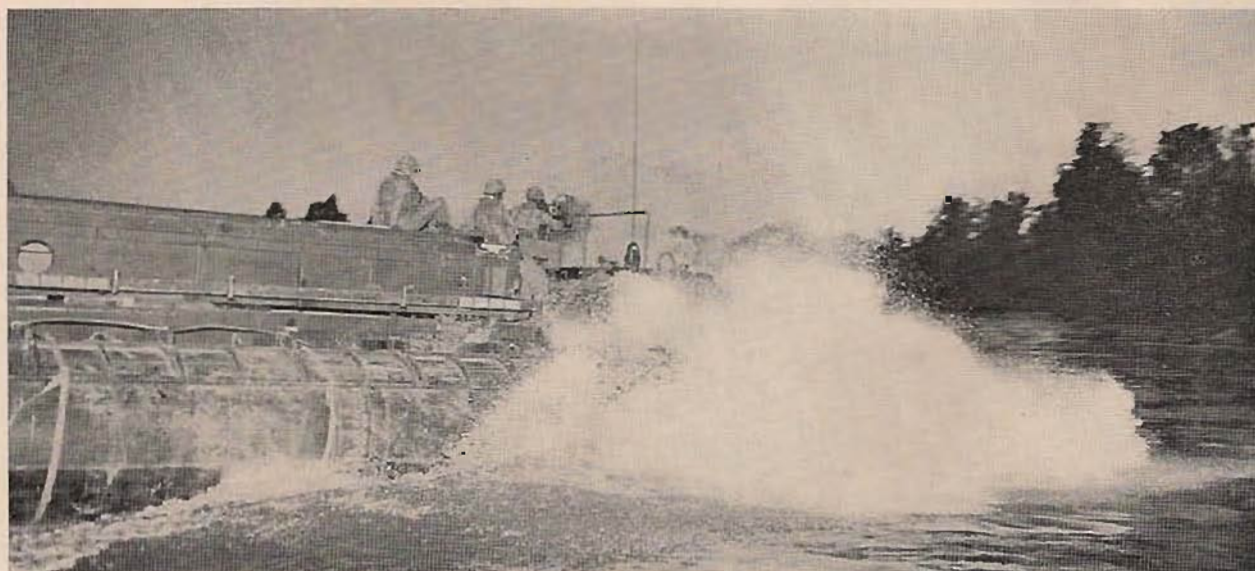


Beautiful but deadly, an M-60 tank barrage guts targets at Graf.

*Our Training Keeps
Us Combat Ready...*



Ultimate weapons of Victory



Third Engineers plunge a Mobile Assault Bridge section into the Danube.



Infantrymen practice water assault in icy waters near Munich.



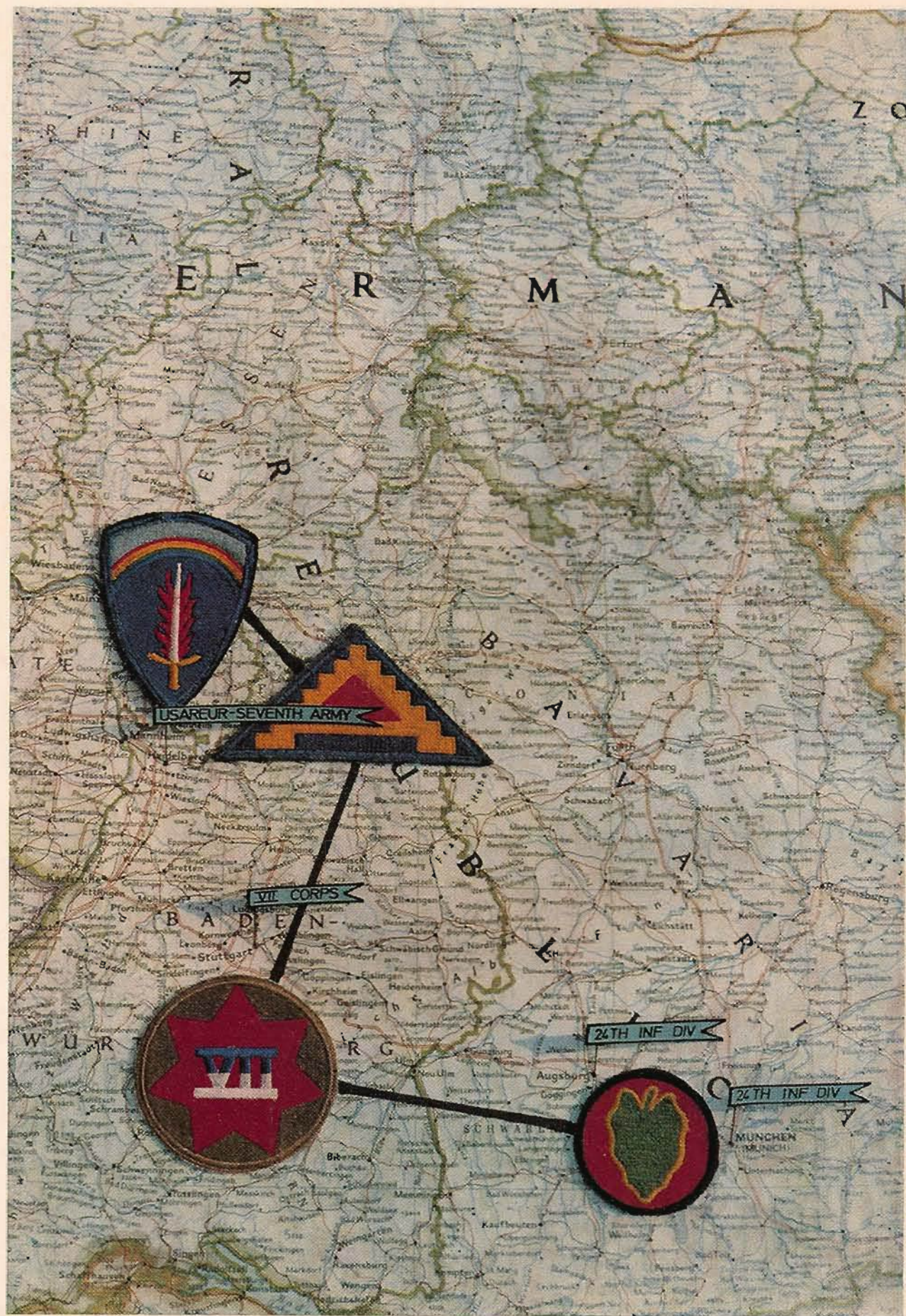
A Victoryman adjusts a hoist cable. Constant maintenance keeps the 24th on the move.



The fastest way down, but risky unless you're trained.



Twin M-60s in the assault crash across the mud flats of a Munich training area.



10th Panzer Grenadier Division

Since late 1960, the German 10th Panzergrenadier Division has been the official NATO partner unit of the 24th Infantry Division; the two units share a wide variety of training exercises and off-duty activities. The 10th Panzer unit was formed in Sigmaringen, Germany on the same day the 24th Division celebrated its 18th birthday: October 1st, 1959. The last five years have seen the Bundeswehr armored infantry unit reach new heights of combat readiness within the NATO team.



Separate Companies



The Headquarters Company commander explains procedures to the Morning Report clerk.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company 24th Division

24th Administration Company



Computers make Administration fast and accurate. Admin's specialists keep the computers rolling.



A Victory MP checks driver's log book as he leaves Hohenfels.

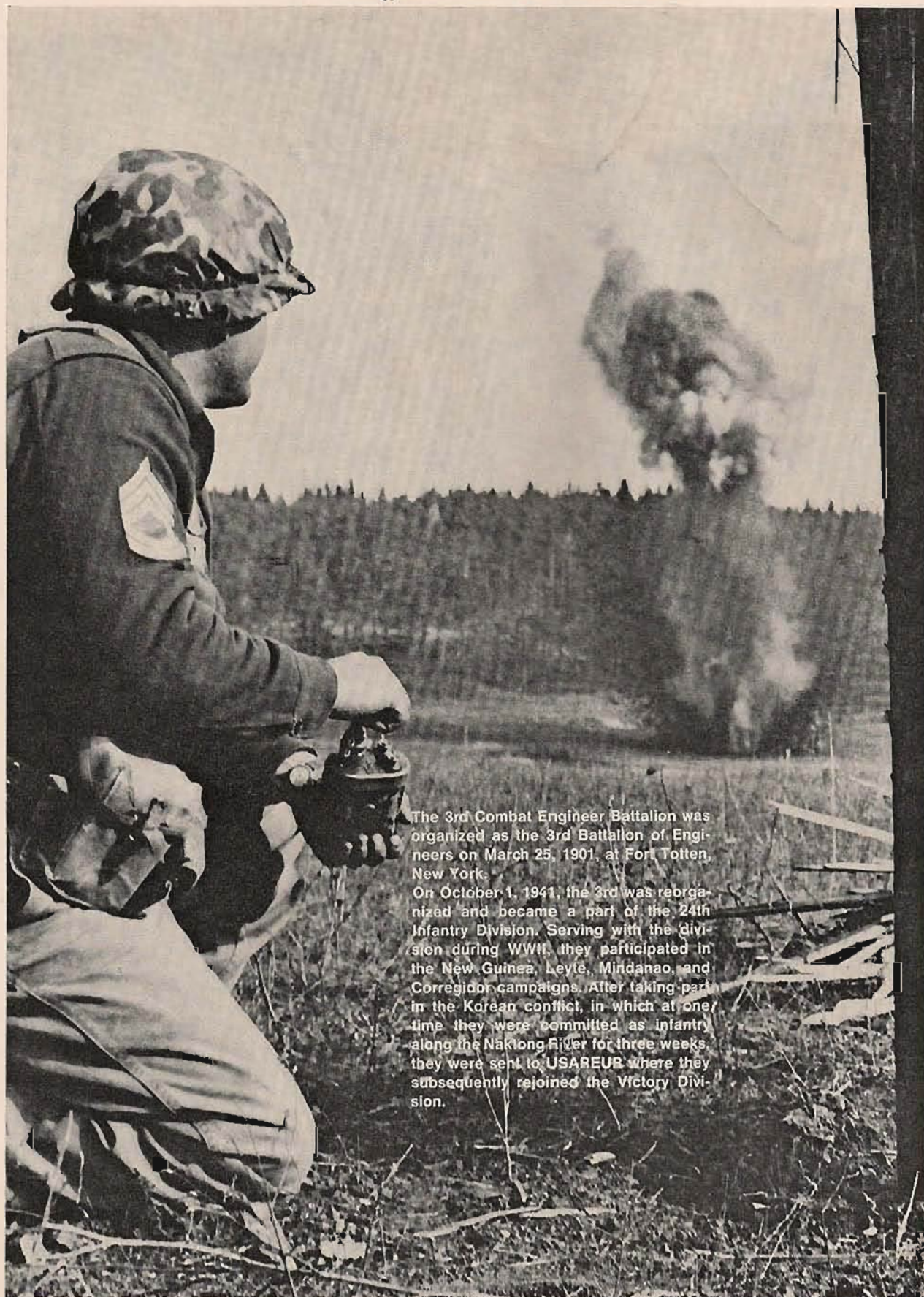
24th Military Police Company

24th Signal Battalion



The 24th Signal Battalion was first activated in 1905 as Co L, Signal Corps, at Benicia Barracks, California. Following several redesignations, the battalion was formed as the 24th Signal Company and served during WWII in the campaigns of New Guinea, Leyte, Luzon, and the Southern Philippines. After the war, the unit accompanied the 24th Div to Japan. The unit saw action in eight campaigns in Korea, receiving the Distinguished Unit Citation and the Meritorious Unit Citation. The company was reorganized as part of ROAD to become the 24th Signal Battalion (Inf Div) in July 1958 and became an integral part of the Victory Division in Germany. As communications unit for the 24th, the Signal Battalion's motto is "Voice of Victory."

3rd Engineer Battalion



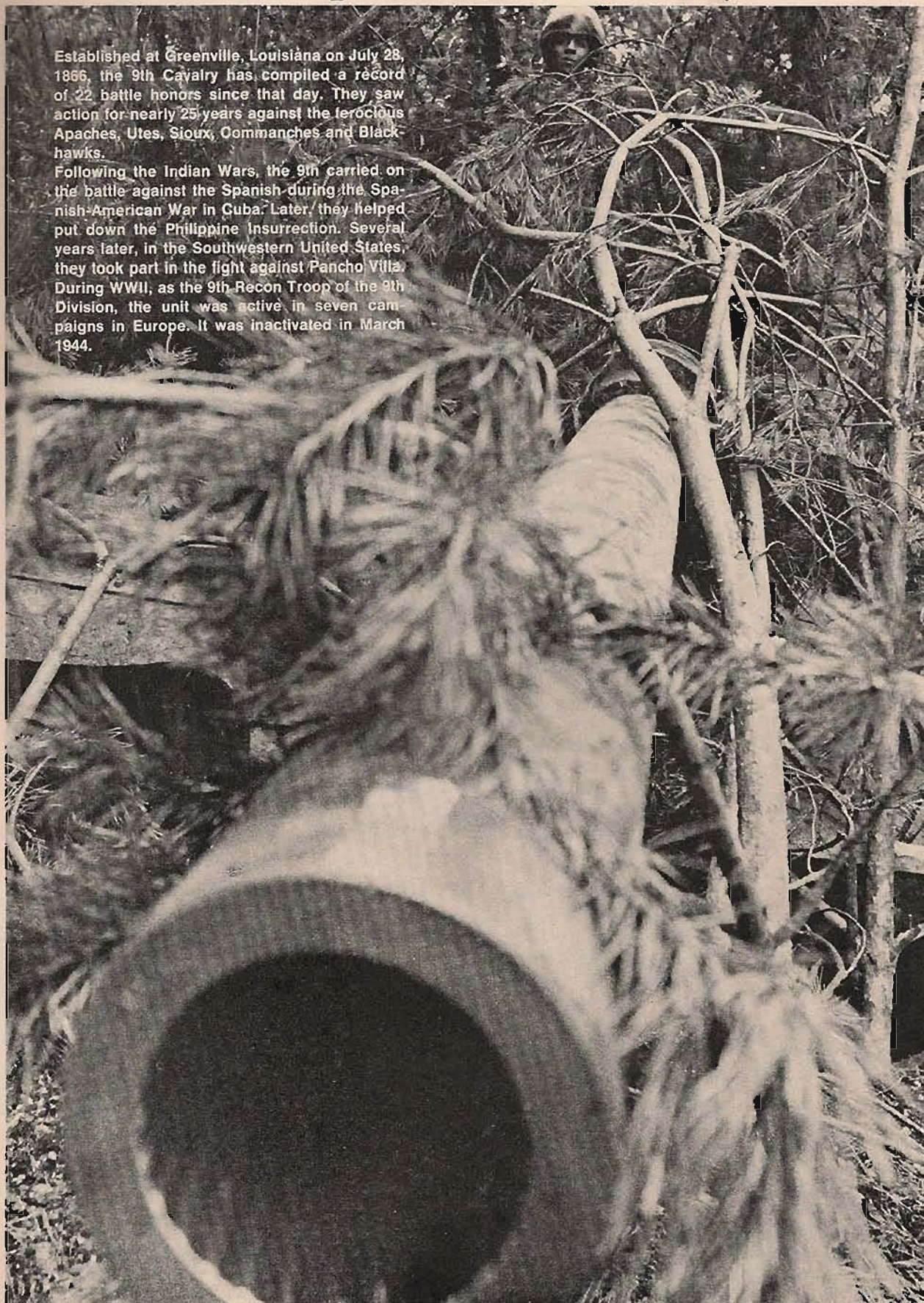
The 3rd Combat Engineer Battalion was organized as the 3rd Battalion of Engineers on March 25, 1901, at Fort Totten, New York.

On October 1, 1941, the 3rd was reorganized and became a part of the 24th Infantry Division. Serving with the division during WWII, they participated in the New Guinea, Leyte, Mindanao, and Corregidor campaigns. After taking part in the Korean conflict, in which at one time they were committed as infantry along the Nakdong River for three weeks, they were sent to USAREUR where they subsequently rejoined the Victory Division.

2nd Squadron, 9th Cavalry

Established at Greenville, Louisiana on July 28, 1866, the 9th Cavalry has compiled a record of 22 battle honors since that day. They saw action for nearly 25 years against the ferocious Apaches, Utes, Sioux, Comanches and Black-hawks.

Following the Indian Wars, the 9th carried on the battle against the Spanish during the Spanish-American War in Cuba. Later, they helped put down the Philippine Insurrection. Several years later, in the Southwestern United States, they took part in the fight against Pancho Villa. During WWII, as the 9th Recon Troop of the 9th Division, the unit was active in seven campaigns in Europe. It was inactivated in March 1944.



The Victory Brigades



First Brigade

The 1st Brigade, reactivated February 1, 1963, when the 24th Infantry Division reorganized under ROAD, was first activated in August, 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan, as Headquarters Company, 163th Infantry Brigade.

Following the First World War, the brigade was inactivated. In 1921, the unit was reactivated and assigned to the organized reserves.

The 1st Brigade was returned to active duty at the start of World War II and redesignated as the 85th Reconnaissance Troop, 85th Infantry Division. It saw action on the Italian peninsula during World War II.

Reserve duty in Wisconsin and Illinois preceded the unit's recall to active duty and redesignation as the 1st Brigade, 24th Infantry Division.

Second Brigade

The 2nd Brigade traces its lineage to the 170th Infantry Brigade organized in 1917 as a part of the 85th Infantry Division. The first skeleton units of the brigade reported to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan and began training for World War I operations.

In July, 1918, the 170th Brigade sailed for England and then proceeded on to Le Havre and Cherbourg. It was at this time that the 339th Infantry was detached from

the brigade and formed part of the American Expeditionary Force to Northern Russia. The brigade was demobilized at Camp Custer in April, 1919.

On February 15, 1963, the 170th was officially redesignated as the 2nd Brigade, 24th Infantry Division.

Third Brigade

A new unit, formed in 1963 under the provisions of the ROAD concept, the 3rd Brigade has normal garrison duties in Munich.

The colors of the 3rd Brigade are red and blue with a Taro Leaf in the center of the flag. A white numeral "3" is placed directly below the Taro Leaf.

1st Battalion, 19th Infantry



The 19th Infantry (Rock of Chickamauga) has the distinction of having served in overseas areas since 1922. The 19th Infantry was a part of the Hawaiian Division until 1941, when the 24th and 25th Divisions were formed from it. It was on the Civil War battlefield of Chickamauga that the 19th won its deathless name and reputation. Securing the left side of the battle line, the regiment was told to fix bayonets and hold their ground. They did, until the last Confederate charge was broken. The 19th suffered 75 per cent
(Continued on page 24)

3rd Battalion, 19th Infantry



(Continued from page 23)
killed or wounded on that day. As a member of the Victory Division, the 19th felt the full fury of the Pearl Harbor attack, and it played a heroic part in the Pacific phase of World War II. During the battles of Leyte and Mindanao, the regiment earned a Presidential Unit Citation for its action. In addition to all other missions, in December 1961, the 1st Battle Group, 19th Infantry moved to the walled city of Berlin. While there it proudly served the tradition of the "Rock of Chickamauga". The 3rd Battalion, 19th Infantry, joined the division during the 1963 ROAD reorganization. Formerly, the battalion was attached as the 3rd Armored Rifle Battalion, 46th Infantry, from Seventh Army.

1st Battalion, 21st Infantry

The 21st Infantry "Gimlets" saw initial action in the battle of Antietam in 1862. Since that struggle they fought in many campaigns, including Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. During the Spanish-American War, the 21st Infantry went intact to Cuba, where its colors were conspicuous in the capture of San Juan Hill.

The 21st Infantry Regiment was at Schofield Barracks on December 7, 1941 and from there started the long and bloody

(Continued on page 26)



2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry

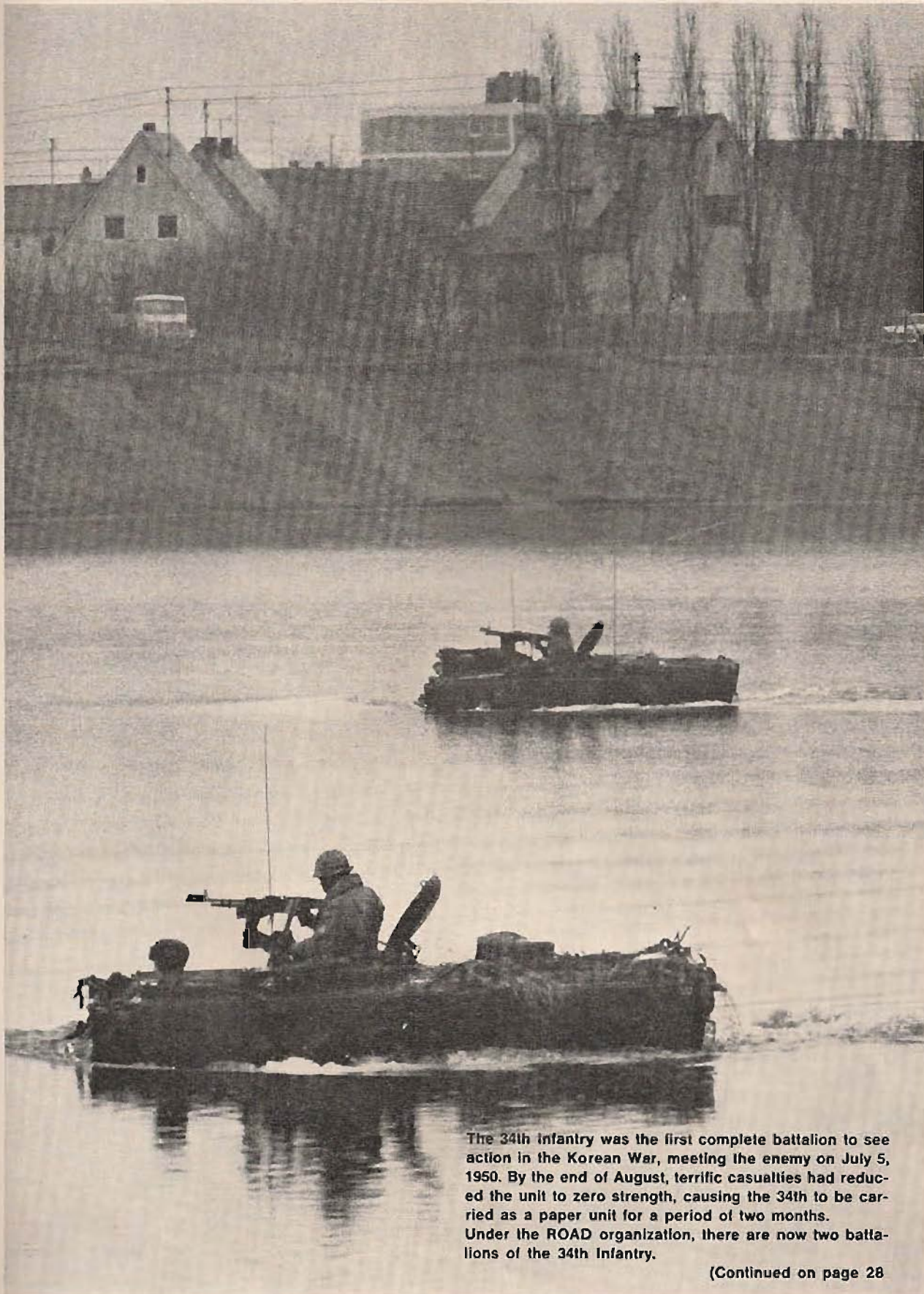


(Continued from page 25)
trek through the Pacific phase of WWII with the Victory Division.

At the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, the "Glimlets" made up famous Task Force Smith, the first body to meet the enemy. The 21st Infantry was in the forefront of the fighting throughout the Korean War.

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry was added with the ROAD reorganization, formed from the 2nd Battle Group, 28th Infantry.

1st Battalion, 34th Infantry



The 34th Infantry was the first complete battalion to see action in the Korean War, meeting the enemy on July 5, 1950. By the end of August, terrific casualties had reduced the unit to zero strength, causing the 34th to be carried as a paper unit for a period of two months. Under the ROAD organization, there are now two battalions of the 34th Infantry.

(Continued on page 28)



2nd 9th Cavalry



24th Signal

SEPARATE BATTALIONS

3rd Engineer



1/13th Artillery



3/11th Artillery



1/35th Artillery



1/34th Artillery



2nd 7th Artillery



DIVARTY

724th Maintenance



24th Medical



DISCOM



24th Supply and Transportation

1st, 2nd, 34th Infantry



1st, 2nd, 3rd/70th Armor



1st, 2nd/21st Infantry



5/32nd Armor



1st, 3rd, 19th Infantry



BRIGADES

2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry



(Continued from page 27)

The 34th Infantry "Dragons" were organized on July 15, 1916 in El Paso. First blood against the enemy was drawn in WW I on the French front. As a part of the 24th Infantry Division during WWII, the 34th Infantry fought in New Guinea, Luzon, the Southern Philippines and Leyte, earning three citations.

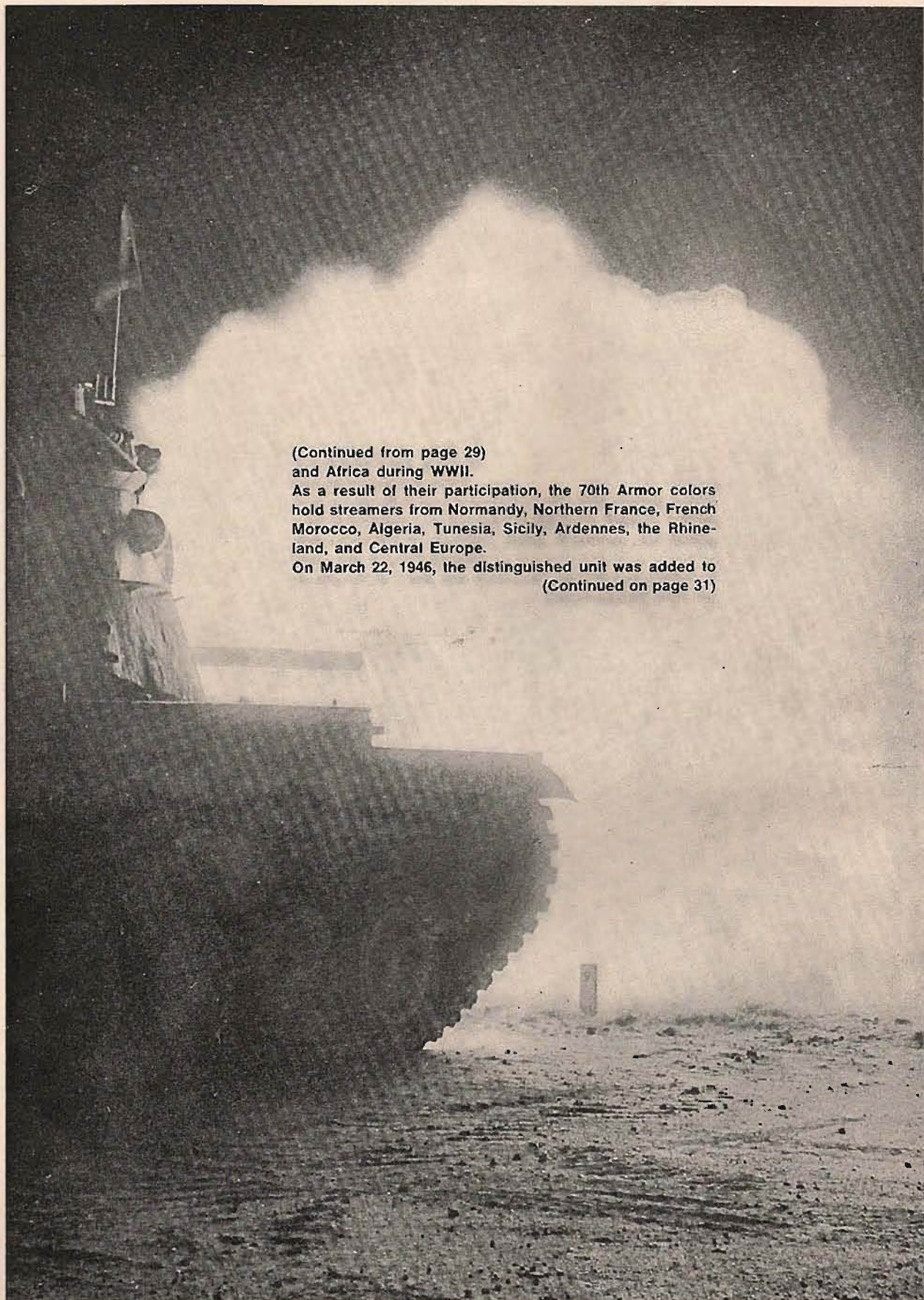
1st Battalion, 70th Armor



On July 15, 1940, the 67th Infantry Regiment was redesignated as the 70th Tank Battalion (Medium), giving birth to one of the most spirited fighting units in the United States Army.

Later to be redesignated (in 1942) as the 70th Tank Battalion (Heavy), the unit saw action throughout Europe
(Continued on page 30)

2nd Battalion, 70th Armor



(Continued from page 29)
and Africa during WWII.

As a result of their participation, the 70th Armor colors hold streamers from Normandy, Northern France, French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily, Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

On March 22, 1946, the distinguished unit was added to
(Continued on page 31)

3rd Battalion, 70th Armor

A 3rd Battalion, 70th Armor tanker works over a mammoth M-60 tank engine.



(Continued from page 30)

the honor roll of inactivated units at Nuernberg, Germany. Three months later, the unit was activated at the home of armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and served as school troops for armor training until the Korean War.

The 70th Armor fought through the entire three years of Korea, returning to retirement at the conclusion of the action. On February 25, 1963, the 70th Armor was reactivated as an integral part of the ROAD reorganized Victory Division, and its three battalions now form the heart of the division's armor support.

5th Battalion, 32nd Armor

The 5th Battalion, 32nd Armor was activated April 15, 1941 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana as Company E, 2nd Armored Regiment.

Inactivated in November, 1945 in Europe, the unit was redesignated as Company B, 32nd Tank Battalion on July 7, 1947. In World War II, the battalion took part in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central-Europe Campaigns and was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for its actions.

The 5th Battalion, 32nd Armor came to the Victory Division with ROAD reorganization in 1963.



Division Artillery



The 24th Division Artillery has served with the division as its heavy fire support since the division's organization in 1941.

Originally formed from Hq Battery of the 11th Field Artillery, the unit was assigned as Hq Battery, 24th Division Artillery on Oahu, when the Hawaiian Division was broken up to form the Victory Division.



It served as fire support for the division throughout the major Pacific campaigns and in Korea. In 1957, when the division was retired, its Artillery went with it.

Div Arty joined the division again in 1958 in Germany when it replaced the 11th Airborne. Since that time, it has always been the primary fire support for the 24th Division.

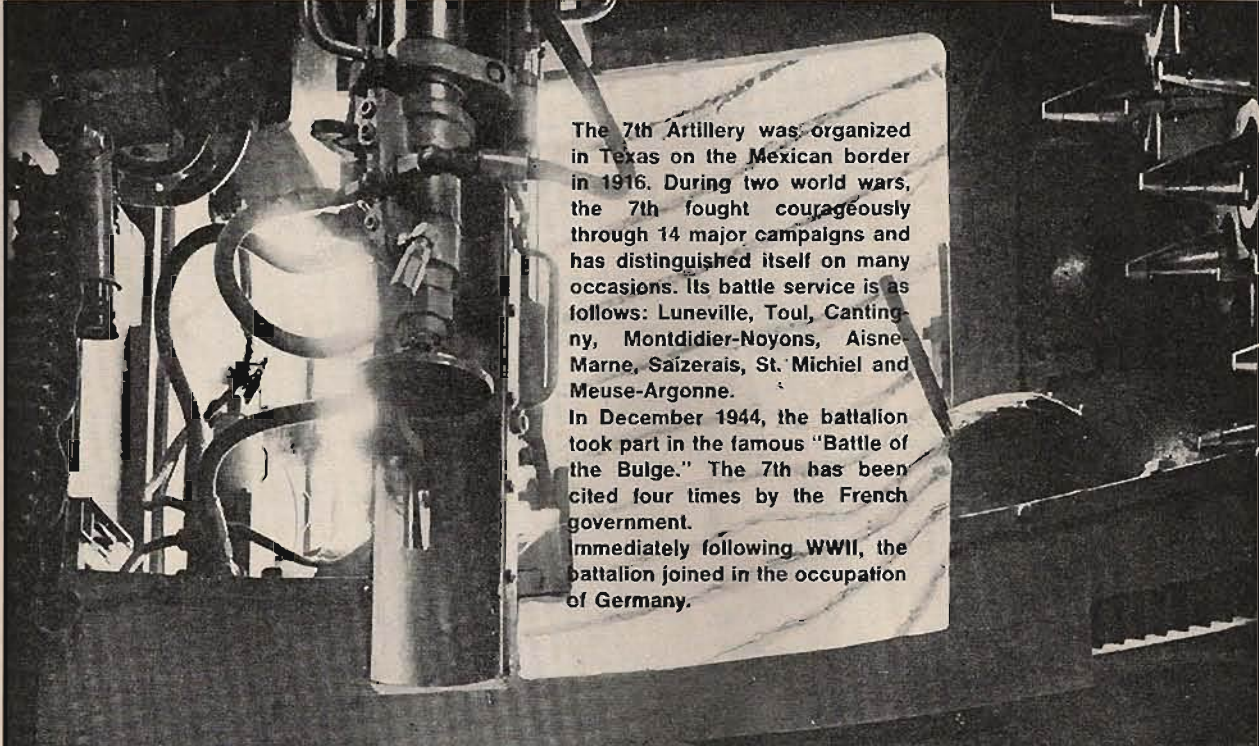
1st Battalion, 13th Artillery



The 13th Artillery was constituted as the 13th Field Artillery Regiment on June 3, 1916. Two years later, in May 1918, the regiment distinguished itself in France at Chateau Thierry, St. Michiel, and Meuse-Argonne. It was on the march from Esnes to Malincourt on the night of September 26, 1918 that the famous Dragon of Fire crest was conceived to symbolize the inferno that raged that night. The battle at the Vesle River is represented on the Coat of Arms by the broken howitzer, which stands for the loss of two guns by direct hits.

Elements of the 13th Artillery consisting of A Battery, FO's and LNO sections accompanied the 24th Infantry Division task force to Lebanon, and in December 1961, A Battery, FO's and LNO sections accompanied Task Force "Rock," 1st BG, 19th Infantry to Berlin, constituting the first effective fire support within the divided city since World War II.


2nd Battalion, 7th Artillery



The 7th Artillery was organized in Texas on the Mexican border in 1916. During two world wars, the 7th fought courageously through 14 major campaigns and has distinguished itself on many occasions. Its battle service is as follows: Luneville, Toul, Cantigny, Montdidier-Noyons, Aisne-Marne, Saizerais, St. Michiel and Meuse-Argonne.

In December 1944, the battalion took part in the famous "Battle of the Bulge." The 7th has been cited four times by the French government.

Immediately following WWII, the battalion joined in the occupation of Germany.



3rd Battalion, 11th Artillery

The shield of the 11th Artillery is based on the history of this old and proud unit.

The Crest consists of a Black Lion, taken from the Arms of Stenay, holding the Red Star of the 6th Infantry Division. This stands for the principal part of the 11th Artillery Regiment, in support of the 6th Division, crossing the Meuse River near Stenay during WW I. The unit received its first Campaign Streamer in this action.

In the upper corner of the Crest is the Winged Centaur with bow and arrows from the shield of the 6th Artillery, parent unit from which the 11th was formed in 1917. The Arms of Lorraine signify that the 11th's first overseas home was the Province of Lorraine.



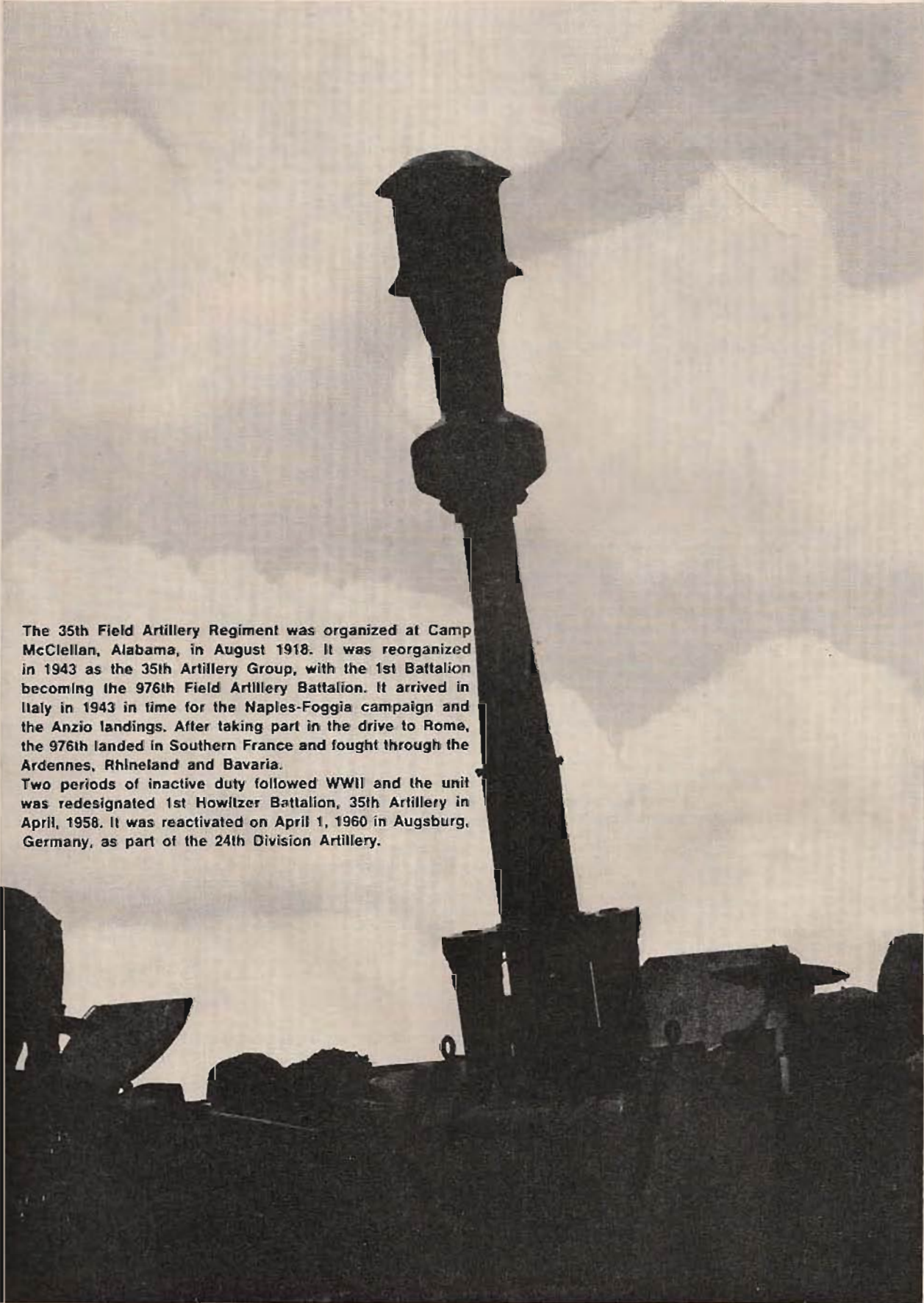
1st Battalion, 34th Artillery



The 34th was organized as an Artillery regiment at Camp McClellan, Alabama, in 1918. In WWII, it served as the medium battalion of the 9th Inf Div Arty and spearheaded the invasions of North Africa and Sicily. The 34th then drove on through Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes-Alsace, and finally into Germany itself via the Rhineland and Central Europe.

At the battle of Thala in Tunisia, its massed fires broke up General Rommel's combined assaults of tanks, motorized infantry and aircraft. For this heroic stand, the 34th received the Distinguished Unit Streamer.

1st Battalion, 35th Artillery



The 35th Field Artillery Regiment was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, in August 1918. It was reorganized in 1943 as the 35th Artillery Group, with the 1st Battalion becoming the 976th Field Artillery Battalion. It arrived in Italy in 1943 in time for the Naples-Foggia campaign and the Anzio landings. After taking part in the drive to Rome, the 976th landed in Southern France and fought through the Ardennes, Rhineland and Bavaria.

Two periods of inactive duty followed WWII and the unit was redesignated 1st Howitzer Battalion, 35th Artillery in April, 1958. It was reactivated on April 1, 1960 in Augsburg, Germany, as part of the 24th Division Artillery.

Division Support Command



24th Division Support Command was formed on May 3, 1921 as Division Quartermaster Trains. Eighteen months later, three units were augmented into Trains: 11th Medical Regiment (now 24th Medical Battalion), 24th Quartermaster Company and 724th Ordnance Battalion (now 724th Maintenance Battalion).

Division Trains fought through World War



II, participating in the Central Pacific, New Guinea and Luzon campaigns.

Since the Korean Conflict, two additions have been made: Headquarters Detachment and 24th Division Band.

In 1958, Support Command units accompanied the division on its move to Turkey and Lebanon. In March, 1963, Division Trains was officially redesignated as 24th Infantry Division Support Command (DISCOM).

724th Maintenance Battalion

The lineage of the 724th Maintenance Battalion dates back to March 17, 1921, when the parent unit was constituted. The 724th itself was organized May 3, 1921, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. During WW II, it was assigned to the 24th Infantry Division as the 11th Quartermaster Battalion.

The shield of the 724th depicts a sea lion, representing service in the Pacific during WW II, the colors crimson and yellow for Ordnance, an arrowhead for an assault on Leyte, and a wavy bar the color of the Korea Service Ribbon.

Its campaign streamers include the Central Pacific, New Guinea, Leyte, Luzon and South Philippines for WW II — also, for Korea, the UN Defensive and Offensive, CCF Spring Counter-Offensive, UN Summer-Fall Offensives and Second Korean Winter campaigns.

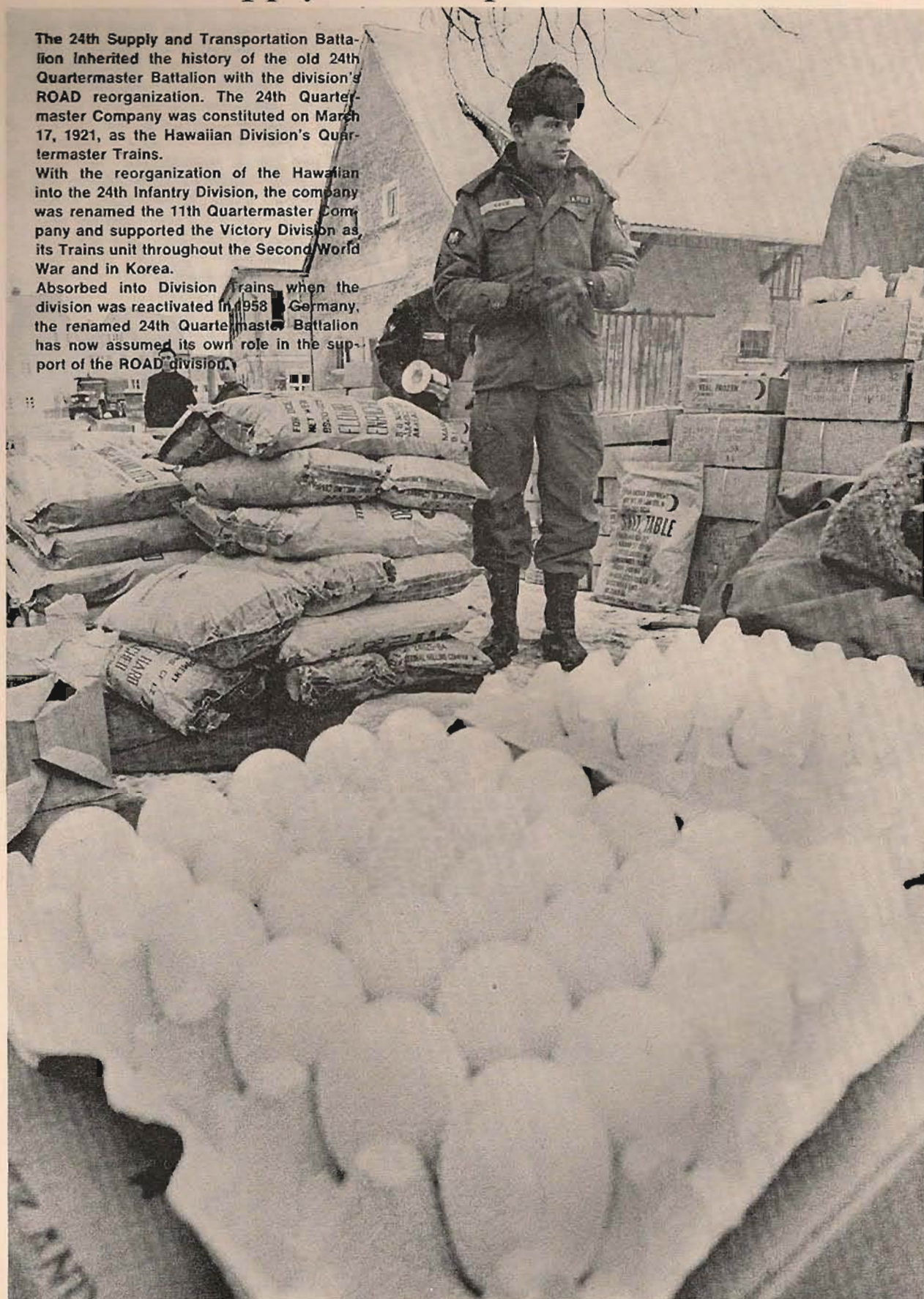


24th Supply & Transportation Battalion

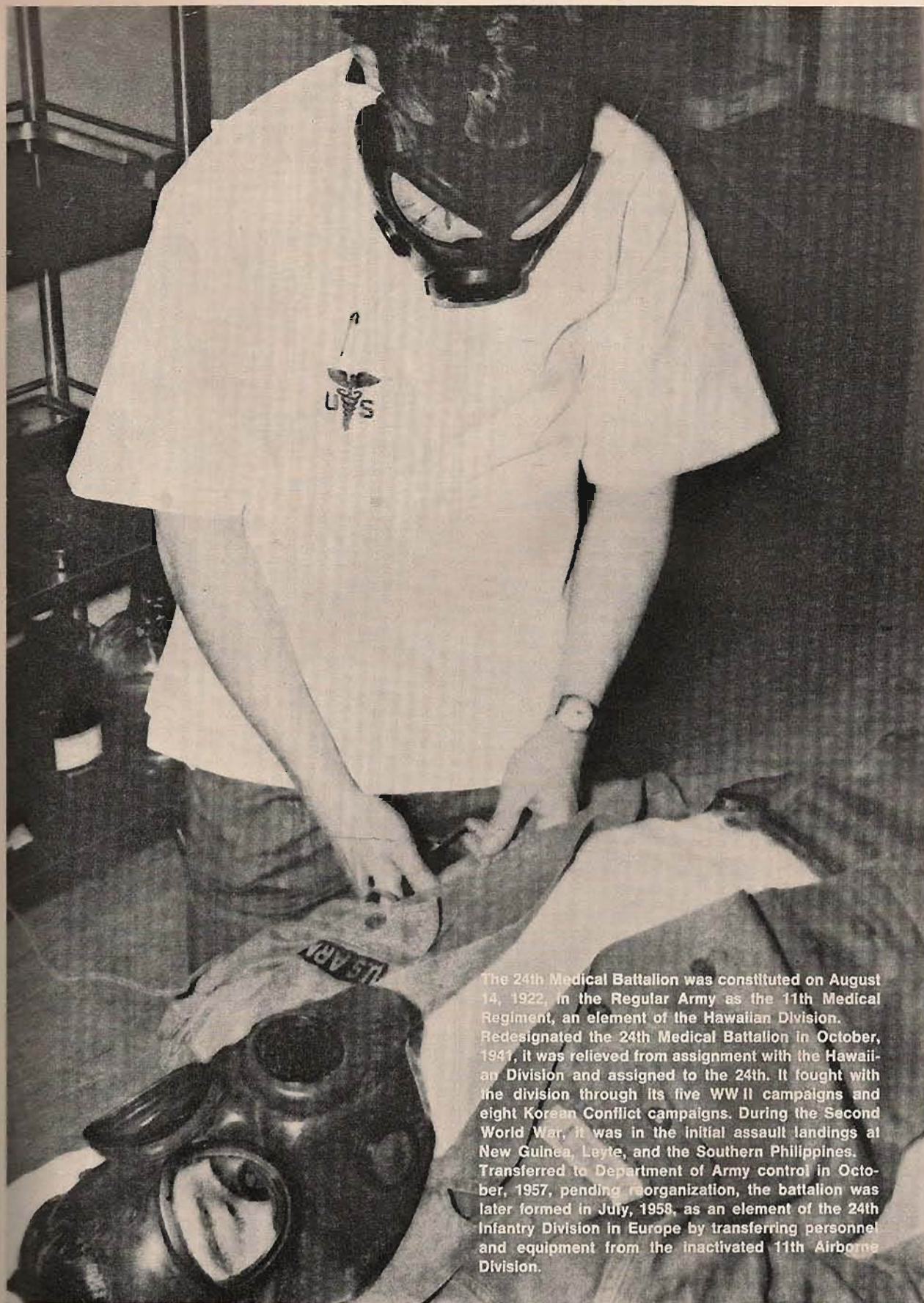
The 24th Supply and Transportation Battalion inherited the history of the old 24th Quartermaster Battalion with the division's ROAD reorganization. The 24th Quartermaster Company was constituted on March 17, 1921, as the Hawaiian Division's Quartermaster Trains.

With the reorganization of the Hawaiian into the 24th Infantry Division, the company was renamed the 11th Quartermaster Company and supported the Victory Division as its Trains unit throughout the Second World War and in Korea.

Absorbed into Division Trains when the division was reactivated in 1958 in Germany, the renamed 24th Quartermaster Battalion has now assumed its own role in the support of the ROAD division.



24th Medical Battalion



The 24th Medical Battalion was constituted on August 14, 1922, in the Regular Army as the 11th Medical Regiment, an element of the Hawaiian Division. Redesignated the 24th Medical Battalion in October, 1941, it was relieved from assignment with the Hawaiian Division and assigned to the 24th. It fought with the division through its five WWII campaigns and eight Korean Conflict campaigns. During the Second World War, it was in the initial assault landings at New Guinea, Leyte, and the Southern Philippines. Transferred to Department of Army control in October, 1957, pending reorganization, the battalion was later formed in July, 1958, as an element of the 24th Infantry Division in Europe by transferring personnel and equipment from the inactivated 11th Airborne Division.

LIVING IN GERMANY



Neuschwanstein Castle, Euessen

Germany recovers from the war as the cold war begins... Making your way in a new country... Pleasure spots for your off-duty hours... Augsburg and Munich: ancient cities with a modern look...

A Phoenix Rises From The Ashes of War



Through the Iron Curtain into West Berlin at Checkpoint Charlie.

Germany ended World War II economically ruined and morally shamed by the madness the Nazis had brought to the nation and the world. Its recovery from that physical and moral vacuum into one of the leading nations of the Free World in less than 20 years has been hailed as miraculous.

During the closing days of the war, Germany was divided into zones administered by the major powers in the war against the Nazis: the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

Following the war, with the overthrow of local national governments by communists in eastern Europe and the subsequent military alliance of the US, Britain and France in the west, the continent split into the "cold war" factions we have known ever since:

- The "Iron Curtain" countries: a group of puppet states of the Soviet Union which only recently have begun to emerge as nations somewhat independent from Moscow.

- The West: independent nations united by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a military partnership and by various trade agreements.

Germany was caught in the center. By 1949, Russia still had not approved the re-formation of the German government. Therefore, the United States, Great Britain and France, occupying the western zones of Germany, permitted the German states under their control to unify into one nation, The Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesrepublik Deutschland), also known as West Germany. The Federal Republic became a sovereign nation in May, 1955. Russia, on the other hand, established the so-called "German Democratic Republic" as a soviet satellite, but still has not permitted East Germans to form their own government.

East Germany has made none of the miraculous recovery known in the West in the past 20 years. In August, 1960, losing larger and larger percentages of its population to the West as refugees, the East German puppet government erected the infamous "Wall of

Shame." The wall physically split the two halves of Berlin to prevent discontented East Berliners from escaping to the West.

By 1955, West Germany had a vigorous, democratic government and in ten short years had proven itself prepared to resume its role as an independent, self-governing nation of Europe. On May 5 of that year, she signed the "Status of Forces" agreement with the countries of NATO. This agreement ended the occupation and military government of Germany, entitling the Germans to raise and train forces to provide for their own defense.

Status of Forces

Prior to the signing of the Status of Forces agreement, Germany was ruled by military governors set up by the allied armies. US soldiers were occupation forces; and as such, they were not under the jurisdiction of the German civil or criminal laws. Whether an offense was committed on-post or downtown, military personnel could be prosecuted only by US military tribunal.

This is no longer the case. As a sovereign nation, the German government at every level has complete jurisdiction over lawbreakers whether civilian or military.

If you break the German law while off-post, whether through traffic code violation or a criminal act, you may be arrested by the German police and held for trial in a civilian court. If found guilty, you may be fined or confined to a German prison for the period prescribed by German law.

Drunken driving, for example, is a felony in Germany. Many US soldiers have found themselves sentenced to German prisons for this charge, unaware of its seriousness in the civilian courts.

Occasionally, on request from US authorities, American soldiers arrested for violation of civilian laws are turned over to military custody for prosecution. How-

ever, German authorities are in no way obligated to release wrongdoers in uniform.

In addition to being a soldier in the 24th Infantry Division, you are a resident of the Federal Republic of Germany and must obey its laws.

Five Kilometer Zone

US soldiers are not permitted to travel within FIVE KILOMETERS of the eastern borders of Germany at any time. The "Five Kilometer Zone" extends along the East German and Czechoslovakian frontiers bordering West Germany.

This restriction is for your protection, to prevent soldiers from straying accidentally across the often-unfriendly borders. An innocent mistake could create international difficulties in obtaining a US soldier's release.

If at any time you find that you have entered the Five Kilometer Zone, retrace your route immediately and leave the zone. Should you accidentally cross the border, AVOID CAPTURE, RE-CROSS THE BORDER AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. Signs are posted frequently on all major thoroughfares in the vicinity of the border to warn US personnel that they are nearing the Five Kilometer Zone.

Travel To Berlin

The entire city of Berlin lies within the Eastern Zone of Germany. Its free access to the Western powers is guaranteed, but it is a guarantee Russia and the East have tried to break time after time, with no success. As an American soldier, you may visit West Berlin, and you may tour the Eastern Zone of the city in uniform.

Since you must drive 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain to reach Berlin, it is recommended that you travel by air or on the regular duty train from Frankfurt rather than by auto.



West Berlin: An island of lights and action within the Red-controlled East.

There are also special requirements, for your protection, for traveling to Berlin. All requirements are contained in USAREUR Regulation 550-180; it is best to read it thoroughly if you plan such a trip.

First, you must submit a request for travel clearance, AE Form 2793, through your unit to Headquarters, USAREUR-Seventh Army. The form must be submitted at least ten working days before you plan to leave for Berlin.

Information on the travel clearance must conform 100 PERCENT with the information on your ID card and leave papers, down to the last comma and dash. As small a difference as "Lieutenant" versus "1/Lt" could cause cancellation of your trip. In addition, ALL information on your ID card must be correct. For example, if you have been promoted to Specialist Four, and your ID card reads "PFC", or if you have grown or shaved off a mustache, you must get a new ID card before you will be permitted to travel to Berlin.

Should you decide to drive to Berlin, there are further instructions. The informative monthly publication "Army in Europe" offers this advice:

"Once you enter the Helmstedt-Berlin Autobahn, you aren't permitted to stop for vehicle service. This means that your car must be in top working order. Have headlights, windshield wipers, speedometer, and tires checked before you leave your unit. You must also carry a serviceable spare tire, even if you have so-called "puncture-proof" tires. Your gas-tank must be full when you enter the autobahn.

"... US Checkpoint Alpha is situated about three kilometers east of Helmstedt, on the border of the Soviet-Occupied Zone. Six signs are posted to tell you that you are approaching the point and that you must stop at it. The checkpoint itself is a well-marked two-story building.

"... The road to Berlin is not straight. About 80 kilometers from Checkpoint Alpha it intersects with the Berliner Ring, which comprises three separate traffic branches to Berlin. The correct route isn't readily apparent, so you should have carefully studied this section of your map."

It is because of the complications of driving that US authorities recommend air or rail travel to Berlin. But however you decide to go, a visit to Berlin can be one of the high spots of your tour in Europe. Standing on the very border of the Free World, it is a city of life, gaiety and culture as well as a symbol of modern Germany's defiance of oppressors.

SMLM

The Russian government maintains a military liaison mission in the Federal Republic for the purpose of ironing out any military difficulties which may arise between East and West. The US maintains a similar mission in Eastern Germany.

Members of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission are restricted in their travel rights in West Germany. They are not permitted to travel anywhere in the vicinity of US troops or training areas. The special license plates carried by all autos in the Soviet mission look like the one below. Should you see such a vehicle, DO NOT attempt to stop it or pursue it, but DO THE FOLLOWING:

Report to Military 98, or the nearest military unit, the time and place you saw the Soviet vehicle and the direction it was traveling, the license number and description of the vehicle, the number of occupants and their description, plus what they appeared to be doing at the time (such as using a radio, taking pictures, etc.).



REPORT ALL SIGHTINGS OF THIS LICENSE PLATE.

Housing

As a USAREUR soldier, if you are married and are accompanied by your wife, or if you are in grade E-7 or above, you MAY BE ELIGIBLE to live off-post. USAREUR Regulation 210-14 governs eligibility and assignment of housing. Your commanding officer or the billeting office can explain to you the current USAREUR and division policy concerning living off-post.

German apartments in the Augsburg-Munich area range in price from \$50 to \$75 per month for a furnished three-room apartment. These prices usually do NOT include utilities such as hot water, electricity, gas or heat (which are paid for separately), and often do not include private bath.

BEFORE you sign a contract for an apartment, be sure exactly what the rental price includes and how much extra your utilities will cost. Be sure of the exact terms of your lease: can you break your lease if you suddenly rotate? Do you have to make a deposit which you will lose if you must leave suddenly?

If you are in doubt concerning the terms of a lease or of any contract you may sign, consult your commanding officer or your legal assistance adviser in the division Judge Advocate General office. The legal office's primary jobs are to help you avoid legal difficulties and to aid you if you encounter them.

Electricity

All electrical current in Germany is 220 Volt, 50 Cycle, while stateside current is 110 Volt, 60 Cycle. This means you will need transformers for all electrical appliances, and simple adapters for appliances, lamps, radios, etc., to fit the different type wall socket. Electric clocks will lose 10 minutes each hour on German current. In some areas, this applies as well to Government quarters or billets on the kasernes.

Small, inexpensive transformers in a variety of sizes are sold in all PXs. They are rigidly inspected for safe use and conform to local safety standards, equivalent to the American "Underwriters' Laboratory" seal.

Care must be taken when buying transformers in a German store. Many have exposed wire or windings and are extremely dangerous to use. No transformer should be used in a damp or wet place; although the transformer may have been declared safe, you can still receive a severe shock or burn from it if it is wet. A booklet entitled "Do's and Don'ts for Using Electricity While in Europe" has been published by EES and is available free of charge at any PX.

The Metric System

The standard for all legal weights and measures in Europe is the International Metric System. The following table shows how to convert the units of the metric system into the familiar feet and pounds:

UNITS OF LENGTH

1 meter	—	About 39 inches, or 3.3 feet
1 kilometer (1,000 meters)	—	0.62 miles, or about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile
1 centimeter (0.01 meters)	—	About 0.4 inches
1 millimeter (0.001 meters)	—	About 0.04 inches

UNITS OF WEIGHT

1 kilogram, or "kilo"	—	2.2 pounds
1 metric ton (1,000 kilograms)	—	2.204 pounds, or 1.1 tons
1 gram	—	0.35 ounces, about $\frac{1}{3}$ ounce

Usually Americans run into trouble trying to buy clothing in German stores, since the sizes run differently in the two countries. The conversion chart below shows the equivalent sizes:

WOMEN'S SIZES

Blouses		Dresses		Coats		Skirts		Shoes	
Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger
30	38	10	38	10	38	10	38	6	37
32	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	42	14	42	14	42	14	42	7	38
36	44	16	44	16	44	16	44	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	46	18	46	18	46	18	46	8	39
40	48	20	48	20	48	20	48	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$

MEN'S SIZES

Suits		Shirts		Hats		Shoes	
Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger	Amer	Ger
36	46	14	36	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	7	38
38	48	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	56	8	39
40	50	15	38	7	57	9	40
42	52	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	58	10	41
44	54	16	40	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	11	42
46	56	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	60	12	43
48	58	17	42	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	13	44

Vehicle Registration

Buying a car to take fullest advantage of the scenic and cultural offerings of Europe is a fine idea. There is a great deal to see that is less than one day's drive from the Augsburg-Munich area.

But first there are a few considerations to be made. How much can you afford to spend? Is the financing plan you are considering risky, involving long-term payments that cut deeply into your paycheck? Is the car you are planning to buy able to pass the rigid mechanical and safety inspection required under USAREUR Regulation 643-30; if not, how much will it cost you to make the required repairs? Can you afford the insurance costs on a car?

All autos registered in Germany must be covered by minimum insurance of 250,000 Marks personal damage, 50,000 Marks property damage, and 10,000 Marks for other losses. This coverage usually runs in the vicinity of \$40-\$50 per quarter for European cars, and higher for high-powered American cars.

In order to register a motor vehicle in USAREUR, you must do the following:

Bring your certificate of ownership, insurance papers, and valid USAREUR POV operator's license to the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Augsburg or Munich. These documents will allow you to obtain temporary license plates, good for 20 days from the date of issue.

With temporary plates, you can drive your vehicle to the Transportation Office's inspection station. Be sure to bring your application for registration; on passing inspection, the examiner will stamp the application. The signed and stamped application form plus \$3 check or money order must be sent to:

HEADQUARTERS, USAREUR
REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES
APO 09403

You will receive permanent license plates and registration in the mail. Your blue copy of the application, AE Form 9, will act as a temporary registration until they arrive (good for 20 days).

Your vehicle must be re-inspected annually. Allowing the insurance to lapse automatically voids the registration, and you will be required to pass another inspection before re-registering.

Before being given a USAREUR driver's license, you must pass both a behind-the-wheel driver's test and a written examination testing you on your knowledge of international road signs and German traffic laws. All the information needed to pass the test can be found in *Transportation and Travel, Driver's Manual for Germany*, which you can obtain at the South Bavaria District Transportation Office, located on Reese Kaserne in Augsburg and on Warner Kaserne, Munich.

EES

Similar to the PX system in the United States, the European Exchange System (EES) offers soldiers and their dependents a variety of goods and services at prices hard to equal at "downtown" shops. A non-profit organization, EES is here solely to make available to servicemen quality goods at the lowest possible price.



Prices are lowest, quality highest at EES.

All 24th Infantry Division kasernes have EES exchanges supplying military and civilian clothing in limited amounts and "everyday" articles such as toiletries, stationery, small fixtures, and cigarettes.

In addition, there is a large EES department store in Augsburg on Buergermeister Ackermann Strasse in the Quartermaster Area between Sullivan Heights and Cramerton housing areas, and in Munich at 28 Prinzregentenstrasse.

Gas and oil in exchange for official coupons is available at Quartermaster stations bearing the red, white and blue shield, and at all Esso stations. Coupons for either Quartermaster or Esso gas may be purchased at any PX.

Since EES prices generally are lower than German prices, especially for cigarettes and liquor, using the facilities is a privilege reserved for American soldiers,

government employees and their dependents ONLY. Liquor, for which a Class VI Card is required, and cigarettes are rationed. These products may not be sold or given to unauthorized persons. Permitting a German national or an American who does not have PX privileges to use your ration or ID card is a serious offense. It can cost you your PX privileges, or in more serious cases, fine or imprisonment.

The ration card you are issued contains the regulations governing use of the PX. Read it carefully.

AFN

American Forces Radio Network (AFN) has a 19-hour schedule of news, music and shows concerning Germany and the US. You can find it at 1106 on the dial in Munich, and at 1394 in Augsburg. Depending on weather conditions, you can usually pick up "Radio Luxembourg" and the US Government "Voice of America."

The STARS and STRIPES

The Stars and Stripes is the daily newspaper for troops stationed in Europe. "S&S" prints a 24-page newspaper every day. The Sunday paper includes a 16-page supplement of color comics. A fully professional publication, the paper has access to the major world wire services as well as to information offices of all units in USAREUR.

The Taro Leaf

The Taro Leaf is the authorized newspaper of the 24th Infantry Division and is published by the Division Information Office. It is a four-page weekly, devoted to news of the men of the 24th and their training and entertainment. Besides Command Information, it contains such weekly features as a schedule of films playing at all division theaters. The Taro Leaf is distributed on Saturday.

Savings and Credit

As an American soldier, several savings programs are available to you which will earn above-average interest and give you a solid "nest-egg" when you rotate to a new assignment or return to civilian life.

One of the best money-earning programs in the world is the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Pro-



Smart soldiers earn a pile through high-interest savings programs.

gram, paying ten percent interest per year on all deposits. Open only to servicemen serving outside the US, this program was begun to help stem the outflow of American currency in foreign countries. While most banks offer only three to four percent interest, this program will earn you \$50 a year for every \$500 you deposit; and you can deposit any amount up to but not exceeding your paycheck each month, up to \$10,000.

US Savings Bonds still offer the best and most secure long-term investment. For example \$37.50 put into bonds today will yield you \$50 at maturity, and savings bonds now mature in only seven years. Bonds can be taken out of your monthly paycheck automatically by allotment, a "painless" way of saving that has helped thousands of Americans to a financially secure future. Savings Bonds which are kept past maturity continue to gain interest.

Your "credit" is a convenient method of getting things you need now and paying later. BUT it is the opposite of savings. You are paying extra charges for the service, rather than earning money through interest. Bad debts have ruined many promising military careers and have caused otherwise fine service records to be seriously damaged when soldiers return to civilian life.

It is generally far better to save money, earning as you save in a regular program, and to pay cash later for the things you want. **PAYING CASH COSTS LESS.**

If you wish to keep a checking account and/or a "ready-cash" savings account for bills, leave or gifts, the American Express Company (AMEXCO) offers handy accounts at their offices, located on several kaserne in Augsburg and Munich.

Education

While stationed with the 24th Infantry Division, you will have an excellent opportunity to continue your education, either to obtain a General Educational Development (GED) High School Equivalency Diploma, to work toward a college degree, or simply to broaden your knowledge of Germany and other subjects of personal interest.

The United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) offers off-duty courses enabling soldiers to complete a 12th — grade education, with a large part of the cost paid by the government. Principal subjects include English grammar, English and American literature, mathematics, science, history and social studies.

USAFI also offers a Spoken German course for beginners and advanced students who want to learn the language of their host country.

The highly-rated University of Maryland has a campus in Munich, and in co-operation with the government offers military personnel the opportunity to take courses toward a bachelor's degree. Here again, the government often pays part of the cost of courses.

Every kaserne has an education center run by a Department of the Army civilian in conjunction with the kaserne commander. The "Ed Center's" job is to help you find the course or program you want.

Legal Counsel

The 24th Division Judge Advocate General Office maintains a staff of lawyers and trained legal experts both to give advice on all legal matters — from wills to contracts for loans — and to defend you if you get into legal difficulties.

You may be well-versed in American laws governing written agreements such as leases, but remember that laws in Germany often differ sharply from our own. Before borrowing large sums of money, signing a cre-

dit contract, or signing a lease, if you do not thoroughly understand what will be demanded of you for payment and what you are to receive in return, bring the papers to your legal assistance adviser.

Medical Aid

All servicemen and dependents are entitled to free medical care at either their unit dispensaries, the 11th Field Hospital, Augsburg, or the 2nd Field Hospital in Munich. These major field hospitals are equivalent to the best civilian general hospitals, offering care in every branch of medicine. You can obtain a schedule for all clinics or an appointment for a routine visit by calling either hospital; each has a 24-hour-a-day emergency room.



Every Victoryman gets complete medical care at dispensaries and major field hospitals.

The 24th division maintains mental hygiene clinics in both cities. Should you encounter special problems and feel in need of medical guidance, you can arrange for an interview through your unit commander.

Clergy and Red Cross

If you have family difficulties here or in the states, or you want counseling of a more personal, less formal nature, you may contact your unit chaplain for an appointment.

In the event that you must return to CONUS due to death or serious illness in your immediate family, an emergency leave can be arranged through a Red Cross representative. The Red Cross has offices in both Augsburg and Munich with personnel on call 24 hours a day for emergencies. Additional services given by the Red Cross include loans for emergency leaves, counseling on family problems, and handling of compassionate discharges and transfers.

Entertainment

The division's clubs offer a pleasant atmosphere, attractive decor and a place for the hardworking soldier to "get away from it all" for a few hours, with no worry of over-pricing, language barriers or other difficulties.

Officers, NCO and Enlisted Men's Clubs offer the best in German and American food at the lowest possible prices, plus German and American beer, wines and liquors. Weekends are highlighted by musical and variety shows by European performers as well as well-known American entertainers on tour in Europe.

The Armed Forces Transient Billets in Augsburg and Munich, better known as the "American" and "Columbia" Hotels, respectively, have fine dining rooms, bars and cocktail lounges open to all soldiers, their dependents and two guests per sponsor.



The Sports Season



Never Closes . . .



. . . In Victoryland



On Top of the World — Alpine Recreation



You are only a few miles from Alpine ski slopes.

You are looking at Germany's tallest mountain, the Zugspitze. Nine thousand feet tall, it stretches its sharp, snowy peaks into the clouds. The mountain is reflected in the cold Alpine lake stretching toward other peaks, and behind you is a beautiful Bavarian Inn with balconies and carved dark wood trim. The scene is not a high-priced resort but the Eibsee Hotel at Garmisch Armed Forces Recreation Center.

A world-renowned vacation spot, Garmisch, like Berchtesgaden and Chiemsee, has a relaxed, informal atmosphere.

Garmisch offers some of the finest winter sports in the world. The 1936 Winter Olympics were held here. Championship skiing and bobsled races are still conducted every winter.

In other seasons, Victorymen can swim, water ski, sail, hike, ride horseback or go mountain climbing. Five comfortable hotels solely for servicemen, dependents and government workers are to be found in the town, and most have dining rooms with "splurge" menus at extremely reasonable prices.

Garmisch is approximately one-and-a-half hours drive from Munich on Route 2. Route 11 is longer but more scenic.

Still in the Bavarian Alps but to the east of Garmisch is Berchtesgaden. For years, hunters, mountain climbers and vacationers have visited the area's towering peaks, mirror lakes, and Enchanted Forest.

Servicemen may stay in one of seven hotels in the valley and on the mountain slopes around Berchtesgaden. The various hotel restaurants specialize in everything from Italian food to charcoal broiled steaks.

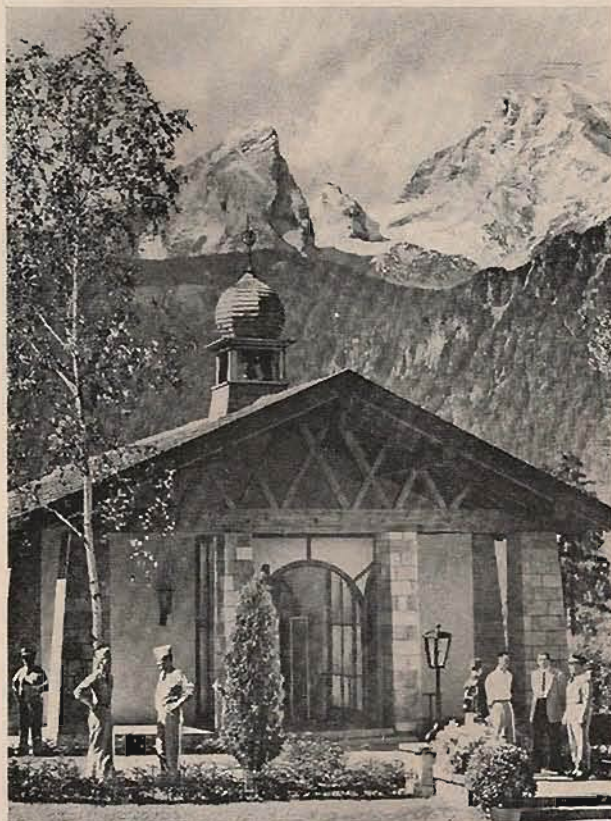
In addition to a complete range of summer and winter sports, tours are conducted to such famous spots as "The Eagle's Nest," Hitler's Alpine hideaway; The Salt Mines, a source of income for the area for many cen-

turies, and Koenigsee, a five-mile-long lake bordered by sheer granite cliffs.

Berchtesgaden is the site of religious retreats held several times each year throughout USAREUR. Soldiers may attend these religious gatherings without using leave time; the division chaplain's office announces well in advance the dates of retreats and the necessary procedure to attend. To get to Berchtesgaden, take the Salzburg Autobahn from Munich to Bad Reichenhall, then follow Route 20 into Berchtesgaden.

Chiemsee lies on the southern shore of Germany's largest inland lake, at the fringe of the Alps. It is midway between Munich and Salzburg on the Autobahn. Only a few minutes from the beautiful Lake Hotel are six excellent ski slopes. There is both day and night ice skating on Lake Chiemsee. Close to the recreation center on an island in the 50-square-mile lake is Herrenchiemsee Palace, built by King Ludwig II of Bavaria.

Ludwig's dream palace was built to duplicate Versailles and contains inlaid rosewood floors, famous Meissen porcelain, furniture sprayed with 14-carat gold dust, and the magnificent Hall of Mirrors. Tours to the palace and several other nearby points of interest are available at the center.

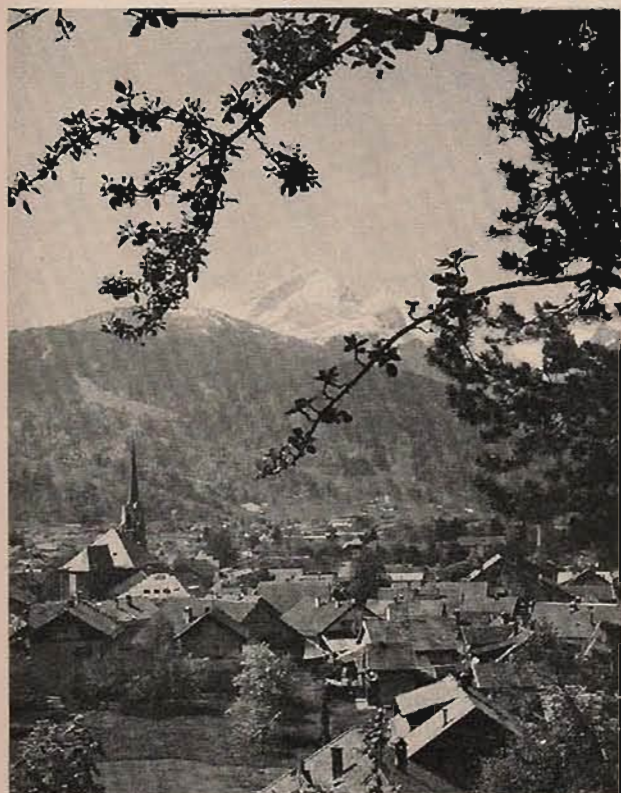


Army religious retreats are held at Berchtesgaden throughout the year.

In addition to all kaserne movie theaters and a host of sports and recreation, Special Services also runs service clubs at most kasernes in the 24th Division.

All the clubs are stocked with brochures on sights in the surrounding countryside, and the clubs run excellent tours to most points of local interest, from Armed Forces Recreation Areas to local breweries. These tours are low-cost — often free of charge — and are the best way to learn your way in an unfamiliar country.

Deutschland: The Old and the New



The Alps tower above small, friendly Bavarian farm villages.

The 24th Infantry Division is located in southern Bavaria, one of the most beautiful and colorful sections of Europe. Noted for the variation of its countryside from low, rolling farmland sweeping into the majestic wall of the Alps, for the natural craftsmanship of its villages and art works, for the warmth and simplicity of its inhabitants, Bavaria traditionally has been a symbol of European charm and hospitality.

With the rebuilding of Germany after the war and the continued growth of Munich, the state's capitol city, Bavaria also has come to reflect the modern life of an industrial region and the cosmopolitan air of a capitol drawing residents from all over the world.

As an American, your chief difficulty in understanding European life probably will be the great age of European culture and traditions compared with those of the United States.

Looking Back . . .

It is still well over a decade before the birth of Christ. Mighty legions under Augustus Vinde Licium, Caesar of the Roman Empire, thunder northward through the rich, rolling hills of the Lech River Valley. They have crossed the Alps in pursuit of Celtic tribes defeated in Italy.

Some fifty miles north of the Alps, in a broad plain by the Lech River, Augustus Caesar decides to construct a base camp for his operations. The camp is named in his honor: Augusta Vindelicorum.

The name was to remain unchanged through 500 years of Roman rule as the camp grew to a village then a town, then an important crossroads. Another one thousand years later it would still be the same on documents in the official Latin language. But to German-speaking folk of 1500 it has become Augsburg.

Still containing ruins of its Roman birth, it is now Germany's "Golden City of the Middle Ages." It is the seat of the fabulously wealthy Fugger family, whose founder, Jakob Fugger, is only half-jokingly said to have "bought the crown of the Holy Roman Empire" for King Charles I of Spain making him Emperor Charles V.

In 1550, Augsburg's Cathedral (or "Dom") already is 700 years old. A city of practical businessmen and merchants as well as famed artists such as the Holbeins, Augsburg reflects the growing discontent in Germany with the influence of the Pope in Rome. An influential monk interested first in reforming the church, later in breaking away from it, visits the city often. His name is Martin Luther. Augsburg becomes one of the central cities in the troubled Reformation.

To the southeast of Augsburg there is another city, but it is just a small, sleepy farm town on the quiet Isar River. With destructive wars and plagues sweeping the country now, Augsburg begins to fade as a city of power to become a city of history. Munich, its "young upstart" neighbor (only 300 years old), slowly grows into the center of commerce and politics for Bavaria.

And Augsburg settles into a comfortable, moderately prosperous old age . . . about 450 years ago.

Munich too was having difficult times. Twice it was destroyed by warring princes and bishops. In 1327 it was nearly destroyed by fire, then began a steady growth which would have made it the most prosperous and powerful city in Germany, were it not for the Thirty Years War and the Plague which followed.

In the early 19th Century, one of Bavaria's greatest statesmen, King Ludwig I, brought Munich back into eminence as a center of culture, learning and commerce. The city began another spurt of growth to become what American novelist Thomas Wolfe would call "The German dream of heaven" . . . until the rise of Adolf Hitler. Hitler liked Munich. It was in its greatest beer hall, the Hofbrauhaus, he gained much of his popularity. It was here the infamous "Munich Conference" with European prime ministers all but gave him the go-ahead to start World War II.

About ten years later, Munich lay in ashes, over 60 percent of its metropolitan area destroyed. All that was left of its Frauenkirche Cathedral were its twin onion-domed spires and scarred walls. Fifty percent of Augsburg, site of the Messerschmitt Aircraft Factory, also was leveled by allied bombing.

In only twenty years both of these cities have come alive again. Augsburg has become an industrial center, but still is gathered around its cherished reminders of Rome and the German Renaissance.

Munich is one of the fastest-growing cities in Germany, now the country's third largest metropolis. But people still call it "The Village with a Million Inhabitants," because despite its international population, deep-rooted yet fast-moving culture and industry, it remains Bavaria: gay, warm and old-world.

Augsburg

The Golden City

In one day, you can see a great deal of the many ages of Augsburg. Along the broad, cobblestoned Maximilianstrasse are graceful fountains built in the days when this was "The Golden City." One fountain is topped by the muscular statue of Augustus Caesar. His

arm stretches towards the Rathaus (City Hall) designed by Elias Holl, Germany's most famous Renaissance architect. Behind it runs the "Old City" of narrow, winding streets, shady trees, canals, the medieval wall that protected the town. Along Maximilianstrasse are High Renaissance buildings, many of which are now museums. At one end of this street the Dom still stands, now 1200 years old, containing the oldest stained glass windows in Germany. Next to it are the recently excavated ruins of the first church in Augsburg; it had been converted from a Roman household. Remnants of Roman columns and grave-markers of Roman soldiers who died here are encased in a wall nearby.



The Augsburg Rathaus (City Hall), right, and Perlach Turm (Tower) date from the "Golden City of the Middle Ages."

At the opposite end of the street is St. Ulrich's Church, one building of which is Protestant, the other Catholic, symbolizing Augsburg's early acceptance of both religions, dating from the time of Martin Luther.

And between Maximilianstrasse and the Hauptbahnhof (main train station), stand restaurants, sidewalk cafes, a few small cafes with fast music, and there are discotheques around the city... All very new.

Munich

Village of a Million

Muencheners rebuilt their Frauenkirche. The outside still looks much as it did three hundred years ago; most of the inside is gleaming and modern. If you go to the top of one of its domes and look out across the city, Munich does not look much different than it did in "the old days". There are still the spacious, pastoral English Gardens with the Chinese Tower and the Monopteros, looking like a Greek temple. The roof-tops have that helter-skelter artful look of old European cities, with their slate roofs and tall white chimneys. (And the old German belief still holds: It's good luck to shake the hand of a chimneysweep.)

But down on the street, Munich is all "today". Streams of visitors from around the world pour in throughout the summer. The Hofbrauhaus echoes with college songs in six or seven different languages, and with the hearty gusto of traditional Bavarian songs of "Gemuetlichkeit" — "good fellowship". Schwabing, in the northeastern section of the city, is filled with artists, Bohemians, tourists, soldiers, students, young people representing every way of life.

Munich offers fine, modern shops, and restaurants that specialize in German, Hungarian, Chinese or French food. It is famous for Oktoberfest, at which some one million people celebrate the new crop of "the world's best beer". It is famous for the Carnival Season before lent (known as Fasching), in which raucous celebration and broad humor are the order of the day for several weeks.

For those who prefer the nearby countryside: hunting, fishing, skiing.

*For those who want
to travel still farther...*



The "Maximilianeum", seat of the Bavarian government, stands at the end of a statue-lined road in Munich.



A scenic overlook stands above Salzburg, the City of Mozart. To the rear is Hohensalzburg Castle.

The Open Road

Crossroads of Europe

The Augsburg—Munich area lies almost midway between two of the most famous capitols in Europe, Paris and Vienna. The famed "Orient Express" passes through both Augsburg and Munich on its run from Paris to Vienna and Budapest.

Driving, it takes about eight hours to reach Vienna, ten hours to reach Paris or Berlin, three hours and less to Salzburg, Innsbruck, Garmisch, Berchtesgaden and numerous other Alpine vacation spots.

Yearning to get on the open road when you get a three-day pass? Here's a suggestion for an auto or (more expensive) train trip. Take the Munich—Salzburg Autobahn, one of Europe's most scenic highways, along the edge of the Alps to Salzburg, Austria. This quaint old city contains palaces, gardens, beautiful churches of many periods, and on the high horse-shoe bluff around the city, Hohensalzburg Castle, where much of "The Sound of Music" was filmed. A cable car travels to the castle, which is actually a complete fortified village atop the ridge. The wooded slopes around Salzburg are traversed by well-kept paths and dotted with scenic overlooks. Mozart spent his early life here, and a Mozart festival is held annually in memory of the master.

From Salzburg, continue on the Salzburg—Wien (Vienna) Autobahn to the ancient capitol of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Surrounded by the vineyards and gardens of the Vienna Woods, or "Wienerwald", Vienna represents the Old World of palaces and nobility. Its architecture is graceful, and its parks and gardens were designed in past centuries by world-famous architects and planners. Traversed by "The Blue Danube", this is the city of Strauss Waltzes.

Some of Vienna's most famous attractions are the Opera House (Staatsoper), rebuilt since the war on the original design; Schoenbrunn Palace, summer home of the ruling Habsburg family in past centuries, and Belvedere Palace.

In the heart of the city, next to the former winter residence of the emperors, is the Spanish Riding School, whose dancing, precision-trained Lipizzaner horses are the subject of the Walt Disney film, "The White Stallions."

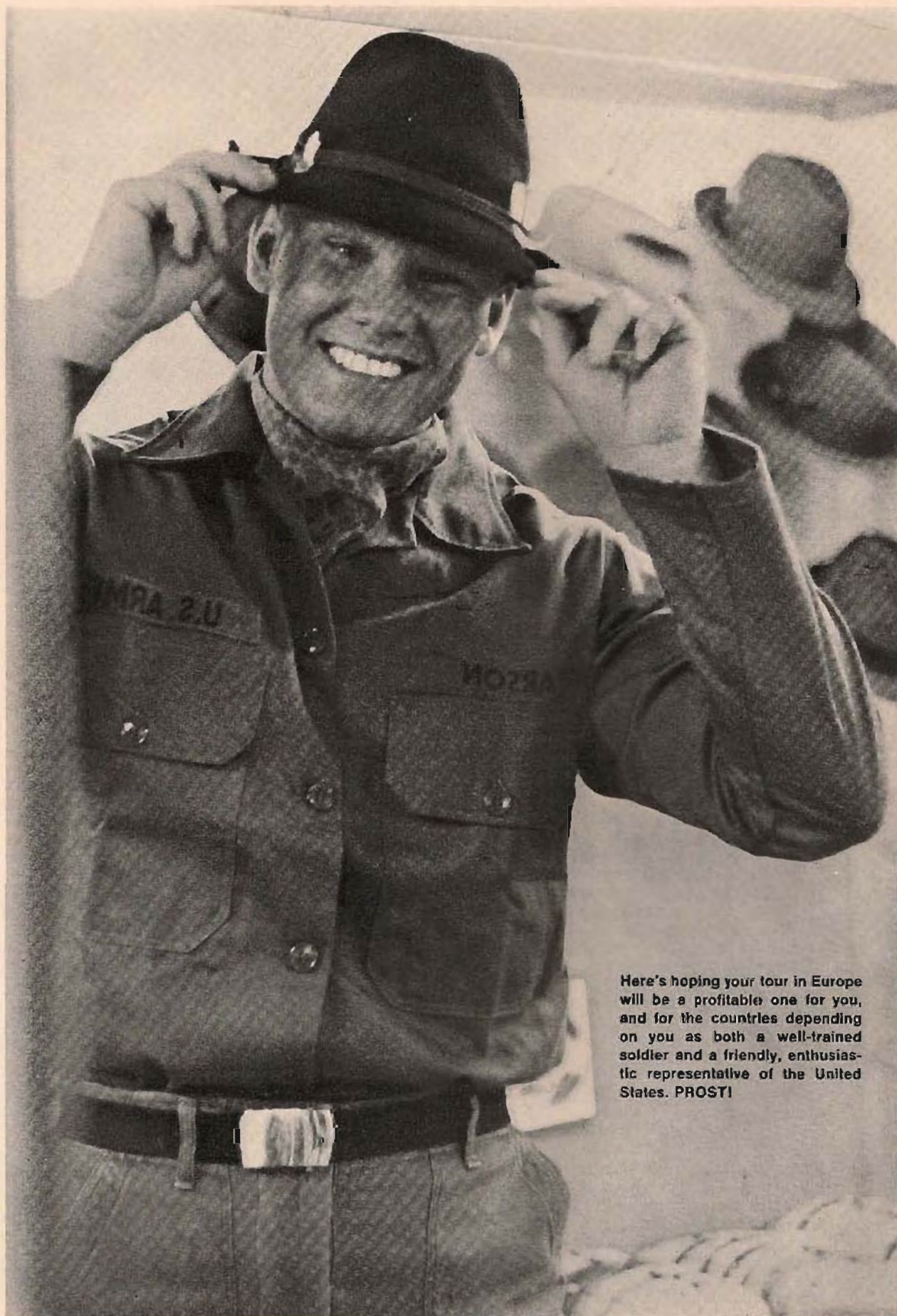
The Romantic Way

With only one or two days free, you still can see much of Germany's "Romantische Strasse" — the "Romantic Way". This scenic road runs from Fuessen to Wuerzburg, 220 miles through a region strung with old castles and fortifications and small, old, wine-growing villages.

Only a few miles from Fuessen is Neuschwanstein Castle, the castle of King Ludwig II of Bavaria in the last century. Further along the Romantic Way is the medieval city of Rothenburg, a walled, cobblestoned town whose gabled buildings, wroughtiron craftsmen's signposts and art-filled churches are almost exactly as they were 500 years ago.

A drive along part of the Romantic Way is one of the best and least expensive ways to spend a clear afternoon in any season of the year.

These are just a few suggestions of how you can spend your off-duty time here in Germany. Simply checking brochures available at Special Services Clubs, libraries and American Express offices, or talking with soldiers who have been here awhile will reveal countless more.



Here's hoping your tour in Europe will be a profitable one for you, and for the countries depending on you as both a well-trained soldier and a friendly, enthusiastic representative of the United States. PROST!



