

THIRTY FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION

DEDICATION  
OF THE  
SANTA FE STADIUM

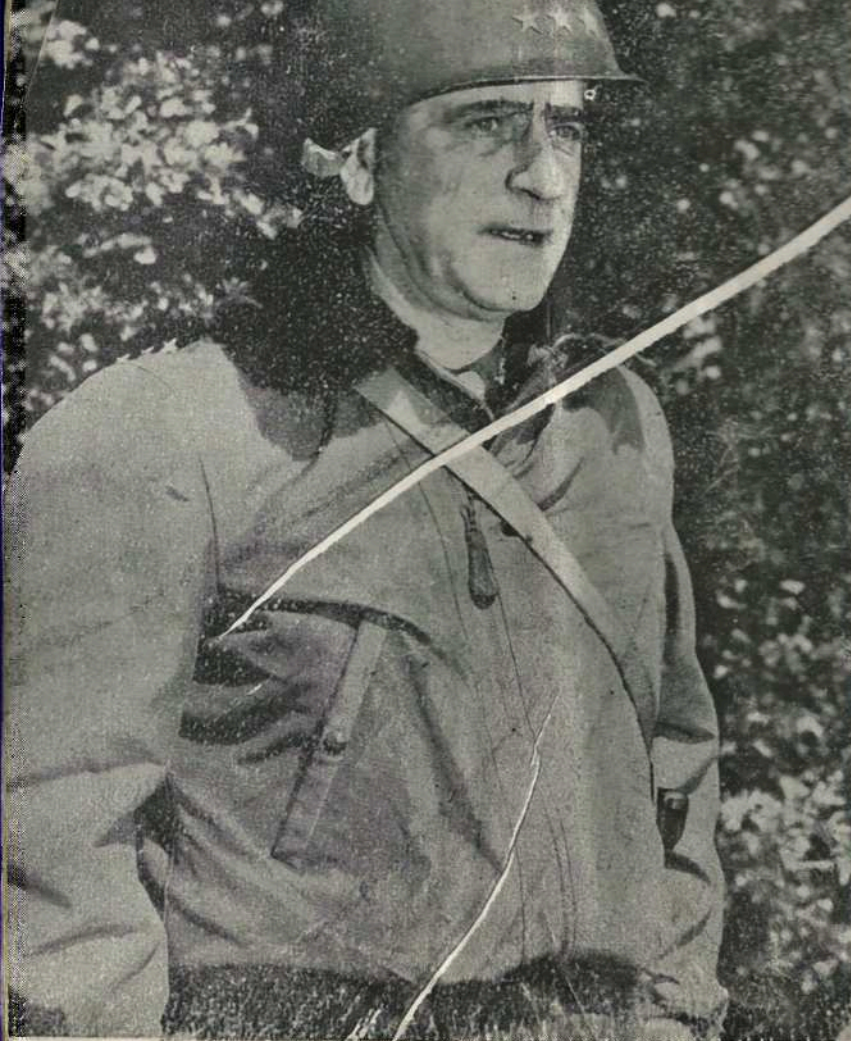
KOBLENZ  
GERMANY

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JULY 1, 1945

OFFICIAL PROGRAM





*Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow*  
 Commanding  
 Fifteenth United States Army



*Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Taffey*  
 Commanding  
 XXIII Corps







*Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh*

Commanding  
100th Infantry Division



*Brig. Gen. Theodore L. Futch*

Commanding  
35th Infantry Division





# History

## 106<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION

The 106th "Lion" Division was activated in March of 1943 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Major General Alan W. Jones commanding. Officer and enlisted cadres were drawn from the 80th Infantry Division.

Basic and unit training filled the whole of 1943. In early 1944 the division distinguished itself in the Tennessee Maneuvers by successfully defending the north bank of the Cumberland River against an attack by the combined forces of the 26th and 78th Infantry Divisions and the 17th Airborne Division. After seven months of advanced training at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, the Lion Division embarked for Europe.

On December 11, 1944, the 106th relieved the 2nd Infantry Division on a 26 mile front in the Schnee Eifel sector along the German-Belgian border, a supposedly quiet section.

The quiet lasted four days. Then all hell broke loose. Von Rundstedt struck with his massed SS and panzer grenadier divisions, figuring to crush the green division he expected to find. He guessed wrong. Hit hard but not broken, units of the division held grimly through the opening days of the battle when each hour of delay to the Wehrmacht was vital to the Allied cause. Aware that he had underestimated the mettle of his foe, the German commander was forced to throw increasing numbers of tanks and troops against the Lionmen.

Meanwhile the Nazi radio broadcast its infamous boast that the 106th had been wiped out, that its 212 survivors were wandering around lost in a snow storm. This lie came at the very time when the division made its greatest stand, refusing to be dislodged from St. Vith, key road center and gateway to Liege. The 7th Armored Division established defensive lines to the rear of the Lion Division, and the 82nd Airborne slashed through to hold a road for a planned withdrawal. Since the 106th has been on the "secret list" - under a news blackout almost continuously since October - it was only recently identified with the heroic stand in the Ardennes.

At Manhay, Belgium, the 106th kicked off, one of the first American units to take a major objective in the counter-offensive which liquidated the Bulge. The division pressed on relentlessly, steam-rolling over and through the positions of the 26th German Division under the leadership of Major General Donald A. Stroh who assumed command in February.

After the Rhineland Campaign the division refitted at Rennes, France, while serving as reserve for troops laying siege to the German-held ports of St. Nazaire and Lorient. In a swift move into Germany in April it drew the tremendous task of corralling the million and more PWs taken by the advancing American armies. With headquarters in Bad Ems, the Lion Division is still engaged in controlling prisoner of war enclosures.



# History

## 35<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION

The 35th Infantry Division, the "Santa Fe" division of the Kansas-Missouri-Nebraska National Guard, was called to active duty on December 23, 1940, at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas. Its Commanding Generals since that time have been Major General R. E. Truman, Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, Major General Maxwell Murray and Major General Paul W. Baade, who is now on temporary duty in the United States. In his absence Brig. Gen. Theodore Futch is in command.

The 35th left the Port of New York on May 12, 1944, and arrived in Liverpool, England, on May 26. Six weeks later it disembarked on Omaha Beach, July 7. The division fought into St. Lo on July 18, then went on to throw the Germans back from the Vire and broke out of the Contentin Peninsula. On July 31 the division took Torgni sur Vire.

In August the 35th helped break the savage Avaranches-bound German counter-attack in the bitter fighting at Mortain. From there the division moved to join General Patton at Le Mans, then pressed across Northern France through Cloyes, Chateaudun, Orleans, Sens and Troyes.

In September "Santa Fe" infantry crossed three rivers in eight days to liberate Nancy, fifth largest city in France. Pushing over muddy Lorraine during the Fall months, the division captured the city of Sarreguemines and hurdled the Saar river in early December. On December 12 the 35th fought its way across the Blies river and stood on German soil.

Shifted north, the 35th fought in the Battle of the Ardennes, helped relieve the 101st Airborne Division in Bastogne and stopped the threat to the Arlon-Bastogne highway in the bulge.

With the Rundstedt offensive broken, the 35th moved south to the Alsace sector, which it left after a week's stay. On February 23 the division joined the Ninth Army drive across the Roer river, wiped out the German bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine opposite Wesel and crossed the Rhine on March 26. Driving into the Ruhr, the 35th captured the cities of Gelsenkirchen and Herne, reached the north bank of the Ruhr River and the outskirts of Dortmund.

On April 13 the division made a one-day 220-mile move to the Elbe River, front 42 miles from Berlin while elements of the division were still fighting in the Ruhr. This move made a total of over 1600 combat miles of travel in Europe since the division landing on Omaha Beach.

V-E Day found the division established in the Hannover area on temporary occupational duty.

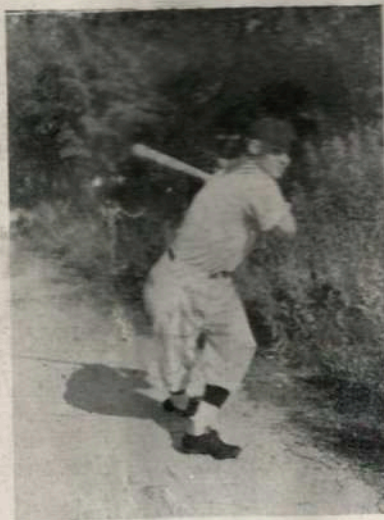
The 35th has served in the First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Armies and under ten different corps. It has captured over 30,000 prisoners.



# THE CUBS 106TH INFANTRY DIVISION



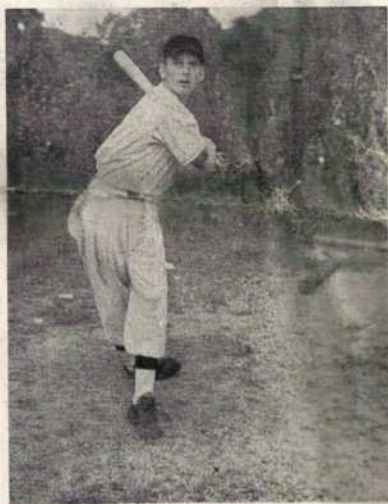
HAMMONDS



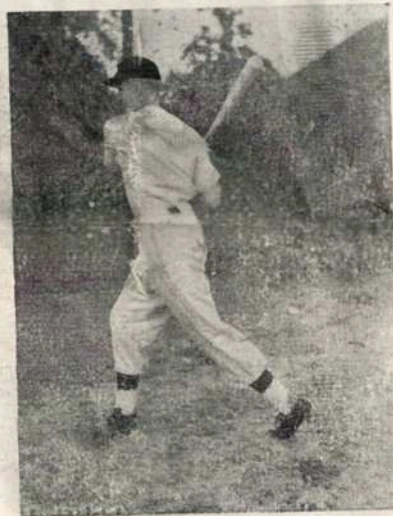
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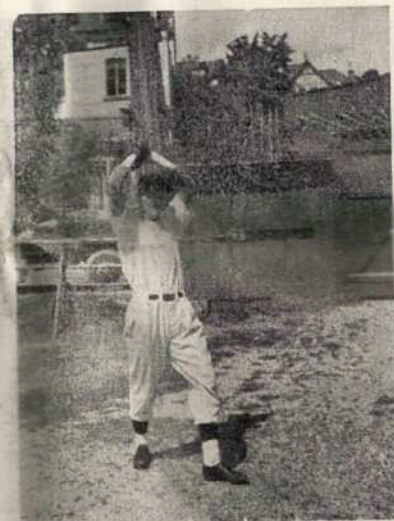
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KUBSKI



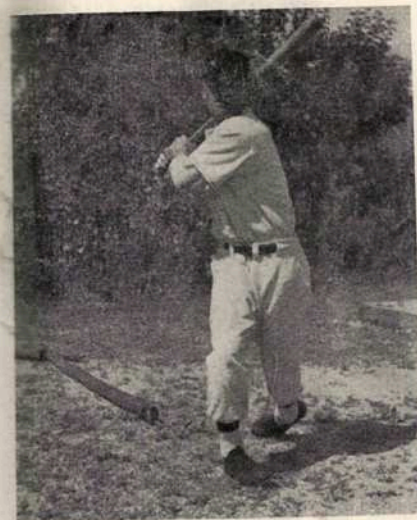
PHILLIPS



LETCHER



MALONEY



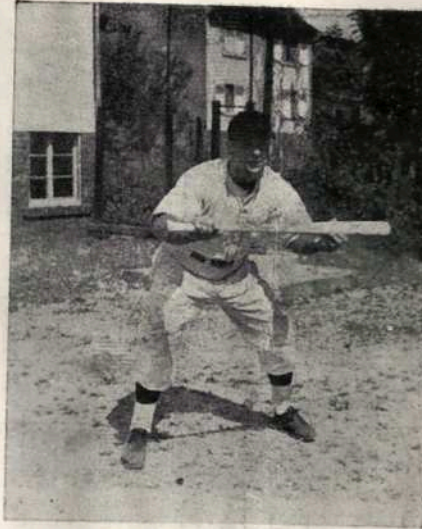
MAMULA



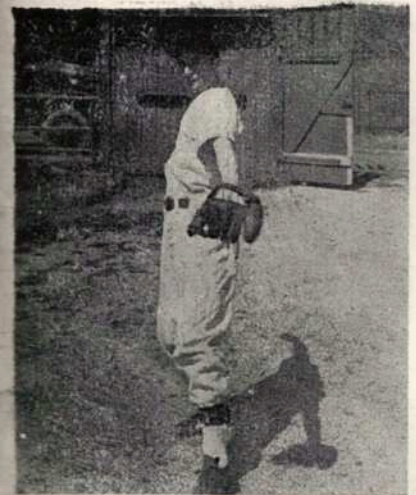
# THE CUBS 106TH INFANTRY DIVISION



BEATY



FEINBERG



SOKOL



OSTROWSKI



SOUTHWICK



DONABEDIAN



FINNEGAN



WRIGHT



SCHMIDT





*Box*

INDIANS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Novak	2 B															
Kloes	LF															
Roberts	SS															
Lohrke	3 B															
DeFlumer	CF															
Frers	1 B															
Olson	RF															
Ayotte	C															
Dixon	P															
Hits	Runs	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

## *Program*

ENTRANCE OF CITATION WINNERS . . . . .	1310
<i>First Bat. 320th Inf.; First Bat. 134th Inf.; Co. C 134th Inf.; Second Platoon Company D 134th Inf.</i>	
ENTRANCE OF COMMANDING GENERALS . . . . .	1325
INTRODUCTION BY CHIEF OF STAFF . . . . .	1330
<i>Colonel Maddrey A. Solomon</i>	
DIVISION COMMANDER'S ADDRESS . . . . .	1335
<i>Brigadier General Theodore L. Futch</i>	
PRESENTATION OF ARMS; NATIONAL ANTHEM . . . . .	1340
INSPECTION OF TROOPS . . . . .	1400
READING OF CITATION; PRESENTATION OF STREAMERS AND BADGES BY ARMY COMMANDER . . . . .	1410
TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW . . . . .	1420





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E

## Hits

Runs

# Program

# 35TH INDIANS VS 106TH CUBS

CAPTAIN JOHN B. DANIELS  
Manager 106th Cubs



# SANTA FE INDIANS



J. J. JURGENSEMEYER



K. K. KLOES



H. H. HODGES



O. OLSON



F. FRERS



M. MILLER



LEONARD J. NOVAK



FRISCO ROBERTS



DEFLUMER



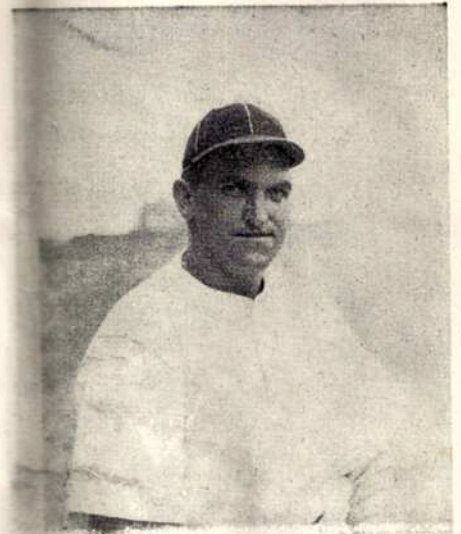
# SANTA FE INDIANS



BUERCKHOLTZ



REARDON



MC GRATH



AYOTTE



BARHORST



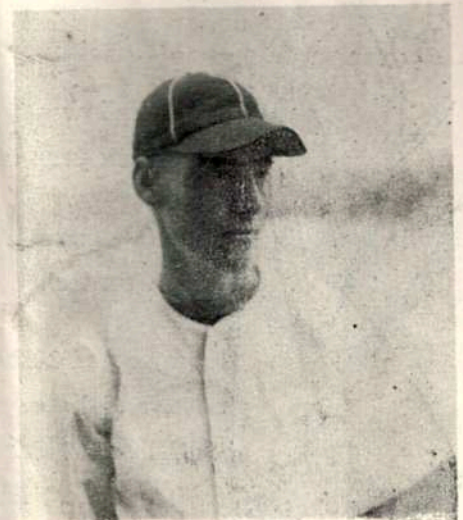
DIXSON



CERBO



LOHRKE



HAMBLÉN



# The Santa Fe Stadium

Few athletic arenas present as varied and colorful a history of sports as Santa Fe stadium. It might be more appropriately named International Stadium for such has been its past.

For a quarter of a century the panorama of events that have taken place within its gates have included the games of three countries.

Seating thirty thousand people, the present stands and bleachers were built in 1937 by the German architect, Fritz Berg.

The history of the original stadium, however, extends farther into the past. The scene taking place today as teams of the 35th Infantry Division and 106th Infantry Division take the field for the opening of the 15th Army League baseball schedule must seem a familiar one to the stadium.

It was American troops who first used the arena in 1920. It was American Army Engineers who built the stadium in 1920 for the occupation troops of the last war.

Built of wood at that time, the field was known as "Island of Carnival" so named by General Henry Allen, then commandant of Koblenz, because of its location on a small island in the Rhine river.

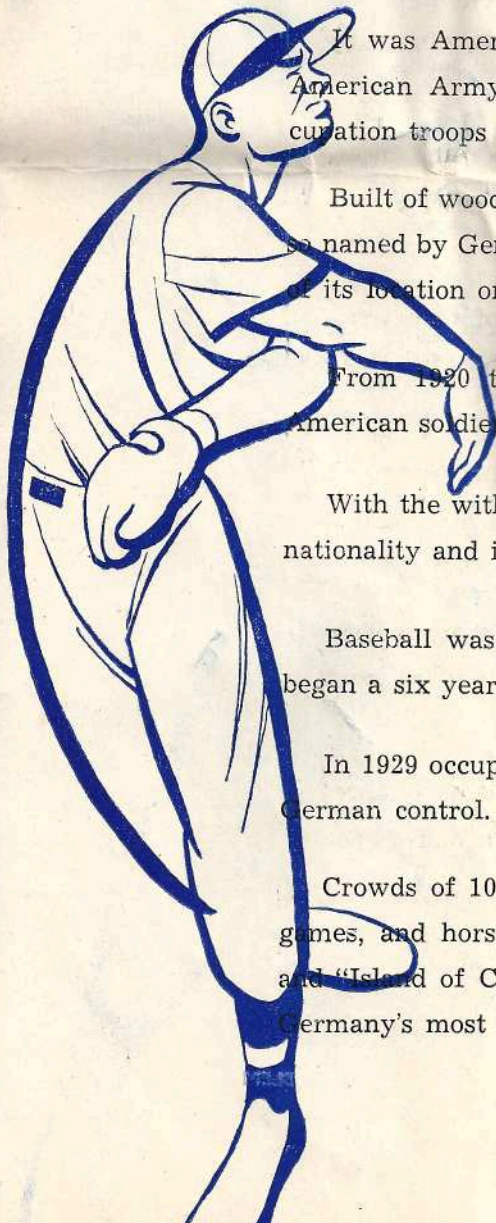
From 1920 to 1923 through the occupation years of the first war, American soldiers continued to play within its confines.

With the withdrawal of American troops, the stadium was to have its nationality and its name change several times in the following years.

Baseball was replaced by Soccer as the French Army of occupation began a six year tenure of the area lasting until 1929.

In 1929 occupation of Germany was finished, and the field reverted to German control.

Crowds of 10,000 thronged through its gates to track meets, football games, and horse races. Racing was a very popular sport in Germany and "Island of Carnival" became the scene for the triumphs of some of Germany's most famous horses.





In 1932, one of the events that was to eventually bring a return of American troops to the field took place. Before an afternoon crowd of 15,000 people, Adolph Hitler pleaded for election and promised that there would never be another war.

Two years later, swastikas were flying over the field and Joseph Goebbels appeared amidst a chorus of "Heil Hitlers" and the music of the "Horst Wessel." Lights were erected for the first and only time for the propaganda minister's address.

The field was too large for political speakers, however, so the Nazis moved elsewhere and sports again became the main attraction.

1936 was an important year for German athletics with the Olympic games being held in Berlin and the stadium was the scene of continuous activity.

The stands were no longer new and so, the following year, the present grandstand and bleachers were erected.

"Island of Carnival" was renamed "Hermann Goering Stadium" by the Nazi party. In addition to the race track, five tennis courts, a football field, and several soccer fields were built.

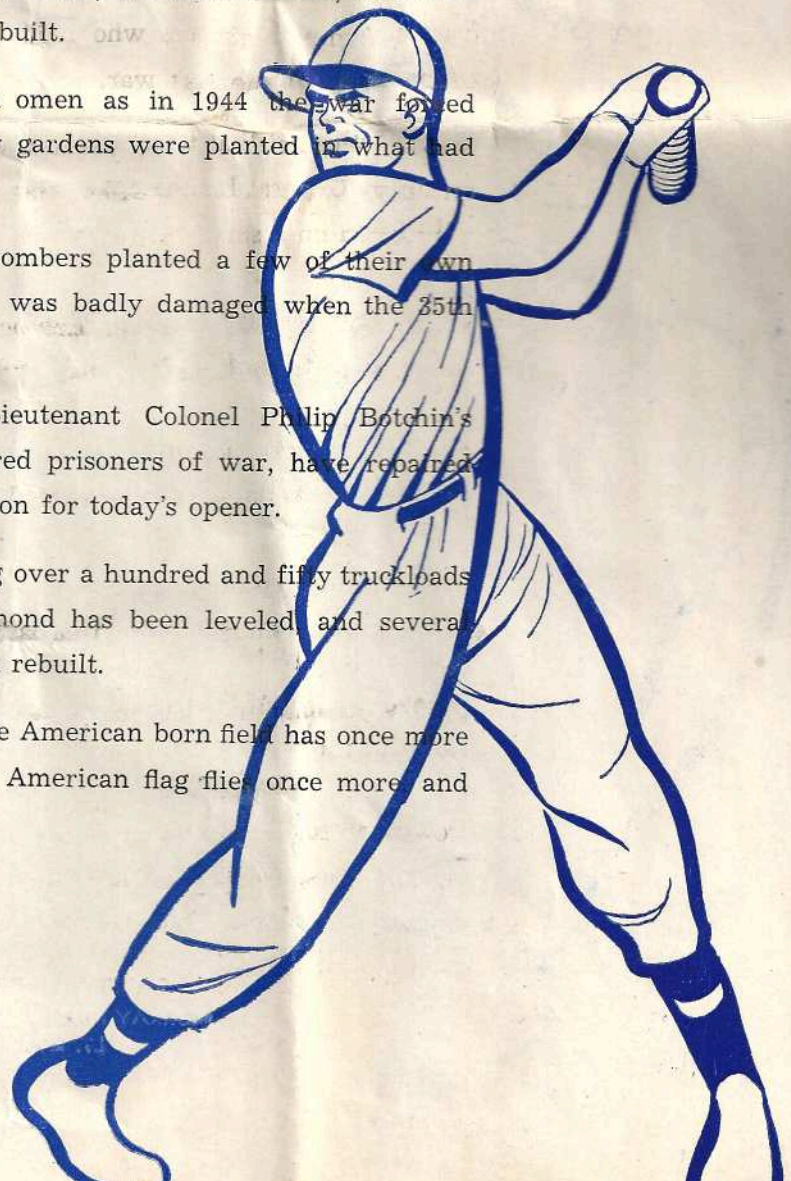
The name may have been a bad omen as in 1944 the war forced abandonment of sports. Nazi victory gardens were planted in what had been the football field.

In July and August, American bombers planted a few of their own victory vegetables, and the stadium was badly damaged when the 35th Division moved into Koblenz.

During the past few weeks, Lieutenant Colonel Philip Botchin's 60th Engineers, assisted by a hundred prisoners of war, have repaired and rebuilt the facilities in preparation for today's opener.

Huge craters in the field requiring over a hundred and fifty truckloads of rubble have been filled, the diamond has been leveled and several sections of destroyed seats have been rebuilt.

Now named Santa Fe Stadium, the American born field has once more regained its original nationality, the American flag flies once more and the cry is again - "Play ball!"





## 35th Sports Program

Today's baseball game marks the opening of league play for the 35th's entry in the 15th Army baseball league.

Part of the ETO athletic program, the baseball league is one of the many sports programs now in effect or soon to begin for soldiers in the ETO.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Clarence R. Wood, athletic officer for the 35th Infantry Division, a comprehensive schedule has been arranged for the men of the Santa Fe Division. A definite effort has been made to include as many sports as possible in order that all men may participate in some branch of activity.

Recently completed was a very successful Division softball tournament with teams representing each battalion participating.

Its members selected from that tournament, the Division softball entry in the Army league is today engaging the 106th Division at Bad Ems, Germany.

Activities are not finished however for those not playing on the Division teams. Beginning July 5, regimental teams in baseball and softball open the struggle for the Division championship in those sports.

Other sports have not been neglected and swimming looms as the next big event on the athletic calendar. July 4 has been scheduled as the date for the Division swimming meet at Bad Bertrich, Germany, home of the 35th Division rear echelon.

Santa Fe stadium will return to the limelight upon July 10 as the scene of a big general sports program. Events scheduled for that day include a track and field meet, tennis, horseshoes, and archery.

The Division sports program swings along into boxing and wrestling on July 15, and arrangements are being made for golf tournaments for both professional and amateur golfers.



SANTA FE BASEBALL STAFF  
CPL. MURRAY DIXON, LT. COL. CLARENCE WOOD  
LT. WARREN HODGES



# FIFTEENTH U. S. ARMY

## Baseball

### LEAGUE SCHEDULE 1945

	24 June	26 June	28 June	1 July	3 July	5 July	8 July	10 July	12 July	15 July	17 July	19 July	22 July	24 July	26 July	29 July
XXIII Corps		28 away		28 home	106 away	35 home	106 home	28 home	106 away	35 away	35 home	28 away		106 home	35 away	
28th Div.	106 home	XXIII home	106 away	XXIII away	35 away	106 home	35 home	XXIII away	35 away		106 away	XXIII home	TRACK & FIELD MEET	35 home		
35th Div.				106 home	28 home	XXIII away	28 away	106 away	28 home	XXIII home	XXIII away	106 home		28 away	XXIII home	106 away
106th Div.	28 away		28 home	35 away	XXIII home	28 away	XXIII away	35 home	XXIII home		28 home	35 away		XXIII away		35 home

# FIFTEENTH U. S. ARMY

## Softball

### LEAGUE SCHEDULE 1945

	24 June	26 June	28 June	1 July	3 July	5 July	8 July	10 July	12 July	15 July	17 July	19 July	22 July	24 July	26 July	29 July
XXIII Corps		28 home		28 away	106 home	35 away	106 away	28 away	106 home	35 home	35 away	28 home		106 away	35 home	
28th Div.	106 away	XXIII away	106 home	XXIII home	35 home	106 away	35 away	XXIII home	35 home		106 home	XXIII away	TRACK & FIELD MEET	35 away		
35th Div.				106 away	28 away	XXIII home	28 home	106 home	28 away	XXIII away	XXIII home	106 away		28 home	XXIII away	106 home
106th Div.	28 home		28 away	35 home	XXIII away	28 home	XXIII home	35 away	XXIII away		28 away	35 home		XXIII home		35 away

XXIII Corps diamond vicinity of Oberstein, Lt. Williams in charge  
 28th Div. " " " Kaiserslautern, Lt. Hughes in charge  
 35th Div. " at Koblenz stadium. Lt. Col. Wood in charge  
 106th Div. " vicinity of Bad Ems, Lt. Millman in charge





# Battle HONORS

By P.F.C. DAN GILGANNON AND P.T. CHIC STONE



## MORTAIN

At the beginning of August, 1944, in an effort to cut the tenuous American supply lines along the coast, a Nazi force of three Panzer and one infantry divisions lashed eastward towards Avaranches, trapped a battalion of the 30th Division near Mortain.

The Lost Battalion refused surrender with an angry "Go to hell," broke up enemy annihilation attacks, but by the fifth day, with food and ammo almost gone, its relief became imperative.

In an attack of sheer daring and fighting fury, infantrymen of Major G. Gillis' 1st Bn, 320th Inf. Regt., broke through with the needed relief.

Riding on tanks of the 737th Bn - also awarded Battle Honors - the doughs of the 1st Bn punched their way through a stubbornly resisting enemy. Within 500 yards of the Lost Battalion, the last of the tanks uncrippled by the heavy German fire ran out of gas. The 1st Bn went the rest of the way on foot, driving over enemy positions in hand to hand fighting, to rescue the Lost Battalion.



## HILL 122

Hill 122 stood at the northern approaches of St. Lo as peaceful looking as a Nebraska hill ... but on its gun-bristling slopes two infantry attacks were broken ... After that it was called "Purple Heart Hill."

Storming it became the first combat assignment of the newly arrived 1st Bn, 134th Inf. Regt. Just before dawn, July 16, the 1st Bn started across the mined fields under enemy fire. It started up the slope. The hill spewed lead like an exploding ammo dump, but the battalion kept pushing up.

The Germans counter-attacked the steadily moving line and were thrown back. Despite the mounting losses, 1st Bn edged uphill against the apparently impregnable enemy defense line. At nightfall, June 17, the battalion swept up to the crest, drove ahead the following day to within 2000 yards of St. Lo.

June 19, the battle-weary 1st Bn entered St. Lo.

The citation says simply ... "The gallantry, heroism and will to win of the 1st Bn, 134th Inf. Regt. contributed immeasurably to a major victory for the United States."

## BLIES RIVER

In a determined attempt to wipe out the bridgehead the enemy attacked with an infantry battalion supported by assault guns. The German attack seemed overwhelming. It carried on counter attack ...

To within a short hand grenade range and then in savage rain of fire from Company "C" and the 2nd platoon the Germans broke and fell back.

The bridgehead was saved. The engineers threw across a bridge, reinforcements came over the exploit the bridgehead and the division had breached the German frontier in its first attempt.

In the pre-dawn half light of December 12, 1944, Company "C" with the 2nd Platoon, Company "D," crossed the Blies to become the first 35th Division troops to set foot in Germany.

The assault boats headed across the river for Habkirchen, Germany. Some never reached there. The small task force swarmed into two houses on the water's edge.

The Germans struck back to throw the doughs from their slender bridgehead but failed. The 134th Infantrymen took over six more houses. By now they found themselves isolated, a hastily strung footbridge over the river having been destroyed.

A rifle company attempting to come over as relief was badly chewed up.

