

FREDERICK

★ W. ★

CLINE

1924-2009

"AN 18 YEAR OLD KID LEFT HOME AND  
SOMETHING DIFFERENT CAME BACK"



**Private  
Frederick W. Cline  
U.S. Army Reserve**



# Table of Contents

Interview with Fred Cline.....	Pages 1-7
Notes.....	Pages 9-10
Biography.....	Page 11
Job of Infantry.....	Page 12
Job Description in Service.....	Pages 13-14
Pictures.....	Page 15
Map of England.....	Page 17
Map of France.....	Page 18
Map of Germany.....	Page 19
Map of Philippines.....	Page 20
Fort Meade.....	Page 21
Camp Grant.....	Page 22
Camp Wheeler.....	Page 23
Camp Atterbury.....	Page 24
Political Cartoons.....	Pages 25-26
WWII Weapons Graph.....	Page 27
Description of Weapons.....	Page 28
Evaluation.....	Page 29
Editorial.....	Page 30

## Interview with Fred Cline

(DVD)

Interviewer: Steve Long

[Condensed]

Fred: Frederick W. Cline. Private. U.S. Army # 16122876. Enlisted in the Army Reserve in the Fall of 1942 at Blackburn College and they let us-if we kept our grades up they would let us have that year of school because they were taking in men like crazy and they needed to smooth the process down a little bit.

Interviewer: You mentioned you enlisted in the fall of '42 in the Army Reserve. They let you have that year of schooling until you went into active duty-

Fred: May 24, 1943. At Camp Grant, Illinois which is up near Rockford.

I: What got you started thinking about joining the reserve?

F: Well, it was obvious that we could be drafted and I had a foolish idea prior to the war in Blackburn College, and I thought I wanted to be a veterinarian and the army still had horse cavalry and I made a very, very foolish move because a number of my friends went into the Navy B12 which includes the checking of meat, milk and sanitary conditions in the mess hall and a number of my friends became vets and I don't know of a single one that went in the Army. We were kicked back into the infantry after that first year of the college program. So you made a false assumption as a dumb kid, none of your family had ever been in the military and you didn't have the slightest idea of what you were doing. But in this case, I thought this was the one that with the more likely to train me to be a veterinarian, and it didn't happen.

I: Do you recall your first days in active service?

F: Well we were processed up in Camp Grant, which means a bunch of tests and some physical stuff and quite a personal exam. And they were doing the whole thing and there's a bunch of men running around in their birthday suits and losing whatever reservations they had in a hurry. We were several days at Camp Grant, and then we went on a train and shipped down near Maycomb, Georgia to a place called Camp Wheeler. And I checked with some people in the Georgia area recently- I was in a barber shop and I asked if anyone had ever heard of Camp Wheeler and these guys were shocked that 57 years ago, there were 30,000 men taking infantry training. And most of our army installations were named from some famous general. But it didn't make a difference.

I: It didn't make a difference to anyone there anyway.

F: No. And you learned very early in the infantry that the infantry is a very demeaning uh, there's a lot of men running around with a whole lot of pride being there. And that's what they needed mostly because D-day was some distance away but ultimately that became the rallying cry.

I: what about your early training experience? You mentioned you went down to Wheeler. What kind of things did they have you doing?

F: June, July and August they have you doing stuff at about 6oclock in the morning. They'll give you some breakfast. And then we would be in the physical activities. Running, going at a face pace, push ups. We were just kids. 18 and 19 year old kids. Not too bad of shape. So June, July and August were the hottest months of the season we were down there. And that red clay soil....\*laughs\*

I: So when did they first give you a rifle?

F: Oh, about six weeks into our training uh, we had a rifle. For one thing, you needed to get used to a pack, a gas mask, the rifle and leggings. So...that rifle weighs several pounds. And if you keep that rifle over your shoulder all day and you're swinging your arm, you're going to lose your circulation. So uh, there were times you would have liked to put that down. Sometimes they'd give a command to put it on the other side. But hiking, that rifle is your baby. It's your responsibility. You want to learn to be able to take that thing apart in a hurry and do that in the dark. And of course you had the cotton patches of material to clean your rifle. Take care of it. It was the most critical weapon along with the bayonet. But that's later. We walked something in excess of 400 miles and I will never-first of all, at that age I'll just never be in better physical shape after basic training. Me or any other man there. And you were in a platoon of 60 men and there's a platoon sergeant. We had a fine sergeant. If you kept the rules and got out on time, if you did everything well, you're okay. If you didn't get the message that you need to be somewhere on time, he had a way of making you.

I: How about what wars you were involved in?

F: Well I guess WWII, and it turned out, and I guess I'm fortunate that we went to Europe although I had men tell me in the pacific that the living conditions in the Pacific were worse, but the fire power was much overpowering. The climate is bad in the Pacific, but the fire in Europe was much worse. A few men came back early and came up with a material called 'adabrine' which I used in the Pacific. The Japanese didn't think the white man could stay in the Pacific because of malaria. And so the medical people came up with 'adabrine' but we took it everyday. But for the people in the Pacific early on, didn't have it.....I was only in the Pacific a few months. I was down there when the war was done. It was probably the happiest day of my life.

I: Did you have any involvement in the Korean War?

F: I spent 15 months in the Korean affair from the summer of '51 to the fall of '52. I was ordered to the Brooklyn Army Base which was a huge installation and the day before I got there, they had shipped a training officer to Germany. So I asked the personnel officer in Brooklyn what was so special about me being called back to active duty. \*laughs\* And he showed me a number that was on my orders of a critical MOS of a

superintendent of a railroad. I had worked on the railroad as a flunky but they got me on active duty with this MOS and he said 'now you're here. We're going to put you where we want you.' I was very fortunate because they asked if they wanted to be in training or unloading on the port. On the port, there was criminal element, and it probably would've been safer in Korea.

I: Can you step us through where you started in the locations in Europe?

F: Okay. Well we did 13 weeks of basic in Georgia, and then we were in Tuscaloosa, Alabama in the middle of the night and the army had 130,000 in a program called ASTP and a lot of that training was intended for after the war. Then somebody took a hard look at D-day and they thought they would need a lot of 'raw meat.' 165,000 of us got dumped back in training because of the heavy losses. So I went to Camp Atterbury. I was assigned to the 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, 423 Regiment, and K Company. We practiced grenades and machine guns.

They called 1500 of us out in July of 1944 and we went from South of Indianapolis to Fort Meade and we were given shots and we were there less than a month and then we were put on a train to Boston. We went to Camp Myles Standish and on September 10, we went on a troop ship and we pulled out of Boston. So you're out in the Atlantic Ocean and the ship is changing course every two minutes. We didn't know what was going on. It was to keep submarines from landing us. We were now in submarine water.

On September 17, we landed in Liverpool. I assumed we were in a country of English-speaking people with their accents. We got off the boat, we had our pack with us and our bedding and spare clothes. The Red Cross was there with coffee and doughnuts and proceeded to walk to the train. The train was loading before two hours. We rode that train all night and then went to Coventry. And Hitler had really gotten mad at the British air force and he picked out a town to make an example of them. The British intelligence had broken the German code and found out Hitler was going to bomb it and they couldn't evacuate because then Germany would know the code was broken. Then we went through the outskirts of London and we went to Southampton and got on another ship to Omaha Beach. The beach was secured but there were mines and traps so we couldn't mess around. We saw gas masks and there was material floating around and bodies. It increased the amount of realism. We were all scared silly.

I: How much about D-day did you hear?

F: I was in the states. Omaha Beach took the worst beating. And I think a lot of guys really doubted that we had made it. The casualties were so bad that there were real questions. Then the hedgerows. And aerial photos showed they were there. The planner missed it. We needed special equipment to get through those hedgerows. A lot of Americans died because some general who didn't know what they were doing took them through hedgerows. There wasn't a special device to pierce them. Serious flaw.

I: Hedgerows were rows of trees?

F: To outline what farmers land is theirs. Germans were on one side and Americans on the other.

I: So it was like a big fence?

F: No one can penetrate and the Germans were shooting through it. We went to Le Mans from Omaha Beach. That's where we got our rifles. You're going to fire your weapon to make sure it works properly. We took turns with some guys holding the rifles and some to hold targets behind a shield. With the limitations of space, our particular group, we were in some boxcars and they threw some containers of rations in there.

Now we're on a train through Paris. I cannot describe the fear. If a shell hit not too far away, there was shrapnel, and of all things, when we're in the first night of combat and an anti-tank outfit came and started firing in the Germans. They pulled back and left us. I was in the 4<sup>th</sup> army division 10<sup>th</sup> infantry Headquarters Company. There were 20 young troops that went up to the machinegun platoon to help the manpower. So from then on, it's a matter of percentage.

An interesting thing, when captured, you were told to only give your name, rank and number. That was difficult because they gave us a 4<sup>th</sup> Army Division patch and had us sew it on our field jacket. We're not trying to hide who we belong to. I'd come from an outfit in the states with a low morale, to one with the high. My lieutenant was 26 years old. I don't know if he had full strength. I understand he was hit later but I have no idea. Frankly, some of those guys were going in there late at night but I wouldn't know who they were because it was so dark. We ended up winning the thing.

I: So you stayed in that area how long?

F: We're on the move in a couple of days. And of course the tanks are in front of us. Our mission is to keep the Germans away from our tanks. We had a 50 caliber machine gun at the front of the tank and two on the side. The Germans had some more superior weapons in some instances, but not with our machine guns. The tracers tell the enemy where we are. We took them out. It's a bullet that shows the light as its moving. In the daytime, it didn't do harm, but at night forget it. Men died because there were things to be learned.

I will never forget when we walked up to these five dirty soldiers-they had been in combat for weeks and some kid said they were looking for the machine gun platoon. A man from my platoon stood up and said that this was the machine gun platoon. Steve, I would have followed that guy to hell. That man showed no evidence of fear. If we were walking by the tanks and a shell burst not too far away, we would duck down under the frame. He would say "get up you SOB's, you're not going to live forever." I understand he was awarded the Silver Star. My squad sergeant was older than my father. He had been in the first war. He liked his liquid refreshment, but it might have helped the pain...

I: How long did you spend in Europe?

F: As far as combat, 6 weeks. This was an interesting day. Patton wanted a hold on the Rhine River. On Nov 8<sup>th</sup> (8 days before I came up), the 4<sup>th</sup> Army Division went through the Rhine River and no one knew where we were. We were caught by the real radical Nazis behind their lines. In one instance, planes were going to try to fly out a man who was wounded. It was evident that the Germans didn't want him to go. I assume it worked. So we're behind their lines and for 3 nights in a row, we were surrounded by German tanks....It's described as one of the hotter fights. We were losing men. If it had not been for another unit coming in, we wouldn't have made it. We went to a cemetery years later, and I found a "Frederick W. Reemer" and he was killed the 16<sup>th</sup> of November. The same unit that got us out. I'll never be the same. I knew I was meant to see that. That was an emotional time. And then I went to the hospital after being saved. People said "There ain't no hell" but I'd like to reply, "To hell there ain't." I was hospitalized in England. We had black feet sticking at the end of the bed. I had trench foot, and I'm glad I still have my feet! I was reclassified in the military police. We were given 3 weeks of catch-up training with the military police and then I was in Southampton. It turned out they had Harley Davidson bikes and we escorted convoys from two towns- Winchester and Romsey. This was a joint operation with the British Army. It was a good experience for me.

In one experience, I must have gotten carried away with my bragging American ways, because a Briton said to me "You Yanks get a ribbon when you've been in the Army for a year and you don't deserve it. You get another ribbon coming to Europe whether or not just to combat, or to be here for theater. We tried getting Rommel out of Africa with the 8<sup>th</sup> Army. If you go to theater and watch what we did, I'll give you a ribbon." \*laughs\* Just some British humor. It was taken into consideration. A lot of people didn't like the British because of their subtle humor. "You're over here, you're over-paid, and you're over-sexed" is what I think it was. We replied, "You're underpaid-"I've forgotten the second one, but the last thing was that "you're under Eisenhower." \*laughs\*. There wasn't anything physical, just words. Hitler could have taken England any time he wanted to. They'd lost their tanks, artillery. That channel of water... Now they've got that tunnel.

I really liked my duty because I got to ride the bike. You could see places. It wasn't a regular tourist visit, but it was more relaxed. Then in April our unit was shipped to Le Harve, France. Instead of escorting people to the beach, we take them away from the beach. After we unloaded them, then we would pick up hundreds of prisoners to the ship. We unloaded equipment and we didn't need all the boats for the prisoners. First week of May, it was all done. V - E Day. There'd been so many rumors that we were so hopeful, we didn't celebrate. It was just another day in Europe. In Le Harve, I got a yellow fever shot and I was going to the Pacific.

We got on a ship and went across the Mediterranean and you came to where the Mediterranean got choked up and it got rough. For a couple of days in there, I didn't feel well. We made a direct line to the Panama Canal in July 3<sup>rd</sup>. You could buy some



bananas or some dolls to send home. I think my sisters all got a gift from Panama. For a while I was upset, but I got my head cleared up. They came up with the GI Bill. We came out of the canal and never saw anything but water for 16 days. I was on there over 35 days. We had two meals a day in the middle morning and later at night. Sleeping accommodations were a plank frame with canvas. You better not have a fat man who sweats above you. The air wasn't good.

We pulled into Manila. There had been so many ships sunk that our troop ship had to get landing craft to get us up to the island. The Japs were coming and harassing the Filipinos and we were based around a mountain to prevent that. People found out the war was over and started shooting their guns and we thought we were under attack. Why else would they be firing? They were celebrating. Louise and I got married on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August four years later because that was a fine day. Twenty guys were sent out in Bataan and a bunch of Filipino troops were there to get training so they could take over. After that, we turned Bataan over to them December 1, 1945 and we went back to Manila and worked the black market. Sometimes people stole boats and definitely don't leave your keys in your jeep. The Filipinos had nothing.

One of the first days in Manila, I had a jeep and the bombing had been horrible and they just cleared a little bit and I had been in the Riviera and these beautiful places before. It was hot and bad and this lieutenant said, "Isn't this a beautiful city?" and I said, "Excuse me sir?" and he repeated his question. I told him I just got off a boat a few days ago and several weeks ago and I had been on a Riviera in France, and if this is a beautiful city to you, I wonder where you flew in from. He said "Karachi, India." And I never want to see that. There was a whole row of hospitals in Manila waiting for an invasion from Japan.

I was there until the end of the war. People asked me if I thought that we should have used the atomic bomb. I think that they started it. They bombed Pearl Harbor. It was treachery then, and they had kamikaze pilots. You talk about terrorists today; well that's what they did then, too. The idea of a man dying for his country or wanting to take out a bunch of people, there's nothing new!

The men who had been in service the longest and were married left first. My lieutenant was in Manila and my platoon sergeant left and came up to me and asked if I wanted to be a platoon sergeant. I said yes. He asked me why and I said 'I've been through a lot and because it pays better.' And he said "Okay, you're the platoon sergeant. If I ever catch you doing someone else's work, I'll bust you." It was harder than I thought. It was easy to do your own work, but it was hard to make other people do their work. I didn't get busted. Early January I was in an outdoor movie and the sergeant got a call saying I was leaving tomorrow. I left that movie very quickly. I got on a ship. We pulled into Pearl Harbor on the way home. We hadn't seen much of anything for a long time. I left home July 1944 and I got back to Camp Grant on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of February in 1946. They told us the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup>, that if we went fast, we could be home at the end of the day. We ran around fast. I got on a train and got to Galesburg that night. An 18 year old kid left home and something different came back. I felt like I lived a lifetime. I don't

think I'm unique at all. Some of those guys were in service longer than I was. I picked up a Reserve Commission. I was single at the time, so it seemed like a good idea. Son of a buck. I got a telegram in June of 1951 to have my behind in Brooklyn, New York in nine days. That's a whole different story.

**Name:** Frederick Walker Cline

**Rank:** Private

Army Reserve

# 16122876

**Enlisted:** Fall 1942

**Active Duty:** May 24, 1943

**Why enlisted:** -Believed he would get drafted anyway.

-Wanted to become a vet.

-Believed army would help because of the horse cavalry.

\*Bad assumption. Didn't become a vet.

**Wars involved:** World War II (Europe and Pacific), Korea (Brooklyn Army Base)

**First days:** Processed (tests), physicals. (Camp Grant → Camp Wheeler)

**Training:** -June-August 1943. Began day at 6:00am.

-Running, push-ups, walking with equipment

-Six weeks into training, used rifles

-Packs, gas masks, rifle, leggings

**During Training:** -Thirteen weeks in Georgia (Camp Wheeler)

-ASTP= Army Specialized Training Program. (Alabama)

-South Illinois: 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, 423 Regiment, K Company

-Practiced grenades and machine guns

-July 1944= Fort Meade (Maryland) → Less than one month

-Train to Boston

September 10, 1944 = Troop trip left for Europe

\*Ship changed course every two minutes to avoid submarines\*

**Europe:** -Landed in Liverpool (England)

-Went to Coventry (England)

\*Hitler decided to bomb Coventry while the U.S. soldiers were still there.

\*Broke German code, but couldn't evacuate because Germany would know the code was broken.

-Southampton (England) → Omaha Beach (France)

-Fought on sides of hedgerows. (Groups of trees to divide farm lands)

\*Germans one side, U.S. on the other

**First Combat:** -Fear

-4<sup>th</sup> Army Division, 10<sup>th</sup> Infantry, Headquarters Company (France)

\*If captured, only give your name and rank number.

<Proved difficult because they sewed patches of their division on uniforms.>

-Rode in tanks with machine guns

\*Tracer- Bullet shows light as its moving to show target. (also shows where you were)

-Spent six weeks in European combat.


-November 8 = 26<sup>th</sup> Division opened, 4<sup>th</sup> Division went through to, Goobling, Germany.

\*Stuck there for eight days. Another unit came in and saved them.

-Got trench foot and frostbite—hospitalized.

**After Combat:** -Reclassified in the Military Police.



- 
- Escorted convoys
  - In Europe after V-E Day
  - Left for Pacific (35 days on a boat)
  - \*Beds: Pipes with canvas


**Pacific/Philippines:** -Pulled into Manila, Philippines.

- Job was to protect Filipinos.
- Bataan-Training for Filipinos
- Made a Platoon Sergeant after his leader left.
- \*Higher-ups got to leave first.
- Early January 1946 – Told he was going to leave.

**Coming Home:** -Pulled into Pearl Harbor to fuel

- February 12, 1946 got back to the U.S.
- Arrived home February 13, 1946.

**Korea:** -Got a telegram saying to be in Brooklyn in 9 days

- Worked in the Brooklyn Army Base in 1951
  - Worked in the shipping areas to make sure things didn't get smuggled in/out
- 



## Frederick Walker Cline

Frederick Walker Cline was born on February 1, 1924 in the DeLong, Illinois area. His parents' names were Samuel Leslie Cline and Gladys Mary Walker. Fred's other siblings were Marilyn, Eleanor, Sam and Diane. Cline's father, Sam, was a farmer in 1923 and a mail carrier in 1930. His mother, Gladys, was a schoolteacher in 1917.

Growing up, Fred was like any other kid during the 1920s and 1930s. He walked to school every day. His favorite subject was history and his least favorite was English. After school, Fred's job was to carry newspapers. He got one cent per paper and had to carry ten of them. Fred also helped other farmers work and helped his dad around their own farm as well.

Fred began attending college at Blackburn when he was put in active duty for World War II in 1943. He fought in Europe and helped protect the Filipinos in the Pacific. Afterwards, he came home on February 13, 1946. He said that "the day the war ended was the happiest day of his life."

He went to the University of Illinois from 1946-1949 post-war and received his Bachelors and Masters in Agronomy. Fred married Louise Harshbarger. They lived in Keewanee in 1949 and Fred taught ag in the high school there.

In 1951, Cline got a telegram saying that he needed to be in Brooklyn, New York in nine days. Fred, Louise and their daughter, who was a baby at the time, Patty, moved to Brooklyn while Fred worked in the Brooklyn Army Base. He worked in the port areas unloading and loading boxes to make sure things weren't smuggled in or out of the country.

In 1952, the small Cline family moved back to Illinois to Abingdon. There, Fred started a Soil Service. He tested and fertilized soil as necessary. Fred and Louise also had other children later on. Their names are Frederick III and Sheryl.

Louise died in 1999. He is now married to Nelle Swanson and has been since 2000.

Today, Fred still lives in Abingdon, Illinois and travels a lot with his wife, Nelle. He still owns his Soil Service at the age of eighty five.



## **Job of the Infantry**

Members of the infantry are particularly trained for the role of fighting on foot. The infantry is considered to be the backbone of most armies. The infantry is a much more demanding role in terms of training, because you do more physical work in that part of the service.





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## Private Cline



Private Frederick Cline enlisted in the Army Reserve in the fall of 1942. His number was 16122876. Cline decided to enlist in the Army because he believed he would get drafted anyway. Also, Fred had the ambition to become a veterinarian. He believed the Army would help him with that because they still had the horse cavalry. His assumption was wrong and didn't become a vet.

Fred's career in the service began when he was put on active duty on May 24, 1943. It started out by him going to Camp Grant near Rockford, Illinois. At Camp Grant, Cline was processed and had physicals to make sure he was in a state to go into the war.

After being at Camp Grant, he was transferred to Camp Wheeler in Georgia. While in Georgia, Fred went through thirteen weeks of basic training. He went through June, July and August in the hot Georgia sun. The training day started at 6:00 am. It consisted of a lot of running, push-ups, and walking with equipment. There was a lot of equipment to carry at once. They had to lug around a gas mask, pack, rifle, and leggings. Six weeks into training, the troops used their rifles.

Thirteen weeks later, Cline was transferred to Tuscaloosa, Alabama to a program called ASTP. This training was intended to be used after the war. He was pushed back into more complex training in Camp Atterbury. He was then assigned to the 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, 423 Regiment, and K Company. They practiced throwing grenades and working the machine guns.

In July of 1944, Fred was called out along with around 1500 others and went from south of Indianapolis to Fort Meade. While in Fort Meade, they practiced shooting and less than a month later, they were put on a train to Boston. In Boston, the troops went to Camp Myles Standish and on September 10, they were shipped out to head for Europe. The ship changed course every two minutes. After many theories on why that was going on, the troops realized that they had reached submarine-infested waters and changing course made it harder to be locked on with torpedoes.

On September 17, the ship landed in Liverpool in England. The Red Cross supplied something for them to eat, and then they were on a train within two hours to Coventry. Hitler had gotten angry with the British Air Force and decided to pick out a British town to make an example of what would happen if they kept fighting back. The British Intelligence had already cracked the German code and knew that Hitler had decided to bomb Coventry. No one could evacuate or the Germans would know that their code had been broken.

After the bombings, the American soldiers went to Southampton where they got on another ship to Omaha Beach. Omaha Beach had a large amount of damage from D-day.

Once onshore, Cline and the other troops went to Le Mans, in France to get their rifles. They went through Paris. Fred's mission was to make sure the Germans didn't get near the tanks.

Cline and the other men were in combat for about six weeks. They went through the Rhine River behind enemy lines. No one knew where they were. For days the



division was surrounded by German tanks. The division lost a lot of men during that time. Another unit came in after eight days and saved Cline and the other troops.

Cline was then diagnosed with trench foot and was hospitalized. In WWI, troops got their feet cut off if they had trench foot. Fred was lucky that he regained use of his. He was then reclassified with the military police. After three weeks of catch-up training, he was stationed in Southampton. There, he rode a Harley Davidson bike to escort convoys between Winchester and Romsey. Next, he went to Le Harve, France to unload ships with equipment and load prisoners. At the end of the Le Harve leg of the journey, Cline was sent to the Philippines.

The ship crossed the Mediterranean and left to the wide Atlantic Ocean. They went through the Panama Canal and didn't see land after that for sixteen days. The troops had been on the boat for thirty five days.

They pulled into Manila. A lot of ships had been sunk and it made it impossible for any ship to pull up to the shore. Air support was needed to get the soldiers onto the islands. The job to be done in the Philippines was to protect the people there. The Japanese harassed the Filipinos. After training Filipino troops in Bataan, Bataan was turned back over to the Filipinos on December 1, 1945. Cline went back to Manila to work on the black market issues.

Cline was in the Philippines until the end of the war. When his platoon sergeant left, he made Fred the new platoon sergeant. In early January of 1946, Cline was told he was going home. After being away from home, Cline pulled into Camp Grant on February 12 and was back in his hometown February 13, 1946.





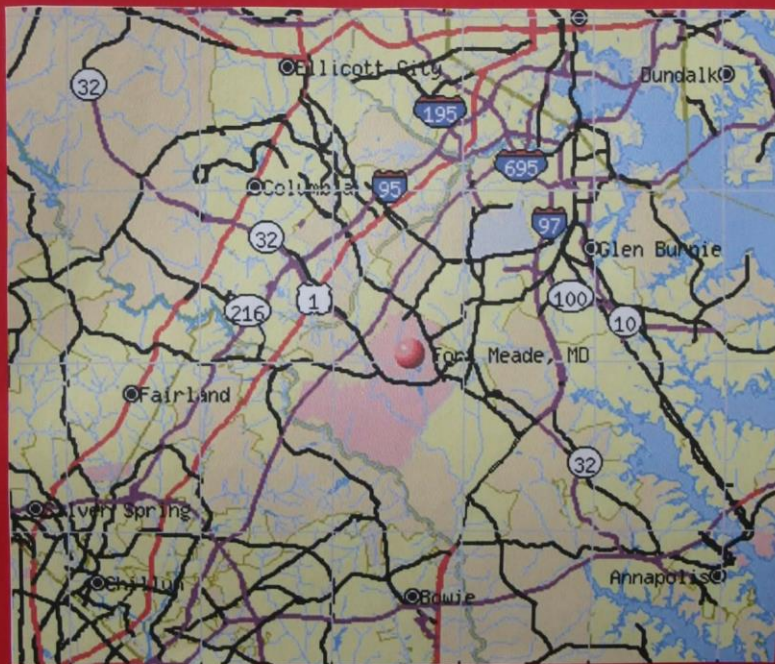






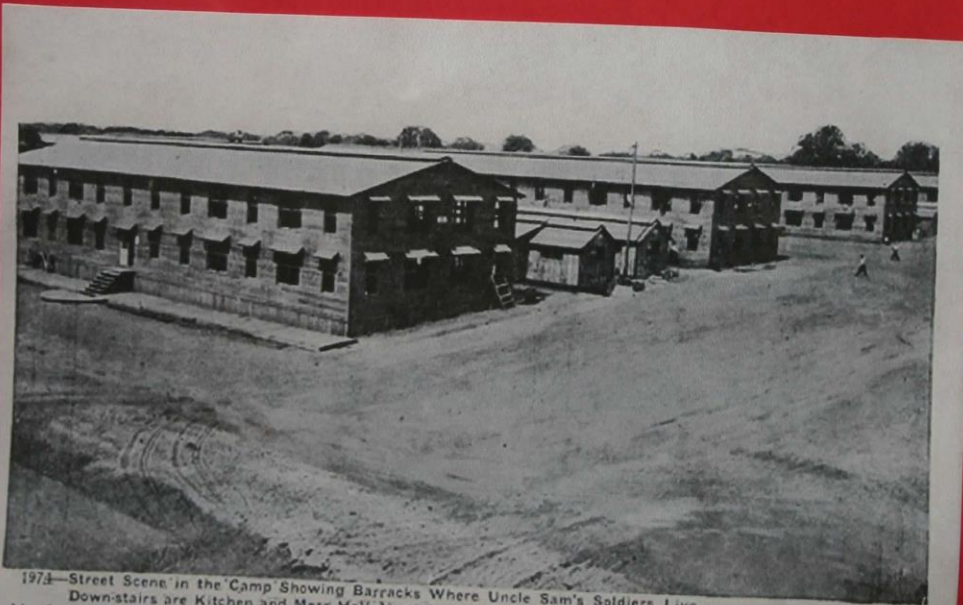
### Fort Meade:

- Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- One of the largest military bases
- Named after Major General George G. Meade
  1. Military strategy at the Battle of Gettysburg provided a turning point in the Civil War for the North



### Camp Grant:

- Established in 1917 during WWI
- Located on the outskirts of Rockford, Illinois
- Named in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant
- Closed in 1946 (Chicago Rockford International Airport occupies land today.)



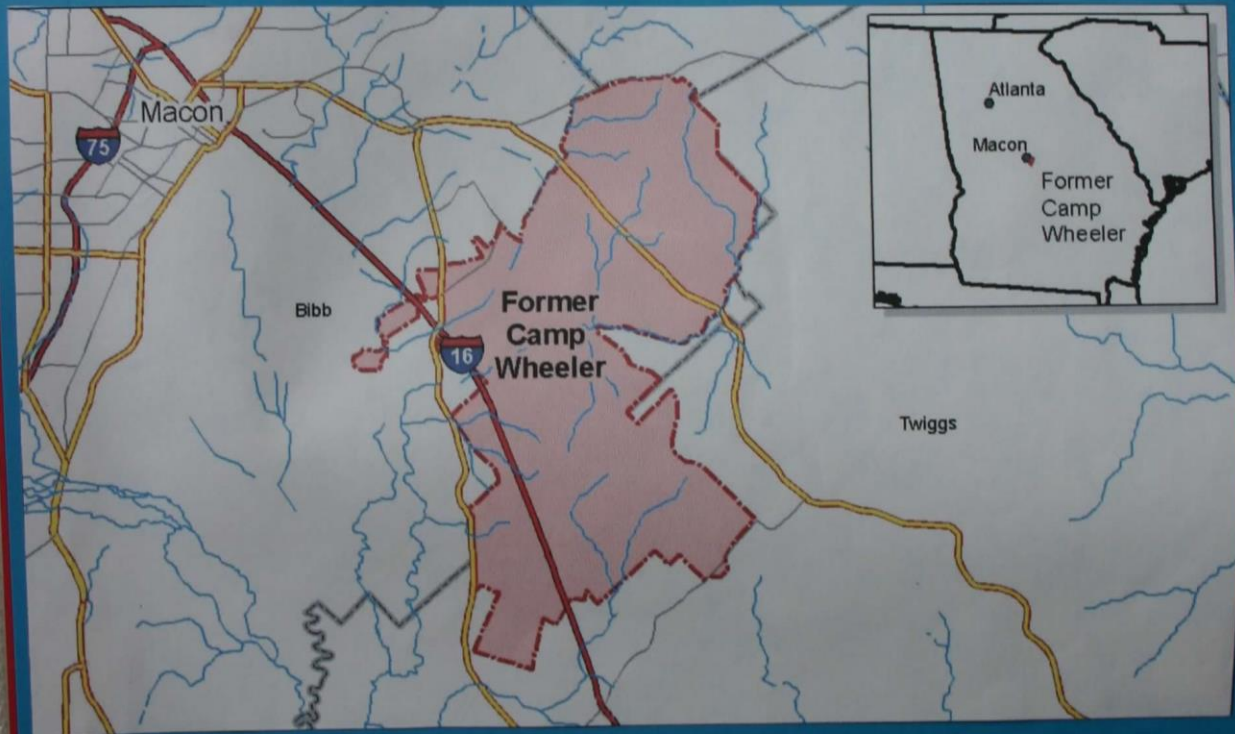
1973—Street Scene in the Camp Showing Barracks Where Uncle Sam's Soldiers Live.  
Down-stairs are Kitchen and Mess Hall, Up-stairs are Dormitories.

U. S. NATIONAL ARMY—CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, ILL.



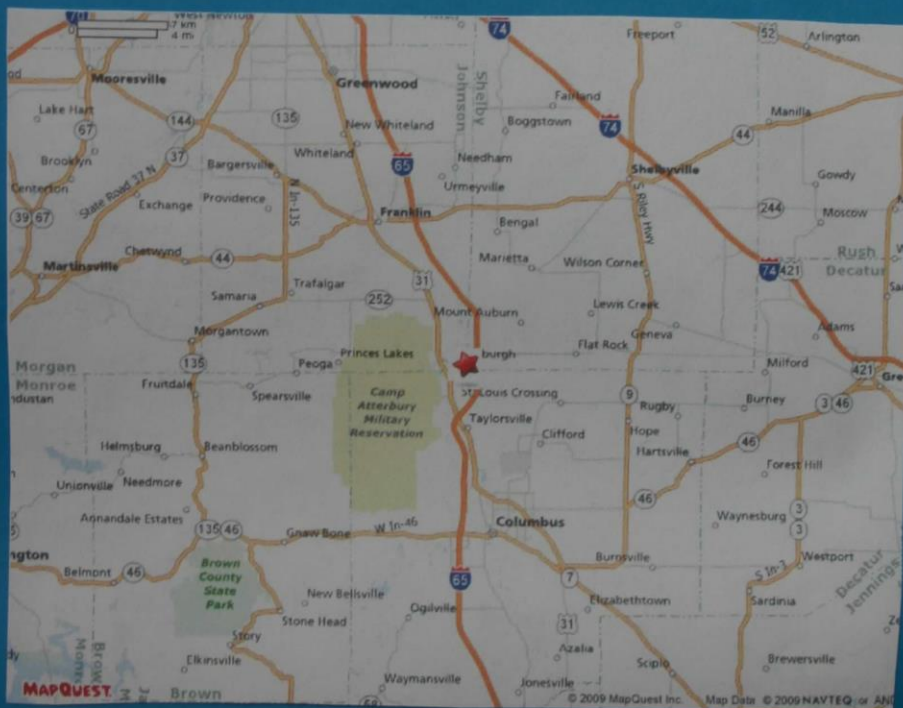
### Camp Wheeler:

- World War I and World War II military training range.
- 14,000 acres of Bibb and Twiggs counties, Georgia
- Established in 1917 as a temporary camp for National Guard units



### Camp Atterbury:

- Near Edinburg, Indiana
- Construction began shortly after Pearl Harbor attack
- Used as a POW Camp
- Also used in the Korean War



YOUR CHANCE TO GRATIFY A LONG PENT-UP  
DESIRE FOR A POT SHOT.



1941

The government tries to motivate Americans to buy war bonds by saying that their money is hitting the enemy



1945

Hitler continues trying to become powerful even when he's losing the war

	<b>HANDGUNS</b>	<b>RIFLES</b>	<b>MACHINE GUNS</b>	<b>GRENADES</b>
<b>U.S.A</b>	M1917 REVOLVER SMITH & WESSON COLT M1911A1	M1918 BROWNING AUTO M1 GARAND 1941 JOHNSON	LEWIS BROWNING M2	Mk.2 FRAGMENTATION
<b>UK</b>	ENFIELD REVOLVER WEBLEY Mk. VI WELROD	JUNGLE CARBINE DE LISLE CARBINE PATTERN 14	BREN LEWIS VICKERS BESA	NO.74 ST NO.77 WHITE PHOSPHORUS NO.36 Mk.1
<b>CHINA</b>	LUGER P08 MAUSER C96 COLT M1911	CHIANG KAI-SHEK HANYANG 88 STG-44	MP18 STEN BROWNING 1919	MODEL 24
<b>GERMANY</b>	WALTHER P38 LUGER P08	GEWEHR 43 STURMGWEHR 44	MG 34 MG32	EIERGRANATE STIELHANDGRANATE
<b>CANADA</b>	ENFIELD REVOLVER	LEE ENFIELD	BREN M2 BROWNING OWN THOMPSON	MODEL 24
<b>ITALY</b>	BERETTA MODELLO	CARCANO M1819	BREDA MODELLO FIAT-REVELLI	BOMBA A MANO mod. 35
<b>JAPAN</b>	NAMBU TYPE 16 TYPE 26 TYPE 94	TYPE 38 TYPE 99 TYPE 97 SNIPER	TYPE 92 TYPE 1 TYPE 3	TYPE 4 TYPE 10 TYPE 99 FRAGMENTATION
<b>SOVIET UNION</b>	NAGANT M1895 TOKAREV TT-30	MOSIN-NAGANT TOKAREV SVT-38	DP-28 SG-43 GORYUNOV	F1 FRAG. RG-41 RPG-43 HEAT
<b>POLAND</b>	RADOM PISTOLET	KARABIN rkm BROWNING	CKM BREN	FRAGMENTATION CONCUSSION

# Cline recognized for outstanding service

**ABINGDON**-Fred Cline, a veteran of World War II, recently received a U.S. Army Freedom Team Salute for outstanding service to the Nation as a United States Army Soldier.

The Freedom Team Salute Program exists to recognize the enduring bond between Soldiers, family, community and veterans. It celebrates the sacrifices made by those who support America's Soldiers. Freedom Team salute honors the millions of Army Veterans who have served and is a living connection to the ideals of duty, honor and patriotism.

Anyone can recognize an honorably discharged U.S. Army Veteran or an Army supporter. Active duty soldiers can honor their parents and spouse. Guard and Reserve soldiers can honor their parents, spouse and employer.

According to their website, [www.freedomteam-salute.com](http://www.freedomteam-salute.com), there is no cost to participate. Freedom Team Salute is fully funded by the U.S. Army.

Cline received a letter, certificate and Army lapel pin.



## Evaluation for Frederick Cline

Of course what my Uncle Fred did during World War II is something that I appreciate very much. My family would be different if things had run a different course. He put his life on the line to protect everyone back home. That's one of the bravest things he could have done. My Uncle Fred wasn't a highly ranked officer or anything, but I still find his contribution to the war very honorable. It's even more important because he's part of my family.

He endured the tough weather and unsanitary conditions to protect people he really cared about. To me, that seems like that's not something you can evaluate or put into words. No one should be evaluating veterans; but thanking them for their help in making the United States one of the safest countries in the world. Every person who contributed helped make America what it is today.



## Editorial

World War II was a very important war. It defined the strength of nations and brought people from other countries or people in the same country, closer together. Its effect on world events was large. Almost every country had some part in WWII. Everyone involved lost soldiers. Family members were killed. Any event that ends with deaths is a large impact in my book. WWII also had an effect on future events. The United Nations was created to maintain peace and help resolve conflicts in a nonviolent way. Each country that participates in the UN has a representative who states the country's case and all the other representatives deliberate on how to proceed. Also, the countries in Europe changed. Germany was divided by the Allied Powers and land was returned to countries that had been taken over by the Germans. The point of view today is that WWII was a war of destruction. But many feel like what happened in Europe had to be done to find other ways to make peace. Although many lives were lost, their contribution helped all countries involved realize that peace needed to be made.

