

GENERAL George Patton

WWII Tank Commander

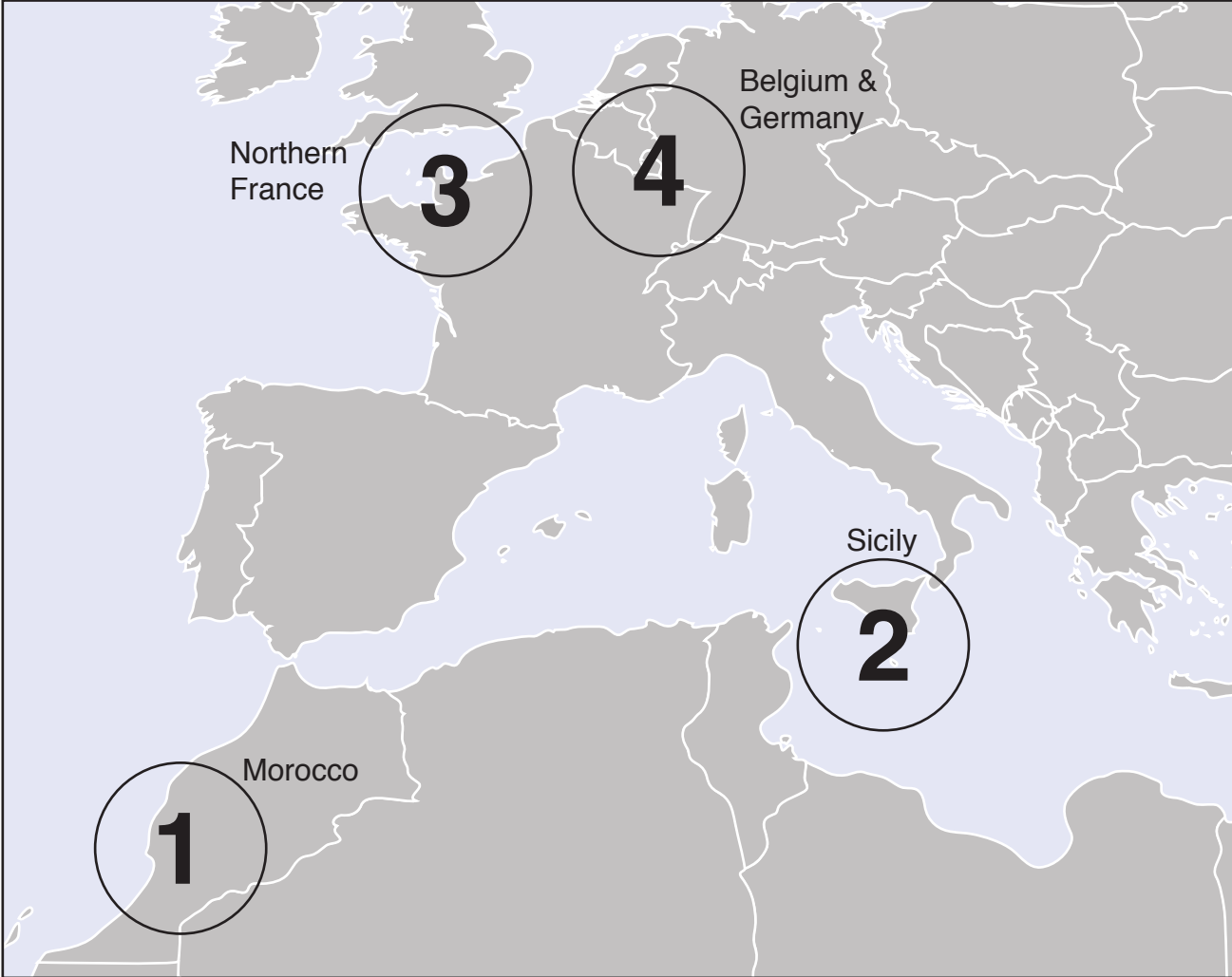


Initially I had thought to create a time line of major events for the U.S. during World War II, but then realized that would be far too much information for this poster. Instead I am focusing on General George S. Patton and four of the roughly six major battles he participated during the war. I will try to include data concerning losses to both sides for each battle, however post battle data for the Axis is hard to come by and consists largely of post battle estimates made by the Allied commanders. In addition to the time line for Patton, I will be creating custom maps to create an overview of each of the major engagements.

I also plan on including some of the “Fun Facts” about General Patton as he has had a varied and quite interesting career. For example, he created the modern Pentathlon for and participated in the 1912 Olympics. The five events included shooting, swimming, equestrian, fencing and cross country running. Other interesting facts, though somewhat less fun, include his participation in clearing out the so called the Bonus Army’s Hooverville encampment on the U.S. Capital building’s lawn, visible from the White House during Herbert Hoover’s Presidency in 1932. This even occurred under the direction of President Hoover and was under the command of General Douglas MacArthur.

Map of Engagements

General George S. Patton was Involved in 6 major engagements during World War II in the European theater of operations. This map displays his engagements in the order, in which they occurred.

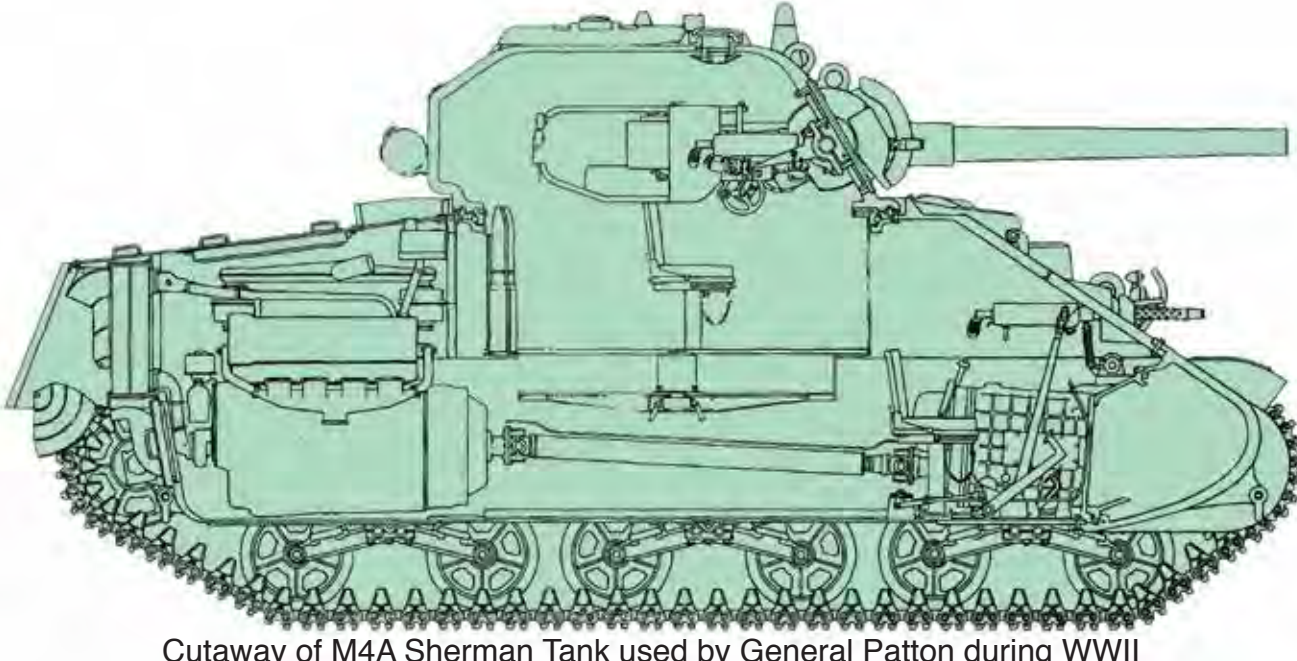


The major engagements covered by this poster include the ❶ North Africa Operation Torch. This marks the introduction of American forces in WWII, establishes a supply port and drives Axis forces out of Africa. ❷ Sicily Operation Husky. Allied forces engage Axis forces in an attempt to capture a majority of their military supplies and equipment. However poor planning and underestimating Axis preparation allows the majority of Axis troops and supplies to be ferried to the Italian mainland. ❸ Northern France Normandy Breakout Offensive. Patton lands at Normandy 100 days into the offensive in the extreme west. He simultaneously and successfully attacks in four directions and helps to trap hundreds of thousands of German soldiers in the Falaise Pocket between Falaise and Argentan. ❹ Officially known as the Ardennes Counter offensive, the Battle of the Bulge and the final push into Germany. Under direct order from Hitler, German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launches a last ditch attempt to retake the port at Belgium, Luxembourg with 29 divisions of 250,000 men in total, by attacking a weak point in Allied lines. Consequently trapping thousands of Allied troops in Bastogne. Patton, anticipating a request for assistance from Allied command, makes plans to disengage six division from his current engagement at Saarbrücken, and drive them over 100 miles north during winter in 48 hours. Patton breaks enemy lines and establishes a supply line to relieve Allied forces. Historians note this to be one of his most remarkable feats.

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DAI 523 Info Graphics • Project 4 - Poster
Fall 2014 • Pino Trogu

Sources:
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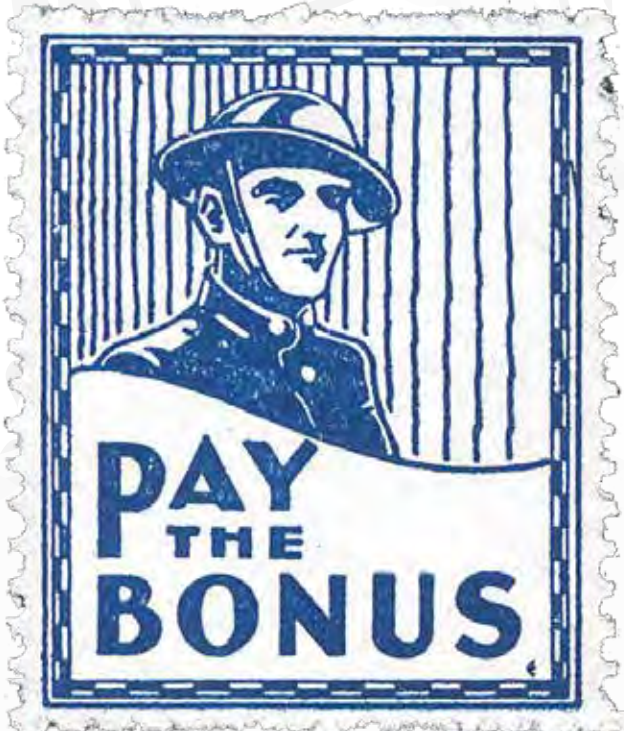
Cutaway of M4 Sherman Tank used by General Patton during WWII



1912 Summer Olympics poster
Patton both created the modern Pentathlon for the 1912 Olympics and participated in them.

Nov 1940
George Patton served as acting division Commander of 2nd Armored Division

11 Apr 1941
Gen. Patton made the commanding officer of the 2nd Armored Division.



1933 Bonus Army Stamp
Veterans of WWI were promised a pay bonus for their time served in WWI. However, in 1933 then Major Patton supported General Douglas MacArthur with his 3rd Tank Cavalry Regiment in driving Veterans of WWI out of their encampment on the lawn of the U.S. Capital building.



1918 France
Patton with a Renault FT light tank

❶ 8 Nov 1942
Leads Operation Torch to retake Casablanca, Morocco

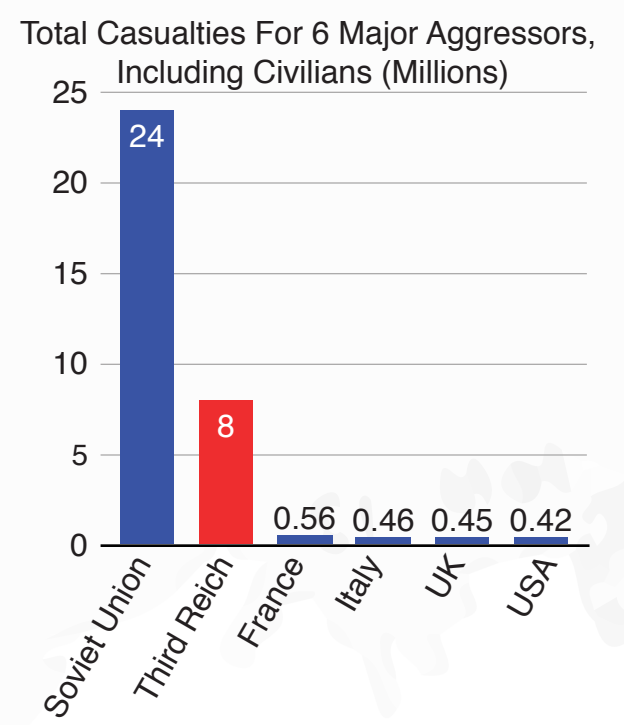
3 Feb 1943
Eisenhower informs Patton he has been chosen to help plan the invasion of Sicily, Italy.

1 April 1943
Patton's aide Captain Richard Jensen is killed in German air attack and blames his death on lacking RAF support

4 April 1943
Patton has Omar Bradley fire Orlando Ward for his failures at Kasserine Pass, Tunisia.

❷ 10 July 1943
Patton told to land at Gela Bay on Sicily.

3 - 23 Aug 1943
The Slapping Incidents
3 Aug Charles Kuhl,
10 Aug Paul G. Bennett
Accusing both men of cowardice, eventually apologizes to everyone and is eventually relieved of command of 7th Army and transferred to England to lead fictitious 15th Army.



16 Aug 1944
Promoted to permanent rank of Major General.

31 Aug 1944
3rd Army runs out of fuel just outside of Metz, France.

27 Sept 1944
Battle of Metz begins

13 Dec 1944
Battle of Metz, ends in U.S. Victory

❹ 16 Dec 1944
Ardennes Counteroffensive (Battle of the Bulge)

22 - 26 Dec 1944
Patton begins campaign to relieve 101st Airborne trapped in Bastogne

1940

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December



The "Patton Saber"
Following the 1912 Olympics Patton trains saber fencing in Saumur, France. He returns to the U.S. and redesigns the Cavalry Saber.

2 Oct 1940
Promoted to the temporary rank of Brigadier general.

1941

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D



A replica of General George S Patton's logo



Patton's Ivory-Handled Colt .45 Single Action Army Revolver

1942

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M
J
J
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D

11 Nov 1942
Casablanca falls and is turned into a Military port

1943

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J
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19 - 24 Feb 1943
Kasserine Pass begins and ends in failure for US Troops.

6 Mar 1943
Temporarily named the commanding Officer of the US II Corps. Tasked with Replacing the failed leadership that led to The failure at Kasserine Pass and reforming II Corp.

21 July 1943
George Patton and 7th army take Palermo

8-16 Aug 1943
Siege of Messina, Patton beats Montgomery's forces and proves battle worthiness of American troops.

21 Nov 1943
Journalist Drew Pearson publicized Patton's "slapping incident" of 3 Aug 1943, stirring controversy.

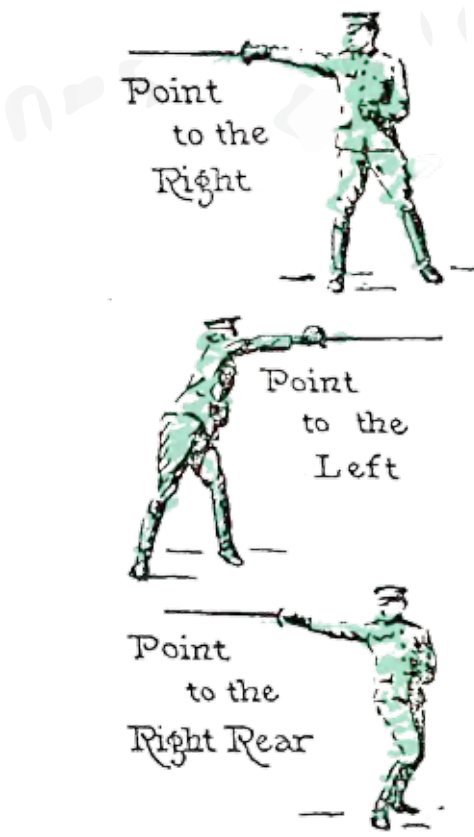
25 Apr 1944
Patton speaks freely of post WWII world with shared responsibility between US, UK & USSR. A journalist's misquote excludes USSR stirring more controversy.

6 June 1944
D-Day, invasion of Normandy, amphibious troops begin assault.

1 Aug 1944 ❸
Normandy Breakout Offensive
Patton lands to the extreme west of Normandy landings and begins simultaneous four-way Breakout Offensive

1944

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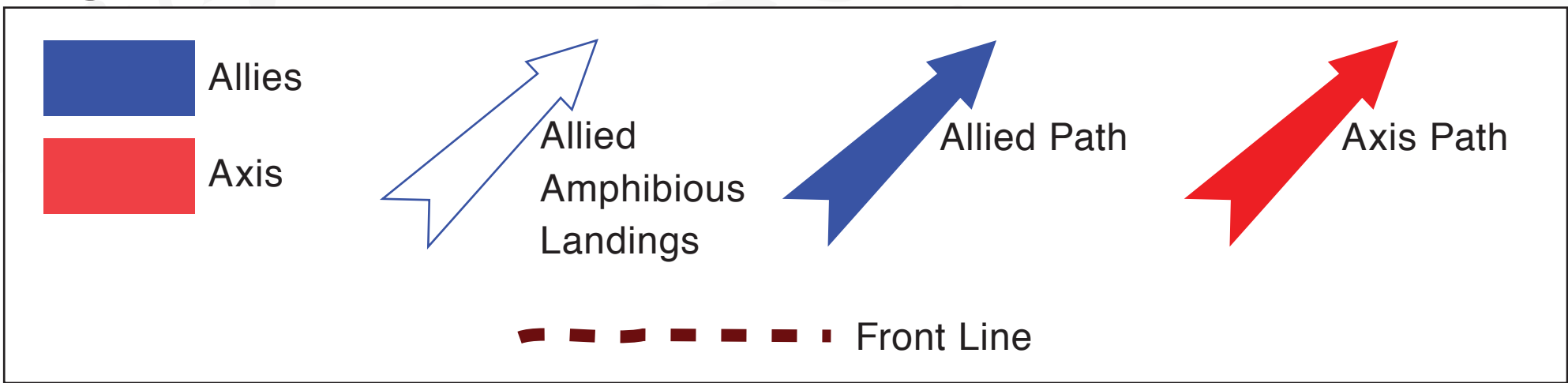
Excerpts taken from the 1914 U.S. Military Saber Exercise training manual written by George Patton

21 Dec 1945
George Patton passed away from pulmonary embolism at the US Army hospital in Heidelberg, Germany as the result of an automobile accident.

1946

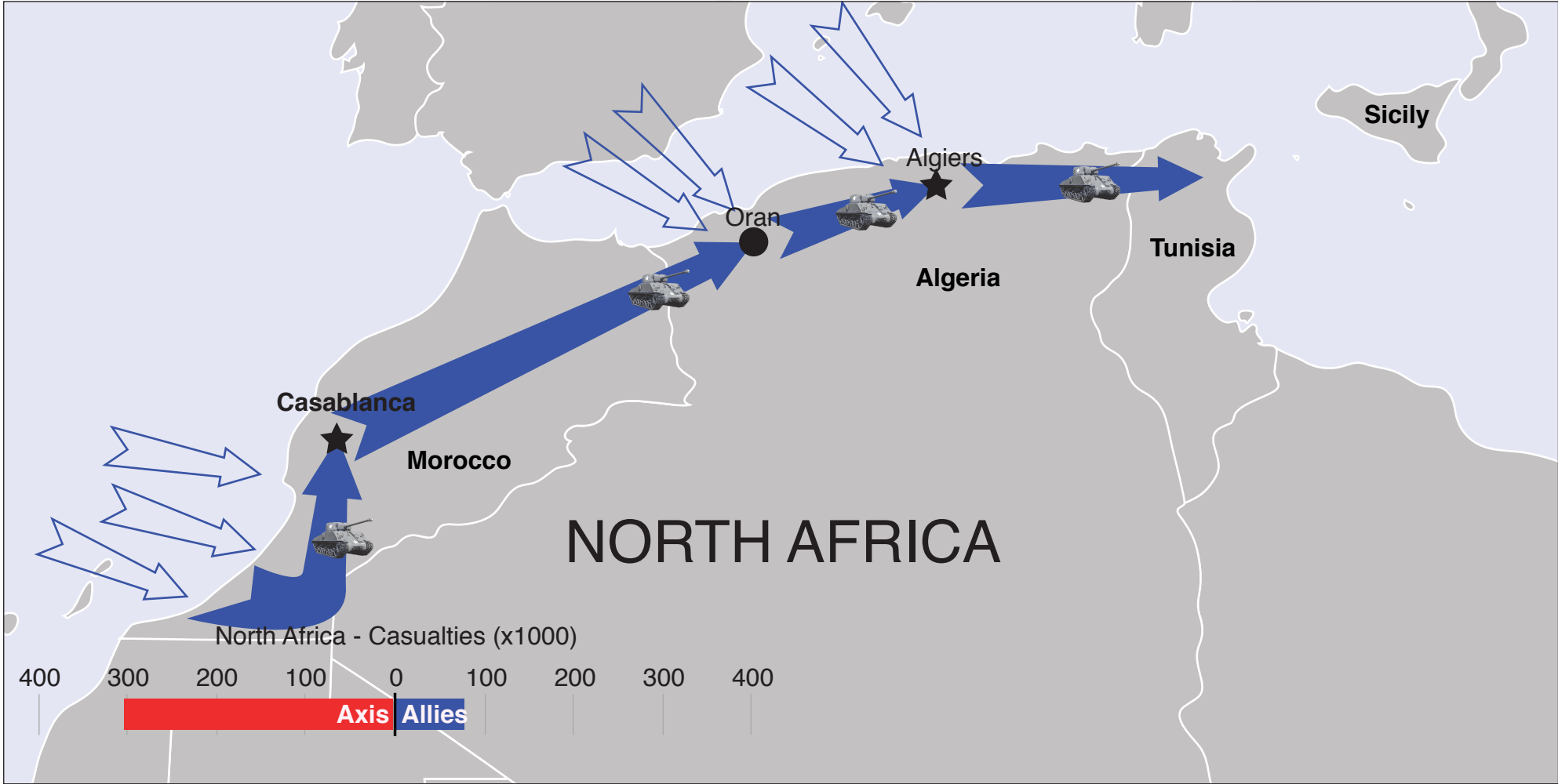
J

Legend



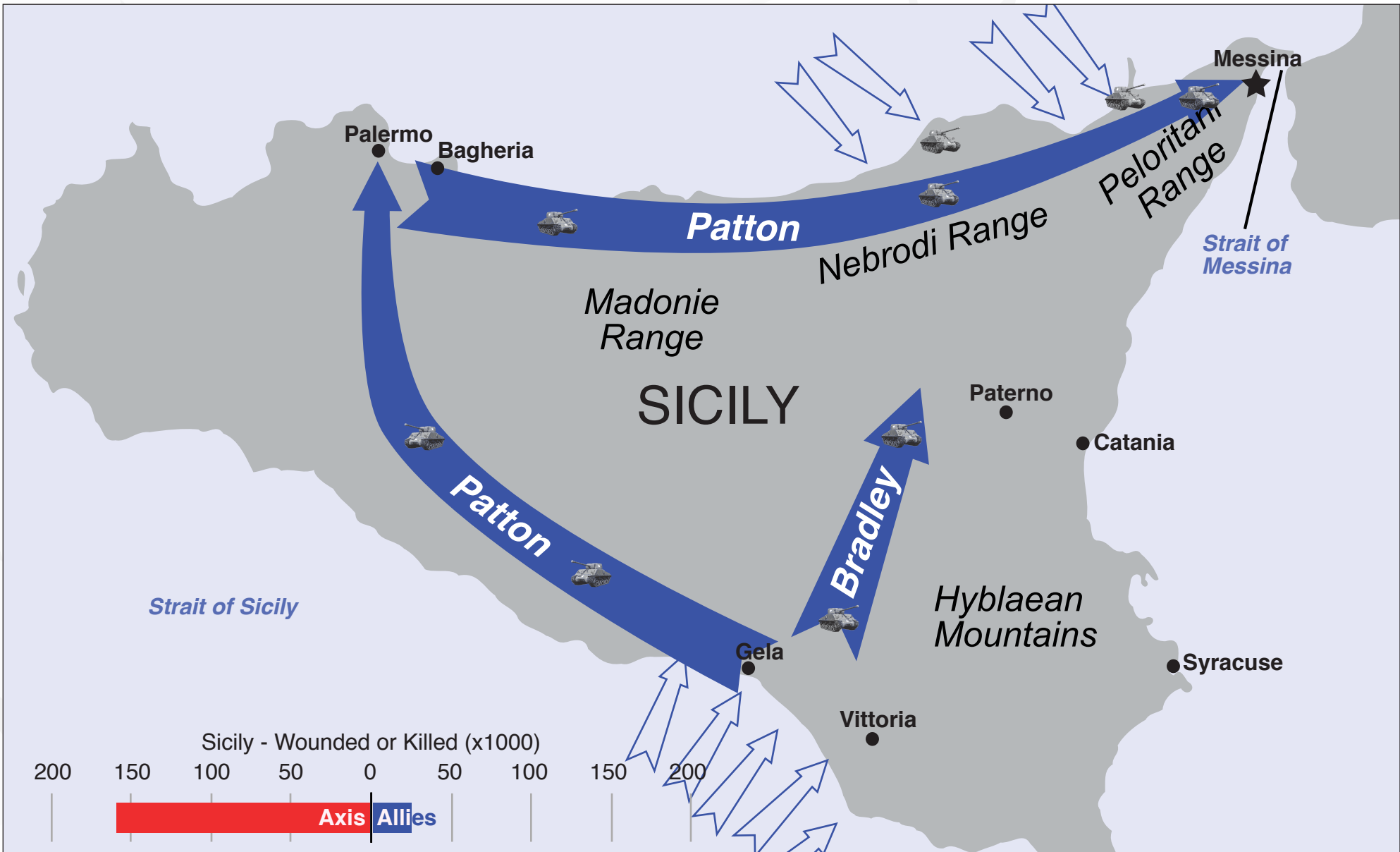
1 North Africa Operation Torch

8 – 16 Nov. 1942
Simultaneous invasion of Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. Patton takes Casablanca with little issue. Commanders charged with taking Oran and Algiers failed spectacularly Patton replaces them and smashes remaining German and Italian forces and drives Allied Forces toward Tunisia. Tunisia is key for taking Sicily.



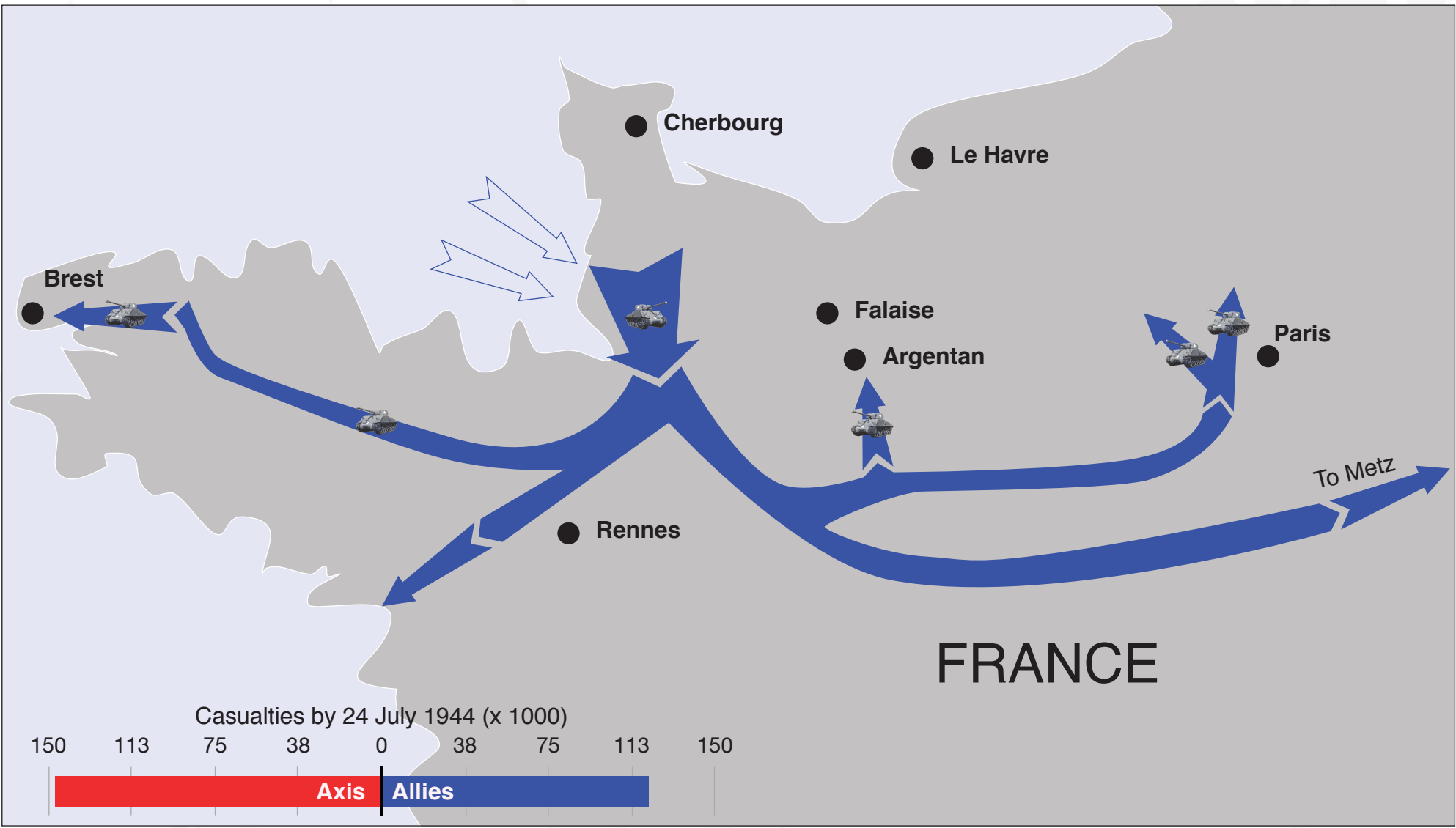
2 Sicily Campaign Operation Husky

9 July – 17 Aug. 1943
Having smashed German and Italian forces in North Africa and successfully taking Tunisia, Generals Patton and Montgomery invade Sicily. While Montgomery's forces are mired in battle at Catania, Patton takes Palermo and turns his troops toward the Allies ultimate goal of Messina in an attempt to capture German vehicles and personnel



3 Northern France Normandy Breakout Offensive

1 August 1943
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4 GERMANY ARDENNES COUNTER OFFENSIVE

16 DECEMBER 1944
THIS CAMPAIGN IS KNOWN TO AMERICANS AS THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE. PATTON, ANTICIPATING A REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ALLIED COMMAND, MAKES PLANS TO DISENGAGE SIX DIVISION FROM HIS CURRENT ENGAGEMENT AT SAARBRÜCKEN, AND DRIVE THEM OVER 100 MILES NORTH DURING WINTER IN 48 HOURS. PATTON BREAKS ENEMY LINES AND ESTABLISHES A SUPPLY

