

Medal of Honor "awarded posthumously" for WW II
whose General Orders are in USAIS Library

Beaudoin, Raymond O., 1/Lt	GO 9, 25 Jan 1946
Carswell, Horace S., Maj.	GO 14, 4 Feb 1946
Castle, Frederick W., Brig Gen	GO 22, 28 Feb 1946
Crain, Morris E., T/Sgt	GO 18, 13 Feb 1946
DeGlopper, Charles N., Pfc	GO 22, 28 Feb 1946
Diamond, James H., Pfc	GO 23, 6 Mar 1946
Gammon, Archer T., S/Sgt	GO 18, 13 Feb 1946
Harr, Harry R., Cpl	GO 28, 28 Mar 1946
Kefurt, Gus J., S/Sgt	GO 78, 6 Dec 1948
Krotiak, Anthony L., Pfc	GO 18, 13 Feb 1946
McGee, William D., Pvt	GO 21, 26 Feb 1946
McGuire, Thomas B., Maj	GO 24, 7 Mar 1946
Magrath, John D., Pfc	GO 71, 17 Jul 1946
May, Martin O., Pfc	GO 9, 25 Jan 1946
Merrell, Joseph F., Pvt	GO 21, 26 Feb 1946
Messerschmidt, Harold O., Sgt	GO 71, 17 Jul 1946
Michael, Harry J., 2/Lt	GO 18, 13 Feb 1946
Minick, John W., S/Gt	GO 78, 6 Dec 1948
Moskala, Edward J., Pfc	GO 21, 26 Feb 1946
Mower, Charles E., Sgt	GO 17, 11 Feb 1946
Muller, Joseph E., Sgt	GO 71, 17 Jul 1946
Munemori, Sadao S., Pfc	GO 24, 7 Mar 1946

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Murphy, Frederick C., Pfc	GO 21, 26 Feb 1946
Peden, Forrest E., T/5	GO 18, 13 Feb 1946
Peters, George J., Pvt	GO 16, 8 Feb 1946
Terry, Seymour W., Capt	GO 23, 6 Mar 1946
Valdez, Jose F., Pfc	GO 16, 8 Feb 1946
Woodford, Howard E., S/Sgt	GO 14, 4 Feb 1946

Distinguished Service Cross Awards 1946 - 1949

Name	Date	General Order No.	
Aiello, Frank F, Sgt.	5 Mar 1948	17	*
Auer, Michael J., Capt.	23 Jan 1948	8	
Bigda, Eugene J., T/Sgt.	21 Jan 1948	4	
Brown, Frank M., 1 Lt.	13 Sep 1946	104	
Cheston, Elliott B., Lt. Col.	25 Mar 1947	34	
Colburn, Harry B., 1 Lt.	31 Jul 1947	70	*
Cushing, Walter A., Capt.	20 Sep 1946	106	*
Downs, Edward J., Capt.	29 Apr 1947	42	
Evans, Jack L., T/5	25 Mar 1947	34	
Flowers, James F., 1 Lt.	9 Dec. 1946	147	
Hall, Virginia, Civ.	13 May 1946	44	
Hawthorne, Harry J., Col.	13 Sep 1946	104	
Henry, Lawrence D., Pfc	22 Jan 1947	10	*
Higginbotham, Raymond L., Pfc	13 Aug 1946	89	
Hinman, Howard W., Lt. Col.	20 Sep 1946	106	*
Jackman, Isadore I, S/Sgt	5 Mar 1947	25	*
Jamail, Abraham, T/Sgt.	19 Apr 1948	27	
Johnson, Wayne L., Col.	11 Feb. 1947	20	
Kearsley, Eric S., Maj.	20 Apr 1946	38	
Kenny, John P., Pfc	13 Sep 1946	104	
Lally, John G., Sgt.	6 Dec. 1948	78	
Landouzy, Jean, Col.	17 Apr 1946	35	
Larimore, Philip B., Maj.	10 June 1947	52	
Licerio, Gaudencio, S/Sgt	19 /Apr 1948	27	

Name.	Date	General Order No.	
MacArthur, Douglas, Gen	23 May 1946	46	
☛ Paxton, Floyd M., Maj.	22 Jan 1947	10	
Pendel, Anthony G., T/Sgt.	26 June 1946	60	*
Piatte, Jean Marie Leon, Col.	2 Apr 1946	31	
Quinton, Nathaniel M., S/Sgt	13 Sep 1946	104	
Ringsak, Elton W., Lt. Col.	29 Apr 1947	42	
Runyon, John F., Capt.	8 Feb. 1946	16	
Windom, Loren G., Col.	10 Sep 1947	86	

* Posthumous

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 1 January 1946

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following named-officers:

- Brigadier General *William A. Campbell*, O6493, United States Army. August 1944 to September 1945.
- Colonel *James C. Davis*, O907618, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. July 1944 to December 1945.
- Brigadier General *Ernest J. Dawley*, O2843, United States Army. 31 March to 31 May 1945.
- Colonel *Martin F. Huss*, O15889, General Staff Corps, United States Army. January to November 1945.
- Colonel *Raymond M. Hicks*, O921489, Transportation Corps, Army of the United States. June 1943 to October 1945.
- Colonel *Daniel H. Hundley*, O15862, General Staff Corps, United States Army. 24 February to 15 June 1945.
- Colonel *Carl A. Kraege*, O900078, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. 24 February to 15 June 1945.
- Colonel *John G. Murphy*, O7111, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. 24 February to 15 June 1945.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant General *Barton K. Yount*, as published in WD General Orders 124, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant General *Barton K. Yount*, O2260, United States Army. July 1943 to September 1945.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Claudius H. M. Roberts*, O173117, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. January to June 1944.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *Frederick A. Blesse*, as published in General Orders 122, 2 November 1943, North African Theater of Operations, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Frederick A. Blesse*, O6265, United States Army. 10 May 1944 to 14 September 1945.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *John F. Davis*, as published in WD General Orders 98, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *John F. Davis*, O3853, United States Army. August 1944 to September 1945.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Colonel *Dwight Divine, II*, as published in General Orders 64, 6 July 1944, United States Army Forces in the Far East, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Dwight Divine, II*, O19088, General Staff Corps, United States Army. November 1944 to September 1945.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Robert Allen Griffin*, as published in General Orders 12, 6 February 1945, European Theater of Operations, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Robert Allen Griffin*, O415671, Infantry, Army of the United States. June 1941 to March 1943.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Charles P. Nicholas*, as published in WD General Orders 97, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Charles P. Nicholas*, O16080, General Staff Corps, United States Army. June 1944 to September 1945.

6. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Oliver S. Picher*, as published in General Orders 98, 27 April 1945, United

States Army Forces in the Far East, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Oliver S. Picher*, O18009, General Staff Corps, United States Army. February to September 1945.

7. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant Colonel *Davidson Sommers*, as published in General Orders 34, 13 November 1945, Army Air Forces, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Davidson Sommers*, O915506, Air Corps, Army of the United States. December 1944 to November 1945.

8. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *James H. Walker*, as published in WD General Orders 15, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *James H. Walker*, O12730, United States Army. July 1944 to October 1945.

V. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following unit in the general orders indicated is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Company G, 30th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action from 20-22 September 1944 near Fauconney, France. In a 2-day battle waged on the steep, densely wooded slopes of "Potato Masher Hill" in cold, fog, and rain against a battalion of fanatical enemy troops, *Company G, 30th Infantry Regiment*, commanded by Captain Hugh E. Wardlaw, Jr., smashed into an iron ring of German defense and held on grimly and tenaciously, despite overwhelmingly unfavorable odds and the absence of armored or artillery support. Although two other companies had attempted the assault on this rocky hill mass only to be hurled back to their line of departure, the men of *Company G* drove forward with such impetus and fury that they seized a spearhead position on the slopes, but were promptly encircled and isolated by the ubiquitous enemy. Completely surrounded, their wire communications slashed, cold, wet, and weary, with only a day's supplies available, the troops weathered five counterattacks of fanatical violence. With all officers except the company commander dead or wounded, they battered their way forward against a wall of mortar and automatic fire, then dug in on the summit of the irregular hill position and held it against every weapon and stratagem the enemy could bring to bear on them.

Fighting hand to hand against an enemy of such fanatical temper that one German blew himself to bits with a hand grenade rather than surrender, the men of *Company G* held on with resolute intrepidity. Under incessant tree bursts, surrounded, unable to protect their wounded and dying, they clung to the high ground with epic tenacity until reinforcements arrived. Through their steadfastness and heroism, 152 of the enemy were killed, wounded, or captured, the German defending battalion was shattered, and the *30th Infantry Regiment* was able to roll up a powerful enemy ridge line of defenses which had barred the advance of the Allied forces into that sector of the Vosges. (General Orders 383, Headquarters 3d Infantry Division, 14 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, 3d Infantry Division.)

VI..UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1943) and section V, WD Circular 142, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal for exceptionally meritorious services in connection with the work of the Commission was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Raymond E. Bellamy*, O446243, Sanitary Corps, Army of the United States, rendered meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission during the outbreak of epidemic typhus at Naples and in southern Italy during the winter 1943-44. Captain *Bellamy* organized and administered a special delousing service. By the very thorough manner in which this service operated under his direction, louse infestation of the population was decreased and the risk of the spread of the disease was reduced. His accomplishments contributed greatly to the success of the typhus control program in southern Italy.

VII..BRONZE STAR MEDAL (SECOND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of section III, General Orders 44, XII Corps, 3 June 1945, as pertains to Brigadier General *Ralph J. Canine*, is rescinded.

VIII..UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—So much of section X, WD General Orders 117, 1945, as pertains to Captain *Robert E. Bellamy*, Sanitary Corps, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 5 January 1946

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

- Brigadier General *Robert Q. Brown*, O18520, United States Army. February 1944 to May 1945.
- Colonel *John U. Calkins, Jr.*, O114357, Infantry, Army of the United States, August 1944 to September 1945.
- Brigadier General *Clyde D. Eddleman*, O15842, United States Army. September 1944 to October 1945.
- Colonel *Ray W. Ireland*, O969835, Air Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to September 1945.
- Major General *Walter E. Lauer*, O7486, United States Army. August 1943 to November 1944 and January to March 1945.
- Major General *James E. Moore*, O15650, United States Army. 25 February to 15 June 1945.
- Colonel *Harry Reichelderfer*, O7547, Signal Corps, United States Army. September 1944 to September 1945.
- Brigadier General *Donald C. Swatland*, O460112, Army of the United States. April 1942 to September 1945.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *Alexander R. Bolling*, as published in WD General Orders 86, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Alexander R. Bolling*, O7548, United States Army. 19 November to 21 December 1944 and 4 February to 8 May 1945.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

- Colonel *Walter F. Adams*, O4628, Infantry, United States Army. May 1941 to November 1945.

Brigadier General *George C. Beach*, O4053, United States Army. December 1941 to September 1945.

Colonel *Charles H. Bryan*, O12386, General Staff Corps, United States Army. January 1941 to July 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Paul T. Carroll*, O19146, General Staff Corps, United States Army. October 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *James W. Couitts*, O18875, Infantry (then Lieutenant colonel), United States Army. December 1941 to June 1944.

Colonel *George H. Foster*, O111732, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. December 1940 to November 1944.

Colonel *Kenneth B. Hobson*, O18763, General Staff Corps (Air Corps), United States Army. June 1943 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lawrence P. Jacobs*, O334362, General Staff Corps (Signal Corps), Army of the United States. September 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Minton W. Kaye*, O17391, Air Corps, United States Army. September 1940 to January 1945.

Major General *Bruce Magruder*, O2185, United States Army. April 1942 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert M. Mann*, O299347, General Staff Corps (Cavalry), Army of the United States. April 1944 to September 1945.

Major *James A. McDonald*, O1284001, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. December 1942 to September 1945.

Master Sergeant *Antonio E. Padilla* (Army serial No. 6830725), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 27 July to 15 August 1944.

Colonel *Edward J. Rehmann*, O5060, General Staff Corps, United States Army. April 1943 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Fred C. Smith*, O341580, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. February 1944 to July 1945.

Major General *George V. Strong*, O1908, United States Army. June 1944 to July 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Albert W. Tolman, Jr.*, O519436, Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. November 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *Max R. Wainer*, O2421, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. February 1942 to August 1945.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Edward Bonnycastle Mayne*, South Africa Intelligence Corps, Union Defense Force. 1 September 1943 to 1 March 1944.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

standing services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Raoul Laurent A. C. de Fraitteur*, Belgian Army. September 1944 to June 1945.

Major *Franz Dethy*, Belgian Army. September 1944 to May 1945.

V. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Harold D. Kehm*, as published in General Orders 104, European Theater of Operations, 1 June 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Harold D. Kehm*, O15138, General Staff Corps, United States Army. March 1943 to April 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *Charles T. Myers*, as published in General Orders 265, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, 11 October 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to him under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Charles T. Myers*, O15288 (then colonel), United States Army. November 1941 to December 1943.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Brigadier General *Arthur W. Pence* as published in WD General Orders 29, WD, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Arthur W. Pence*, O12042, United States Army. August 1944 to September 1945.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Colonel *Joseph W. G. Stephens*, as published in WD General Orders 97, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Joseph W. G. Stephens*, O4622, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. August 1943 to January 1945.

VI. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918) and the act of Congress approved 15 December 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 61, 1942), a Silver Star for

gallantry in action was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Rene Fernand Raoul Delcuze*, Headquarters I Corps, French Army, fought gallantly in action from 4 to 6 February 1945, in France. In command of the tactical groupment, he displayed great audacity and complete disregard of danger. Always at the head of his troops and observing the battle from the foremost and often most exposed positions, he rapidly advanced from Soultz to Rouffach where he made contact with elements from the north, thereby cutting off enemy forces withdrawing from the Vosges Mountains. During this bold operation, his courageous leadership was responsible for the capture of nearly 1,500 prisoners and considerable booty, and contributed to the liberation of Alsace.

VII.—DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (WD Bul. 8, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Pierre Louis Bodet*, French Air Force. 22 February 1945 and 15 March 1945.

VIII.—BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer, enlisted men, and individual:

Master Sergeant *Lawrence H. Bayer* (Army serial No. 39293829), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. 1 June to 23 September 1945.

Sergeant *Alfonso J. Colaiacovo* (Army serial No. 32158863), Air Corps, Army of the United States. February to May 1945.

Peggy Furse, British civilian. March 1944 to July 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ovid O. Wilson*, O15887, Infantry, United States Army. 14 and 15 December 1944.

IX.—AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (WD Bul. 49, 1942), an Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Tallmadge L. Boyd*, O269236, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to January 1945.

Brigadier General *Ivan L. Farman*, O17922, United States Army. 5 to 26 August 1944 and 2 July to August 1945.

First Lieutenant *Morgan G. Higham*, O510086, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 23 June 1945.

X.—BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citations of the following units in the general orders indicated are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the

President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. The *1st Battalion, 66th Armored Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the period 18 to 28 November 1944, during the bitterly contested advance of our troops to the western banks of the Roer River. The gallant members of the *1st Battalion*, committed to 11 days continuous action against and immediate contact with a powerful, well prepared enemy fighting desperately on his home soil to ward off military disaster, advanced from Loverich to high ground northeast of Merzenhausen in a series of tank and tank-infantry battles that comprised a major portion of the greatest engagement fought in the west. Coming up against the highest caliber of German equipment and troops, and breaking through one of the most elaborate defensive positions ever prepared, the *1st Battalion, 66th Armored Regiment*, by individual acts of heroism and brilliant teamwork decisively defeated the enemy and inflicted personnel losses equivalent to twice its own original number, although receiving in return unprecedented casualties in men and equipment. The determination of the tank crews, their professional skill, and their persistent courage and powers of endurance under the most adverse conditions of terrain and weather and in the face of a desperate foe paved the way for future operations that spelled the collapse of German military might. (General Orders 74, Headquarters 2d Armored Division, 6 October 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

2. The *1st Battalion, 359th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy in the vicinity of Pretot, France, from 3 to 8 July 1944. The *1st Battalion, 359th Infantry Regiment*, launched an attack against a numerically superior force in order to secure the right flank of the division and to capture the key point in the enemy defense, Hill 122. After 3 days of bitter fighting, during which time many of its leaders became casualties, the *1st Battalion* pressed to the base of the strategic hill. Without time for sorely needed rest or recuperation, the *Battalion* secured the right flank of the division by assaulting and overrunning in the face of unrelenting fire, enemy positions on the right side of the commanding site. As the battle-weary soldiers approached the far crest of the hill, they encountered a strong, determined force of paratroopers and SS troops. Without support of tanks, tank destroyers, and antitank guns, the *1st Battalion* repelled successive, vicious counterattacks and drove these assailants from the summit of the hill. When the units ammunition supply became depleted, a hand-carrying party was dispatched to bring up the critically needed ammunition; but, after completing one successful trip, the detail was prevented by enemy infiltration and intense fire from delivering additional supplies to the forward elements. Though repeated efforts were made later to deliver ammunition to the *1st Battalion*, it received no such supplies for 30 hours. A large, hostile force supported by five tanks, artillery, and mortars subsequently counterattacked and drove a deep wedge between the *1st Battalion* and the *3d Battalion*, completely severing all communications. As wave after wave of enemy troops attacked the *1st Battalion's* positions with the intent of destroying the unit, the officers and men, suffering from cold, thirst, and hunger, and their stamina taxed to the breaking point, held tenaciously to their hard-won positions, repelled the attackers, and inflicted heavy casualties upon them.

Though the *2d Battalion* later closed the gap between the other two battalions, which allowed tanks to bring up vital supplies to them the enemy continued to engage the *1st Battalion* in fierce fire fights, and, in one final effort to drive the battalion from the commanding site, overran friendly antitank positions and threatened to encircle the unit. The members of the battalion held steadfastly to their positions and, with incredible vigor, hurled back this last enemy assault. The intrepid leadership of the officers and the conspicuous gallantry displayed by the men of all ranks who participated in this difficult mission aided materially in capturing Hill 122, thereby destroying the enemy's main line of resistance and affording friendly forces invaluable observation. (General Orders 707, Headquarters 90th Infantry Division, 3 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

3. The *1st Battalion, 376th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action in Germany, during the period 14 January to 18 January 1945. The *1st Battalion, 376th Infantry Regiment*, was ordered to capture the towns of Tettingen and Butzdorf and thereby breach the Siegfried Line Switch of fortifications protecting the Saar-Moselle Triangle. Employing lightninglike tactics and surprise, the objectives were captured with light casualties, and strong defenses were set up. At approximately 0300 on 15 January, the enemy launched the first of a series of counterattacks when 400 enemy infantrymen swarmed down the hills and surrounded the towns in a desperate effort to regain the vital ground. The Germans were driven back after sustaining staggering casualties. Seven more determined attacks by numerically superior forces were repulsed in a like manner. Carrying parties braved intense artillery, mortar, and sniper fire to bring up ammunition and medical supplies. To deceive the enemy as to the true strength of our forces, the gallant defenders maneuvered rapidly from house to house through holes blasted in the sides of buildings with satchel charges and bazookas, all the time directing heavy fire upon the Germans. At one time, 35 enemy tanks were counted in the streets of the 2 towns, but the men of the *1st Battalion*, disregarding point-blank fire from the tanks and despite these overwhelming odds, courageously resisted and repelled every attack. In spite of heavy casualties and the fact that the men occupied front-line positions for 5 days without sleep, they bitterly contested every foot of ground, tenaciously held the positions, killed approximately 850 Germans and captured 150, and destroyed 8 tanks and 11 half-tracks. The unconquerable spirit displayed by these men in the face of superior odds, and their self-sacrificing devotion to duty are worthy of the highest emulation. (General Orders 255, Headquarters 94th Infantry Division, 29 September 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

4. The *17th Armored Engineer Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the period 22 December 1944 through 17 January 1945, in which the spearheading armored elements of the German Ardennes break-through were first stopped and annihilated and then the remaining enemy forces in the western half of the bulge cut off from their retreat to Germany. The gallantry, superior professional skill, brilliant team work, extreme individual ruggedness and will to close with the enemy by the members of the *17th Armored Engineer Battalion* during this period materially assisted the 2d Armored Division in all its advances against a determined, tenacious enemy, as well as overcome almost insurmountable obstacles imposed by weather and terrain. The men of the *17th Armored Engineer Battalion*, in heroic infantry fighting, repeatedly attacked fortified towns and heavily defended enemy road

blocks in the face of murderous fire from German tanks, assault guns, artillery, and dug-in infantry armed with mortars, machine guns, and other small arms. In spite of the almost continuous dismounted combat, no essential engineer functions were neglected. An extremely cold Ardennes winter provided ice conditions which made tank operation impossible, and heavy snows which completely blocked the few inadequate arteries of traffic, covered mines, and made their removal additionally hazardous. The superhuman efforts of the *17th Armored Engineer Battalion*, together with the daring and determined spirit which knew no limitations despite extreme exhaustion and battle weariness of the individual engineer, culminated in the encirclement and virtual annihilation of the German 2d Panzer Division and in the advance south to line up with the Third Army south of Houffalize, thus cutting the German salient in half. (General Orders 79, Headquarters 2d Armored Division, 31 October 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

5. *Company A, 532d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment*, is cited for extraordinary heroism at Nassau Bay, New Guinea, from 29 June to 2 July 1943. After a hazardous midnight landing in tremendous surf, the boat crews of *Company A*, who had been charged with placing a combat team ashore in enemy territory, left their wrecked craft and prepared themselves for the inevitable fight for the beachhead. With rifles and with machine guns torn from their landing craft, they joined in a desperate 12-hour battle and, suffering heavy casualties, held the portion of the perimeter which bore the brunt of the enemy attack. In the grim fight which at times involved hand-to-hand combat, the amphibian engineers, as individuals and as a group, displayed extraordinary resolution and courage. As a unit comprising one fifth of the American forces on Nassau Beach, their courageous action was the factor which saved the entire force from destruction by a superior enemy force. In the adaptability, determination, and willingness to sacrifice, which they displayed, *company A, 532d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment* lived up to the highest combat traditions of their corps and of the Army of the United States. (General Orders 272, Headquarters Sixth Army, 2 December 1945, as approved by the Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific.)

6. *The Boat Battalion, 592d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment*, is cited for conspicuous and heroic action against the enemy at Leyte, Philippine Islands, from 5 November until 10 December 1944. The boat battalion, then operating 170 small craft unloading ships at White Beach, Los Negros, Admiralty Islands, and landing combat patrols at various points on Leyte and Samar Islands, was called upon to supply front-line troops by landing supplies at Pinamopoun Point. For 4 days, the officers and men of this unit determinedly landed on the rocky beach, in the face of the direct fire of a machine gun which the infantry could not locate. Each day, as the ramps of the LCM's were lowered onto the beach, the machine gun would open fire directly into the well deck of the craft. Despite the fact that the boat crews were not responsible for unloading their craft, they voluntarily and with complete disregard for their own safety, unloaded the boats while the coxswains remained at the helm to keep the boats on the beach. Later the unit participated in the assault landing at Ipil, carrying troops and supplies for the final attack on Ormoc. Although the landing was made against only moderate enemy shore resistance, a fierce enemy air attack developed later in the day, which forced all craft off the beach. The LCM's of the battalion remained close inshore despite the desperate attempts of the enemy pilots, and furnished supporting fire which destroyed two enemy planes and helped dis-

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courage any sustained attack on the beach. The enemy planes then attacked the shipping offshore scoring a direct hit on one ship and setting it afire. Two naval craft attempted to aid the ship but were driven off by the planes. Without hesitation the boats of this unit got under way to assist. The enemy planes then made two desperate attacks on the craft in an attempt to drive them off. In addition, shore batteries opened up, and it was due only to the superb handling of the boats and their machine guns that no direct hits were suffered and at least one enemy plane was destroyed. As a result of this heroic action, the LCM's effected the rescue of 16 survivors. On the following day, while returning to the near shore with battle casualties and other personnel and without naval escort, the LCM convoy was spotted by enemy planes and attacked constantly for over an hour. Again the skilful handling of the boats and deadly fire from their guns accounted for four enemy planes and prevented serious damage. In all, this unit accounted for 11 planes destroyed and several probably destroyed, which in itself is an enviable record. The determination, conspicuous heroism, and high esprit de corps of the *Boat Battalion, 592d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment* are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. (General Orders 176, Headquarters Sixth Army, 26 August 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, Headquarters Sixth Army.)

7. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion* (less the Assault Gun Platoon), *Company E*, and the *3d Platoon, Company B, 67th Armored Regiment; Company I, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment; and the 1st Platoon, Company C, 238th Engineer Battalion*, are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty on the night of 29 to 30 July 1944 in the vicinity of Grimesnil, France. During the climax of the St. Lo break-through operation, this task force, assigned the mission of securing and holding an important escape route for German units trapped during the operation, moved into position shortly before midnight on 29 July 1944. At about 0015B hours on the 30th of July, a force of approximately 2,500 German troops from the 2d and 17th SS Panzer Divisions, together with a column of over 100 vehicles, drove from the north into the task force positions in an attempt to force their way through and escape to the south. For over 6 hours this task force engaged the enemy in vicious hand-to-hand combat. The friendly force, outnumbered five to one, beat off successive frontal and enveloping attacks with hand grenades and bayonets. Both friendly and enemy tanks maneuvered and fired at each other at less than 50 yards distance. At dawn, the remnants of the enemy forces retreated to the north in great disorder, leaving behind over 100 destroyed vehicles, 800 dead, and 1,000 prisoners, many of whom were wounded. The outstanding heroism of this small group of men was responsible for maintaining the entrapment of large German forces. Their gallant efforts prevented the enemy from opening an escape route which would have enabled thousands of German troops to escape to the south and become available to counter the Allied drive which swept through France, Belgium, Holland, and on to the German border. (General Orders 82, Headquarters 2d Armored Division, 24 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater (Main).)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

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I. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

First Lieutenant *Frank Burke*, O1288033, Army of the United States, fought with extreme gallantry on 17 April 1945 in the streets of war-torn Nurnberg, Germany, where the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, was engaged in rooting out fanatical defenders of the citadel of Nazism. As battalion transportation officer, Lieutenant *Burke* had gone forward to select a motor-pool site, when, in a desire to perform more than his assigned duties and participate in the fight, he advanced beyond the lines of the forward riflemen. Detecting a group of about 10 Germans making preparations for a local counterattack, he rushed back to a nearby American company, secured a light machine gun with ammunition, and daringly opened fire on this superior force, which deployed and returned his fire with machine pistols, rifles, and rocket launchers. From another angle a German machine gun tried to blast him from his emplacement, but Lieutenant *Burke* killed this gun crew and drove off the survivors of the unit he had originally attacked. Giving his next attention to enemy infantrymen in ruined buildings, he picked up a rifle, dashed more than 100 yards through intense fire and engaged the Germans from behind an abandoned tank. A sniper nearly hit him from a cellar only 20 yards away, but he dispatched this adversary by running directly to the basement window, firing a full clip into it and then plunging through the darkened aperture to complete the job. He withdrew from the fight only long enough to replace his jammed rifle and secure grenades, then reengaged the Germans. Finding his shots ineffective, he pulled the pins from two grenades, and, holding one in each hand, rushed the enemy-held building, hurling his missiles just as the enemy threw a potato masher grenade at him. In the triple explosion the Germans were wiped out and Lieutenant *Burke* was dazed; but he emerged from the shower of debris that engulfed him, recovered his rifle, and went on to kill three more Germans and meet the charge of a machine pistol-man, whom he cut down with three calmly delivered shots. He then retired toward the American lines and there assisted a platoon in a raging, 30-minute fight against formidable armed hostile forces. This enemy group was repulsed, and the intrepid fighter moved to another friendly group which broke the power of a German unit armed with a 20-mm. gun in a fierce fire fight. In 4 hours of heroic action Lieutenant *Burke* singlehandedly killed 11 and wounded 3 enemy soldiers and took a leading role in engagements in which an additional 29 enemy were killed or wounded. His extraordinary bravery and superb fighting skill were

an inspiration to his comrades, and his entirely voluntary mission into extremely dangerous territory hastened the fall of Nurnberg in his battalion's sector.

Sergeant *Mike Colalillo* (Army serial No. 37588843) (then private first class), Company C, 398th Infantry Regiment, Army of the United States, was pinned down with other members of his company during an attack against strong enemy positions in the vicinity of Untergriesheim, Germany, on 7 April 1945. Heavy artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire made any move hazardous but Private *Colalillo* stood up, shouted to the company to follow, and ran forward in the wake of a supporting tank, firing his machine pistol. Inspired by his example, his comrades advanced in the face of savage enemy fire. When his weapon was struck by shrapnel and rendered useless, he climbed to the deck of a friendly tank, manned an exposed machine gun on the turret of the vehicle, and, while bullets rattled about him, fired at an enemy emplacement with such devastating accuracy that he killed or wounded at least 10 hostile soldiers and destroyed their machine gun. Maintaining his extremely dangerous post as the tank forged ahead, he blasted three more positions, destroyed another machine gun emplacement, and silenced all resistance in his area, killing at least three and wounding an undetermined number of riflemen as they fled. His machine gun eventually jammed; so he secured a submachine gun from the tank crew to continue his attack on foot. When our armored forces exhausted their ammunition and the order to withdraw was given, he remained behind to help a seriously wounded comrade to safety over several hundred yards of open terrain rocked by an intense enemy artillery and mortar barrage. By his intrepidity and inspiring courage, Private *Colalillo* gave tremendous impetus to his company's attack, killed or wounded 25 of the enemy in bitter fighting, and assisted a wounded soldier in reaching the American lines at great risk to his own life.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Carl F. Greene*, O9965, Air Corps, United States Army. August 1926 to September 1945.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Harold A. Barnes*, O8822, United States Army. October 1942 to November 1945.

Brigadier General *Stanhope Bayne-Jones*, O170753, Army of the United States. February 1942 to August 1943.

Major General *Roger B. Colton*, O2975, United States Army. September 1944 to September 1945.

Lieutenant General *Harold L. George*, O10791, United States Army. April 1942 to May 1945.

Brigadier General *Harold R. Harris*, O731186, Army of the United States. October 1943 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *Raymond A. Kelser*, O9232, United States Army. May 1938 to August 1945.

Colonel *Ray J. Laux*, O255689, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. April 1943 to October 1945.

Major General *Ralph J. Mitchell*, O873, United States Marine Corps. November 1944 to May 1945.

Brigadier General *Edward S. Ott*, O7132, United States Army. 30 August 1944 to 29 April 1945.

Colonel *Marcus B. Stokes, Jr.*, O15613, Transportation Corps, United States Army. December 1942 to September 1945.

Colonel *Tracy S. Voorhees*, O502928, Judge Advocate General's Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to September 1945.

Vice Admiral *Russell Willson*, United States Navy. December 1942 to December 1945.

Major General *Roscoe B. Woodruff*, O3819, United States Army. June 1942 to October 1944.

IV. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant General *Robert C. Richardson, Jr.*, as published in WD General Orders 87, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant General *Robert C. Richardson, Jr.*, O1903, United States Army. June 1943 to August 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *St. Clair Streett*, as published in WD General Orders 16, 1944, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *St. Clair Streett*, United States Army. February to September 1945.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Colonel *George W. Bicknell*, O162814, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. January 1944 to October 1945.

Brigadier General *Milton O. Boone*, O8127, United States Army. August 1942 to August 1945.

Brigadier General *Sidney L. Chappell*, O3518, United States Army. July 1944 to September 1945.

Major General *Roger B. Colton*, O2975, United States Army. August 1941 to June 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Francis M. Cordiner* (Army serial No. 36376713), Infantry, Army of the United States. November 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *William M. Creasy*, O16397, General Staff Corps, United States Army. December 1941 to May 1943.

Colonel *Charles H. Donnelly*, O287435, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. October 1943 to November 1945.

Colonel *Francis H. Dryden*, O012849, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. August 1942 to January 1945 and May through September 1945.

Captain *John B. Earle*, United States Navy. June 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *Snowden A. Fahnstock*, O107930, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. July 1942 to June 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Phillip J. Farley*, O1999709, Air Corps, Army of the United States. November 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Claude W. Feagin*, O10820, Cavalry, United States Army. December 1944 to December 1945.

Major *Nathaniel C. Floyd*, O530608, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. August 1943 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin V. Foran*, O472630, Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. August 1944 to July 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Sarell E. Gleason, Jr.*, O924782, Military Intelligence Service, Army of the United States. April 1944 to October 1945.

Brigadier General *Alexander O. Gorder*, O7213, United States Army. February 1944 to November 1945.

Colonel *Samuel Gordon Green*, O183191, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. September 1944 to September 1945.

Major General *William M. Grimes*, O3149, United States Army. October 1944 to June 1945.

Brigadier General *George E. Hartman*, O6538 (then colonel), United States Army. December 1941 to October 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Charles C. Hilliard*, O492574, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. April 1943 to December 1945.

Colonel *Richard C. Jacobs, Jr.*, O10908, General Staff Corps, United States Army. March 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *Ray J. Laux*, O255688 (then lieutenant colonel), General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. February to July 1942.

Brigadier General *William L. Mitchell*, O12832, United States Army. June 1942 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *William R. Perdue*, O476636, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. July 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *William H. Quarterman*, O7476, Field Artillery, United States Army. March 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *Harold L. Richey*, O19172 (then lieutenant colonel), General Staff Corps, United States Army. July 1942 to October 1944.

Major General *William Ord Ryan*, O14590, United States Army. 28-31 August 1945.

First Lieutenant *Wolfgang G. Sclarz*, O886870, Infantry, Army of the United States. December 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *Henry C. Wendler*, O316602 Air Corps, Army of the United States. November 1943 to February 1945.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *George Barton Maxwell*, British Army. January 1943 to October 1943.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Jean Chatenoud*, French Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Edward A. Brown, Jr.*, as published in General Orders 174, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 17 September 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Edward A. Brown, Jr.*, O18355, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. December 1941 to August 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Brigadier General *Charles C. Hillman*, as published in WD General Orders 60, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Charles C. Hillman*, O3517, United States Army. August 1944 to September 1945.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant Colonel *Hugh Sawyer*, as published in General Orders 151, 18 December 1944, Mediterranean Theater, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Hugh Sawyer*, O20813, General Staff Corps, United States Army. November 1944 to December 1945.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Captain *Horace S. Schwerin*, as published in WD General Orders 33, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

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gress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9620, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Horace S. Schwerin*, O595818, Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. December 1943 to September 1945.

VIII. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918) and the act of Congress approved 15 December 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 61, 1942), a Silver Star for gallantry in action was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

General de Brigade Aeriennne *Jean Ludy Piolet*, Ministere de L'Air-Cabinet, French Air Force, led the First French Air Force Bombardment Wing, rearmed by the Allies, into combat against the enemy. At the head of this unit, he obtained excellent results in the bombardment of critical objectives in northern Italy. Twice wounded in combat, General *Piolet* played an outstanding role in the Allied war effort.

IX. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the period indicated was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Chaplain (captain) *Thomas J. Scocina*, O384411, Corps of Chaplains, Army of the United States. 2 June 1942 to 3 September 1944.

X. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1943) and section V, WD Circular 142, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal for exceptionally meritorious services in connection with the Commission was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and individuals:

Brigadier General *Stanhope Bayne-Jones*, O170753, Army of the United States, in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission, from August 1943 to August 1945, rendered exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in safeguarding the welfare of our armed forces. Convinced that typhus fever was a serious threat to American Forces sent abroad, he participated with characteristic intelligence, vision, and energy in the establishment of the United States of America Typhus Commission as a Joint Army, Navy, and Public Health Service organization with which to combat this military scourge. Throughout the existence of this organization, he was chiefly responsible for its highly effective administration and operation, and as Director of the Commission ably directed all of its complex activities. Under his strong and inspired leadership, the United States of America Typhus Commission spearheaded the attack on typhus fever and related diseases throughout most of the world. The Commission assisted the armed forces in the development of new methods and procedures which effectively protected American troops against these diseases, and controlled the outbreak of the disease among civilians of foreign countries. Through his activities as Director of this Commission, General *Bayne-Jones* made contributions of great significance to the fundamental knowledge of typhus and to the security and future welfare of America and the world.

Colonel *L. Holmes Ginn, Jr.*, O17341, Medical Corps, United States Army, performed meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States

of America Typhus Commission, during the period 8 May to 10 July 1945, in the Rhine Provinz Military District, Germany. As surgeon of the Fifteenth United States Army, Colonel *Ginn* exhibited keen foresight and rare judgment in planning and directing effective typhus fever control measures throughout the Army area.

Doctor *Louis A. Reihl*, staff member of the International Health Division of Rockefeller Foundation and member of the Rockefeller Foundation Typhus Team, rendered meritorious service in connection with the control of typhus fever in North Africa and in Italy during the period from July 1943 to April 1945. In North Africa, Doctor *Reihl* was a member of the group which proved the practicability and effectiveness of the application of louse powder to persons fully clothed, thus developing a revolutionary method for the control of typhus. During the epidemic of typhus at Naples and in southern Italy during the winter of 1943-1944, Dr. *Reihl* was responsible for the operation of mass-delousing stations and the check and survey of the efficiency of delousing in the civil population. The thoroughness with which he carried out these extensive duties was a definite factor in the control of the epidemic at Naples. Later, in connection with the Allied Control Commission, Dr. *Reihl* continued to assist in typhus control in Italy through the remainder of 1944 until about April 1945. His contributions, extending from research through field trials to practical application in an epidemic situation, have greatly strengthened modern methods of typhus control.

Captain *Glen V. Ryan*, O348023, Medical Corps, Army of the United States, Headquarters United Kingdom Base, while attached to Headquarters Seventh Army from April to June 1945 performed exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. As head of a provisional typhus case-finding team, Captain *Ryan*, through his indefatigable efforts, great enthusiasm, and outstanding initiative, carried out an effective typhus control program in the Seventh Army area. Working long hours and covering great distances Captain *Ryan* uncovered, diagnosed, hospitalized, and treated hundreds of typhus cases, performing necessary control measures. At the Dachau concentration camp, it was found necessary to dust the entire population of 36,000 inmates as well as the living quarters, and this was accomplished in less than 6 days by his able and skilled direction. The effectiveness with which he carried out his typhus control work is attested by the dramatic cessation of new cases at the end of the incubation period following the initial dusting. The results achieved by Captain *Ryan* prevented the spread of the dreaded disease in an environment highly favorable to its rapid development and materially lessened the typhus control problems of the Allied Nations on the European Continent.

Doctor *Leonard A. Scheele*, Senior Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, rendered exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission during the period 1944-1945 in the European Theater of Operations. As Chief of Preventive Medicine Section, Public Health Branch, G-5, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Doctor *Scheele* took an important part in the development of policies, the determination of plans, and the accumulation of supplies essential for typhus control among refugees and displaced persons in zones of northwest Europe regained from the Germans by British and American forces. Through his personal qualities, he inspired cooperation and coordination between agencies, international as well as American, civilian as well as military, and groups concerned

with typhus control in these regions. His contributions aided directly in preventing the spread of typhus in northwest Europe.

Colonel *William S. Stone*, O18277, Medical Corps, United States Army, rendered exceptionally meritorious service in the investigation and development of new, effective methods of typhus control and in their successful application in North Africa and Italy in 1943 and 1944. As early as 1941 Colonel *Stone*, then major, assigned to Preventive Medicine Division, Office of the Surgeon General, was a leader in the search for improved methods of delousing with special reference to the control of typhus fever in troops and among the civilian populations which constitute the reservoir of this dangerous disease. A method of fumigation and effective louse powders resulted from this work. In 1943 and 1944, as Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Medical Section of Headquarters, North African Theater of Operations, Colonel *Stone*, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation typhus group, stimulated and aided investigations and field trials from which revolutionary methods of delousing persons fully clothed were developed. His planning, procurement of supplies, training of personnel, and furnishing of instruction and information demonstrated his foresight and competence to meet the occurrence of typhus fever in North Africa and the outbreaks of the disease in Italy, particularly when the epidemic of typhus at Naples in the winter of 1943-44 became a threat to the success of allied military operations. The control of this epidemic of typhus fever at Naples is one of the greatest achievements of modern military preventive medicine. Colonel *Stone's* contribution to this achievement is in the first rank. His work, enriching scientific and practical knowledge of typhus control, has conferred an enduring benefit upon civilian public health and upon the Army.

XI. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section IV, WD General Orders 115, 1945, as pertains to Major General *Henry D. Russell*, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5 }

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 10 January 1946

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I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Army Air Forces Technical Base, Dayton, Ohio, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.
[AG 250.401 (18 Dec 45)]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Master Sergeant *Vito R. Bertoldo* (Army serial No. 36068156 (then private first class), Company A, 242d Infantry Regiment, Army of the United States, fought with extreme gallantry on 9 and 10 January 1945 at Hatten, France, while guarding two command posts against the assault of powerful infantry and armored forces which had overrun the battalion's main line of resistance. On the close approach of enemy soldiers, Private *Bertoldo* left the protection of the building he was defending and set up his gun in the street, there to remain for almost 12 hours driving back attacks while in full view of his adversaries and completely exposed to 88-mm machine-gun and small-arms fire. He moved back inside the command post, strapped his machine gun to a table, and covered the main approach to the building by firing through a window, remaining steadfast even in the face of direct 88-mm fire from tanks only 75 yards away. One shell blasted him across the room, but he returned to his weapon. When two enemy personnel carriers led by a tank moved toward his position, he calmly waited for the troops to dismount and then, with the tank firing directly at him, leaned out of the window and mowed down the entire group of more than 20 Germans. Some time later, removal of the command post to another building was ordered. Private *Bertoldo* voluntarily remained behind, covering the withdrawal of his comrades and maintaining his stand all night. In the morning, he carried his machine gun to an adjacent building used as the command post of another battalion and began a day-long defense of that position. He broke up a heavy attack launched by a self-propelled 88-mm gun covered by a tank and about 15 infantrymen. Soon afterward, another 88-mm weapon moved up to within a few feet of his position, and, placing the muzzle of its gun almost inside the building, fired into the room, knocking him down and seriously wounding others. An American bazooka team set the German weapon afire, and Private *Bertoldo* went back to his machine gun, dazed as he was, and killed several of the hostile troops as they attempted to withdraw. It was decided to evacuate the command post under cover of darkness, but, before the plan could be put into operation, the enemy began an intensive assault barrage, and Private *Bertoldo* remained at his post and hurled white phosphorus grenades into the advancing enemy troops until they broke and retreated. A tank less than 50 yards away fired at his stronghold, destroyed his machine-gun, and blew him across the room again; but he once more returned to the fight and, with a rifle, single-handedly covered the withdrawal of his fellow soldiers when

the post was finally abandoned. With inspiring bravery and intrepidity, Private *Bertoldo* withstood the attack of vastly superior forces for more than 48 hours without rest or relief, time after time escaping death only by the slightest margin while killing at least 40 hostile soldiers and wounding many more during his grim battle against the enemy hordes.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Roland P. Shugg*, O4476, United States Army. 19 November 1944 to 8 May 1945.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Brigadier General *Charles P. Cabell*, O16121, United States Army. March 1942 to October 1943.

Brigadier General *Charles H. Caldwell*, O16250, United States Army. January 1944 to November 1945.

Colonel *Edwin Cox*, O221851, Infantry (General Staff Corps), Army of the United States. May 1944 to February 1945.

Colonel *James S. Crawford*, O8853, Ordnance Department, United States Army. December 1941 to June 1942.

Master Sergeant *Daniel M. Dribin* (Army serial No. 13105711), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. October 1942 to October 1945.

First Lieutenant *Albert B. Friedman*, O544041 (then technician fifth grade), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. July 1943 to December 1944.

Master Sergeant *Peter L. Hancock*, Army serial No. 39252063, Air Corps, Army of the United States. May 1943 to March 1944.

Colonel *John H. Harrington*, O6359, General Staff Corps, United States Army. February 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *Henry W. Isbell*, O9978, General Staff Corps, United States Army. September 1942 to October 1945.

Technician Third Grade *Walter W. Jacobs* (Army serial No. 33746671), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. November 1943 to October 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Raymond B. Jewett*, O320901, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. February 1942 to April 1944 and July 1944 to September 1945.

First Lieutenant *Mary C. Lane*, L1000920, Signal Corps, Women's Army Corps, Army of the United States. January 1943 to October 1945.

Colonel *George E. Martin*, O16802, Infantry, United States Army. 10 to 31 December 1944 and 11 January to 31 May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Evans G. Nash*, O314655, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. March 1942 to August 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Donald Garson Schine* (Army serial No. 11091932), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. April 1944 to August 1945.

Colonel *Ronald M. Shaw*, O16103, General Staff Corps, United States Army. April 1944 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *William L. Sheep*, O2821, United States Army. December 1940 to September 1945.

Captain *Edward Stansbury*, O1288135, Infantry, Army of the United States. October 1943 to September 1945.

Major *James C. Taylor*, O1633006, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. April 1943 to August 1945.

First Lieutenant *David Edward Wagner*, O1644874, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. February 1944 to August 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert T. Walker*, O378050, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. April 1944 to August 1945.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Chief Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Marshal *Michal Ralo-Zymierski*, Polish Army. As Chief of large elements of the Polish underground forces and as Commander of the Polish forces formed in Russia.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, WD Bul. 54, 1942) the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadeiro do Ar *Ajalmar Vieira Mascarenhas*, Brazilian Air Force. February to July 1945.

VI. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (WD Bul. 8, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period 19–20 November 1945 was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Captain *William J. Bennett*, O866551, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Technical Sergeant *George F. Broughton* (Army serial No. 11049238), Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Colonel *Clarence S. Irvine*, O16630, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *William S. O'Hare*, O866340, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Captain *Francis St. Clair O'Leary*, O794853, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Major *Kenneth L. Royer*, O439783, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frank J. Shannon*, O480048, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Staff Sergeant *John A. Shinault* (Army serial No. 33521298), Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel *George R. Stanley*, O289148, Air Corps, Army of the United States.

Master Sergeant *Dock E. West* (Army serial No. 14121464), Air Corps, Army of the United States.

VII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, enlisted men, and individuals:

Colonel *James B. Ames*, O900949, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 23 January to 22 August 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Henry Brennan* (Army serial No. 6241328), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Captain *Malcolm W. Callanan*, O2046540, Army of the United States. August to December 1944.

Brigadier General *Olympio Falconieri da Cunha*, Brazilian Army. October 1944 to May 1945.

Technical Sergeant *James L. Frisby* (Army serial No. 6275216), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Lewis F. Gittler, American civilian. October 1944 to April 1945.

Joseph P. Kelley, American civilian. July 1944 to April 1945.

Captain *Erasmus H. Kloman, Jr.*, O514407, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. June 1944 to July 1945.

Boatswain *Jesse E. Lee*, United States Navy. 14–15 December 1944.

Colonel *Alfred C. Oliver, Jr.*, O9678, Corps of Chaplains. United States Army. May to August 1944.

William A. Periard, American civilian. September 1943 to January 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Weldon K. Ruth*, O20520 (then major), Medical Corps, United States Army. 10 to 22 April 1942.

George P. Skouras, American civilian. April to December 1944.

Captain *James F. Stathakos*, O1287963, Infantry, Army of the United States. July to October 1944.

Major *J. Harris Ward*, O925335, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. 26 March to 20 August 1945.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL

Major General

Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Chief of Staff

AGO 2828B

LIB

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 6

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 11 January 1946

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I. UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT.--Section I, WD General Orders 65, 1943, designating the United States Army transport *Algonquin* as a hospital ship, is rescinded.

[AG 300.4 (8 Jan 46)]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.--By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Technical Sergeant *Vernon McGarity* (Army serial No. 34495398) (then staff sergeant), a squad leader with Company I, 393d Infantry Regiment, Army of the United States, was painfully wounded in an artillery barrage that preceded the powerful counteroffensive launched by the Germans near Krinkelt, Belgium, on the morning of 16 December 1944. He made his way to an aid station, received treatment, and then refused to be evacuated, choosing to return to his hard-pressed men instead. The fury of the enemy's last great Western Front offensive swirled about the position held by Sergeant *McGarity's* small force, but so tenaciously did these men fight on orders to stand firm at all costs that they could not be dislodged despite murderous enemy fire and the breakdown of their communications. During the day the heroic squad leader rescued one of his men who had been wounded in a forward position, and throughout the night he exhorted his comrades to repulse the enemy's attempts at infiltration. When morning came and the Germans attacked with tanks and infantry, he braved heavy fire to run to an advantageous position where he immobilized the enemy's lead tank with a round from a rocket launcher. Fire from his squad drove the attacking infantrymen back, and three supporting tanks withdrew. He rescued, under heavy fire, another wounded American, and then directed devastating fire on a light cannon which had been brought up by the hostile troops to clear resistance from the area. When ammunition began to run low, Sergeant *McGarity*, remembering an old ammunition hole about 100 yards distant in the general direction of the enemy, braved a concentration of hostile fire to replenish his unit's supply. By circuitous route, the enemy managed to emplace a machine gun to the rear and flank of the squad's position, cutting off the only escape route. Unhesitatingly, the gallant soldier took it upon himself to destroy this menace single-handedly. He left cover and, while under steady fire from the enemy, killed or wounded all the hostile gunners with deadly accurate rifle fire and prevented all attempts to reman the gun. Only when the squad's last round had been fired was the enemy able to advance and capture the intrepid leader and his men. The extraordinary bravery and extreme devotion to duty of Sergeant *McGarity* supported a remarkable delaying action which provided the time necessary for assembling reserves and forming a line against which the German striking power was shattered.

III. BATTLE HONORS.--As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), AGO 2838B--Jan. 678051--46

citations of the following units in the general orders indicated are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. The *3d Battalion, 331st Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy at Hamm, Germany. After having completed relief of 2d Armored Division, *3d Battalion, 331st Infantry Regiment*, was assigned the mission of seizing crossings of the Lippe River, intact. As the leading elements approached the bridges leading into Hamm from the north, the enemy succeeded in destroying the highway bridge but leading elements pushed over the fire-swept 500-foot railroad bridge and cut the wires leading to the demolition set under the bridge. The remainder of the battalion continued to cross and take up positions south of the river. Supplies were hand carried through almost continuous fire over the railroad bridge and casualties were evacuated over the same difficult route. At 1100, 2 April, the enemy launched the first of a series of counterattacks in which he committed large forces of infantry and armor in an attempt to drive the men of the *3d Battalion* out of the bridgehead. The counterattacks, characterized by individual fighting at close range in the subways of the railroad station, in houses, and in the streets, were repulsed by maximum use of rocket-launcher teams, mortar, artillery, and all available weapons combined with the eager and bold aggressiveness of the troops. During the night, infiltrating enemy, attacking under the cover of darkness, were driven back. The enemy attacks the following day were even of greater strength and ferocity. Cooks and ammunition carriers who had carried food and ammunition to the troops shouldered weapons and fought. The troops, isolated by accident of terrain and limited approaches over natural barriers, held their ground tenaciously and, in the face of bitter opposition, refused to give ground or be demoralized by the direct fire of the enemy. During the 3-day period, the men of the *3d Battalion, 331st Infantry Regiment*, exhibited unwavering courage and fighting determination in establishing the bridgehead at Hamm and repulsing the determined counterattacks, without yielding a yard of ground. As a result of the battalion's vigorous attack and spirited defense, the enemy suffered stunning losses in men and matériel, and a bridgehead was provided for future operations into the Ruhr Valley. The unflinching devotion to duty and the courage displayed by each man of the battalion reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces. (General Orders 227, Headquarters 83d Infantry Division, 23 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

2. The *15th Fighter Group* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. On 7 April 1945, the group led the first long range escort mission of XXI Bomber Command B-29's against the Japanese mainland. The flight necessitated careful and coordinated planning, and required outstanding flying and tactical skill to navigate more than 800 miles from their base on Iwo Jima, rendezvous with the bombers, escort them over the highly important Nakaajima aircraft factory, Musashino Plant, near Tokyo, and return to their newly won base. The objective was within the most strongly fortified and heavily defended enemy zone in the Japanese Empire. More than 75 airfields guarded the city. The target was located within the inner antiaircraft defenses of the Japanese capital. Ground crews worked brilliantly and tirelessly to prepare the airplanes for this mission, which presented problems never before encountered in the Pacific. The group dispatched this maximum effort of fifty P-51 aircraft from Iwo Jima only a short time after the island was secured from

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the enemy and before the runways were suitable for proper operation. The heaviest opposition encountered up to this time was met over the target area, both from hostile fighters and from flak. One hundred and sixty-five aggressive enemy interceptors made 531 attacks on the bomber stream protected by the gallant and intrepid fighter pilots, but only one B-29 was lost to enemy aerial action. The P-51 pilots of the *15th Fighter Group* flew fearlessly through extensive and accurate flak and destroyed 17 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 1, and damaged 6. The protection afforded by fighter escort allowed the B-29's to fly by daylight at lower altitudes than was previously practicable. The exceptional achievement of this organization, resulting from outstanding leadership, professional skill, courage, and devotion to duty, reflects the highest credit on the *15th Fighter Group* and the Army Air Forces. (General Orders 106, Headquarters Twentieth Air Force, 13 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, Twentieth Air Force.)

3. The *21st Fighter Group* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. Notified to prepare the maximum number of fighters to escort B-29 aircraft for the first time in the vitally important strike on 7 April 1945 against the huge and heavily defended Nakajima aircraft factory, Musashino Plant, just outside of Tokyo, the ground crews worked with enthusiasm and determination to have all possible aircraft in commission. The group had landed at Iwo Jima just a few days before and, shortly after their arrival, they were attacked during the night by more than 200 desperate Japanese armed with mortars, grenades, and rifles in a fierce Banzai charge. The group sustained casualties of 14 killed and 50 wounded. Undaunted by this critical loss of personnel, additionally handicapped by the limited and damaged repair and maintenance facilities, and using a crudely repaired runway wrested from the enemy only a few days before, this group worked steadily throughout the day and night to prepare for its first escort mission from Iwo Jima. On 7 April 1945, after an overwater flight of more than 700 miles, 46 of the *Group's* P-51's met 104 superfortresses off the coast of Honshu and escorted them to the heavily defended primary target. Immediately engaged by more than 125 aggressive enemy fighters and at the same time subjected to heavy and intense antiaircraft fire, the pilots skillfully and courageously warded off repeated attacks to enable the heavily loaded B-29's to successfully drop their bombs without a loss due to enemy fighter action. The intrepid fighter pilots attacking enemy airplanes only when they threatened the bombers, destroyed four enemy aircraft and probably destroyed five. The conspicuous gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps of the *21st Fighter Group* in the face of extremely adverse conditions and concentrated defenses of an aggressive and determined foe reflect the highest credit on themselves and the Army Air Forces. (General Orders 106, Headquarters Twentieth Air Force, 13 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, Twentieth Air Force.)

4. The *54th Fighter Group, United States Army Air Forces*, on temporary duty in the Aleutian Area is cited for gallantry in action and outstanding performance of duty during the period 27 May to 4 November 1942. In the defense of the Aleutian Area, they carried out constant air alerts over our most advanced bases, and the pilots exhibited the greatest bravery and resourcefulness by distinguishing themselves in combat after long overwater flights in single engine airplanes, under the most adverse weather conditions. During this time, the group operated within an assigned strength of only 60 men per squadron, but not one forced landing due to poor maintenance has marred the record of any of its hazardous missions. In view of the fact that the normal operating strength is much greater, AGO 2888D

this high standard of combat readiness was accomplished only by a relentless discharge of duty by the ground crews. During one period, the *54th Fighter Group* performed continual strafing missions over Kiska, a place infested with heavy enemy antiaircraft fire and with Japanese Zero fighters. To carry out these missions and to return to their base, entailed flights of about 500 miles. The personnel of the *54th Fighter Group* kept a fighting spirit second to none and has shown that it can take punishment as well as give it to the Japs. The self-sacrifice made, the intense loyalty displayed, and the unrelenting devotion to duty shown by this group will always be worthy of emulation. (General Orders 44, Headquarters Eleventh Air Force, Seattle Washington, 2 December 1942, as approved by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C.)

IV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1943) and section V, WD Circular 142, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal for exceptionally meritorious services in connection with the work of the Commission was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Captain *William W. Bolton*, O1684269, Medical Corps, Army of the United States, rendered outstanding service in connection with the carrying out of extensive epidemiological surveys. He investigated and controlled the spread of typhus among displaced persons and German civilians, and directed the protection of Army personnel in the area of northern Germany extending from the western border east to the Elbe River, during the period 6 March to 14 June 1945.

Colonel *Richard P. Johnson*, O18940, Medical Corps, United States Army, performed meritorious service during the period 21 April to 12 May 1945 in connection with the work of the Commission, including the control of typhus among civilians and the protection of Army personnel in the area of northern Germany occupied by the 2d Armored Division.

First Lieutenant *Joseph C. Ogg*, O512179, Signal Corps, Army of the United States, rendered important service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission from 19 March to 14 June 1945. He played a prominent and effective part in the investigation and control of typhus among displaced persons and German civilians in the area of the Ninth United States Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

OFFICIAL :

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

AGO 2838B

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 17 January 1946

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I. ARMY AIR FIELD.—1. The Army air field situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

Name	Formerly known as—	Location
Castle Field (named in honor of Brigadier General <i>Frederick Walker Castle</i> , Army Air Forces, United States Army).	Merced Army Air Field.	Merced, Calif.

2. Section I, WD General Orders 119, 1945, is rescinded.
[AG 600.5 (23 Oct 45)]

II. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942) the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, enlisted woman, and enlisted man:

Colonel *Norman W. Anderson*, O18635, Medical Corps, United States Army. December 1941 to September 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *William B. Arthur*, O354350, Infantry, Army of the United States. September 1942 to January 1946.

First Lieutenant *Gordon S. Bennett*, O1168171, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. December 1942 to June 1943.

Major *Robert Braucher*, O431243, Military Intelligence Service, Army of the United States. June 1944 through 2 September 1945.

Colonel *Richard F. Bromiley*, O21199, Air Corps, United States Army. February to August 1945.

Major *Louis O. Chioccola*, O321410 (then captain), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. July 1944 to June 1945.

Brigadier General *Edgar L. Clewell*, O7081, United States Army. July 1943 to December 1945.

Colonel *Carleton M. Clifford*, O18199, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. December 1942 to September 1945.

Colonel *Stanley J. Donovan*, O19560, General Staff Corps, United States Army. August 1943 to July 1945.

Major *James H. Douglas*, O903513, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. August 1942 to July 1943.

Major *Richard L. Downing*, O902135, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. February to September 1945.

Colonel *Henry H. Duval*, O14648, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. February 1944 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *John F. Egan*, O17063, United States Army. September 1944 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *Frank F. Everest*, O17145, United States Army. January 1944 to September 1945.

Captain *Robert O. Fable, Jr.*, O2052104, Judge Advocate General's Department. Army of the United States. August 1945 to January 1946.

Lieutenant Colonel *Virgil L. Field*, O470144, General Staff Corps (Adjutant General's Department), Army of the United States. January to November 1945.

Colonel *Albert G. Franklin, Jr.*, O16642, General Staff Corps (Coast Artillery), United States Army. April 1944 to November 1945.

Colonel *George E. Gardner*, O483093, Air Corps, Army of the United States. October 1942 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr.*, O307055, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. December 1943 to January 1946.

Major General *Edmund W. Hill*, O6770, United States Army. September 1945 to January 1946.

Major *John T. Hillis*, O322855, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. September 1943 to December 1945.

Colonel *Allen P. Julian*, O184492, Adjutant General's Department, Army of the United States. February 1944 to September 1945.

Major *Edward A. Lew*, O530157, Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States. August 1945 to January 1946.

Colonel *Charles P. Light, Jr.*, O190273, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. July 1943 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Paul J. Long*, O21834, Air Corps, United States Army. February 1943 to September 1945.

Captain *Louis W. McKeehan*, 28320, United States Naval Reserve. November 1944 to August 1945.

Colonel *Jesse I. Miller*, O110358, Corps of Military Police, Army of the United States. November 1942 to September 1945.

Captain *Laurence A. Minnich*, O1301080, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. June 1944 to December 1945.

Colonel *Ralph J. Mitchell*, O140483, Infantry, Army of the United States. January 1944 to September 1945.

Lieutenant *Carl James Mohme*, 297857, United States Naval Reserve. 12 May to 15 June 1945.

Colonel *Francis H. Morse*, O12682, General Staff Corps (Field Artillery), United States Army. October 1943 to December 1945.

Colonel *Ralph Nemo*, O8362, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. January 1942 to September 1945.

Colonel *John C. Raaen*, O12373, Ordnance Department, United States Army. December 1941 to June 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin O. Reischauer*, O530968, Military Intelligence Service, Army of the United States. September 1943 to September 1945.

Master Sergeant *Willis B. Ryan* (Army serial No. 12049539), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. September 1942 to October 1945.

Colonel *Frank Shapro*, O222190, Infantry, Army of the United States. February 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Don A. Starry*, O830433, Air Corps, Army of the United States. February 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Otto R. Stillinger*, O10820, General Staff Corps, United States Army. August 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Harold P. Tasker*, O15557, General Staff Corps, United States Army. February 1943 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *Walter E. Todd*, O17121, United States Army. June to November 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harry H. Towler, Jr.*, O24126, General Staff Corps, United States Army. May 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *Maxwell W. Tracy*, O15691, General Staff Corps, United States Army. May 1942 to September 1945.

Warrant Officer (jg) *Frederick Charles Webster* (W2128061), Army of the United States. November 1943 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *William W. Welsh*, O11050, United States Army. July 1943 to October 1945.

Master Sergeant *Ruth L. Zeigler* (Army serial No. A303805), Women's Army Corps, Army of the United States. September 1943 to September 1945.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 15 January to 2 February 1945 was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Jorge Carmona Y.*, Army of Chile.
 Brigadier General *Arnaldo Carrasco C.*, Army of Chile.
 Major General *Alfredo Portales M.*, Army of Chile.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Carlos De Magalhaes Fraenkel*, Brazilian Army. As chief of the commission to receive lend-lease material from the United States since March 1943.

Major *Luis Rafael De Oliveira Sampaio*, Brazilian Air Force. As a member of the Brazilian Air Minister's Cabinet.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *Harlan L. Mumma*, as published in General Orders 68, Headquarters Caribbean Defense Command, 12 October 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Harlan L. Mumma*, O4508, United States Army. April 1942 to August 1945.

V. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following unit in the general orders indicated is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President

of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Service Unit Detachment No. 101, Office of Strategic Services, is cited for outstanding performance of duty from 8 May to 15 June 1945 in capturing the strategic enemy strong points of Lawksawk, Pangtara, and Loilem in the Central Shan States, Burma. This unit, composed of approximately 300 American officers and men, volunteered to clear the enemy from an area of 10,000 square miles. Its subsequent activities deprived the Japanese 15th Army of the only East escape route and secured the Stilwell Road against enemy counterattack. Although Detachment No. 101 had been engaged primarily in intelligence and guerrilla activities, it set about the infantry mission of ousting a determined enemy from a sector long fortified and strategically prepared. These American officers and men recruited, organized, and trained 3,200 Burmese natives entirely within enemy territory. They then undertook and concluded successfully a coordinated 4-battalion offensive against important strategic objectives through an area containing approximately 10,000 battle-seasoned Japanese troops. Locally known as the "Kachin Rangers," Detachment No. 101 and its Kachin troops became a ruthless striking force, continually on the offensive against the veterans of the Japanese 18th and 56th Divisions. Throughout the campaign, the Kachin Rangers were equipped with nothing heavier than mortars and had to rely entirely upon air-dropped supplies. Besides a numerical superiority of three to one, the enemy had the advantage of adequate supplies, artillery tankettes, carefully prepared positions, and motor transportation. Alternating frontal attacks with guerrilla tactics, the Kachin Rangers remained in constant contact with the enemy during the entire period and persistently cut him down and demoralized him. During the vicious struggle for Lawksawk, 400 Rangers met 700 Japanese veterans supported by artillery and, in a 12-hour battle, killed 251 of the enemy while suffering only 7 casualties. They took Loilem, central junction of vital roads, despite its protecting system of bunkers and pillboxes after 10 days of unremitting assaults. Under the most hazardous jungle conditions, Americans of Detachment No. 101 displayed extraordinary heroism in leading their coordinated battalions of 3,200 natives to complete victory against an overwhelmingly superior force. They met and routed 10,000 Japanese throughout an area of 10,000 square miles, killed 1,247 while sustaining losses of 37, demolished or captured 4 large dumps, destroyed the enemy motor transport, and inflicted extensive damage on communications and installations. The courage and fighting spirit displayed by the officers and men of Service Unit Detachment No. 101, Office of Strategic Services, in this successful offensive action against overwhelming enemy strength, reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States. (General Orders 278, Headquarters United States Army Forces, 16 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, India-Burma Theater.)

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section III, WD General Orders 110, 1945, as pertains to Brigadier General *Harlan L. Mumma*, United States Army, is rescinded (see sec. IV above).

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

AGO 2873B

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 January 1946

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I. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Army Air Forces School, Maxwell Field, Alabama, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[AG 250.401 (26 Dec 45)]

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918) the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

- Colonel *Frederick G. Atkinson*, O910458, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. February 1943 to October 1945.
- Brigadier General *Edward C. Betts*, O8069, United States Army. May 1943 to November 1945.
- Colonel *Charles H. Bonesteel, III*, O18655, General Staff Corps, United States Army. October 1944 to December 1945.
- Brigadier General *George R. Callender*, O3521, United States Army. February 1940 to October 1945.
- Colonel *William H. Craig*, O19526, General Staff Corps, United States Army. October 1944 to September 1945.
- Colonel *Fred M. Dean*, O21245, Air Corps, United States Army. August 1943 to January 1946.
- Major General *Muir S. Fairchild*, O10555, United States Army. December 1942 to December 1945.
- Colonel *Samuel E. Gates*, O481587, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. March 1943 to September 1945.
- Brigadier General *Aubrey Hornsby*, O10299, United States Army. March to October 1945.
- Colonel *Corilant S. Johnson*, O10622, Air Corps, United States Army. January to September 1945.
- Major General *Lester T. Miller*, O7265, United States Army. March 1942 to July 1945.
- Brigadier General *Hume Peabody*, O3824, United States Army. March to October 1945.
- Colonel *John C. Raaen*, O12373, Ordnance Department, United States Army. June 1942 to September 1945.
- Brigadier General *George W. Read, Jr.*, O12603, United States Army. 27 February to 31 May 1945.
- Brigadier General *Roy V. Rickard*, O8156, United States Army. 1 February to 15 June 1945.

Colonel *Turner A. Sims, Jr.*, O16374, Air Corps, United States Army. August 1941 to August 1945.

Brigadier General *William W. Welsh*, O11050, United States Army. 13 July 1940 to 19 July 1943.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (Oak-Leaf Cluster).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant General *George E. Stratemeyer*, as published in WD General Orders 55, 1943, and a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster as published in WD General Orders 48, 1945, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant General *George E. Stratemeyer*, O3893, United States Army. June to November 1945.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. II, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Michael F. Davis*, O3851 (then brigadier general), Air Corps, United States Army. July 1942 to May 1945.

First Lieutenant *William E. Duggan*, O38220, United States Marine Corps. April 1944 to April 1945.

Colonel *William D. Evans*, O5841, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. April 1942 to October 1945.

Brigadier General *Aubrey Hornsby*, O12299, United States Army. 22 August 1940 to 2 March 1945.

Captain *Leon DeWitt Howard*, O285278, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. February to August 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin E. Huddleson, Jr.*, O444384, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. April 1942 to September 1945.

Brigadier General *John W. Lang*, O2253, United States Army. April 1941 to May 1945.

Colonel *Theodore C. Macaulay*, O166800, Air Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to March 1944.

Colonel *Reuben C. Moffat*, O10597, General Staff Corps, United States Army. January 1944 to December 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Donald G. Saurenman*, O250127, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. July 1944 to May 1945.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Chief Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

His Royal Highness, *Crown Prince Olav* of Norway. August 1944 to July 1945.

Lieutenant General *Martial Valin*, French Air Force. January 1941 to May 1945.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer.

Brigadier General *Paul J. Gerardot*, French Air Force. October 1944 to March 1945.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit in the Degree of Officer, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Pierre Bailly*, French Air Force. January 1939 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Georges M. A. de Buretel de Chassey*, French Air Force. June 1940 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Roger M. G. Duhaze*, French Air Force. October 1942 to March 1945.

Colonel *Andre Hartemann*, French Air Force. November 1939 to May 1945.

Colonel *Gabriel Labaume*, First French Army. December 1944 to April 1945.

Colonel *Francois Lemoyne*, French Army. November 1944 to May 1945.

Colonel *Jean Le Troudec*, First French Army. October 1944 to May 1945.

Commandant *Gilbert A. Mondin*, French Air Force. November 1942 to May 1945.

Wing Commander *Peter W. Webb*, Royal Canadian Air Forces. 5 May 1943 to 21 November 1944.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Jean Baudot*, French Army. September 1944 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Joseph Belorgey*, First French Army. December 1944 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Emile Auguste Boucley*, French Army. August 1944 to April 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Jean Cartier*, First French Army. September 1944 to May 1945.

Major *Pierre Charles Cornet*, French Army. 1 March to 8 May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Henry De Pouilly*, French Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Andre Yves Guillard*, First French Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Louis Malaguin*, First French Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Albert Marie Joseph Henri Armand Rey*, First French Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

VI.—LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *Donald B. Adams*, as published in General Orders 51, North African Theater of Operations, 10 July 1943, a third bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Donald B. Adams*, O167951, Army of the United States. August to December 1945.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Thomas Alan Bennett*, as published in General Orders 103, United States Army Forces, China Theater, 20 July 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Thomas Alan Bennett*, O21526, Air Corps, United States Army. December 1944 to August 1945.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant Colonel *Andrew J. Goodpaster, Jr.*, as published in General Orders 46, 30 May 1944, North African Theater, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Andrew J. Goodpaster, Jr.*, O21739, General Staff Corps, United States Army. August 1944 to November 1945.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant Colonel *George E. Howard, Jr.*, as published in General Orders 95, 20 April 1943, United States Army Forces, South Pacific Area, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *George E. Howard, Jr.*, O21806, General Staff Corps (Air Corps), United States Army. March 1944 to September 1945.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Brigadier General *Edward E. MacMorland*, as published in WD General Orders 42, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Edward E. MacMorland*, O4653, United States Army. February 1943 to September 1945.

6. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel *David M. McConnell*, as published in WD General Orders 38, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *David M. McConnell*, O26385, General Staff Corps (Judge Advocate General's Department), United States Army. August 1944 to January 1946.

7. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Edward J. McNally*, as published in General Orders 115, 1 September 1944, United States Army Forces, China-Burma-India Theater, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Edward J. McNally*, O17629, General Staff Corps (Cavalry), United States Army. May 1944 to August 1945.

8. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Brigadier General *James F. Powell*, as published in WD General Orders 64, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *James F. Powell*, O9823, United States Army. October 1944 to October 1945.

9. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Colonel *August Schomburg*, as published in WD General Orders 18, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *August Schomburg*, O18422, Ordnance Department, United States Army. April 1944 to November 1945.

VII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Private *George S. Kellogg* (Army serial No. 6581746), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Sergeant *Donald E. Kirby* (Army serial No. 15340895), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 12 October 1944 to 26 April 1945.

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Private First Class *John Henry Kratz* (Army serial No. 17032810), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Major *Wilfred Rotherham*, O286980, Air Corps, Army of the United States. November 1942 to March 1944.

Sergeant *Clarence E. Sayer* (Army serial No. 19015740), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

VIII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, enlisted men, and individual:

Major *Herman N. Archer*, O206909, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. June 1942 to October 1944.

Private First Class *Norbert B. Bosken, Jr.* (Army serial No. 35131490), Infantry, Army of the United States. August 1943 to August 1945.

Sergeant *John O. Davis* (Army serial No. 37057092), Medical Department, Army of the United States. August 1943 to August 1945.

Private *Pete Domenicali, Jr.* (Army serial No. 20842398), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Major *Julius B. Heinen*, O316460, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. May 1942 to September 1945.

Captain *James H. McCahon*, O890130 (then first lieutenant), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. 9–12 January 1945.

Private First Class *John Thomas McGee* (Army serial No. 38011605), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Staff Sergeant *John P. Meyers* (Army serial No. 36646038), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. 10 October to 15 November 1944.

Sergeant *Daniel Michaelson* (Army Serial No. 12021732), Medical Department, Army of the United States. 7 June 1942.

Staff Sergeant *Wilson R. Mouser* (Army serial No. 15016375), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Captain *Donald Rider*, O1579016, Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. August to November 1944.

Otis B. Sikes, American Red Cross. January to May 1945.

Captain *Michael Slauta*, O1321068, Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. February 1944 to July 1945.

Sergeant *Roland Edgar Stickney* (Army serial No. 11015276), Medical Department, Army of the United States. November 1942 to October 1944.

Captain *Ormun Suker*, O1183772, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. September 1944.

Colonel *John G. Zierdt*, O20632, Infantry, United States Army. 20 September 1944 to 1 September 1945.

IX. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (WD Bul. 49, 1942), an Air Medal for merito-

rious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private First Class *Carroll K. Arnold* (Army serial No. 37684235), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 27 July 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Marvin R. Bender* (Army serial No. 65630893), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Robert L. Blinn* (Army serial No. 11040653), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Captain *William F. Hartshorn*, O1699333, Air Corps, Army of the United States. January to August 1945.

Staff Sergeant *Carl W. Holz* (Army serial No. 17050051), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

First Lieutenant *Jack E. Jaynes*, O684161, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 January to 1 August 1945.

Staff Sergeant *James F. Mann* (Army serial No. 31278012), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Eugene C. Merrill* (Army serial No. 15340869), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Corporal *Harry W. Miller* (Army serial No. 38482222), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

First Lieutenant *Robert H. Moran*, O662687, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

First Lieutenant *David W. O'Hara* O66802, Air Corps, United States Army. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Corporal *Hugh A. Palmer, Jr.* (Army serial No. 14102621), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

Staff Sergeant *John J. Solomon, Jr.* (Army serial No. 36115514), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 27 July 1945.

First Lieutenant *Walter T. Stevens, Jr.*, O729670, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 27 July 1945.

Brigadier General *James S. Stowell*, O15848, United States Army. 17 June 1943 to 2 September 1945.

Captain *Robert C. Von Grafen*, O728234, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 January to 1 August 1945.

Staff Sergeant *Arthur G. Yoder* (Army serial No. 17034811), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 February to 1 August 1945.

X. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Maxwell M. Kahn*, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (WD Bul. 49, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Maxwell M. Kahn*, O348967 (then captain), Air Corps, Army of the United States. December 1941 to October 1942.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *John H. Kauffman*, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (WD Bul. 49, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *John H. Kauffman*, O789326, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 25 to 31 January 1945.

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XI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following unit in the general orders indicated is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

The *1st Battalion, 169th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on Luzon, Philippine Islands, during the period 15 to 17 January 1945. At 2030 hours on 15 January 1945, the *1st Battalion, 169th Infantry Regiment*, was ordered to break contact with the enemy on Hill 355, make a rapid cross-country movement through the enemy lines, and to establish a road block on the North-South National Highway No. 3, denying the enemy use of the highway and preventing any withdrawal to the north. The block was to be established about 1½ miles northwest of Pozorrubio, Pangasinan Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. The battalion commander was informed that the establishment of the block before darkness on 16 January was of urgent necessity. The battalion disengaged the enemy on Hill 355 at 2100 hours on 15-16 January. Although it was raining heavily and the night was pitch black, the disengagement was made in an orderly manner, with only one casualty. The battalion, after marching all night through muddy rice paddies and across two swollen rivers, arrived at Labney. After a short rest, the march was resumed in combat formation cross country through rugged, hilly terrain. At 1200 hours, 16 January 1945, enemy resistance was encountered just west of the Maloqual River. The battalion bypassed this strong point in order to reach the objective before dark. The block was established on Highway No. 3 at 1700 hours on 16 January 1945. From 2100 hours, 16 January 1945, this position was heavily attacked by the enemy in reinforced company strength. The attack was of such ferocity that the perimeter was penetrated. The men in the perimeter fought until their ammunition was exhausted, then engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand attack and literally drove them from the perimeter. The entire area was cleared of the enemy by 1030 hours on 17 January 1945. During this action, the battalion sustained casualties of 2 officers and 16 enlisted men killed and 2 officers and 15 enlisted men wounded. Enemy known dead: Ninety-six. Enemy morale at the start of the attack was exceedingly high. Despite the fact that the battalion had been constantly engaged since D-day, 9 January 1945, and although the strength of the battalion was down, because of heavy casualties, to approximately 550 men and officers, and that the entire command was extremely fatigued from the long and difficult march and loss of sleep, the objective was reached, the block established, and a strong force of the enemy decisively defeated. This heroic action was a deciding factor in sealing off the enemy-escape route to the north. It also flanked the heavily fortified positions on Hill 355, which was later taken from the rear. The courage, fighting spirit, and devotion to duty shown by the members of the *1st Battalion, 169th Infantry Regiment*, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army. (General Orders 343, Headquarters 43d Infantry Division, 16 June 1945, as approved by the Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

AGO 2881B

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GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 25 January 1946

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I. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

First Lieutenant *Raymond O. Beaudoin*, O1996633, Army of the United States, was leading the 2d Platoon of Company F, 119th Infantry Regiment, on 6 April 1945 over flat, open terrain to attack Hameln, Germany, when the enemy went into action with machine guns and automatic weapons, laying down a devastating curtain of fire which pinned his unit to the ground. By rotating men in firing positions, he made it possible for his entire platoon to dig in, defying all the while the murderous enemy fire to encourage his men and to distribute ammunition. He then dug in himself at the most advanced position, where he kept up a steady fire, killing six hostile soldiers and directing his men in inflicting heavy casualties on the numerically superior opposing force. Despite these defensive measures, however, the position of the platoon became more precarious, for the enemy had brought up strong reinforcements and was preparing a counterattack. Three men, sent back at intervals to obtain ammunition and reinforcements, were killed by sniper fire. To relieve his command from the desperate situation, Lieutenant *Beaudoin* decided to make a one-man attack on the most damaging enemy sniper nest 90 yards to the right flank and thereby divert attention from the runner who would attempt to pierce the enemy's barrier of bullets and secure help. Crawling over completely exposed ground, he relentlessly advanced, undeterred by eight rounds of bazooka fire which threw mud and stones over him or by rifle fire which ripped his uniform. Ten yards from the enemy position he stood up and charged. At point-blank range he shot and killed two occupants of the nest, a third, who tried to bayonet him, he overpowered and killed with the butt of his carbine, and the fourth adversary was cut down by the platoon's rifle fire as he attempted to flee. He continued his attack by running toward a dugout, but there he was struck and killed by a burst from a machine gun. By his intrepidity, great fighting skill, and supreme devotion to his responsibility for the well-being of his platoon, Lieutenant *Beaudoin* single-handedly accomplished a mission that enabled a messenger to secure help which saved the stricken unit and made possible the decisive defeat of the German forces.

Private First Class *Martin O. May* (Army serial No. 32595682), Company H, 307th Infantry Regiment, Army of the United States, gallantly maintained a
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three-day stand in the face of terrible odds when American troops fought for possession of the rugged slopes of Iegusuku-Yama on Ie Shima, Ryukyu Islands. On 19 April 1945, after placing his heavy machine gun in an advantageous, yet vulnerable, position on a ridge to support riflemen, he became the target of fierce mortar and small-arms fire from counterattacking Japanese. He repulsed this assault by sweeping the enemy with accurate bursts, while explosions and ricocheting bullets threw blinding dust and dirt about him. He broke up a second counterattack by hurling grenades into the midst of the enemy forces and then refused an opportunity to withdraw, volunteering to maintain his post and cover the movement of American riflemen as they reorganized to meet any further hostile action. The major effort of the enemy did not develop until the morning of 21 April. It found Private *May* still supporting the rifle company in the face of devastating rifle, machine-gun, and mortar fire. While most of the friendly troops about him became casualties, he continued to fire his machine gun until he was severely wounded and his gun rendered useless by the burst of a mortar shell. Refusing to withdraw from the violent action, he blasted fanatical Japanese troops with hand grenades until wounded again, this time mortally. By his intrepidity and the extreme tenacity, with which he held firm until death against overwhelming forces, Private *May* killed at least 16 Japanese, was largely responsible for maintaining the American lines, and inspired his comrades to efforts which later resulted in complete victory and seizure of the mountain stronghold.

II..DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

- Brigadier General *Herman Feldman*, O5724, United States Army. October 1943 to October 1944.
- Brigadier General *Elbert L. Ford*, O5251, United States Army. April 1944 to September 1945.
- Colonel *Edwin C. Kelton*, O3786, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. October 1943 to April 1945.
- Major General *Lewis B. Hershey*, O6530, United States Army. October 1940 to December 1945.
- Colonel *John B. Montgomery*, O21546, General Staff Corps, United States Army. January to August 1945.
- Brigadier General *Bob E. Nowland*, O10826, United States Army. August 1944 to October 1945.
- Colonel *Kenneth Pierce*, O12385, General Staff Corps, United States Army. July 1944 to September 1945.
- Brigadier General *John M. Willems*, O16176, United States Army. June 1944 to May 1945.
- Major General *Ralph H. Wooten*, O6649, United States Army. May 1944 to October 1945.

III..DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *William J. Donovan*, as published in WD General Orders 43, 1922, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the

War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *William J. Donovan*, O102383, Army of the United States. June 1942 to August 1945.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *Clements McMullen*, as published in WD General Orders 67, 1945, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Clements McMullen*, O10727, United States Army. October 1944 to September 1945.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *Henry Conger Pratt*, as published in WD General Orders 35, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Henry Conger Pratt*, O1930, United States Army. December 1944 to December 1945.

IV..SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *Roy W. Musfelt* (Army serial No. 19020265), Air Corps, Army of the United States, near Sindangen, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., on 7 September 1944, was a prisoner of war aboard an enemy ship when it was torpedoed. Without a weapon, he attacked an enemy officer who was directing the execution of the unarmed and injured Americans as they endeavored to escape from the fast-sinking ship. Private *Musfelt*, who lost his life while struggling with the enemy officer in an effort to save his comrades, demonstrated high courage and gallant self-sacrifice.

V..LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Brooke Dolan*, O901154, Air Corps, Army of the United States. October 1942 to July 1943.

VI..LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Colonel *Percy G. Black*. O5268, General Staff Corps (Field Artillery), United States Army. September 1939 to October 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frederick M. Brown*, O908491, Air Corps, Army of the United States. July 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Donald Q. Coster*, O916786, Air Corps, Army of the United States. December 1941 to July 1945.

Brigadier General *Eley P. Denson*, O2619, United States Army. December 1941 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edward C. Edgar*, O329282, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to September 1945.

Colonel *Paul L. Freeman, Jr.*, O17704, General Staff Corps, United States Army. March to November 1944 and February to September 1945.

Brigadier General *Frank D. Hackett*, O10040, United States Army. December 1941 to September 1943.

Colonel *Lloyd F. Harris*, O204390, Cavalry, Army of the United States. May 1944 to September 1945.

Major *Charles G. Heitzeberg*, O1894603, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. February 1945 to January 1946.

Lieutenant Colonel *Hammond F. Henderson*, O368667, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. January to August 1945.

Technician Third Grade, *Rudolph A. Heurich*, (Army serial No. 3675518) (then technician fourth grade), Detached Enlisted Men's List, Army of the United States. August 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *Harold B. Hinton*, O412281, Air Corps, Army of the United States. November 1944 to October 1945.

Colonel *Omer L. Jeter*, O353303, Transportation Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to September 1944.

Commander *Samuel P. Johnston*, 80422, United States Naval Reserve. January to September 1945.

Colonel *Henry E. Kelly*, O10286, General Staff Corps, United States Army. October 1944 to September 1945.

Colonel *Ernest L. Lucas*, O203635, Inspector General's Department, Army of the United States. June 1942 to October 1945.

Brigadier General *John F. McBlain*, O12791, United States Army. January 1942 to February 1943.

Major General *David McCoach, Jr.*, O2833, United States Army. May 1941 to October 1943.

Major *Edwin McElwain*, O501985, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. December 1943 to September 1945.

Colonel *Frank A. McNamee, Jr.*, O140490, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. January to September 1945.

Major General *Cortlandt Parker*, O2146, United States Army. April 1942 to June 1943.

Colonel *Harold E. Potter*, O8043, Infantry, United States Army. January 1942 to January 1945.

Brigadier General *David L. Ruffner*, O6997, United States Army. September 1942 to February 1945.

Captain *Conrad G. Selvig*, O884130, Air Corps, Army of the United States. June 1943 to October 1944.

Brigadier General *Albert L. Sneed*, O2403, United States Army. April 1943 to July 1945.

Colonel *Alva W. Snyder*, O149611, Air Corps, Army of the United States. September 1943 to October 1945.

Colonel *Charles W. Sullivan*, O10946 (then brigadier general), Air Corps, United States Army. November 1943 to October 1945.

Colonel *Charles P. Summerall*, O15726, General Staff Corps, United States Army. May 1944 to November 1945.

Colonel *Russell H. Sweet*, O162827, Military Intelligence Service, Army of the United States. February 1943 to September 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harry S. Turner, Jr.*, 0348003, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. September 1943 to June 1944.

Colonel *James H. Van Horn*, O1996, Signal Corps, United States Army. September 1939 to September 1943.

Colonel *Henry P. van Ormer*, O19787, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. February to September 1945.

Sergeant *Arthur J. Wedler* (Army serial No. 35559095), Detached Enlisted Men's List, Army of the United States. August 1944 to October 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harold O. Welch*, O302124, Field Artillery, Army of the United States. February 1943 to April 1945.

Brigadier General *John G. Williams*, O10697, United States Army. November 1941 to June 1942.

Colonel *Lloyd R. Wolfe*, O10117, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. January 1943 to October 1945.

VII..LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942, (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Air Marshal Sir *Norman H. Bottomley*, Royal Air Force. August 1942 to May 1945.

General *Oscar Dethize*, Belgian Army. September 1944 to May 1945.

General de Division *Faustino Laguarda*, Uruguayan Army. May 1943 to April 1945.

General *Pedro Sisco*, Uruguayan Army. As Inspector of Schools and Courses in the Uruguayan Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Claude Jean Bernard*, French Army. 31 October to 27 November 1944.

Colonel *Paul Bihin*, Belgian Army. November 1944 to June 1945.

Captain *Jean Chomette*, French Army. 23 August to 23 September 1944.

Colonel *Oscar D. Gestido*, Uruguayan Army. 1940 to 1945.

Colonel *Carlos Iribar*, Uruguayan Army. February 1943 to June 1945.

Major *Guillaume Konsbruck*, Luxembourg Army. September 1944 to June 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *André L'Huillier*, French Army. September 1943 to October 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *René Mampuy*, Belgian Army. During the German occupation of Belgium and the subsequent period of military activity against Germany.

Brigadier *Kenneth G. McLean*, C B, British Army. April 1943 to February 1944.

Colonel *Cipriano Olivera*, Uruguayan Army. May 1943 to November 1945.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major *Henri Jacques Julien Joseph Desonay*, Belgian Army. May 1944 to June 1945.

Major *Raymond Henri Eugene Marie-Ghislain de Vinck*, Belgian Army. February to June 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Hermann Robert De Winter*, French Army. August to December 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Jackson*, British Army. July 1942 to September 1944.

VIII. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Colonel *Thomas L. Mosley*, as published in WD General Orders 77, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Thomas L. Mosley*, O17477, Air Corps, United States Army. March 1944 to September 1945.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Major General *Arthur R. Wilson*, as published in WD General Orders 29, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period indicated was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Arthur R. Wilson*, O8346, United States Army. August 1945 to January 1946.

IX. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (WD Bul. 8, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Douglas N. MacOdrum*, O835022, Air Corps, Army of the United States. February 1943 to September 1945.

X. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Staff Sergeant *George B. Walker* (Army serial No. 34147240), Air Corps, Army of the United States, a prisoner of the Germans, was instrumental in

effecting the escape of fellow prisoners at Stalag Luft 6. In March 1944, he made a daring attempt to break from the camp and was killed. Sergeant Walker's courage and determination merit the highest praise.

XI. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, enlisted men, and individual:

- Eric W. Barnes*, American civilian. October 1943 to April 1944.
 Lieutenant Commander *Herbert J. Beadle*, 159415, United States Naval Reserve. June 1944 to July 1945.
 Commander *Nathan B. Bederman*, 246815, United States Naval Reserve. October to December 1944.
 Captain *Robinson O. Bellin*, 0913980, Air Corps, Army of the United States. March 1944 to June 1945.
 Master Sergeant *Joseph P. Bradshaw, Jr.* (Army serial No. 20241726), Detached Enlisted Men's List, Army of the United States. November 1944 to January 1945.
 Commander *Michael J. Burke*, 281693, United States Naval Reserve. October 1944 to June 1945.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Ralph A. Colbert*, 0905932, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 1 July 1944 to 30 July 1945.
 Lieutenant (jg) *William H. Doyle*, 323387, United States Naval Reserve. September 1944 to September 1945.
 Captain *Stavis J. Milton*, 0460043, Infantry, Army of the United States. 17 July to 12 October 1944.
 Colonel *Ramsay D. Potts*, 0431039, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 16 May to 1 September 1945.
 Staff Sergeant *Sidney P. Skokos* (Army serial No. 32482835), Infantry, Army of the United States. July to October 1944.
 Brigadier General *Edgar P. Sorensen*, 06354, United States Army. 20 January to 20 August 1945.
 Lieutenant Colonel *William M. Strickland, Jr.*, 0209144, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 3 December 1944 to 3 September 1945.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas E. Sunderland*, 0901203, Air Corps, Army of the United States. 10 November 1944 to 22 August 1945.
 Major *Howard R. Taylor*, 0517896, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. October 1943 to October 1945.
 Lieutenant (jg) *Robert C. Underwood*, 2655204, United States Navy. May 1942 to August 1945.

XII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1943) and section V, WD Circular 142, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal for exceptionally meritorious services in connection with the work of the Commission was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Harold A. Pfeitmer*, 0521484, Sanitary Corps, Army of the United States, performed meritorious service during the period 6 March to 14 June 1945 in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus

Commission, including the control of typhus among civilians and the protection of Army personnel in the area of northern Germany occupied by the Ninth United States Army.

Major *Albert A. Teeter, Jr.*, O423557, Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States, performed exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission during the period July 1944 to January 1946 in Washington and Cairo. Under Major *Teeter's* supervision, all important matters concerning personnel and supply, were administered in connection with world-wide activities of the Commission in five theaters of operations overseas.

XIII. AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE AREA AND SEPARATE ZONE COMMANDS.—So much of paragraph 3a, WD General Orders 125, 1945, as reads "(Short Title AGRS-ETA)" is amended to read "(Short Title AGRC-ETA)."

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XIV. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—So much of section II, WD General Orders 124, 1945, as pertains to Lieutenant Colonel *Abraham H. Raskin* as reads "Lieutenant Colonel *Abraham H. Raskin*, O505244 (then captain), Army of the United States" is amended to read "Lieutenant Colonel *Abraham H. Raskin*, O505244, Army of the United States."

XV. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—1. So much of section IX, WD General Orders 53, 1945, as pertains to Major *Ralph E. Hibbs*, Medical Corps, as reads "October 1944 to January 1945" is amended to read "8 June 1942 to January 1945."

2. So much of section VII, WD General Orders 124, 1945, as pertains to Major *Herbert M. Smellie*, Corps of Military Police, as reads "Major *Herbert M. Smellie*" is amended to read "Major *Herbert H. Smellie*."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 11 }

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 January 1946

BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citations of the following units in the general orders indicated are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, WD Circular 333, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. The *1st Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy from 25 December 1944 to 16 January 1945 during the Allied operation against the German penetration into Belgium. The *1st Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment*, fought and lived in snow and subzero temperatures in a sustained drive against the enemy from Ciney, Belgium, through Brazards, Conneux, Conjoux, Soinne, then through Grandmenil and Odeigne, Belgium, on to Houffalize to close the Allied pocket around the German salient in the Ardennes. The drive was launched through well-dug-in German infantry, organized in depth in successive strong points and roving antitank rocket teams, heavy enemy artillery fire, nebelwerfer, and small-arms fire from enemy positions protected by dense wooded areas. Despite the relatively short daylight hours and long nights spent in digging in defensive positions in the frozen ground, the cold, tired men of the *1st Battalion* pushed doggedly forward in the face of severe losses of personnel. At times their hands and feet were so cold that they could walk and fire their weapons only with the greatest difficulty. Many suffered from actual frost bite, but those gallant, determined, armored infantrymen gained their assigned objectives at a cost of 8 officers and 316 enlisted men after capturing 575 Germans and killing or wounding 540 of the enemy troops. This bold and aggressive action of the *1st Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment*, carried on under the most difficult conditions, did much to further the 2d Armored Division's successful offensive against the German bulge in Belgium and is worthy of the highest praise. (General Orders 81, Headquarters 2d Armored Division, 23 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Maine).)

2. The *1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy from 8 to 12 October 1944, in Germany. This battalion was given the mission of capturing and holding an important enemy-held town located on vitally strategic terrain. Due to the nature of this terrain, the attack was made across an unprotected area within full view of enemy defenses, so that when the objective was reached, the enemy was still able to deliver accurate fire. Despite violent opposition and heavy casualties, the troops fought tenaciously and seized the town. Four counter-attacks were launched by the foe in the days following, and numerically superior infantry and armored thrusts were repulsed in bitter fighting. The enemy lost 38 tanks, and 125 troops were captured, in addition to an unknown number of killed and wounded personnel. The heroism exhibited by all members of the *1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment*, reflects great credit on themselves, and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. (General Orders 642, Headquarters Seventh Army, Western Military District, 9 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Maine).)

3. The *1st Battalion, 330th Infantry Regiment; Company C, 774th Tank Battalion; 1st Platoon, Company B, 629th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 1st Platoon,*

Antitank Company, 330th Infantry Regiment; and Mine Platoon, Antitank Company, 330th Infantry Regiment, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy from 9 January 1945 to 11 January 1945. With its weary ranks depleted after a week of constant exposure to severe cold, including 4 days of bitter fighting, the *1st Battalion*, together with its supporting forces, was assigned the mission to seize and hold the town of Bihain, Belgium, and protect the right flank of the 83d Infantry Division in conjunction with the division's mission of establishing a bridgehead over the Langlir Ronce River. Despite the handicap of deep snow and extremely low temperatures, the assault companies of the battalion advanced over 900 yards across flat, exposed terrain. In the face of intense artillery, mortar, and automatic-weapons fire, this battalion succeeded in driving the enemy from his outpost positions east of Bihain. After a night characterized by heavy enemy shelling of the bitterly won position, the battalion resumed its attack on Bihain at 0730 hours, 10 January. Defending the town stubbornly, the enemy employed tank, mortar, artillery, and automatic-weapons fire and fanatically held their positions until either killed or overpowered by unrelenting pressure. Because of the exposed terrain, each house was an enemy fortification. Although the enemy fire caused heavy casualties among the attackers, it resulted only in an increased determination within the ranks to secure the objective. Evacuation of the wounded was extremely difficult because of the inclement weather conditions, the nature of the terrain, and the fact that the enemy artillery covered every approach to the town with heavy fire. On the morning of 11 January, the enemy completely blanketed the town with a ½-hour artillery barrage of great intensity and, at 0900 hours, an estimated force of 200 enemy infantrymen supported by five tanks attacked the town from the woods to the south. Once again the *1st Battalion* displayed its indomitable fighting spirit and, although outnumbered, rose to new heights in completely halting the enemy attack. The final assault was crushed decisively, the enemy annihilated, and the five tanks destroyed. In these 3 days of action the *1st Battalion* sustained 130 casualties against an estimated 525 for the enemy. Thus, as a result of the unswerving aggressiveness and outstanding courage of the men of the *1st Battalion, 330th Infantry Regiment; Company C, 774th Tank Battalion; 1st Platoon, Company B, 629th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 1st Platoon, Antitank Company, 330th Infantry Regiment; and Mine Platoon, Antitank Company, 330th Infantry Regiment*, from 9 through 11 January 1945, a fanatical enemy was dislodged from the town of Bihain, Belgium, and the right flank of the division was secured. The aggressiveness and superb devotion to duty displayed by each man of the *1st Battalion, 330th Infantry Regiment*, and its supporting forces are in keeping with the finest traditions of the armed forces. (General Orders 222, Headquarters 83d Infantry Division, 3 November 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

4. The *1st Battalion, 334th Infantry Regiment*, and supporting personnel of the *326th Field Artillery Battalion and Cannon Company, 334th Infantry Regiment*, are cited for extraordinary heroism and determined action against the enemy in the drive from the Roer River to the Rhine River, 23 February-5 March 1945. The *1st Battalion*, at 230330 February 1945, against positions well prepared over an extensive period of time, launched the Ninth Army offensive by crossing the Roer in assault boats. Heavy enemy artillery fire resulted in direct hits on the two boats, the loss of the battalion commander, and the loss of many engineer guides and boat personnel; however, the battalion completed the cross-

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ing ready to advance in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Under devastating enemy artillery fire, over flat terrain subjected to automatic-weapons fire from a dangerously exposed right flank, the *1st Battalion* cleared Korrenzig by 0830 and Rurich by 1410. Before midnight on 23 February 1945, the *1st Battalion* started a move 2,500 yards north to Baal to repel a strong counterattack supported by direct tank fire against the remainder of the regiment. At 240430 February 1945, the battalion regrouped in the southwest section of Baal, and amid severe artillery shelling and sniper fire, constituted a rear and left flank defense. By 1615 on 25 February 1945, the *1st Battalion* had moved to and captured Hetzerath, 2,600 yards north of Baal, from a fanatically resisting enemy force. In addition to many dead and wounded littering the town, Hetzerath was cleared of over 300 prisoners. The night of 25 and 26 February 1945 were spent in consolidating positions and establishing contact with flank units. On 27 February 1945, the battalion, Company A riding on the lead tanks of the 771st Tank Battalion, constituted the lead elements of Task Force Church, which initiated the Roer-Rhine break through, and thrust forward 20 kilometers before dark. The many prisoners and civilians streaming to the rear were evidence of this battalion's aggressiveness. By 281700 February 1945, the *1st Battalion*, brought up to the left flank of the 2d Battalion, which had passed through by pushing forward relentlessly on foot when the road was blocked, had destroyed or captured an enemy force east of Waldniel consisting of 500 troops and 7 tanks and self-propelled field pieces. At 010535 March 1945, the *1st Battalion* again detrucked and assisted in clearing Boisheim. Again on 2 March 1945, at 1400, this tank-riding battalion led off, heading due east for the Rhine. East of St. Tonis, an encounter with a strong enemy force of 8 self-propelled 88-mm. guns and 200 infantrymen caused the loss of 4 tanks on which *1st Battalion* personnel were riding. A total of eight tanks ridden by *1st Battalion* men had been put out of action. Swinging north again toward Moers on 3 March 1945, the battalion passed through the 2d and 3d Battalions and broke up the Germans' last desperate counterattack west of the Rhine. The battle of Moers continued throughout 4 March 1945, with the *1st Battalion* flanking to the left through heavy artillery and intense automatic fire. At 050255 March 1945, the battalion reached the bridge site where, at daylight, 400 enemy troops were cleared from surrounding buildings. In 10 days of almost continuous movement and combat, the *1st Battalion*, *334th Infantry Regiment*, and supporting personnel of the *326th Field Artillery Battalion and Cannon Company, 334th Infantry Regiment*, in constant contact with the enemy, with the loss of the battalion commander and two rifle company commanders, despite fatigue casualties, made an assault crossing of the Roer River and, by forever keeping its spirit to advance and its will to fight, spearheaded the 84th Infantry Division in the rapid break through to reach the Rhine River. (General Orders 224, Headquarters 84th Infantry Division, 10 October 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, European Theater (Main).)

5. The *2d Battalion, 63d Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on Luzon, Philippine Islands, during the period 23 June to 7 July 1945. The *2d Battalion* began its advance on Mount Santo Domingo, 4,200 feet in elevation, guarding the entrance to Kiangang, last major Japanese defense position and supply base on Luzon. The advance through the rugged and wild mountain province was made along two parallel and tortuous mountain trails, blasted from the side of rock cliffs and flanked by dense jungle and rain forest. The trails were mined, cratered, and blocked by numerous landslides and tank traps. Eight gruelling days of bitter close-in fighting against

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