

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

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Booker /Robert D., Pvt. | GO 34, 25 Apr 1944 |
| Burr, Elmer J., 1/Sgt. | GO 66, 11 Oct. 1943 |
| Cole, Robert G., Lt. Col. | GO 79, 4 Oct. 1944 |
| Craig, Robert, 2 Lt. | GO 41, 26 May 1944 |
| Fournier, William G, Sgt. | GO 28, 5 June 1943 |
| Gruennert, Kenneth E.,Sgt. | GO 66, 11 Oct. 1943 |
| Hall, Lewis, T/5 | GO 28, 5 June 1943 |
| Minue, Nicholas, Pvt. | GO 24, 25 March 1944 |
| Nelson. William L., Sgt. | GO 85, 17 Dec. 1943 |
| Olson, Arlo H., Capt. | GO 71, 31 Aug 1944 |
| Petrarca, Frank J., Pfc. | GO 86, 23 Dec. 1943 |
| Reese, James W., Pvt. | GO 85, 17 Dec. 1943 |
| Roosevelt, Theo, Jr, B Gen | GO 77, 28 Sept. 1944 |
| Sarnoski, Joseph R., 2 Lt. | GO 85, 17 Dec. 1943 |
| Specker, Joe C., Sgt. | GO 56, 12 July 1944 |
| Waugh, Robert T., 1Lt. | GO 79, 4 Oct. 1944 |
| Wilkins, Raymond, Maj. | GO 23, 24 March 1944 |
| Young, /Rodger W., Pvt. | GO 3, 6 Jan 1944. |

Distinguished Service Cross Awards, 1942 - 1944

| Name | Date | General Order No. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Baker, Addison E., Lt. Col. | 15 Nov. 1943 | 79 |
| Cameron, William R., Maj. | 24 Feb. 1944 | 16 |
| Denno, Bryce F., Maj. | 17 Apr 1944 | 31 |
| Gregory, Joseph J., 1 Lt. | 14 Nov. 1944 | 87 |
| Knickerbocker, Malcolm M., 2 Lt. | 1 May 1944 | 36 |
| O'Neill, Walter C., 2 Lt. | 15 Nov. 1943 | 79 |
| Sampson, Francis L., Capt. | 19 Dec. 1944 | 91 |
| Stilwell, Joseph W., Lt. Gen | 15 Jan 1943 | 3 |
| Toomey, Winston M., M/Sgt. | 1 May 1944 | 36 |
| Truscott, Lucian K, Jr, Maj. Gen. | 7 Feb. 1944 | 11 |
| Wood, Jack W., Col. | 15 Nov. 1943 | 79 |

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 91

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 19 December 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD 1918) a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Staff Sergeant *Walter D. Ehlers* (Army serial No. 17002449), Company I, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 9 and 10 June 1944 near Goville, France. Sergeant *Ehlers*, always acting as the spearhead of the attack, repeatedly led his men against heavily defended enemy strong points, exposing himself to deadly hostile fire whenever the situation required heroic and courageous leadership. Without waiting for orders, Sergeant *Ehlers*, far ahead of his men, led his squad against a heavily defended strong point, personally killing four of an enemy patrol who attacked him en route. Then crawling forward through withering machine-gun fire he pounced upon the gun crew and put it out of action. Turning his attention to two mortars protected by the cross-fire of machine guns, Sergeant *Ehlers* led his squad through this hail of bullets to kill or put to flight the enemy of the mortar section, killing three men himself. After mopping up the mortar positions he again advanced on a machine gun, his progress effectively covered by his squad. When he was almost on top of the gun he leaped to his feet and although greatly outnumbered he knocked out the position single-handed. The next day, having advanced deep into enemy territory, the platoon of which Sergeant *Ehlers* was a member, finding itself in an untenable position as the enemy brought increased mortar, machine-gun, and small-arms fire to bear on it, was ordered to withdraw. Sergeant *Ehlers*, after his squad had covered the withdrawal of the remainder of the platoon, stood up and by continuous fire at the semicircle of enemy emplacements diverted the bulk of the heavy hostile fire on himself, thus permitting the members of his own squad to withdraw. At this point, though wounded himself, he carried his wounded automatic rifeman to safety and then returned fearlessly over the shell-swept field to retrieve the automatic rifle which he was unable to carry previously. After having his wound treated he refused to be evacuated and returned to lead his squad. The intrepid leadership, indomitable courage, and fearless aggressiveness displayed by Sergeant *Ehlers* in the face of overwhelming enemy forces serve as an inspiration to others.

II. **DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Chaplain (captain) *Francis L. Sampson*, O471891, * * * Parachute Infantry, Army of the United States. For extraordinary heroism on 6 and 7 June 1944

at Ballise Addeville, France. On the afternoon of D-day a small force of parachute infantry was forced to evacuate its position to the enemy's advance. Chaplain *Sampson*, though strongly urged otherwise, elected to remain behind with 14 seriously wounded men. When the enemy seized the position Chaplain *Sampson* immediately made his presence known so that no attack would be made on the wounded men. Granted permission to remain with the wounded, he valiantly struggled in the face of the most hazardous and difficult conditions to keep the men alive. On the second night during an artillery barrage which lasted 4 hours and virtually demolished the house, he administered blood plasma and aid to the wounded. As three shells hit the building he threw his body across the wounded to protect them. He made numerous trips across a shell-swept courtyard to ascertain the condition of one of the most seriously wounded men. When a shell destroyed the adjacent room, fatally injuring the two men therein, he went immediately to their assistance and attempted to dig them out from the debris. He suffered a second-degree burn from a tracer bullet but continued to care for the wounded. In the morning, after the Germans left the vicinity, an evacuation party arrived. Assured that the living wounded were evacuated to the division hospital, Chaplain *Sampson* proceeded to the same hospital where he gave a seriously wounded man a liter of blood and spent the remainder of the day and night rendering physical and spiritual aid to the wounded. The courage, fortitude, and heroism displayed by Chaplain *Sampson* are worthy of emulation.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Henry S. Aurand*, O3784, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duties of great responsibility from 8 September 1942 to 26 October 1944.

Brigadier General *Carl R. Gray, Jr.*, O129452, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 20 October 1943 to 1 November 1944.

Brigadier General *Julius C. Holmes*, O107860, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from June 1943 to December 1944.

Major General *William S. Key*, O158045, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from June 1943 to December 1944.

Colonel *Harold V. Roberts*, O16357, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from 10 April 1943 to 21 November 1944.

Brigadier General *George C. Stewart*, O15349, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility from 10 July 1943 to 20 November 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 Major General *Thomas B. Larkin*, as published in General Orders, No. 29, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Thomas B. Larkin*, O3785, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility from 25 February to 31 October 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *Albert C. Wedemeyer*, as published in General Orders, No. 73, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Lear Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Eull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Major General *Albert C. Wedemeyer*, O12494, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 13 October 1943 to 24 October 1944.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Frank H. Barber*, O7169, General Staff Corps (Infantry), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 19 July 1942 to 10 October 1944.

Colonel *Harry N. Renshaw*, O20002, Air Corps, Air Transport Command, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 21 September to 17 December 1943.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Captain *Dale L. Arnold*, O431721, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from October 1942 to September 1943.

Master Sergeant *Charles G. Brooks* (Army serial No. 2043130), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1939 to February 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *William L. Day*, O275908, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 22 February to 20 May 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harry O. Fischer*, O260832 (then major), Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 7-19 September 1944.

Colonel *John H. McGee*, 518300 (then lieutenant colonel), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 7-29 September 1944.

First Lieutenant *Paul S. Snowden*, O506512 (then second lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 23-29 September 1944.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Chief Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

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Air Chief Marshal Sir *Arthur T. Harris*, K. C. B., O. B. E., A. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commander in Chief, Bomber Command, Royal Air Force, in the invasion of Normandy.

Air Chief Marshal Sir *Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory*, K. C. B., D. S. O., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Air Commander in Chief, Allied Expeditionary Force, in the invasion of France.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant General *Roberto Bencivenga*, Italian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April to June 1944.

Brigadier General *Francisco Gil Castello Branco*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as commander of Fernando de Noronha and of the 10th Military Region, Brazil.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Henry T. Dorling*, D. S. O., Royal Navy. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from December 1942 to September 1943.

VIII. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the Caribbean Defense Command to Colonel *Howard E. Kessinger*, as published in General Orders, No. 24, Headquarters Caribbean Defense Command, 5 July 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Howard E. Kessinger*, O15692 (Field Artillery), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from June 1943 to December 1944.

IX. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918) and the act of Congress approved 15 December 1942 (Bull. 61, WD, 1942), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and individual:

Umberto Barachini, a citizen of Italy. For gallantry in action with the American forces in Italy from 5 November 1942 to 30 May 1944.

Colonel *Li Hung*, Chinese Army in India. For gallantry in action and able leadership during the Hukawng operations in North Burma from December 1943 until March 1944. Personally directing the operations of his regiment, at times under intense enemy artillery fire, Colonel *Li's* tactical employment of his troop resulted in the destruction of enemy positions at Yupbang Ga and along the Mawngyand Hka. His unit bore the brunt of early fighting in the Hukawng and helped secure the arterial road for the southward advance of our troops. Colonel

Li's personal courage, his calmness under fire, and his energetic leadership reflect great credit on the armed forces of our Allies.

X. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Captain *William P. Cain*, O310076 (then first lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army. For heroic and meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy from 7-29 September 1944.

First Lieutenant *Eugene P. Dale*, O421898 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy from 7-19 September 1944.

Colonel *Wesley T. Guest*, O14654, Signal Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States from 4 September to 9 October 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Cecil H. McClure* (6288045) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy during the period 1-5 October 1944.

Technician Third Grade *Donald I. McPherson* (6932512) (then sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy during the period 1-5 October 1944.

Captain *John J. Morrett*, O375560 (then first lieutenant), Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy from 7-19 September 1944.

Master Sergeant *George R. Robinett* (6536974), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy during the period 7-29 September 1944.

First Lieutenant *Felix Sharp*, O395703, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. For heroic and meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy on the night of 26-27 September 1944.

XI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

Sergeant *Homer H. Johnson* (Army serial No. 18127537), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 January 1944.

Technical Sergeant *William C. Loomis* (Army serial No. 11029991), Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 August 1942 to 29 May 1943.

First Lieutenant *Walter G. Loos, Jr.*, O791765, Air Corps, United States Army, from 13 March to 10 August 1943.

XII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Technical Sergeant *George J. Moran*, as published in General Orders, No. 78, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Technical Sergeant *George J. Moran* (Army serial No. 20132183), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 12 August 1942 to 31 March 1943.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Melvin A. McKenzie*, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Melvin A. McKenzie*, O25239 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from October to November 1941.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the Navy Department to Aviation Chief Ordnance Man *Charley Scott Knawff*, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Aviation Chief Ordnance Man *Charley Scott Knawff* (Navy serial No. 2706802) (then aviation ordnance man first class), United States Navy. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 13 to 19 November 1942.

XIII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9393 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD., 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 98, Headquarters 30th Infantry Division, 12 November 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, WD, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

Company A, 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy from 6 to 12 August 1944, during the battle of Mortain, in France. On 6 August 1944, *Company A, 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion*, and elements of the 30th Infantry Division were disposed in a defensive position, occupying the town of Mortain and the adjacent terrain. On 7 August 1944 the enemy launched the first of a series of attacks in an effort to drive to Avranches and the sea and split American forces in France. Hostile forces were able to penetrate the entire area and succeeded in breaking through and over-running positions. For 6 days hostile forces continued extremely heavy pressure, in many instances completely isolating groups of our forces. *Company A, 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion*, with elements of the 30th Infantry Division held in abeyance the might of a desperate foe. Though subjected to fierce attacks by day and night, by heavy enemy armor, and though casualties suffered were many, this brave group of men effectively blocked the enemy's advance, inflicting crushing casualties upon his personnel, and destroying much of his equipment. Their supreme effort in the face of great odds materially contributed to the brilliant victory attained in this decisive action. Many individual acts of heroism were performed, and all duties were performed unhesitatingly and with utter disregard of personal safety. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by the members of *Company A, 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion*, reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces.

Company B, 823d Tank Destroyer Battalion, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on 7 August 1944 in the vicinity of St.

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No. 90

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 8 December 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Major *Richard I. Bong*, O433784, Air Corps, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action in the Southwest Pacific Area from 10 October to 15 November 1944. Though assigned to duty as gunnery instructor and neither required nor expected to perform combat duty, Major *Bong* voluntarily and at his own urgent request engaged in repeated combat missions, including unusually hazardous sorties over Balikpapan, Borneo, and in the Leyte area of the Philippines. His aggressiveness and daring resulted in his shooting down eight enemy airplanes during this period.

Staff Sergeant *Homer L. Wise* (Army serial No. 34150846), Company L, * * * Infantry Regiment, * * * Infantry Division, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in the vicinity of Magliano, Italy, on 14 June 1944. While his platoon was pinned down by enemy small-arms fire from both flanks, Sergeant *Wise* left his position of comparative safety and assisted in carrying one of his men, who had been seriously wounded and who lay in an exposed position, to a point where he could receive medical attention. The advance of the platoon was resumed but was again stopped by enemy frontal fire. A German officer and two enlisted men, armed with automatic weapons, threatened the right flank. Fearlessly exposing himself Sergeant *Wise* moved to a position from which he killed all three with his submachine gun. Returning to his squad he obtained an M1 rifle and several antitank grenades and took up a position from which he delivered accurate fire on the enemy holding up the advance. As the battalion moved forward it was again stopped by enemy frontal and flanking fire. Sergeant *Wise* procured an automatic rifle and advancing ahead of his men neutralized an enemy machine gun with his fire. When the flanking fire became more intense he ran to a nearby tank and, exposing himself on the turret, restored a jammed machine gun to operating efficiency and used it so effectively that the enemy fire from an adjacent ridge was materially reduced, thus permitting the battalion to occupy its objective.

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II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Garrison H. Davidson*, O16753, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 10 July 1943 to 18 August 1944.

Brigadier General *Frederick W. Evans*, O10509, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from September 1943 to August 1944.

Major General *Barle E. Partridge*, O15502, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in duties of great responsibility from 6 January to 15 October 1944.

Brigadier General *John A. Sanford*, O17206, United States Army. For distinguished and exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 6 January to 21 September 1944.

Major General *Robert B. Williams*, O15114, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from August 1943 to September 1944.

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 Lieutenant General *Courtney H. Hodges*, as published in General Orders, No. 31, War Department 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant General *Courtney H. Hodges*, O2686, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 6 June to 14 September 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant General *George S. Patton, Jr.*, as published in General Orders, No. 103, War Department, 1919, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant General *George S. Patton, Jr.*, O2605, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 1 August to 14 September 1944.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Kenna G. Eastham*, O3263, Transportation Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1942 to 20 April 1944.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Colonel *Bernard A. Bridget*, O16561, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1941 to June 1944.

Colonel *Frederic H. Chaffee*, O17524, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 12 July 1942 to 15 September 1944.

Corporal *Eugene F. Hammond* (Army serial No. 32363730), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in North Africa with the 2d Antisubmarine Squadron (Heavy).

Colonel *John H. Ives*, O18019, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 3 September 1941 to November 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Jack R. Lehmkuhl*, O280207, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1940 to January 1943.

Colonel *Stephen C. Lombard*, O14942, General Staff Corps (Air Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1941 to September 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Donald G. MacDonald*, O909177, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1943 to July 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Alejandro Melchor*, Philippine Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from December 1941 to October 1943.

Colonel *Kenneth S. Perkins*, O2446, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 11 April 1942 to 31 October 1944.

Colonel *Allen R. Springer*, O17027, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1942 to October 1944.

Colonel *Roscoe C. Wilson*, O17120, General Staff Corps (Air Corps), Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1943 to November 1944.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

General D'Armee *Jean de Lattre de Tassigny*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in France from 17 to 30 August 1944.

VII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Arthur W. Brian*, O813649, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight on 21 July 1944.

VIII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Harney Estes, Jr.*, O22404, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight from 5 October 1941 to 1 August 1943.

Group Captain *George Kemp Gilroy*, 90481, Royal Air Force. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights over Italy during the Italian invasion and the drive toward Rome by the Fifth Army, 9 September to 20 November 1943. During this period the * * * Wing (British), led by Group Captain *Gilroy*, destroyed 52 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 10 others, and damaged 22 more. This outstanding record by the * * * Wing was due largely to the brilliant leadership and flying ability of Group Captain *Gilroy*. In these operations of the * * * Wing, he was an inspiration to his own organization and to other units with which he was associated. His great professional ability, marked by sound judgment, boundless energy, and outstanding leadership, contributed greatly toward the success of the campaign. His conspicuous courage and outstanding devotion to the cause above and beyond the call of duty are worthy of the highest military traditions and reflect great credit on himself and the armed forces of the Allied Nations.

Group Captain *John A. Powell*, 26122, Royal Air Force. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. On 1 October 1943, the B-24 type aircraft, in which Group Captain *Powell* was flying as observer, was severely damaged by antiaircraft fire over Wiener Neustadt. A direct hit in the nose of the airplane killed the bombardier and seriously wounded the navigator. When a succeeding burst shattered the leg of the pilot, wounded the copilot, and ignited a fire in the bomb bay, Group Captain *Powell* took over as pilot. Although he never before had piloted an aircraft of the B-24 type, two engines were out of commission and the controls badly damaged, he skillfully flew the bomber to friendly territory. While at an altitude of 250 feet and beyond gliding distance from the nearest landing ground, the fuel supply failed and the two remaining engines were switched off. Group Captain *Powell* then crash-landed successfully in darkness without further injury to the crew. His steadfast courage, unerring judgment, and outstanding proficiency reflect highest credit on himself and the armed forces of the United Nations.

Lieutenant Colonel *Osmond J. Rittland*, O22332, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight from 15 April 1942 to 14 August 1943.

IX. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private *Robert F. Crawford* (Army serial No. 42054929), Company B, 128th Infantry Training Battalion, United States Army. For heroism displayed at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, on 3 August 1944. With complete disregard for his own safety, he seized from Private *Hubert A. Alvis* a rifle to which a smoking hand grenade was attached, and threw it into an unoccupied trench where the grenade exploded instantly. Several other soldiers in trench bays on a line with the firing station occupied by Private *Alvis* unquestionably would have been gravely injured except for the cool and deliberate action of Private *Crawford*.

Second Lieutenant *Wilfred K. Engel*, O875200, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at La Marsa, Tunisia, on 19 June 1944. A woman swimming off the beach was in danger of drowning. Her brother while attempting rescue was drowned. Lieutenant *Engel* without regard for his own safety braved the dangers of the treacherous current and strong undertow and brought her safely to shore.

Corporal *William F. Hallam* (Army serial No. 36775753), Infantry, Army of the United States. For heroism at Camp Wolters, Texas, on 1 October 1944. During a field-firing exercise a soldier placed a fragmentation rifle grenade M11 on the adapter for the rifle caliber .30 M1 and pulled the safety pin. Apparently because of faulty mechanism, the grenade was armed and the fuze activated. Corporal *Hallam* with utter disregard for his own personal safety and without hesitation grabbed the rifle from the soldier's hands and threw the weapon as far as he could to his front. The grenade detonated without injuring the other men in the squad.

First Lieutenant *Edward J. Hayes*, O1179884, Field Artillery, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on 27 June 1944. While engaged in hand-grenade practice a soldier pulled the pin and released the lever arming the grenade. Becoming excited, he neither dropped nor threw it. After an unsuccessful attempt to get him to throw it Lieutenant *Hayes*, at the risk of his life, grasped the man's wrist and whirled his arm so as to fling the grenade out of the pit. The grenade exploded before clearing the parapet, seriously wounding the lieutenant and the trainee.

Technical Sergeant *William H. Norman* (Army serial No. 6289671) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Victoria Municipal Airport, Victoria, Texas, on 6 September 1941. A BT-14 type airplane crashed and burst into flame. With complete disregard for his own safety Sergeant *Norman* dashed into the fire. Standing on the gas tank of the lower wing, with flames enveloping the front portion of the airplane, he extricated the helpless pilot from the front cockpit and carried him to a safe distance from the blazing wreckage. In the execution of this heroic act Sergeant *Norman* sustained serious burns.

Captain *Henry M. O'Hanton*, A396446, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroism at La Marsa, Tunisia, on 19 June 1944. A woman swimming off the beach was in danger of drowning. Her brother while attempting rescue was drowned. Captain *O'Hanton* without regard for his own safety braved the dangers of the treacherous current and strong undertow and brought her safely to shore.

Second Lieutenant *Roland J. Wolff*, O1062458, Infantry, Army of the United States. For heroism at Camp Roberts, California, on 27 September 1944. Without regard for his own safety and at the risk of his life Lieutenant *Wolff* retrieved an activated grenade dropped by a trainee and hurled it over the protecting parapet, thereby saving from death or injury the trainee and other officers and men who were within range.

X--AIR MEDAL.--By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Philip A. Denton*, O665904, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from December 1942 to September 1943.

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XI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Gordon M. Hawk, permanent Civil Service employee, War Department, Army Air Forces, Matériel Command. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on 9 July 1943. As senior leather and canvas worker, Mr. *Hawk* was observing the results of a secret project flight when the two airplanes involved in the test collided. Despite the danger of delay he secured an eyewitness record of the successful accomplishment of the test by completing his observations. He further made possible not only his own escape but that of two crew members by forcing the steel latch pins on the cabin door of the airplane when he discovered the emergency release was defective.

XII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Colonel *Andrew B. Cannon*, as published in General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *Andrew B. Cannon*, O383870 (then major), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 28 January to 9 February 1943.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Fred Kelly*, as published in General Orders, No. 59, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Fred Kelly*, O157092, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 12 January to 1 November 1943.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Gustav E. Lundquist*, as published in General Orders, No. 81, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Gustav E. Lundquist*, O404122, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 4 July to 11 July 1944.

XIII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 93, Headquarters 9th Infantry Division, 27 October 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *2d Battalion, 60th Infantry*, is cited for extraordinary gallantry in action on 16 June 1944, in the vicinity of Ste. Colombe, France. Early on 16 June, the *2d Battalion, 60th Infantry*, on the left flank of the 9th Infantry Division in the attack, stormed the German defenses, overran their objective in the face of heavy German mortar and machine-gun fire, and proceeded to cut the main highway to the northwest. During this drive the enemy fought desperately to prevent a break-through, but the battalion advanced well out in front of the remainder of the division, thereby losing contact with the units on its right and left. Instead of withdrawing to a safer position, the battalion commander, realizing the urgency of securing a bridgehead west of the Douve River as quickly as possible, continued the advance of his battalion beyond its assigned objective. Gaining a foothold on the western bank of the Douve River by attacking across an exposed causeway and the adjacent marshlands west of Ste. Colombe, the battalion continued to hold this precarious position for 7 hours until reinforced by other elements of the 9th Infantry Division. During those 7 hours, this valiant unit was subjected to intense small-arms, mortar, and artillery fire, reinforced by the fire of tanks from the high ground on the west bank of the river, as the enemy made many fierce but futile attempts to force them back. The daring action of the *2d Battalion, 60th Infantry*, in advancing far beyond its objective and crossing the Douve River in the face of the stiffest enemy resistance was a major factor in the success of the VII Corps in the rapid cutting of the Cherbourg Peninsula and the speedy capture of Cherbourg, and exemplifies the aggressive spirit of every man in this unit.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9393 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 152, Headquarters Ninth Air Force, 2 June 1944, as approved by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *354th Fighter Group, XIX Tactical Air Command, Ninth Air Force*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the European Theater of Operations from 4 November 1943 to 15 May 1944. As the first fighter group flying P-51 type aircraft to participate in aerial operations in the European Theater of Operations, the *354th Fighter Group* was instrumental in the eminently successful development and execution of long-range penetration and target-support missions in the protection of heavy bombardment aircraft participating in daylight assaults upon objectives deep in enemy territory. At a time when long-range daylight bombing was facing its most crucial test, the remarkable innovation of using single-engine fighters in deep support of heavy bombardment type aircraft marked an important development in the history of aerial warfare. Only 20 days after being assigned its combat aircraft, a type new to both air and ground personnel, the *354th Fighter Group*, with zealous enthusiasm and offensive spirit, dispatched its first mission against the enemy. In subsequent operations of increasing range and difficulty the group consistently outflew and outfought the enemy over his own territory. Many of the missions were deep penetrations into enemy territory where, despite hazardous weather conditions, formidable antiaircraft fire, and strong enemy fighter opposition, the valiant pilots of this group, though frequently outnumbered, destroyed a record number of enemy aircraft while providing vigilant and aggressive support for the bombers. The brilliant achievement of the *354th Fighter Group* constitutes an important contribution to the furtherance of the war effort and is demonstra-

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tive of that aggressive teamwork which is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces.

XIV__AIR MEDAL.--1. So much of section X, General Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1944, as pertains to First Lieutenant *Kenneth L. Atkins*, Air Corps, as reads "First Lieutenant *Kenneth L. Atkins*" is amended to read "First Lieutenant *Kenneth L. Adkins*."

2. So much of section X, General Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1944, as pertains to First Lieutenant *Davis C. Barrow, Jr.*, Air Corps, as reads "First Lieutenant *Davis C. Barrow, Jr.*, O295394," is amended to read "Lieutenant Colonel *David C. Barrow, Jr.*, O295394 (then first lieutenant)."

3. So much of section X, General Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Second Lieutenant *Ralph T. Conway*, Air Corps, as reads "Second Lieutenant *Ralph T. Conway*" is amended to read "Second Lieutenant *Ralph F. Conway*."

4. So much of section V, General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1944, as pertains to First Lieutenant *James D. Thasher*, Air Corps, as reads "First Lieutenant *James D. Thasher*" is amended to read "First Lieutenant *James D. Thrasher*."

XV__AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).--So much of section VII, General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Major *Marvin M. Harvey*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP
Brigadier General
Acting The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 88

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 23 November, 1944.

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I. PRISONER OF WAR GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The hospital at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, is designated Prisoner of War General Hospital No. 2.

[AG 680.1 (7 Nov 44).]

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Field Marshal Sir *John Greer Dill*, K. C. B., G. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., British Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from December 1941 to November 1944.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Captain *Robert A. J. English*, 57545, United States Navy. For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility from March to August 1944.

Major General *Jacob E. Fickel*, O2177, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 8 April 1942 to 12 July 1944.

Major General *Robert T. Frederick*, O17196, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from June 1942 to June 1944.

Major General *Joseph A. Green*, O2129, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 9 March 1942 to 26 October 1944.

Major General *Thomas J. Hanley, Jr.*, O3874, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 11 June 1943 to 9 April 1944.

Major General *John T. Lewis*, O7000, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from May 1942 to September 1944.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Jan Henryk Zychon*, Polish Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Chief of the Intelligence Branch, Second Bureau, Polish General Staff.

V.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Major *Reuben Abramowitz*, O443624, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period March 1942 to October 1944.

Rear Admiral *Andrew C. Bennett*, United States Navy. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1942 to January 1943.

Lieutenant General *Lewis H. Brereton*, O3132, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 1 January to 7 August 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Samuel J. Briskin*, O303826, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1940 to October 1943.

Master Sergeant *William R. Brooks, Jr.* (Army serial No. 38020466), Signal Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 31 July 1941 to 24 September 1944.

Brigadier General *William F. Dean*, O15453, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 9 March 1942 to 29 February 1944.

Major General *Uzal G. Eni*, O15604, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January to October 1944.

Colonel *Charles S. Hamilton*, O1759, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1940 to September 1944.

Colonel *John H. F. Haskell*, O222333, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 9 December 1942 until 23 October 1943.

Captain *Charles M. Kirkland*, O563925, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from March 1943 to September 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Joseph Levine* (Army serial No. 32344538), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period April 1943 to July 1944.

Master Sergeant *Raymond B. Martin* (Army serial No. 12079261), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period April 1943 to July 1944.

Colonel *Francis H. Miles, Jr.*, O2833, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1940 to December 1943.

Colonel *Lewis L. Mundell*, O20417, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 18 March to 3 June 1944.

Colonel *William A. Robertson*, O3704, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 12 October 1941 to 1 August 1944.

Colonel *Edward H. Shattuck*, 0833771, Specialist Reserve, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1940 to October 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Abraham Wolpo* (Army serial No. 12151915), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period April 1943 to July 1944.

VI.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. 111, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9280, 29 October 1942 (sec. 1, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Harold E. Burrowclough*, D. S. O., M. C., New Zealand Expeditionary Forces in the Pacific. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 7 November 1942 to 1 April 1944.

VII.—DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Marion E. Greenberg*, 0245588, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight in December 1943.

VIII.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, flight officer, and enlisted men:

Captain *Luther B. Anderson*, 0792944 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Harris Auxiliary Field, Fort Valley, Georgia, on 24 April 1944, when two airplanes crashed and caught fire after colliding in midair. Captain *Anderson* who was in the control ship rushed to the scene of the accident and immediately attempted to remove one of the occupants of the burning aircraft. Finding the occupant fatally injured, Captain *Anderson* proceeded to the aid of Aviation Cadet *Wilse E. Crain* who was trying to extricate Aviation Cadet *Wilfred J. Kauffman* from the wreckage of the flaming aircraft.

Technician Fifth Grade *Joseph J. Buratta* (Army serial No. 33057087), Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1204th Service Command Service Unit, Prisoner of War Camp, Fort Niagara, New York, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Niagara, New York, on the night of 31 August–1 September 1944. An enlisted man armed with a loaded carbine threatened to shoot several other enlisted men and an officer. Technician *Buratta* unhesitatingly and at the risk of his life grappled the man and disarmed him.

Second Lieutenant *John M. Brennan*, 01824124, Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at the Leon River Dam near Belton, Texas, on 16 July 1944. A woman, swept over the dam, was struggling in the turbulent water below and was in danger of drowning. Lieutenant *Brennan* plunged into the river and through the swift and dangerous current succeeded in bringing her safely to shore. He dived again and made a vain effort to save the life of a soldier who drowned in his efforts to rescue the woman.

Flight Officer *Wilse E. Crain* (T64752) (then aviation cadet), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Harris Auxiliary Field, Fort Valley, Georgia, on 24 April 1944, when two airplanes crashed and caught fire after colliding in midair. Cadet *Crain* who was parked nearby in another airplane rushed to the

scene of the accident and with the aid of Captain Luther B. Anderson succeeded in removing Aviation Cadet Wilfred J. Kauffman from the flaming wreckage of the aircraft.

First Lieutenant *William D. Crone*, 0799922, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Harris Auxiliary Field, Fort Valley, Georgia, on 24 April 1944, when two airplanes crashed and caught fire after colliding in midair. The pilot of one of the airplanes, Aviation Cadet Robert D. Heis, Jr., though conscious, was so severely and painfully injured that he was unable to extricate himself from the wreckage. Lieutenant *Crone*, who was standing nearby when the two airplanes collided on their approach for a landing, proceeded immediately to one of the flaming airplanes and succeeded in removing the injured aviation cadet from the cockpit.

Sergeant *George W. Daves* (Army serial No. 35729732), Infantry, Army of the United States. For heroism at Fort McClellan, Alabama, on 7 July 1944. Two enlisted men (trainees) were receiving instruction in throwing live grenades from a safety bay under the supervision of Sergeant *Daves*, when one trainee in position to throw an armed grenade, from which the safety pin had been removed, at the target, became excited and nervous and dropped the armed grenade on the floor of the bay. The two trainees in panic started to run from safety of the bay, whereupon Sergeant *Daves*, with cool disregard for his own personal danger, flattened both trainees with a downward push, and then retrieved the grenade and threw it from the bay. It exploded harmlessly immediately after clearing the safety parapet. Sergeant *Daves'* heroic act possibly saved the lives of the two trainees and prevented probable injury or death to other military personnel within range of the fragmentation grenade, thereby reflecting the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Technical Sergeant *Edgar E. Etheredge* (Army serial No. 6268856), Company A, 276th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on 30 August 1944. While his unit was on bivouac a gasoline field range exploded, showering burning gasoline on a soldier who started running and thus fanned the blaze until it enveloped him from head to foot. Sergeant *Etheredge* saw the man's mortal danger and with complete disregard for his own safety ran to his aid. After a severe struggle he overcame the frantic resistance of the soldier, threw him to the ground, and tore off his burning clothes. In this action Sergeant *Etheredge* suffered painful burns.

Sergeant *Albert F. Picuch* (Army serial No. 31110460), Section C-1, 2117th Army Air Forces Base Unit (Flexible Gunnery School), Buckingham Army Air Field, Fort Myers, Florida. For heroism displayed when a fuel servicing semi-trailer caught fire at Buckingham Army Air Field, Florida, on 23 April 1944. Although already on fire himself Sergeant *Picuch*, with utter disregard for his own personal safety and knowing full well the danger he faced, obtained a fire extinguisher from a nearby vehicle and succeeded in extinguishing the flames thereby saving the trailer and other Government property in the immediate vicinity. In accomplishing the above Sergeant *Picuch* sustained severe second degree burns about his face and body.

First Lieutenant *Gordon B. Warren*, 0744810 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism near Randolph Field, Texas, on 31 July 1944. A training type airplane crashed and caught fire. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any minute. Lieutenant *Warren*, who was approximately 50 yards from the scene of the crash, proceeded thereto immediately and upon arriving at the burning airplane, heroically and at the risk of his life assisted the dazed copilot from the airplane, loosened the pilot's safety belt and parachute harness, and carried him to safety.

IX. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Charles F. Britt*, O515151 (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with operations against an enemy of the United States during March 1942.

X. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

Lieutenant Colonel *Wilmer Allison*, O410095 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 January to 18 February 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *William T. Arthur*, O309743 (then major), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 September 1943.

First Lieutenant *William R. Braun*, O716707, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

First Lieutenant *William J. Brennan*, O814236, Air Corps, United States Army, in April 1944.

First Lieutenant *William B. Bristol*, O806360, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Robert E. Checeman*, O695037, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Edmund P. Cordery*, O703609, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Winfield P. Cowgill*, O814255, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Richard M. Dennis*, O818121, Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

First Lieutenant *James C. Donan*, O818643, Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

First Lieutenant *Sherwood Ehrenfeld*, O723327, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

First Lieutenant *William B. Eley*, O692541, Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *James E. Faris, Jr.*, O695361, Air Corps, United States Army, on 16 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Roy W. Gibbs*, O702409, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Hugh L. Harn*, O702273, Air Corps, United States Army, on 24 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Howard K. Hollingshead*, O772117, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Major *Russell W. Lee*, O922731, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 28 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Sherwood A. Mark*, O924516, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Elias B. Moses*, O822512, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

XI. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9296 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 67, Headquarters 9th Infantry Division, 6 September 1944, as approved by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *2d Platoon, Company C, 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion*, is cited for extraordinary gallantry in action comprising a series of occasions on which they destroyed enemy guns blocking the advance of the 2d Battalion, 47th Infantry, to Cherbourg and Greville. When the 2d Battalion was under artillery fire at crossroad Le Motel, 22 June 1944, smoke was placed on a 77-mm gun firing directly down the road at 300 yards range, and a tank destroyer moving into the road quickly put the enemy gun out of action. The following day at Hoe de Tot a well-concealed 88-mm gun firing on the battalion was silenced when a tank destroyer moved around a blind corner, took position at 150 yards range, and, after the enemy gun had fired once and wrecked the tank destroyer's track, ended the duel with fire that destroyed the gun and made casualties of its crew. During street fighting in Cherbourg on 25 June the *2d Platoon* helped put five 20-mm guns and one 47-mm gun out of action. On two occasions the only tactics available again required a tank destroyer to sweep suddenly around a corner, firing while moving, in full exposure to the enemy gun, which in each instance was hit before it could respond with accurate fire. On 1 July a 77-mm enemy gun was prevented from delaying the 2d Battalion's advance on the Greville fortifications longer than was required by a *2d Platoon* tank destroyer to approach a stone wall protecting the gun and demolish the position. In Greville itself another crew subjected themselves to heavy mortar fire to reduce three strongpoints, and, after damage from a mine had halted their tank destroyer in an exposed position, remained at the gun and continued to fire throughout ensuing action. In all these engagements the crews of the *2d Platoon*, by their unhesitating subordination of personal safety to swift accomplishment of successive dangerous missions, won the admiration of all those to whom they set their inspiring example of gallantry.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9306 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, and published in General Orders, No. 55, Headquarters United States Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, 25 October 1944, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *7th Reconnaissance Troop* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy from 31 January to 5 February 1944. During the Kwajalein operation the *7th Reconnaissance Troop* displayed the highest type of courage, fighting spirit, and practical skill. Without the aid of naval gunfire or air support, this unit made hazardous landings in rubber boats to seize Gehh, Gea, and Ninni Islands, thus securing a deep-water entrance to Kwajalein Lagoon. This objective was of utmost importance since the plan of attack for subsequent ground units called for naval gunfire support from the lagoon side of the islands. Then, as a result of a brilliantly coordinated rubber-boat attack

on an enemy-held, grounded, seagoing tug, the most important intelligence and navigational information gained during the entire operation was secured. Later, the troop assaulted Bigej Island, an enemy supply base in the atoll, and captured it despite fierce resistance. In every action engaged in by the *7th Reconnaissance Troop* the fighting was done under close-in combat conditions. Although the number of Japanese destroyed exceeded the total strength of the reconnaissance troop, careful planning and superlative timing of attacks held losses within this organization to 2 killed and 20 wounded. The capture of several prisoners and much valuable information contributed markedly to the success of this and subsequent operations in the Central Pacific Area.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 55, Headquarters VII Corps, 10 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *237th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on 6 June 1944 during the invasion of France. The battalion comprised a composite force which was organized and trained within the short period of 5 weeks prior to the invasion in techniques that were unfamiliar to the participating personnel and for which no prior experience existed. Prior reconnaissance had established the existence and type of obstacles likely to be encountered, and the time of landing was planned to take place following the leading wave of infantry in the expectation that protection would be afforded the working parties by the presence of infantry; but because of the difficulty of perfect timing, the actual landing did not take place at the scheduled location and many of the assault engineers were landed with the leading wave of infantry which was unable to knock out enemy weapons in time to prevent the exposure of the engineers. Despite the confusion which resulted and the difficulty of the labors confronting them, the *237th Engineer Combat Battalion* proceeded directly to their task; waded ashore with 60-pound packs of explosives through 4 feet of water; and working with complete disregard for their own personal safety, placed their demolition charges by hand and accomplished the clearance more rapidly than the planned schedule had anticipated. This action took place in the face of enemy small-arms, mortar, and artillery fire against which the engineers could not reply, nor could they use any form of cover. The resolute action of the *237th Engineer Combat Battalion* was a magnificent exhibition of ability and cold courage which contributed substantially to the successful invasion of Europe.

XIII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943), and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individuals:

Colonel *Harry A. Bishop*, O10565, Medical Corps, Medical Section, Headquarters Mediterranean Base Section (then Medical Section, Allied Force Headquarters), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 28 December 1943 to 19 February 1944 at Naples, Italy. Colonel *Bishop* was placed on duty with the American Typhus Commis-

sion at Naples at the height of a typhus epidemic in that city. As coordinating and executive head of its program he directed the training of military and civilian personnel in typhus control, their organization into effectual teams, and the securing of needed equipment and supplies. The efficient manner in which this task was accomplished, despite the lack of trained personnel and adequate supplies, is reflected in the rapidity with which the disease was brought under control. By his forceful leadership and application to duty Colonel *Bishop* aided materially in alleviating suffering and preventing what might have become a major catastrophe.

Dr. *Fred I. Soper*, Field Staff Member of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. For meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. As one of the original members of the Commission, Dr. *Soper* contributed to the organization of its first expedition to Egypt and to the direction of its first field studies in typhus control. In the latter part of 1943 and early 1944, as head of the Rockefeller Foundation group in Italy, he cooperated with the United States of America Typhus Commission in stopping the outbreak of typhus fever at Naples. Dr. *Soper* placed at the service of the Commission his many years of distinguished service in the administration and operative control of epidemic diseases.

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 87 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 14 November 1944.

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I. GENERAL HOSPITAL.—1. The general hospital situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|--|----------------------|
| Thomas M. England General Hospital (named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel <i>Thomas M. England</i> , Medical Administrative Corps, United States Army). | Atlantic City, N. J. |

2. Section I, General Orders, No. 57, War Department, 1943, is rescinded.

[AG 600.05 (27 Oct 44).]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *James H. Mills* (Army serial No. 34792609), Company F, • • • Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 24 May 1944 near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy. Private *Mills*, undergoing his baptism of fire, preceded his platoon down a draw to reach a position from which an attack could be launched against a heavily fortified strong point. After advancing about 300 yards Private *Mills* was fired on by a machine gun only 5 yards distant. He killed the gunner with one shot and forced the surrender of the assistant gunner. Continuing his advance he saw a German soldier in a camouflaged position behind a large bush, pulling the pin of a potato masher grenade. Covering the German with his rifle, he forced him to drop the grenade and captured him. When another enemy soldier attempted to throw a hand grenade into the draw Private *Mills* killed him with one shot. Brought under fire by a machine gun, two machine pistols, and three rifles at a range of only 50 feet, he charged headlong into the furious chain of automatic fire, shooting his M1 from the hip. The enemy was completely demoralized by Private *Mills'* daring charge and when he reached a point within 10 feet of their position all six surrendered. As he neared the end of the draw Private *Mills* was brought under fire by a machine gunner only 20 yards distant. Despite the fact that he had absolutely no cover, Private *Mills* killed the gunner with one shot. Two enemy soldiers near the machine gun fired wildly at Private *Mills* and then fled. Private *Mills* fired twice, killing one of the enemy. Continuing on to the position he captured a fourth soldier. When it became apparent that an assault on the strong point would, in all probability, cause heavy casualties in the platoon, Private *Mills* volunteered to cover the advance down a shallow ditch to a point within 50 yards of the objective. Standing on the bank in full view of the enemy less

than 100 yards away, he shouted and fired his rifle directly into the position. His ruse worked exactly as planned, the enemy centering his fire on Private *Mills*. Tracers passed within inches of his body; rifle and machine pistol bullets ricocheted off the rocks at his feet, yet he stood there firing until his rifle was empty. Intent on covering the movement of his platoon, Private *Mills* jumped into the draw, reloaded his weapon, climbed out again, and continued to lay down a base of fire. Repeating this action four times he enabled his platoon to reach the designated spot undetected, from which position it assaulted and overwhelmed the enemy, capturing 22 Germans, and taking its objective without casualties.

III.—DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Joseph J. Gregory*, O1108697, * * * Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism on 6 June 1944 in France. Lieutenant *Gregory* commanded a boat team which landed on the coast of France at H plus 3 minutes of D-day. By continuously moving about the beach, placing demolition charges, and blowing gaps in the obstacles existing, he made it possible for the following waves of troops to accomplish their landing. Having completed several demolitions, Lieutenant *Gregory* was wounded in trying to move two tanks which were drawing considerable fire on a position where a large number of wounded men were being cared for. Despite the fragment in his thigh he continued to give instructions to his men until approximately 4 hours after the landing, at which time he remained behind on the beach to assist in the treatment of the wounded, refusing to be evacuated himself in order that he could continue his work. Shortly afterward, while attempting to rejoin his men, he received a second wound which proved fatal. The deed accomplished by Lieutenant *Gregory*, without regard for his own personal safety, was one of the deciding factors in the successful completion of the assaulting forces in his sector. The gap cut through the beach obstacles made it possible for our forces to continue to land badly needed reinforcements throughout the day regardless of the stage of the tide.

IV.—DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Walter G. Layman*, O7969, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 24 November 1943 to 23 September 1944.

V.—DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *James K. Woolnough*, O18709, General Staff Corps (Infantry), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 20 May 1942 to 10 June 1944.

VI.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Julius O. Adler*, O101888, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 20 September 1941 to 19 June 1944.

Colonel *Hugh M. Bell*, O132073 (Adjutant General's Department), Finance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1942 to October 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *John H. Donoghue*, O19355 (then captain), Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 September 1939 to 8 August 1940.

Brigadier General *John H. Gardner*, O7091 (then colonel, Signal Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as officer in charge of the Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory, and later as director of the Signal Corps Aircraft Signal Service.

Colonel *Kirke B. Lawton*, O6805, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1942 to July 1944.

Colonel *Sevier R. Tupper*, O4827, Infantry. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 July 1942 to 25 September 1943.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40 WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

General of Division *Paul Jean Bergeron*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Tunisian Campaign.

General of Army *Georges Catroux*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Governor General of Algeria.

Brigadier General *Euclides Zenobia da Costa*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of the Eighth Military Region, Brazil.

Divisional General *Joao Batista Mascarenhas de Moraes*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 21 June 1940 to 29 January 1943.

General of Army Corps *Henry Martin*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of French and Allied ground forces in Corsica.

Brigadier General *Louis Pierre Rivet*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as head of the Military Intelligence Services of the French Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Abel Baulat*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 11 November 1942 to 15 February 1944.

Colonel *Eugene Quenard*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the Tunisian and Italian Campaigns.

Colonel *Jean Charles Louis Regnault*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 August 1943 to 15 February 1944.

8. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Aspirant *Auguste Bonavera*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 February 1943 to 28 March 1944.

VIII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *David R. Castleberry*, O684275 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Karachi, India, on 21 April 1944. Lieutenant *Castleberry* was riding as a passenger in an airplane that crashed during a dust storm at Karachi, India, and burst into flames. Lieutenant *Castleberry* removed the injured bodies of the pilot, copilot, engineer, and radio operator from the burning airplane. After removing these men, he tried to reenter the airplane to bring out the navigator, but was restrained and subsequently fainted from exhaustion and smoke fumes.

IX. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Captain *James R. Barton*, O726309, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Chatham Field, Georgia, on 28 June 1944. A B-24 type Army airplane crashed in the night and burned. There was imminent danger of explosion of gasoline tanks. Captain *Barton*, one of a party of four who went to the rescue of the crew, at the risk of his life, entered the fiercely burning wreckage. While attempting to free trapped members of the crew, Captain *Barton* was blown through the waist window when the oxygen containers exploded. He entered the airplane again and assisted in removing two injured men to safety.

Captain *David P. MacGhee*, O790271, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Chatham Field, Georgia, on 28 June 1944. A B-24 type airplane crashed in the night and burned. There was imminent danger of explosion of gasoline tanks. Captain *MacGhee*, one of a party of four who went to the rescue of the crew, at the risk of his life, entered the fiercely burning wreckage. While attempting to free trapped members of the crew, Captain *MacGhee* was blown through the waist window when the oxygen containers exploded. He entered the airplane again and assisted in removing two injured men to safety.

Private First Class *Richard Ross* (Army serial No. 38415025), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Chatham Field, Georgia, on 28 June 1944. A B-24 type Army airplane crashed in the night and burned. There was imminent danger of explosion of gasoline tanks. Private *Ross*, one of a party of four who went to the rescue of the crew, entered the fiercely burning wreckage. While attempting to free trapped members of the crew, he was forced to leave when the oxygen containers exploded, but immediately reentered and assisted in removing two injured men to safety.

Captain *James O. Taylor, Jr.*, O414429, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Chatham Field, Georgia, on 28 June 1944. A B-24 type Army airplane crashed in the night and burned. There was imminent danger of explosion of gasoline tanks. Captain *Taylor*, one of a party of four who went to the rescue of the crew, at the risk of his life stood close to the waist window in the intense heat of the flaming wreck and received the injured men as they were passed out by other members of the rescue party.

X. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

First Lieutenant *John F. S. Adams*, O757411, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Ernest F. Ainsworth*, O857919, Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

First Lieutenant *James G. Althouse*, O1284077, Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph E. Atkins*, O1692778, Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Kenneth P. Baldwin* (Army serial No. 35874291), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Eugene H. Ballard* (Army serial No. 39904078), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Ernest R. Barber* (Army serial No. 32849356), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

First Lieutenant *Robert K. Barmore*, O814849, Air Corps, United States Army, on 5 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Kenneth D. Barney*, O701997, Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Willie M. Batten* (Army serial No. 34851021), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 August 1944.

Technical Sergeant *William E. Bell* (Army serial No. 14020582), Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Jerrold S. Bernstein* (Army serial No. 16137954), Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Clarence W. Blawom*, O668303, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Captain *Fred C. Bretcher*, O433463, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 August 1942 to 28 August 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Robert P. Byer* (Army serial No. 33609844), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Hubert E. Cagle* (Army serial No. 34084707), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Billy J. Chafn* (Army serial No. 38453144), Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Drexel W. Clatterbuck* (Army serial No. 35591399), Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Warren G. Clement* (Army serial No. 6945689), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Floyd W. Cline* (Army serial No. 17069117), Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *George A. Cooper* (Army serial No. 39571688), Air Corps, United States Army, on 7 May 1944.

Major *Floyd Crosby*, O503332, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Otto V. Davis* (Army serial No. 39279362), Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *John J. DiMaggio* (Army serial No. 12215199), Air Corps, United States Army, on 24 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *John F. Diviney* (Army serial No. 13044779), Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Michael E. Gdula* (Army serial No. 33765633), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 August 1944.

Colonel *Carl F. Greene*, O9965, Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 September 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Ronald E. Hall* (Army serial No. 39858914), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Major *Julian A. Harvey*, O442890, Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 September 1944.

Captain *Ralph C. Hoewing*, O433524, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 August 1942 to 28 August 1944.

Sergeant *Charles F. Humphrey* (Army serial No. 15406187), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Paul F. Junge* (Army serial No. 36480123), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Arthur F. Kull* (Army serial No. 32389027), Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Paul Makanowitzky* (Army serial No. 32439674), Air Corps, United States Army, on 16 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Charles P. Mayer* (Army serial No. 32114264), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Donald L. Merkel* (Army serial No. 17164580), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Earl L. Merritt* (Army serial No. 39035077), Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Jack C. Moreledge* (Army serial No. 39294393), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Robert B. Muffat* (Army serial No. 11998897), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *John A. Okapal* (Army serial No. 35551092), Air Corps, United States Army, on 23 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Thaddeus Pospiszynski* (Army serial No. 35765816), Air Corps, United States Army, on 23 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Elvin G. Powell* (Army serial No. 17112243), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 August 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Henry J. Roehr* (Army serial No. 32773719), Air Corps, United States Army, on 18 August 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Herbert J. Rosenthal* (Army serial No. 32886013), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *William J. Ryan* (Army serial No. 32741092), Air Corps, United States Army, on 20 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Edward L. Sanderson* (Army serial No. 16119157), Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Thomas Scalese* (Army serial No. 33486678), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Gilbert H. Scott* (Army serial No. 32270340), Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

Captain *Benjamin H. Shiffrin*, O424302, Air Corps, United States Army, from 3 January to 18 August 1942.

Staff Sergeant *Allen F. Simmons* (Army serial No. 12144964), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Gerald J. Simmons* (Army serial No. 35614306), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Gerald D. Smith* (Army serial No. 19079845), Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 April 1944.

Sergeant *Charles E. Sooy* (Army serial No. 11093968), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Miles R. Stehl* (Army serial No. 16129420), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Clemens W. Stoll* (Army serial No. 36242977), Air Corps, United States Army, during April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Robert H. Thurmond* (Army serial No. 14136617), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Clarence E. Underwood* (Army serial No. 34729969), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Sergeant *Robert R. Vernon* (Army serial No. 17081671), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Wilburn Vorheier* (Army serial No. 39237791), Air Corps, United States Army, on 6 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *David J. Walsh* (Army serial No. 33457194), Air Corps, United States Army, on 24 June 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Charles C. Welsh* (Army serial No. 33757364), Air Corps, United States Army, on 28 July 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Clarence D. Witherow* (Army serial No. 33244127), Air Corps, United States Army, on 31 May 1944.

Staff Sergeant *John W. Yagerse* (Army serial No. 35308611), Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 July 1944.

XI.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—

By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9825, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943), and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individuals:

Captain *Edward Harvey Cushing*, Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve. For meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Upon Captain *Cushing*, first Executive Officer of the Commission, fell the responsibilities of administering and directing the work of the Commission in the early months of 1943, when the director was invalidated as a result of illness. To the contribution which Captain *Cushing* had made to the planning of the first overseas expedition of the United States of America Typhus Commission, he added personal service of high order in his forceful and tactful administration of the activities of the Commission during a difficult period at its first station in the Middle East.

Dr. *Alexander G. Gilliam*, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the

United States of America Typhus Commission. During the first half of 1943, Dr. *Gilliam* conducted surveys of typhus fever in Egypt and in Tripoli, and made the first field investigations of the efficacy of typhus vaccine among native Egyptians. During the latter part of 1943, he made surveys of typhus fever in India and in China. While engaged in the investigation of scrub typhus fever in Burma, where the disease was assuming high importance as a military problem, Dr. *Gilliam* suffered a severe attack of this infection. As the first epidemiologist of the United States of America Typhus Commission, Dr. *Gilliam* contributed expert knowledge and original observations. To his scientific attainments were added qualities of enthusiasm, tact, and comprehension which advanced the success of the Commission's activities.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 83 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 27 October 1944.

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| AIR MEDAL—Awards | II |
| BATTLE HONORS—Citations of units | III |

I. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *Henry Schauer* (Army serial No. 39600219), Company F, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 23 May 1944 at 1200 hours, near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy, Private *Schauer* left the cover of a ditch to engage four German snipers who opened fire on the patrol from its rear. Standing erect, he walked deliberately 30 yards toward the enemy, stopped amid the fire from four rifles centered on him, and with four bursts from his Browning automatic rifle, each at a different range, killed all of the snipers. Catching sight of a fifth sniper waiting for the patrol behind a house chimney, Private *Schauer* brought him down with another burst. Shortly after, when a heavy enemy artillery concentration and two machine guns temporarily halted the patrol, Private *Schauer* again left cover to engage the enemy weapons single-handed. While shells exploded within 15 yards, showering dirt over him, and strings of grazing German tracer bullets whipped past him at chest level, Private *Schauer* knelt, killed the two gunners of the machine gun only 60 yards from him with a single burst from his Browning automatic rifle, and crumpled two other enemy soldiers who ran to man the gun. Inserting a fresh magazine in his Browning automatic rifle, Private *Schauer* shifted his body to fire at the other weapon 500 yards distant and emptied the weapon into the enemy crew, killing all four Germans. Next morning, when shells from a German Mark VI tank and a machine gun only 100 yards distant again forced the patrol to seek cover, Private *Schauer* crawled toward the enemy machine gun, stood upright only 80 yards from the weapon as its bullets cut the surrounding ground, and four tank shells fired directly at him burst within 20 yards. Raising his Browning automatic rifle to his shoulder, Private *Schauer* killed the four members of the German machine-gun crew with one burst of fire.

II. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, flight officer, and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

Sergeant *Vincent J. Beaudin* (Army serial No. 31130423), Air Corps, United States Army, from 11 February to 22 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Bedford W. Black* (Army serial No. 34259940), Air Corps, United States Army, from 3 February to 2 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Kenneth E. Button* (Army serial No. 33295266), Air Corps, United States Army, from 13 February to 12 April 1944.

Captain *Zion J. Charteris*, O484244, Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 February to 21 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph M. Croasdalle*, O542908, Air Corps, United States Army, from 3 February to 22 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Robert L. DeSaussure*, O801594, Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 February to 24 April 1944.

Flight Officer *Robert J. Dwyer* (T187040), Air Corps, United States Army, from 21 February to 23 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Albert Etheredge* (Army serial No. 83198301), Air Corps, United States Army, from 3 February to 20 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Royal H. Grubb*, O670383, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 March to 27 April 1944.

Master Sergeant *Frank A. Guarino* (Army serial No. 13001795), Air Corps, United States Army, from 12 February to 16 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Walter O. Huddleston*, O501920, Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 February to 9 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *James W. Hunter*, O802571, Air Corps, United States Army, from 12 February to 24 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *John E. Igoe*, O793350, Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 February to 21 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Julian C. Kaminski*, O420849, Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 February to 30 April 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Warren F. Lannan* (Army serial No. 31075070), Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 February to 24 April 1944.

Sergeant *Reginal Legge* (Army serial No. 33290289), Air Corps, United States Army, from 12 February to 18 April 1944.

Master Sergeant *Walter L. Miller* (Army serial No. 12025735), Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 February to 23 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Carl H. Schroeder* (Army serial No. 15084266), Air Corps, United States Army, from 11 February to 9 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant *Charles C. Sherman*, O800154, Air Corps, United States Army, from 17 February to 27 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *John W. Sherman*, O391027, Air Corps, United States Army, on 23 March 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Norbert J. Stromske* (Army serial No. 36224050), Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 February to 28 April 1944.

Captain *Robert H. Wade*, O434190, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 March to 30 April 1944.

Master Sergeant *John Welch* (Army serial No. 11013436), Air Corps, United States Army, from 16 February to 15 April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *William A. White* (Army serial No. 12123521), Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 February to 31 March 1944.

III. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 179, Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, 28 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *17th Bombardment Group (M)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations on 13 January 1944. In preparation for the Allied landings at Nettuno, Italy, which were effected on 22 January 1944, 341 medium bombers of the Twelfth Air Force attacked five German fighter bases in the Rome area on 13 January 1944. As

a result of the outstanding success of these operations, in which the 42d Wing alone accounted for the destruction of 50 percent of the German fighter aircraft in central Italy, the enemy was forced to withdraw his remaining fighter strength to airdromes further north, drastically reducing his ability to offer effective resistance to the beachhead assault. With its own commanding officer charged with the planning and execution of the 42d Wing's part in this effort, the *17th Bombardment Group (M)*, leading the 320th Group over Rome Ciampino north and south airdromes, exhibited such gallantry and combat proficiency as to set it above and apart from other units participating in the same engagement. Taking off from its Sardinian base at 1130 hours, the group made landfall on the Italian coast immediately north of Anzio. Distinguished themselves through extraordinary heroism and unswerving resolution in the face of accurate heavy anti-aircraft fire which continuously tracked the formation from Anzio to the target, and until it had recrossed the coast, the bomber combat teams coordinated flawlessly in completing their mission. Maintaining the compact formation required for maximum accuracy, despite the unceasing barrage which damaged 12 aircraft and wounded a number of crew members, each pilot held his airplane on the long deliberate bomb run which enabled the thirty-five B-26's to drop each one of their 4,116 fragmentation bombs precisely in the assigned dispersal area, destroying or severely damaging 13 of the 16 German fighters present. The consistently superior performance of the *17th Bombardment Group (M)*, of which this outstanding mission is but one example of many in which all bombs were dropped within 200 yards of the target, and one of the 215 flown between 1 January and 31 July 1944, which compiled the unparalleled over-all accuracy average of 63.07 percent, upholds the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces and reflects great credit on the personnel of the *17th Bombardment Group (M)* and the military service of the United States.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 54, Headquarters 82d Airborne Division, 15 September 1944, as approved by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

The 319th Glider Field Artillery Battalion is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France, on 6 June 1944. The battalion landed by glider in the area south of Ste Mere Eglise, in the face of hostile anti-aircraft, machine-gun, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions, and against immediate attack by mobile German anti-airborne landing groups. Immediately after landing, a portion of the battalion went into position and was instrumental in repelling strong counterattacks against other elements of the division which were assembling and organizing after their glider landing. Although under constant attack throughout the night, the battalion set up its available guns in direct support of defensive operations against superior German artillery and was a vital factor in preventing the enemy forces from crossing the Merderet River and slowing the advance of the seaborne assault forces. In the midst of unceasing enemy fire, battalion duties were performed unhesitatingly to accomplish each successive assigned mission. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the 319th Glider Field Artillery Battalion are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

The *320th Glider Field Artillery Battalion* is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France, on 6 June 1944. The battalion landed by glider in the area south of Ste Mere Eglise, in the face of hostile antiaircraft, machine gun, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions, and against immediate attack by mobile German anti-airborne landing groups. Immediately after landing, a portion of the battalion went into position and was instrumental in repelling strong counterattacks against other elements of the division which were assembling and organizing after their glider landing. Although under constant attack throughout the night, the battalion set up its available guns in direct support of defensive operations against superior German artillery and was a vital factor in preventing the enemy from crossing the Merderef River and slowing the advance of the seaborne assault forces. In the midst of unceasing enemy fire, battalion duties were performed unhesitatingly to accomplish each successive assigned mission. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the *320th Glider Field Artillery Battalion* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery, 82d Airborne Division, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France, on 6 June 1944. The forward echelon of *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery*, landed by parachute and glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area around Ste Mere Eglise, France. Drops and landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions, and against small-arms fire of mobile and static anti-airborne landing groups of German forces in the area. Shortly after 0200, an artillery command post was established west of Ste Mere Eglise, and preparations were initiated immediately for utilization of the artillery battalions destined for arrival that evening. During the first 3 days of the invasion *Headquarters Division Artillery* operated in close proximity to the forward lines, was subjected to direct attack by artillery and small-arms fire from adjacent active fighting, and was bombed from the air in enemy attacks directed against its nearby artillery batteries. The missions of *Division Artillery* were performed with superior efficiency because of the tireless devotion to duty, courage, and perseverance shown by members of *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery*. Their accomplishments are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

The *307th Airborne Medical Company, 82d Airborne Division*, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France, on 6 June 1944. It landed by glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, and antiaircraft fire from organized enemy positions, and movements from the landing fields were effected through small-arms and artillery fire from mobile anti-airborne landing groups of German forces in the area. Although the gliders and personnel were widely scattered on landing, the superb discipline of this company enabled it to assemble and organize their personnel, ambulance jeeps, and medical supplies. They established a clearing station as soon as they reached friendly lines and evacuated more than 500 casualties from regimental aid stations during the next 24 hours. Almost without rest or pause for 48 hours, officers and enlisted men of the company gave the utmost of skill and will to accomplish their work of mercy in caring for the wounded. At times they were

under direct attack by artillery and small-arms fire, were always immediately adjacent to active fighting, and even subjected to bombing directed against nearby artillery batteries. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of the *307th Airborne Medical Company* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

The *82d Airborne Signal Company* is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy on 6 June 1944. The forward echelon of the company landed by parachute and glider on D-day, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Drops and landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire which resulted in severe casualties and the destruction of valuable signal equipment behind enemy lines to prevent its capture. When a complete assembly of available personnel and equipment was effected, only the barest minimum requirements for communication within the division were made available. But the technical skills, ingenuity, resourcefulness, and untiring devotion to duty displayed by every officer and man of the company effected restoration of communications with higher echelons and base headquarters in the United Kingdom. The *82d Airborne Signal Company* remained in close proximity to the forward lines at all times. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety and with superior efficiency. The courage and perseverance shown by members of the *82d Airborne Signal Company* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of France, 6 June 1944. They landed by glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions and against small-arms fire of mobile antiairborne landing groups of German forces in the area. By dawn of D-day antitank weapons of this battery were in position to support elements of the parachute infantry regiments in repelling counterattacks supported by tanks near Ste Mere Eglise and east of the Merderet River near La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. Throughout D-day officers and men of this battery labored without rest or relaxation under direct fire of artillery and small-arms and tank attacks that often approached to within 50 yards of their position. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety and with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Battery A, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of France, 6 June 1944. They landed by glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions and against small-arms fire of mobile antiairborne landing groups of German forces in the area. By dawn of D-day antitank weapons of this battery were in position to support elements of the parachute infantry regiments in repelling counterattacks supported by tanks near Ste Mere Eglise and east of the Mer-

deret River near La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. Throughout D-day officers and men of this battery labored without rest or relaxation under direct fire of artillery and small-arms and tank attacks that often approached to within 50 yards of their position. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety and with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of *Battery A, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Battery B, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of France, 6 June 1944. They landed by glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Landings were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions and against small-arms fire of mobile antiairborne landing groups of German forces in the area. By dawn of D-day antitank weapons of this battery were in position to support elements of the parachute infantry regiments in repelling counterattacks supported by tanks near Ste Mere Eglise and east of the Merderet River near La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. Throughout D-day officers and men of this battery labored without rest or relaxation under direct fire of artillery and small-arms and tank attacks that often approached to within 50 yards of their position. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety, and with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of *Battery B, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

✓ *Battery C, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion*, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of France, 6 June 1944. They landed by glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. Landings were made in the face of artillery, machine-gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized enemy positions and against small-arms fire of mobile antiairborne landing groups of German forces in the area. By dawn of D-day antitank weapons of this battery were in position to support elements of the parachute infantry regiments in repelling counterattacks supported by tanks near Ste Mere Eglise and east of the Merderet River near La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. Throughout D-day officers and men of this battery labored without rest or relaxation under direct fire of artillery and small-arms and tank attacks that often approached to within 50 yards of their position. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety and with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of *Battery C, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Company A, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of France, 6 June 1944. They landed by glider on 6 June 1944, on the Cotentin Peninsula in the face of artillery, machine-gun, and antiaircraft fire from organized enemy positions. During the night almost total assembly was effected and the company proceeded to carry out assigned missions at various points in support of combat elements of the division.

They cleared mines on roads within the secured area, set mine fields outside defensive positions, established road blocks, repaired roads, and cleared them of destroyed tanks and vehicles to permit infantry assaults over the bridges and causeways near Chef Du Pont and La Fiere, and taped a safe path through a mined-submerged road across an inundated area for a night assault across the Merderet River east of Amfreville, and also bridged two gaps in the bridge and causeway over the Doube south of Etienville. All of these tasks were accomplished under intense artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of *Company A, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion*, as they performed numerous and varied assignments under fire without hesitation and with utter disregard for personal safety are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Company B, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France, 6 June 1944. The company landed by parachute shortly after 0130, 6 June 1944, on the Cotentin Peninsula, at many points as groups attached to the 505th, 507th, and 508th Parachute Infantry Regiments. Drops were made in the face of artillery, machine-gun, and antiaircraft fire from organized enemy positions and assembly was effected under small-arms and automatic-weapons fire. Elements west of the Merderet River established mine fields and road blocks under fire to protect the defensive positions of isolated groups of paratroops. Elements east of the Merderet River assisted the 505th Parachute Infantry in the seizure of Ste Mere Eglise where they cleared mine fields in the defensive area and established mine fields outside the positions to supplement road blocks and antitank obstacles. In addition to these tasks all groups of the company carried out aggressive reconnaissance of bridges, rivers, and enemy installations and secured valuable information for the units to which they were attached. When engineering tasks were completed, personnel of the company participated in every engagement as riflemen and rendered heroic service. In the midst of continuous enemy fire, duties and tasks of every kind were performed without hesitation and with utter disregard for personal safety. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of *Company B, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 82

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 October 1944.

| | Section |
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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Curtis E. LeMay*, O17917, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from June 1943 to June 1944.

II. **LEGION OF MERIT.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Floyd T. Gillespie*, O11071, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 January 1942 to 31 May 1943.

Colonel *Douglas V. Johnson*, O15972, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 March 1942 to 10 August 1944.

Brigadier General *Frank C. Meade*, O14777 (then colonel, Signal Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Colonel *Henry R. Westphalinger*, O16130, Ordnance Department (then General Staff Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from June 1943 to September 1944.

III. **LEGION OF MERIT.**—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

General of Army *Etienne Beynet*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Chief of the French Military Mission in the United States.

Vice Admiral *Leon Maurice Charles Longaud*, French Navy. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 13 November 1943 to 1 January 1944.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1944 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *J. M. R. Sandberg*, Royal Netherlands Indies Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 3 April 1942 to 19 July 1944.

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IV--SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private *Lawrence Higgins* (Army serial No. 33163753), Headquarters Battery, 103d Antiaircraft Artillery Group, United States Army. For heroism at New Llano, Louisiana, on 3 May 1944. Two small boys were in danger of drowning in deep water in a swift-flowing stream. Private *Higgins*, with full knowledge of the risk he was taking, unhesitatingly plunged into the flooded river and swam to the rescue. By the time he reached the position of the struggling boys both had sunk beneath the surface. He dived and brought them up and swam with them to shore.

(Technician Fifth Grade *Robert H. Meservey* (Army serial No. 31268748), 86th Infantry, 10th Light Division, United States Army. For heroism displayed in the West Virginia Maneuver Area, on 19 June 1944. Corporal *Meservey*, while assisting in a river-crossing exercise, saw a soldier fall into the stream. Realizing the man's danger, Corporal *Meservey*, with utter disregard for his own safety, dived into the stream and guided the man ashore. Approximately 1 hour later Corporal *Meservey* saw another man suspended by his feet from a hauling line with his head submerged. He dived again into the stream and helped the soldier regain his hold on the rope. His courageous and prompt action undoubtedly saved the lives of both soldiers.

Captain *Frederick W. Ring*, O1288298, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism at Hammond Strafing Range, Hammond, Louisiana, on 9 June 1944. During a routine training mission a P-47 aircraft crashed and burned on the Hammond Strafing Range. Completely disregarding the intense heat and the added danger of freely flowing high octane gasoline with the attendant possibilities of explosion, Captain *Ring* without thought of his own personal safety plunged into the flaming wreckage and removed the body of the pilot to safety in a valiant attempt to save the pilot's life.

First Lieutenant *Eric A. Savage*, O506876, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. For heroism on 2 November 1943, at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey. During the loading and blocking of freight cars loaded with AN-M59A1 incendiary bombs filled with thermit and magnesium, one of the boxes containing 30 of these 4-pound bombs exploded in a steel car. The fire incident thereto spread to other boxes causing them to explode. Throughout these series of explosions, numerous hasty exits were necessary to avoid flying white-hot metal and to secure fresh air to combat the chemical fumes in the burning car. During these trips, Lieutenant *Savage*, without regard for his own safety, removed several burning boxes from the car before the arrival of the Fire Department, in order to prevent the spreading of flames to the 18,000 bombs within the car. The prompt control of this fire and explosion averted possible great loss of life and the saving of 95 percent of the burning carload of ammunition, four adjacent carloads of bombs, a magazine filled with explosives, as well as the facilities of the docks which would have been devastated had the fire progressed beyond control.

V--BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Walter R. Goodrich*, O10172, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy during the period February to August 1944.

VI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- First Lieutenant *Donald W. Davies*, O440980, Air Corps, United States Army, from 15 September 1942 to 6 March 1943.
- Captain *Floyd M. Dutton*, O334517 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 December 1941 to 15 August 1942.
- Staff Sergeant *Earle S. Gardoni* (Army serial No. 16047222), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 July 1942 to 22 September 1943.
- Captain *Robert M. Hansen*, O380473 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 11 July 1942 to 17 February 1943.
- Major *Joseph S. Morris*, O355835, Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 March 1943 to 1 August 1944.
- First Lieutenant *Lawrence A. Muzinich*, O726284, Air Corps, United States Army, from 30 August 1942 to 22 February 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Eduard Redman* (Army serial No. 7022866), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 15 September 1943.
- Major *Frank B. Scott*, O339775 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from July 1942 to April 1943.
- First Lieutenant *William F. Stevens*, O668819, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 March to 24 October 1943.

VII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Technical Sergeant *William H. Erickson*, as published in General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Technical Sergeant *William H. Erickson* (Army serial No. 17026069), Air Corps, United States Army, for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 8 February to 10 April 1944.

VIII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit by the Commanding General, Third Army, 14 September 1944, as approved by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *2d Battalion, 314 Infantry*, is cited for extraordinary gallantry in action during the assault and capture of Fort Du Roule on the 25-26 June 1944. In securing this highly fortified position, which guarded the port city of Cherbourg, France, against land, sea, and aerial attack, the *2d Battalion* displayed outstanding courage, determination, fortitude, and fighting spirit.

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Fort Du Roule is located on a high, precipitous cliff overlooking Cherbourg. At the time of this action it was protected by numerous concrete emplacements and pill boxes, troop shelters, heavy and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery (depressed to fire point-blank into attacking troops), interlocking bands of machine-gun fire, an antitank ditch 20 feet wide and 10 to 30 feet deep, stone walled mortar positions high on the cliffs (from which hand grenades were also used against the attackers), and concentric bands of barbed wire entanglements. In addition the 2d Battalion was subjected to the fire from large caliber guns across a valley on its left flank.

At 0830 hours the 2d Battalion was ordered forward to attack Fort Du Roule. It immediately came under dense artillery and mortar fire, suffering casualties that included many key leaders. Despite this devastating fire, it continued its advance without faltering, soon arriving at a position from which demolition squads could place pole charges and "beehive" charges into the embrasures of several pill boxes. So much demolition equipment was required to reduce these strong points that ammunition bearers were required to make repeated trips forward under the continuing enemy fire.

Reaching the top of the fort and gaining access to the numerous enemy troop shelters thereon, the 2d Battalion was forced to work through small tunnels in order to reach the fort's lower levels, site of the enemy's large-caliber, emplaced naval guns. Since enemy defenders within the fort were still displaying bitter resistance at this juncture, this work in proceeding through the tunnels required extreme courage and determination. During the morning of 26 June the top of the fort was swept by fire of antiaircraft guns located on neighboring hills, adding materially to the 2d Battalion's task of neutralizing enemy resistance. On the afternoon of 28 June the last of the enemy's big naval guns was silenced. Although most of the 2d Battalion believed the fort was mined and might be blown up at any moment, its units did not swerve in reducing this strategic enemy position as speedily as possible.

In its assault on the fort the 2d Battalion captured 882 prisoners and killed an undetermined number. The vast amount of enemy material captured by the 2d Battalion was turned over to VII Corps authorities for appropriate inventory. It consisted generally of motor vehicles, food, ammunition, small arms, and large-caliber guns. Eight large sacks of large denomination bills were also captured and handed to the proper authorities.

The 2d Battalion's speedy and effective reduction of this strong point, aptly described by the enemy as impregnable, was a magnificent display of courage and devotion to duty.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 475, Headquarters Eighth Air Force, 9 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 7th Photo Group Reconnaissance is cited for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy for the period 31 May to 30 June 1944. During the 7 days prior to D-day, the 7th Photo Group was ordered by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, Headquarters United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, Headquarters Eighth Air Force, and other ground and air force Allied units to photograph targets of the highest priority in order to secure coverage of

enemy activities and installations in areas occupied by the enemy which had direct bearing on pending operations. This was in addition to the regular coverage of Eighth Air Force heavy and fighter bombardment missions as well as coastal and inland targets and mapping projects regularly covered by the 7th Photo Group. On the morning of D day, 6 June, and for the balance of the month, in order to photograph the assigned targets, the 7th Photo Group was forced, because of inclement weather, to convert from reconnaissance at the normal altitude of from 25,000 to 35,000 feet, for which the pilots were trained, to a tactical reconnaissance altitude varying from zero to 5,000 feet. The pilots of the 7th Photo Group, realizing the dangers involved, but aware of the importance and value of the coverage to the over-all war effort, volunteered and willingly accepted with heroic determination all missions. Flights straddled canals, rivers, highways, and railways, flanked with numerous anti-aircraft batteries, and photographed from low altitude, bridges and traffic as well as key marshalling yards. During this 31-day period, from D-Day minus 7 to D-day plus 24, 474 missions were flown of which 426 were accredited sorties and 342 or 80 percent were successful. These missions were all flown in unarmed aircraft where the pilot is his own navigator, photographer, and observer. Success requires avoiding enemy fighters and returning with undamaged film of good quality of assigned targets. Seven pilots failed to return from assigned missions. The extraordinary heroism, gallantry, and determination displayed in overcoming unusual difficulties and hazardous conditions and the esprit de corps demonstrated by the 7th Photo Group contributed materially to the success of the war being waged against the enemy and reflect highest credit on personnel of this organization and the armed forces of the United States.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9336 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 3325, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 12 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 31st Fighter Group is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. On 25 July 1944, the 31st Fighter Group was assigned the mission of escorting P-38's in a strafing mission over Poland from Russia. After successfully completing this escort mission and while en route back to Russian bases the P-51's of the 31st Fighter Group sighted a target of opportunity, a large enemy truck convoy. The P-51's immediately attacked and destroyed or damaged 19 vehicles and inflicted numerous casualties among the enemy troops. After this attack and while resuming course to Russia they encountered a large enemy task force of dive bombers en route to attack Russian ground troops and installations. With outstanding flying and tactical skill the entire formation of thirty-four P-51's dived to attack the enemy task force, and in the ensuing aerial battle destroyed 27 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 8, and damaged 6 of the total of 40 enemy aircraft encountered. There were no losses to the 31st Fighter Group. The virtual annihilation of this enemy task force prevented grave losses to our Russian Allies and contributed greatly to the success of the Russian offensive then in progress. By the outstanding technical skill and devotion to duty shown by the ground personnel, together with the conspicuous courage, determination, and aggressive spirit of the pilots, the 31st

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Fighter Group has upheld the highest traditions of the military service, thereby reflecting great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 168, Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, 11 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

The *64th Troop Carrier Group* and the *4th Troop Carrier Squadron* of the 82d Troop Carrier Group are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations during the period 7 April to 15 June 1944. On 1 April 1944, the *64th Troop Carrier Group* and the *4th Troop Carrier Squadron* were ordered from their stations in the Mediterranean Theater to India to give desperately needed support to isolated Allied units fighting in the Imphal Valley and Myitkyina areas. Complying with utmost speed, the C-47's were dropping supplies to the surrounded forces within 6 days after take-off from Italy. Realizing that a defeat in this sector would imperil the entire Allied effort in India and China, air and ground personnel of the troop carrier squadrons valiantly and perseveringly struggled against the most disheartening odds throughout the emergency to accomplish their mission. Flights were made in the unarmed and unarmored aircraft during daylight and darkness, often in adverse weather over strange jungle and mountainous terrain, where enemy ground fire and aerial attack were continually encountered. Despite the loss of 11 airplanes because of enemy action, inclement weather, and the necessity of operating from inadequately prepared landing strips, all pilots displayed unflinching heroism and tenacity of purpose. During repeated attacks by Japanese aircraft the transport pilots held to course so aggressively and were so skillful in pursuing evasive action that one Zero crashed when outmaneuvered and a second probably was destroyed. Frequently the aircraft and crews were subjected to hostile fire while landing and unloading on improvised strips which were completely surrounded by the enemy. As the crisis intensified, safety precautions were relaxed and paratrocks and parachutes removed to permit the carrying of increased cargo loads. Through unsurpassed determination and endurance, pilots and crew members were able to average 290 flying hours per individual for the 2½-month emergency. Flying more than 6,000 sorties, aircraft of these units transported 35,000 troops, 13,000 tons of food, equipment, medical supplies, arms, ammunition, and 390 mules, evacuating on return flights more than 3,500 Allied casualties. Through the proficiency and heroic self-sacrifice on the part of each member of the expedition in accomplishing almost impossible feats, the reinforced Allied army was enabled to resume the offensive and drive the enemy from this area. The gallantry, fighting spirit, and outstanding performance in combat displayed by the personnel of the *64th Troop Carrier Group* and the *4th Troop Carrier Squadron* in these vital operations reflect highest credit on themselves and the military service of the United States.

5.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 195, Headquarters 37th Infantry Division, 8 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States

Army forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 F, 145th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, from 9 to 12 March 1944. During the dark, rainy, early morning hours of 9 March 1944, the Japanese launched an attack which successfully penetrated American positions atop Hill 700. This terrain feature commanded the American beachhead, making it imperative that enemy exploitation of the initial success be prevented. Company F, which had been in battalion reserve, was ordered to contain the enemy, and be prepared to launch a counterattack. The company formed a cordon below the enemy occupied hillcrest, stopped further advances, and protected vital supply installation. On the morning of 10 March the company launched its counter-attack, with the 1st platoon on the left, and the 2d platoon on the right. As it moved up the 60° slope, across terrain offering little cover or concealment, the 1st platoon met withering fire. However, this platoon's action successfully delayed further Japanese advances, and that night its men dug in only 20 yards from enemy positions. The 2d platoon's progress was also slow and tedious, but after three during attempts it regained critical installations before nightfall. That night the platoon held its position without food, water, or communications against severe counterattacks. The next morning these men captured two more vital installations. The company's line now formed a valuable base of fire for the battalion counterattack which culminated in the annihilation of Japanese resistance in the area. Company F's casualty rate, 66 percent of the men participating in the action, indicates the ferocity of the combat. The company's accomplishment was a splendid example of combat efficiency and fighting spirit. This unit was instrumental in preventing a Japanese break-through on Hill 700.

6. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 3325, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 12 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 455th Bombardment Group (H) is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. Although handicapped by a shortage of personnel and operating with only 40 percent of their maintenance equipment, ground crews, by working from 14 to 16 hours daily, maintained a high percentage of operational aircraft during the early months of the group's combat operations. On 2 April 1944, thirty-five B-24's, carrying ten 500-pound general purpose bombs, took off on a vital mission to destroy the Daimler-Puch Aircraft Factory at Steyr, Austria. As part of the same operation, four heavy bomb groups from the Fifth Wing were scheduled to destroy the Steyr Walzlagerwerke Ball Bearing Plant ahead of this group. The success of the entire operation was endangered on the bomb run when a group of B-17's were seen in the target area and a low cumulus cloud floated over, completely obscuring the target and the B-17 group. Approximately a mile to the northeast loomed the important ball bearing plant, the Steyr Walzlagerwerke. The group leader, making a hasty decision, decided to bomb this more vital enemy target which had not been

bombed up to this time. Throughout the bomb run, the group was under aggressive attack from approximately 75 enemy fighters which used rockets, aerial flak, cannon, and machine guns in an effort to disrupt the formation. Despite the heavy, intense, and accurate anti-aircraft fire and continued enemy fighter attacks, the group maintained a close formation and scored direct hits on this unbriefed target. The coordination between the attack units resulted in 27 enemy fighters destroyed, 17 probably destroyed, and 3 damaged, to the loss of 4 aircraft by the 455th Bombardment Group (H). Many direct hits were scored on the machine shops and a large explosion occurred, covering the plant with dense smoke. The tremendous material damage contributed greatly to the curtailment of aircraft production by the enemy at a time of great importance. A later Fifteenth Air Force Monologue on this day's operation particularly mentions the "greatest number of hits" by the 455th Bombardment Group (H). By their grim determination, their outstanding skill, and unhesitating courage in successfully completing this mission through the heaviest of enemy opposition, the officers and enlisted men of the 455th Bombardment Group (H) have upheld the highest traditions of the military service, thereby reflecting great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 79 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 4 October 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert G. Cole*, O22028, Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty on 11 June 1944 in France. Colonel *Cole* was personally leading his battalion in forcing the last of four bridges on the road to Carentan when his entire unit was suddenly pinned to the ground by intense and withering enemy rifle, machine gun, mortar, and artillery fire placed upon them from well prepared and heavily fortified positions within 150 yards of the foremost elements. After the devastating and unceasing enemy fire had for over 1 hour prevented any move and inflicted numerous casualties, Colonel *Cole*, observing this almost hopeless situation, courageously issued orders to assault the enemy positions with fixed bayonets. With utter disregard for his own safety and completely ignoring the enemy fire, he arose to his feet in front of his battalion and with drawn pistol shouted to his men to follow him in the assault. Catching up a fallen man's rifle and bayonet, he charged on and led the remnants of his battalion across the bullet-swept open ground and into the enemy position. His heroic and valiant action in so inspiring his men resulted in the complete establishment of our bridgehead across the Douve River. The cool fearlessness, personal bravery, and outstanding leadership displayed by Colonel *Cole* reflects great credit on himself and are worthy of the highest praise in the military service.

First Lieutenant *Robert T. Waugh*, O1302070, Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy from 11 to 14 May 1944 at Tremenuoli, Italy. In the course of an attack upon an enemy-held hill on 11 May Lieutenant *Waugh* personally reconnoitered a heavily mined area before entering it with his platoon. Directing his men to deliver fire on six bunkers guarding this hill, Lieutenant *Waugh* advanced alone against them, reached the first bunker, threw phosphorous grenades into it and, as the defenders emerged, killed them with a burst from his tommy gun. He repeated this process on the five remaining bunkers killing or capturing the occupants. On the morning of 14 May Lieutenant *Waugh* ordered his platoon to lay a base of fire on two enemy pill boxes located on a knoll which commanded the only trail up the hill. He then ran to the first pill box, threw several grenades into it, drove the defenders into the open, and killed them. The second pill box was taken next by this intrepid officer through similar methods. The fearless actions of Lieutenant *Waugh* broke the Gustav Line at that point, neutralized six bunkers and two pill boxes, and he was personally responsible for the death of 30 of the enemy and the capture of 25 others. He was later killed in action at Itri, Italy, while leading his platoon in an attack.

II. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal

of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Van T. Barfoot*, O1683485 (then technical sergeant), Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty on 23 May 1944 near Carano, Italy. With his platoon heavily engaged during an assault against forces well entrenched on commanding ground, *Sergeant Barfoot* moved off alone upon the enemy left flank. He crawled to the proximity of one machine gun nest and made a direct hit on it with a hand grenade, killing two and wounding three Germans. He continued along the German defense line to another machine gun emplacement and with his tommy gun killed two and captured three soldiers. Members of another enemy machine gun crew then abandoned their position and gave themselves up to *Sergeant Barfoot*. Leaving the prisoners for his support squad to pick up he proceeded to mop up positions in the immediate area, capturing more prisoners, and bringing his total count to 17. Later that day after he had reorganized his men and consolidated the newly captured ground, the enemy launched a fierce armored counterattack directly at his platoon positions. Securing a bazooka, *Sergeant Barfoot* took up an exposed position directly in front of three advancing Mark VI tanks. From a distance of 75 yards his first shot destroyed the track of the leading tank, effectively disabling it while the other two changed direction toward the flank. As the crew of the disabled tank *dismounted*, *Sergeant Barfoot* killed three of them with his tommy gun. He continued onward into enemy terrain and destroyed a recently abandoned German field piece with a demolition charge placed in the breach. While returning to his platoon position *Sergeant Barfoot*, though greatly fatigued by his herculean efforts, assisted two of his seriously wounded men 1,700 yards to a position of safety. *Sergeant Barfoot's* extraordinary heroism, demonstration of magnificent valor, and aggressive determination in the face of point-blank enemy fire are a perpetual inspiration to his fellow soldiers.

III.—DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Clarence L. Adcock*, O9310, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from March 1943 to August 1944.

Major General *Robert W. Harper*, O15719, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in positions of great responsibility from 2 July 1942 to 20 September 1944.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Colonel *Edwin Y. Argo*, O10513 (Field Artillery), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 30 June 1942 to 4 September 1943.

Colonel *George I. Back*, O10267, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1943 to August 1944.

Major General *Edward H. Brooks*, O6657 (then lieutenant colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 September 1939 to 8 September 1941.

Colonel *Arthur F. Fischer*, O173378, Military Intelligence Service, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 26 March to 13 April 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *Norwich B. Gussett*, O189403, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1942 to June 1944.

Colonel *Silas B. Hays*, O17803, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1942 to February 1944.

Colonel *Malcolm K. Moore*, O444079, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1942 to August 1944.

Staff Sergeant *Freeman R. Smith* (Army serial No. 33087117), 141st Army Air Forces Base Unit (Tow Target), Camp Davis, North Carolina, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from May 1942 to July 1944.

Brigadier General *Arthur W. Vanaman*, O10506, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1943 to August 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frederick S. Wildman*, O481338, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1942 to June 1944.

Brigadier General *Robert N. Young*, O15068 (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 4 September 1942 to 14 March 1943.

V.—AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 51, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942. The citations are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Marshall A. Elkins*, O339753 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Colonel *Robert A. Ping*, O21532 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man, as published in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942. The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *John K. Carr*, O22452, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Donald B. Greenawalt* (Army serial No. 6940814), Air Corps, United States Army.

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Second Lieutenant *Robert J. Hoss*, O397397, Air Corps, United States Army.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men, as published in General Orders, No. 16, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942. The citations are as follows:

Captain *Joseph D. Abell*, O434733 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *William E. Charnley*, O434214 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *William O. Fields* (Army serial No. 13035166) (then private), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Robert A. Hamilton* (Army serial No. 18051874) (then private), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Robert L. Rice* (Army serial No. 33088616) (then private), Air Corps, United States Army.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Harold A. Bullock*, as published in General Orders, No. 34, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Harold A. Bullock*, O385377 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men, as published in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942. The citations are as follows:

Technical Sergeant *John R. Earley* (Army serial No. 14023438) (then private), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Jack W. Gabus*, O434740 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *William K. Noe* (Army serial No. 16018829) (then private), Air Corps, United States Army.

6. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Lyle P. Connick, Jr.*, as published in General Orders, No. 57, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Lyle P. Connick, Jr.*, O433805 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942.

7. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Joseph M. Averill*, as published in General Orders, No. 60, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Joseph M. Averill*, O443651 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942.

8. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942. The citations are as follows:

Second Lieutenant *Edward W. Higgins*, O380246, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Lansford E. Trapp*, O433153, Air Corps, United States Army.

9. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Second Lieutenant *Robert E. Longstreth*, a third bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Second Lieutenant *Robert E. Longstreth*, O438238, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942.

VI. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9399 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942) citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 148, Headquarters Fifth Army, 4 September 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in North African Theater of Operations, are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

The *3d Battalion, 30th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 7 to 12 November 1943 near Mignano, Italy. The *3d Battalion* was assigned the mission of wresting the strategically important Mount Rotundo from a determined and numerically superior German force which had withstood all previous attacks. With fire sweeping its ranks from the rear and from an exposed flank, the battalion launched its attack up the forward slope of the mountain and doggedly advanced to the crest in the face of stubborn enemy opposition. The assaulting troops killed or captured enemy groups holding the forward slope and immediately reorganized in preparation for clearing the southern slope of the hill. Immediately the enemy launched a series of attacks designed to drive the *3d Battalion* from its positions. For 6 days, against severe shelling and savage counterattacks by fanatical enemy paratroopers, the battalion held its ground. Although depleted heavily in effective strength and having neither food nor water for a period of 2 days, the

intrepid infantrymen of the *3d Battalion* met the onslaughts of the enemy and repelled each assault with heavy losses to the attackers. Throwing headquarters personnel into the line at crucial points, the *3d Battalion* clung tenaciously to its positions until the enemy abandoned his attempt to regain the hill. The heroic performance by officers and men of the *3d Battalion* resulted in the capture of an important terrain feature and in flanking many fortified positions in the enemy's defenses. Their courage and fighting determination reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Company I, 30th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on 28 and 29 January 1944 near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy. *Company I* launched a daylight attack on strongly fortified positions occupied by a reinforced German rifle company. Advancing across bare, flat terrain through heavy artillery fire, the company became subjected to intense machine gun cross-fire from enemy positions 100 yards distant. Dense mortar fire coupled with a heavy artillery concentration caused heavy casualties among the attacking elements, but the two assault platoons were rallied and advanced through a hail of small arms and machine gun fire. In an overwhelming attack, *Company I* destroyed six enemy machine gun emplacements, killed 23 and wounded at least 35 German soldiers. Elements on the left flank eliminated four enemy outpost positions. After attacking continuously for 1½ hours, *Company I* reached a point within 50 yards of its objective and was met by intense machine gun fire which enfiladed the ranks from enemy positions in a house on the right flank. Elements of *Company I* assaulted this enemy strongpoint, killing 6, capturing 27 enemy soldiers, and enabling the company to reach its objective. The determination of this single company sustained a 1,000-yard drive over enemy emplacements, under severe concentrations of artillery and mortar fire, through the German main line of resistance. Forty-six Germans were killed, at least 35 wounded, 52 captured, and the enemy resistance was neutralized completely. The performance by the intrepid infantrymen of *Company I* reflects the finest traditions of the Army of the United States.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9836 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 144, Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, 27 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *86th Fighter Group* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations on 25 May 1944. After the Allied armies had broken the enemy's 7-month stand before Cassino, Italy, and were threatening his flank from the Anzio beachhead, powerful German forces attempted to reform on a line between Frascati and Tivoli, where they proposed to stop the Allied advance short of Rome. To disrupt this strategic maneuver, the *86th Fighter Group* was ordered, on 25 May 1944, to maintain continuous armed reconnaissance of all roads leading from the front to the projected defense line. Although the majority of their fifty A-36's and P-40's had been flown over 400 combat hours on more than 200 combat missions and had been subjected, in almost a year's service, to the dust and heat of North Africa as well as to the terrific strain of vertical diving, the ground personnel, through indefatigable and resourceful effort, had every airplane prepared for an all-out

effort by daylight. Taking off at 0650 hours on 25 May, the first flight began a grueling battle with enemy transports, diving through intense accurate anti-aircraft fire to bomb traffic, effect road blocks, and create confusion, repeatedly returning at minimum altitude to strafe the streams of enemy reconnaissance cars, personnel, carriers, trucks, tanks, and horse-drawn artillery moving to the rear. When the final four-ship flight landed that night at 2020 hours the *86th Fighter Group* had, in 12 missions and 86 sorties, destroyed 217 and damaged 245 enemy vehicles, inflicted an unknown number of casualties on hostile personnel, established many effective road blocks, silenced several gun positions, and interdicted the highways into the towns of Frosinone, Cori, and Cascano. These crushing blows were not delivered without cost. Of the *86th Fighter Group's* 50 airplanes, hostile fire destroyed 2 and heavily damaged 6 others, 1 of which had to be salvaged. One pilot was reported missing in action. This dawn-to-dusk aerial hammering by the *86th Fighter Group*, coordinated with the terrific assaults made upon adjoining areas by other units of the Mediterranean Tactical Air Force, so crippled the enemy's transport system and disorganized and decimated his ranks that he was forced to abandon his projected defense of Rome and hastily retreat northward to escape complete annihilation. In these operations, the pilots of the *86th Fighter Group* through their extraordinary heroism, determination, and marked proficiency in combat have reflected highest credit on their organization and upon the military service of the United States.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 133, Headquarters 3d Bombardment Division, 23 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *95th Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in connection with the bombing of an important target at Munster, Germany, on 10 October 1943. The *95th Bombardment Group (H)* led the 3d Bombardment Division and the 13th Combat Bomb Wing (H), in the air, on this highly successful 5-hour operation which involved a flight of 520 miles at an altitude of 24,000 feet. During the period of no friendly fighter support, the group was subjected to the violent and concentrated attacks of approximately 250 enemy fighters, chiefly F. W. 190's, JU. 88's, and ME. 110's and 210's. Choosing the 13th Combat Bomb Wing (H) as a focal point, the waves of attackers, after shooting down all but one of the aircraft in the low group and eight of the aircraft in the high group, concentrated on the *95th Bombardment Group (H)*. Twin-engined enemy fighters, firing 20-mm and 37-mm cannon and rocket projectiles, attacked in staffels of 12 to 15 each. Losing five aircraft to this concerted opposition, the unit maintained a cohesive combat formation throughout the attacks. The *95th Bombardment Group (H)* is officially credited with the destruction of 41 enemy fighters, 5 others probably destroyed, and 19 damaged. Beginning at Dorsten and continuing through the target area, the group also encountered extremely intense and damaging anti-aircraft fire. Ten of the remaining aircraft in the unit were damaged. Rallying the remaining aircraft of the lead combat wing, the *95th Bombardment Group (H)* led a 6-minute bombing run in a highly effective formation, dropping its bombs directly

on the main point of impact. Flying directly through the antiaircraft barrage, which grew increasingly heavy as the bomb release point was reached, the unit took more than the usual amount of time on the turns, so that the following groups, which were also undergoing vicious fighter attacks, could rejoin the formation and receive the benefit of defensive power. The bombing results were superior to those of any other bombardment group participating in the operation. Of the 102,000 pounds of bombs released by this unit, 36 percent hit within 1,000 feet, and 69 percent fell within 2,000 feet of the assigned aiming point. The bombing pattern was excellent. Testimony to the highly successful bombing of the target was the award of the British Distinguished-Flying Cross to the lead bombardier for his work on this mission. After the bombing, the group led the division's forces to the rally point where friendly fighter support was met. As a result of the savage enemy opposition, 51 of the unit's personnel are missing in action, and 4 were wounded.

Distinguishing itself by courageous resolution in overcoming vicious enemy fighter attacks and heavy antiaircraft artillery fire, the 95th Bombardment Group (H) displayed extraordinary valor, audacity, and courage under fire. By heroic strength of purpose, it led the way over the target to carry out its mission successfully. This unit's personnel performed its task with coolness, skill, and self-sacrifice in the face of unusually determined and damaging enemy fire. The extraordinary devotion to duty and disregard for personal safety displayed, above and beyond that of all other units participating in the same operation, resulted in a vital blow at the German war effort. The outstanding valor and bold, vigorous heroism displayed on this occasion presented an inspiring example for other units of the Army Air Forces.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 78 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 2 October 1944.

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I. **GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial, *effective 15 November 1944.*

[AG 250.4 (18 Sep 44).]

II. **GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—1. By direction of the President, the authority empowering the commanding officer, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, to appoint general courts martial granted in section IV, General Orders, No. 56, War Department, 1943, is, except as provided below, rescinded, *effective 15 November 1944.*

2. The commanding officer, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, will retain and continue to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction in all cases referred by him for trial prior to 15 November 1944, the effective date of this order, until the final disposition thereof.

[AG 250.4 (18 Sep 44).]

III. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *John C. Squires* (Army serial No. 35706627 (then private first class), Company A, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. At the start of his company's attack on strongly held enemy positions in and around Spaccasassi Creek, near Padiglione, Italy, on the night of 23-24 April 1944, Private First Class *Squires*, platoon runner, participating in his first offensive action, braved intense artillery, mortar, and antitank gun fire in order to investigate the effects of an antitank mine explosion on the leading platoon. Despite shells which burst close to him, Private First Class *Squires* made his way 50 yards forward to the advance element, noted the situation, reconnoitered a new route of advance, and informed his platoon leader of the casualties sustained and the alternate route. Acting without orders, he rounded up stragglers, organized a group of lost men into a squad, and led them forward. When the platoon reached Spaccasassi Creek and established an outpost Private First Class *Squires*, knowing that almost all of the noncommissioned officers were casualties, placed eight men in position on his own volition, disregarding enemy machine gun, machine pistol, and grenade fire which covered the creek draw. When his platoon had been reduced to 14 men he brought up reinforcements twice. On each trip he went through barbed wire and across an enemy mine field under intense artillery and mortar fire. Three times in the early morning the outpost was counter-

attacked. Each time Private First Class *Squires* ignored withering enemy automatic fire and grenades which struck all around him and fired hundreds of rounds of rifle, Browning automatic, and captured German Spandau machine gun ammunition at the enemy, inflicting numerous casualties and materially aiding in repulsing the attacks. Following these fights he moved 50 yards to the south end of the outpost and engaged 21 German soldiers in individual machine gun duels at point-blank range, forcing all 21 enemy to surrender and capturing 13 more Spandau guns. Learning the function of this weapon by questioning a German officer prisoner, he placed the captured guns in position and instructed other members of his platoon in their operation. The next night, when the Germans attacked the outpost again, he killed three and wounded more Germans with captured potato masher grenades and fire from his Spandau gun. Private First Class *Squires* was killed in a subsequent action.

IV. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Carlton W. Barrett* (Army serial No. 12005025), Headquarters Company, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944 in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France. On the morning of D-day Private *Barrett*, landing in the face of extremely heavy enemy fire, was forced to wade ashore through neck-deep water. Disregarding the personal danger he returned to the surf again and again to assist his floundering comrades and save them from drowning. Refusing to remain pinned down by the intense barrage of small-arms and mortar fire poured at the landing points, Private *Barrett*, working with fierce determination, saved many lives by carrying casualties to an evacuation boat lying offshore. In addition to his assigned mission as guide he carried dispatches the length of the fire-swept beach; he assisted the wounded; he calmed the shocked; he arose as a leader in the stress of the occasion. His coolness and his dauntless, daring courage while constantly risking his life during a period of many hours had an inestimable effect on his comrades and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

V. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD 1918) and the act of Congress approved 15 December 1942 (Bull. 61, WD 1942), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Richard M. Day, accredited war correspondent. For gallantry in action while accompanying our combat forces at Wakde Island on 28 May 1944. Mr. *Day* was a passenger in one of the landing craft in the first wave when intense enemy small-arms and 20-mm fire was encountered. The coxswain of the boat was killed and without hesitation Mr. *Day* took control of the landing craft although under intense fire from the enemy-held beach. After relinquishing the wheel to the engine man he assisted in lowering the hand-operated ramp when the craft arrived at the beach. In this landing Mr. *Day's* prompt and courageous action was of great assistance to our forces.

VI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air

Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- First Lieutenant *Millon K. Caston*, O790071, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August 1942 to 20 October 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Daniel G. Cummins*, O730233 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 November 1942 to 24 April 1944.
- First Lieutenant *Theodore E. Gatez, III*, O730251 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 15 November 1942 to 24 April 1944.
- Private *Martin M. Maestas* (Army serial No. 19025107), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Wayne E. Martin*, O322696, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Richard C. Macey* (Army serial No. 14060690), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Lawrence F. McCarty*, O443674, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Captain *William J. McCray*, O305153, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *James N. McDill*, O412172, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Sergeant *Malcolm E. McLean* (Army serial No. 14025654), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *L. B. Meyer* (Army serial No. 17029406), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Roy E. Mitholland* (Army serial No. 17029388), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Robert E. Mills*, O406425, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Richard H. Moore* (Army serial No. 20324379), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *G. J. Moran* (Army serial No. 20132186), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *William O. Moss* (Army serial No. 14051148), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Joseph D. Nava* (Army serial No. 13037675), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Walter J. Nentl* (Army serial No. 17026068), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Edward J. Netemeyer* (Army serial No. 19052862), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Sammie T. Newman* (Army serial No. 18041297), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Sammie J. Price* (Army serial No. 14052238), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Robert A. Ragland*, O435525, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *George E. Reavell*, O435526, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Stalker B. Reed*, O434217, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 78 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 2 October 1944.

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I. **GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial, *effective 15 November 1944.*

[AG 250.4 (10 Sep 44).]

II. **GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**—1. By direction of the President, the authority empowering the commanding officer, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, to appoint general courts martial granted in section IV, General Orders, No. 56, War Department, 1943, is, except as provided below, rescinded, *effective 15 November 1944.*

2. The commanding officer, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, California, will retain and continue to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction in all cases referred by him for trial prior to 15 November 1944, the effective date of this order, until the final disposition thereof.

[AG 250.4 (16 Sep 44).]

III. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *John C. Squires* (Army serial No. 35708627 (then private first class), Company A, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. At the start of his company's attack on strongly held enemy positions in and around Spaccasassi Creek, near Padiglione, Italy, on the night of 23-24 April 1944, Private First Class *Squires*, platoon runner, participating in his first offensive action, braved intense artillery, mortar, and antitank gun fire in order to investigate the effects of an antitank mine explosion on the leading platoon. Despite shells which burst close to him, Private First Class *Squires* made his way 50 yards forward to the advance element, noted the situation, reconnoitered a new route of advance, and informed his platoon leader of the casualties sustained and the alternate route. Acting without orders, he rounded up stragglers, organized a group of lost men into a squad, and led them forward. When the platoon reached Spaccasassi Creek and established an outpost Private First Class *Squires*, knowing that almost all of the noncommissioned officers were casualties, placed eight men in position on his own volition, disregarding enemy machine gun, machine pistol, and grenade fire which covered the creek draw. When his platoon had been reduced to 14 men he brought up reinforcements twice. On each trip he went through barbed wire and across an enemy mine field under intense artillery and mortar fire. Three times in the early morning the outpost was counter-

attacked. Each time Private First Class *Squires* ignored withering enemy automatic fire and grenades which struck all around him and fired hundreds of rounds of rifle, Browning automatic, and captured German Spandau machine gun ammunition at the enemy, inflicting numerous casualties and materially aiding in repulsing the attacks. Following these fights he moved 50 yards to the south end of the outpost and engaged 21 German soldiers in individual machine gun duels at point-blank range, forcing all 21 enemy to surrender and capturing 13 more Spandau guns. Learning the function of this weapon by questioning a German officer prisoner, he placed the captured guns in position and instructed other members of his platoon in their operation. The next night, when the Germans attacked the outpost again, he killed three and wounded more Germans with captured potato masher grenades and fire from his Spandau gun. Private First Class *Squires* was killed in a subsequent action.

IV.—MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Carlton W. Barrett* (Army serial No. 12005025), Headquarters Company, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944 in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France. On the morning of D-day Private *Barrett*, landing in the face of extremely heavy enemy fire, was forced to wade ashore through neck-deep water. Disregarding the personal danger he returned to the surf again and again to assist his floundering comrades and save them from drowning. Refusing to remain pinned down by the intense barrage of small-arms and mortar fire poured at the landing points, Private *Barrett*, working with fierce determination, saved many lives by carrying casualties to an evacuation boat lying offshore. In addition to his assigned mission as guide he carried dispatches the length of the fire-swept beach; he assisted the wounded; he calmed the shocked; he arose as a leader in the stress of the occasion. His coolness and his dauntless, daring courage while constantly risking his life during a period of many hours had an inestimable effect on his comrades and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

V.—SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD 1918) and the act of Congress approved 15 December 1942 (Bull. 61, WD 1942), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Richard M. Day, accredited war correspondent. For gallantry in action while accompanying our combat forces at Wakde Island on 28 May 1944. Mr. *Day* was a passenger in one of the landing craft in the first wave when intense enemy small-arms and 20-mm fire was encountered. The coxswain of the boat was killed and without hesitation Mr. *Day* took control of the landing craft although under intense fire from the enemy-held beach. After relinquishing the wheel to the engine man he assisted in lowering the hand-operated ramp when the craft arrived at the beach. In this landing Mr. *Day's* prompt and courageous action was of great assistance to our forces.

VI.—AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air

Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- First Lieutenant *Milton K. Caston*, O790071, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August 1942 to 20 October 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Daniel G. Cummins*, O730233 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 16 November 1942 to 24 April 1944.
- First Lieutenant *Theodore E. Gatz, III*, O730251 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 15 November 1942 to 24 April 1944.
- Private *Martin M. Maestas* (Army serial No. 19025107), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Wayne E. Martin*, O322696, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Richard C. Macey* (Army serial No. 14060090), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Lawrence F. McCarty*, O443674, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Captain *William J. McCray*, O303153, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *James N. McDill*, O412172, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Sergeant *Malcolm E. McLean* (Army serial No. 14025354), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *L. B. Meyer* (Army serial No. 17029406), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Roy E. Milholland* (Army serial No. 17029388), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Robert E. Mills*, O406425, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Richard H. Moore* (Army serial No. 20824379), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *G. J. Moran* (Army serial No. 20132186), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *William O. Moss* (Army serial No. 14051143), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Joseph D. Nara* (Army serial No. 13037675), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Walter J. Neill* (Army serial No. 17026068), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Edward J. Netemeyer* (Army serial No. 19052862), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Sammy T. Newman* (Army serial No. 18041297), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Private *Sammy J. Price* (Army serial No. 14052238), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Robert A. Ragland*, O435525, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Georgs E. Reavell*, O435526, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Stalker E. Reed*, O434217, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.

Colonel *Elbert D. Reynolds*, O21570 (then major), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
 Second Lieutenant *Kenneth A. Rickerson*, O438232, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
 Second Lieutenant *John W. Riey, Jr.*, O434218, Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
 Staff Sergeant *Laird N. Rosborough* (Army serial No. 6895821), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
 Technical Sergeant *Oscar T. Roseberry* (Army serial No. 6499322), Air Corps, United States Army, from May to June 1942.
 Brigadier General *Cyrus E. Smith*, O902787, United States Army, from 6 November 1943 to 7 January 1944.
 Captain *George E. Thomas*, O417722, Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 13 May 1943.
 Second Lieutenant *John J. Toolan*, OS00290, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 May 1943 to 31 May 1944.
 Captain *William E. Wood*, O517688 (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, on 12 and 13 May 1941.

VII. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—So much of section II, General Orders, No. 76, War Department, 1944, as reads "Major General *David McCouch, Jr.*" is amended to read "Major General *David McCoach, Jr.*"

VIII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—Paragraph 2, section XIII, General Orders, No. 33, War Department, 1944, pertaining to Technical Sergeant *William E. Wood*, Air Corps, is rescinded (see sec. VI above).

IX. BATTLE HONORS.—The next to the last sentence of the citation pertaining to the *31st Fighter Group*, as published in section XIV, General Orders, No. 64, War Department, 1944, is amended to read: "This extraordinary action enabled the bombers to complete a highly successful mission without the potential opposition of 60 additional enemy fighters, and because of the highly effective cover provided in destroying and forcing the enemy from the target area the bomber losses were held to a bare minimum."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 77

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 28 September 1944.

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| BATTLE HONORS—Correction in general orders----- | XIII |

I. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Theodore Roosevelt*, O139726, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944 in France. After two verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied General *Roosevelt's* written request for this mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy-held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach over the sea wall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to the heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, General *Roosevelt* moved from one locality to another and rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unflinching leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Ben M. Sanebridge*, O5715, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a duty of great responsibility from June 1943 to August 1944.

Colonel *Walter E. Todd*, O17121, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from March 1942 to May 1944.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *John D. Billingsley*, O17188, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1943 to September 1944.

Colonel *Orley D. Bowman*, O10974 (Coast Artillery Corps), Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1942 to September 1944.

Major General *Charles E. Branshaw*, O10442 (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 September 1939 to 1 May 1942.

Colonel *Thomas F. Brown*, O101029, Ordnance Department, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 29 August 1942 to 7 November 1943.

Colonel *Charles H. Deerwester*, O16559, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1941 to July 1943.

Colonel *Thomas L. Mosley*, O17477, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services between 17 June 1941 and 25 October 1943.

Colonel *Chauncey G. Parker, Jr.*, United States Marine Corps Reserve. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 18 July 1940 to 14 March 1944.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Paul Delalande*, Engineer Corps, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 7 December 1941 to 30 June 1943.

V.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Private *Frederick A. Boot* (Army serial No. 30049539), Company B, 151st Battalion, Infantry Replacement Training Center, United States Army. For heroism at the Leon River Dam near Belton, Texas, on 16 July 1944. While fishing in the Leon River Private *Boot* saw a woman swept over the dam into the turbulent water below. He plunged into the river and swam strongly toward the woman but was caught in the swirling water and undertow and drowned in his heroic efforts to save a person in distress.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lewis A. List*, O447969, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Phillips, Kansas, on 8 August 1944. While he was instructing officers in the firing of the portable flame thrower, a member of the group, because of the malfunctioning of the weapon, caught on fire. Colonel *List* warned the other officers and, without regard for his own personal safety, went to the aid of the burning officer. Because of his prompt action the extent of injury to the officer student was reduced. In the performance of this heroic act Colonel *List* sustained second- and third-degree burns covering almost his entire body and resulting in his death.

VI.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Sergeant *Lennie A. Bothe* (Army serial No. 88904161), Company A, 122d Medical Battalion, United States Army. For heroism near Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, on 19 June 1944. A 2½-ton Army truck left the road on a high fill and turned upside down pinning five enlisted men beneath it. The truck was insecurely resting on gravel and there was great danger that it would slip and crush the men under it. There was the added danger of fire or fumes from the gasoline-saturated ground. Sergeant *Bothe* with utter disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life crawled under the truck and with the assistance of another soldier removed the dead and injured men.

Sergeant *Charles F. Beittel* (Army serial No. 87824245), Company A, 122d Medical Battalion, United States Army. For heroism near Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, on 19 June 1944. A 2½-ton Army truck left the road on a high fill and turned upside down pinning five enlisted men beneath it. The truck was insecurely resting on gravel and there was great danger that it would slip and crush the men under it. There was the added danger of fire or fumes from the gasoline-saturated ground. Sergeant *Beittel* with utter disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life crawled under the truck and with the assistance of another soldier removed the dead and injured men.

Second Lieutenant *Frederick E. Charron*, 0528466, Infantry, United States Army. For heroism in Leaf River near Camp Shelby, Mississippi, on 24 July 1944. While engaged in a tactical river-crossing exercise a soldier upset a brush raft in deep water, was submerged, and carried into the swift current. He called for help and Lieutenant *Charron*, fully clothed including steel helmet, fearlessly plunged into the river and swam to his aid. The frantically struggling soldier secured a strong grip on his would-be rescuer and both sank beneath the surface. Lieutenant *Charron*, risking his life, exerted every effort to bring the man to the surface but was unable to do so.

Second Lieutenant *Norman H. Macleod*, 0728609, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism near Salina, Kansas, on 15 January 1943. A B-24 airplane on which Lieutenant *Macleod* was copilot crashed and burst into flame. He managed to get clear of the wreckage. Upon hearing the cries of an enlisted man who had broken his hip when jumping from the airplane and who was unable to get away from the fire, Lieutenant *Macleod* entered the flaming wreckage and with the assistance of another officer removed the injured man to safety.

Sergeant *Vincent C. Marino* (Army serial No. 32406923), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism on MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, Florida, on 22 April 1943. Several soldiers crossing the MacArthur Causeway between Miami Beach and Miami by automobile saw a man some distance from shore in deep water in danger of drowning. He sank beneath the surface and then reappeared apparently unconscious. Sergeant *Marino* leaped from the car and fearlessly swam to the helpless man and towed him about 100 yards to the causeway. In the execution of his heroic act Sergeant *Marino's* feet were cut by the coral rocks.

First Lieutenant *Francis L. Pozniak*, 0581102 (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Duncan Field, Texas, on 11 October 1941. When a B-17E airplane crashed and burst into flame, Sergeant *Pozniak*, without hesitation and at the risk of his life, entered the blazing airplane and assisted in removing therefrom two injured members of the crew.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harvey W. Regan*, 024000, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism near Salina, Kansas, on 15 January 1943. A B-24 airplane on which Colonel *Regan* was a passenger crashed and burst into flame. He managed to get clear of the wreckage without serious injury. Upon hearing the cries of an

enlisted man who had broken his hip when jumping from the airplane and was unable to get away from the fire, Colonel *Regan* entered the flaming wreckage and with the assistance of another officer removed the injured man to safety.

Private *LeRoy Ritter* (Army serial No. 33374225), Company D, 703d Military Police Battalion (ZI), United States Army. For heroism at Sheppard's Landing, District of Columbia, on 5 July 1944. A soldier had gone to the rescue of two young boys who had been thrown into the river when their kayak overturned. The boys were struggling helplessly and had sunk twice beneath the surface. The soldier, exerting every effort, was unable to rescue them. Private *Ritter*, without thought for his personal safety, plunged into the river, swam to the boys, and assisted in towing them to safety.

Sergeant *Gabe Usselman* (Army serial No. 37028712), Company D, 703d Military Police Battalion (ZI), United States Army. For heroism at Sheppard's Landing, District of Columbia, on 5 July 1944. Two young boys were thrown into the Potomac River when their kayak overturned. They were clinging to each other, floundering helplessly, and sank twice beneath the surface. Sergeant *Usselman*, fearlessly and with no thought for his personal safety, plunged into the river and swam to the rescue. He reached the struggling boys as they were about to go under a third time and supported them until another soldier swam out and assisted in towing them to safety.

Second Lieutenant *Kenneth Loyal Vaughan*, O-2062912 (then aviation cadet), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism near Eagle Pass Army Air Field, Eagle Pass, Texas, on 4 March 1944. An airplane occupied by Aviation Cadet *Vaughan* and Aviation Cadet James Uriah Walker, Jr., crashed, turned over on its back, and caught fire. At the risk of his life, Aviation Cadet *Vaughan* pulled Aviation Cadet Walker from beneath the overturned wing of the burning airplane and carried him away from the flaming wreckage. Despite serious and painful burns and lacerations he had suffered in his rescue work Aviation Cadet *Vaughan* made his way on foot to Eagle Pass Army Air Field in a vain attempt to secure assistance and save the life of Aviation Cadet Walker.

VII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 187, Headquarters 37th Infantry Division, 14 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *37th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, during the period 16 November 1943 to 6 April 1944. Originally trained and equipped to perform motorized missions, this unit vigorously adapted itself to the exigencies of jungle warfare. It undertook many long-distance reconnaissance patrols deep into enemy territory, skillfully reconnoitered and accurately mapped more than 270 miles of trails, and gathered intelligence data which contributed materially to subsequent combat operations. The *37th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop* spent more than 60 days and nights in enemy country. One patrol trekked 68 miles over mountainous jungle terrain. Contacts with the enemy were numerous, but the *37th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop* exhibited high combat efficiency by uniformly inflicting severe losses on the enemy while sustaining only minimum casualties. The *37th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop*

displayed its versatility during the attacks of the Japanese on the American perimeter in March 1944, when it functioned as an infantry company. Its assignments were many: Two platoons executed a counterattack over a steep 50-foot slope, and defended the regained positions against bitter enemy attacks; one platoon efficiently manned front-line positions; and the armored vehicle section evacuated wounded and maintained supplies over a route exposed to constant enemy fire. Despite a casualty rate of 51 percent during this perimeter defense action, the *37th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop* successfully completed every mission. The service of this unit has been a brilliant example of collective resourcefulness, energy, capacity, and fidelity to duty.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 2330, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 5 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *52d Fighter Group* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy. On 9 June 1944, this group was ordered to provide penetration, target, and withdrawal cover for three groups of heavy bombardment aircraft attacking vital targets at Munich, Germany. The group commander and his staff immediately initiated careful planning for the operation while ground personnel demonstrated the greatest diligence; devotion to duty, and efficiency in making ready the maximum number of P-51 type aircraft and perfecting all details of the mission. With the mission to destroy airplane factories, communication, and supply lines vital to the enemy in this critical phase of the Battle of Europe, the great mass of bombers necessary to accomplish this destruction together with the intense fighter opposition anticipated demanded a superior fighter escort. Realizing the significance of the operation, and that serious losses were almost inevitable, the pilots of the *52d Fighter Group* resolutely proceeded to the appointed rendezvous. Displaying superb navigation, aware that the intention of the enemy was to prevent our fighters from reaching the rendezvous with auxiliary tanks, the group leader displayed outstanding leadership in diverting a small force of his fighters to disperse enemy aircraft which attacked our formation prior to the rendezvous. He then skillfully led the remainder of the formation to join the bombers according to plan. Although the bomber groups were widely separated, making adequate cover extremely difficult, the pilots of the *52d Fighter Group*, in the face of repeated attacks from enemy aircraft, and flying through intense, accurate, and heavy flak, afforded such complete protection to the bombers that they were enabled to accomplish a highly successful mission without loss, thus dealing a crippling blow to the enemy's fighter aircraft production and seriously disrupting his supply and communication lines. Not only did the *52d Fighter Group* provide superior escort to the bombers themselves, but by their aggressive and determined attacks destroyed 14 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 2 more, and damaged another, without the loss of a single fighter. Beginning with fighter sweeps over northern France in September 1942, and subsequently flying all types of fighter missions throughout the Algerian, Tunisian, Sicilian, Corsican, and Italian campaigns, this group has established an outstanding record, destroying over 219 enemy aircraft, probably destroying 28, and damaging 89 more, plus the fact that they have, while divebombing, sunk or severely damaging 38 enemy ships and inflicted great damage to supply and communication lines. The exceptional achieve-

ment of the *52d Fighter Group*, resulting from outstanding leadership, professional skill, courage, and devotion to duty, has reflected great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 93, Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, 16 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *321st Bombardment Group (M)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations on 8 October 1943. When the Allied invasion of the Italian mainland and simultaneous operations in the Aegean Sea dangerously exposed our extended supply lines to enemy air action from Luftwaffe units stationed in the Balkans, the *321st Bombardment Group (M)*, then in Africa, was ordered to occupy bases in southern Italy and immediately attack and neutralize the hostile Balkan airfields. On 8 October 1943 a formation of forty-eight B-25's, refueled by hand from 5-gallon cans and serviced only with such equipment as could be transported by air from Africa, flew from Grottaglie, Italy, in a raid on the heavily defended Eleusis airdrome near Athens, Greece. As the formation approached the target a swarm of hostile fighters attacked, drawing off the escort and permitting more than 30 enemy interceptors to engage the bombers unmolested. Distinguishing themselves in the ensuing battle by extraordinary heroism and unswerving determination in the face of desperate assaults by enemy fighters and anti-aircraft fire so intense that twenty-six B-25's were damaged and two were shot down into the sea, the bomber combat teams worked in perfect coordination to complete their mission. As the gunners kept up a withering fire that destroyed eight enemy fighters and disabled four others, the pilots resolutely maintained a compact and level formation, enabling their bombardiers to cover the assigned area with a devastating pattern of fragmentation bombs which destroyed many dispersed aircraft and started a number of fires. During the critical days which followed, despite almost insurmountable difficulties which kept comparable units inoperative during a part of this period, the *321st Bombardment Group (M)* continued uninterrupted and extremely effective bombing operations against vital enemy objectives which were principally responsible for the reduction of the original Balkan strength of the German XIth Air Force from 300 aircraft to 112 and lending invaluable support to the morale of the Yugoslav Partisan resistance. The gallantry, esprit de corps, and outstanding proficiency in combat displayed by the personnel of the *321st Bombardment Group (M)* have reflected the highest credit on themselves and the military service of the United States.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9306 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 2332, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 5 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *451st Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. On 5 April 1944, under the most difficult and trying conditions on the ground and despite extremely adverse weather conditions in the air, the *451st Bombardment Group (H)* successfully assembled thirty-four B-24 type aircraft heavily loaded with maximum tonnage of high explosive bombs and set course for the vital enemy oil installations and marshalling yards at Ploesti, Rumania. Having been briefed to anticipate heavy interception from approximately 200 enemy aircraft and knowing that they would be without fighter escort in the vicinity of the target, the *451st Bombardment Group (H)* penetrated enemy territory determined to carry on the offensive. Well before arrival at the target area they were intercepted by enemy which in waves of approximately 85 at a time opened the attack with rocket fire and closed in to within 100 yards with their automatic weapons. The savage running air battle continued over the target through a maelstrom of intense and accurate antiaircraft fire and lasted without interruption for 45 minutes on the return trip. In the ensuing violent and bitter aerial battle, during which 5 of our bombers were shot down, 35 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged; 20 known destroyed, 12 probably destroyed, and 3 known to be damaged. Despite the intense opposition of the enemy the *451st Bombardment Group (H)* successfully delivered a devastating blow to the important enemy oil installations and communications facilities. The tremendous materiel damage contributed greatly to the curtailment of oil production and shipment by the enemy. The grim determination, outstanding skill, and heroic courage of the combat crews together with the professional skill and devotion to duty of the ground personnel of the *451st Bombardment Group (H)* in accomplishing this mission through the heaviest enemy opposition are outstanding in the history of aerial warfare and are deserving of emulation. By their gallant and outstanding performance of duty these men have reflected great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States.

VIII.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943), and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Brigadier General *Leon A. Fox*, O-4107, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service rendered first as Director and later as Field Director of the United States of America Typhus Commission. In charge of the Commission's activities in the Middle East and North Africa since March 1943, General *Fox* increased the extent and value of investigations and control of typhus fever in Egypt and in other Mediterranean countries. In positions of high responsibility his opinion and counsel had important influence upon both medical affairs and international relationships. On missions to London he further cemented and strengthened British and American effort and policy for operation with civil affairs in this country and abroad. In December 1943, General *Fox* was placed in charge of the campaign against the outbreak of typhus fever at Naples, at a time when the disease had reached epidemic proportions and was a threat to military operations. Securing full cooperation from military and civilian agencies, he organized a vigorous attack upon the disease, employing all the modern principles

and methods for combatting typhus. So effective was the work done under General Fox that the epidemic was brought under control within a month. The achievement in controlling this epidemic of typhus at Naples and in southern Italy ranks as one of the greatest triumphs of modern preventive medicine.

IX. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—Section III, General Orders, No. 60, War Department, 1944, is rescinded.

X. AIR MEDAL.—So much of paragraph 3, section VIII, General Orders, No. 52, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Captain *Joseph B. Smith*, Air Corps, as reads "O-873354" is amended to read "O423222."

XI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of paragraph 3, section IV, General Orders, No. 38, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Colonel *Cecil E. Combs*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

XII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—So much of section III, General Orders, No. 73, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Brigadier *Rudolf W. Calloway*, Royal Army Medical Corps, is amended to read "Brigadier *Rudolf W. Galloway*."

XIII. BATTLE HONORS.—So much of paragraph 2, section XII, General Orders, No. 56, War Department, 1944, as reads "Headquarters American Division" is amended to read "Headquarters Americal Division."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 76

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 September 1944.

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I. GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The general hospital at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|--|-------------------------|
| Madigan General Hospital (named in honor of <i>Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Madigan</i> , Medical Corps, United States Army). | Fort Lewis, Washington. |

[A. G. 600.05 (21 July 44).]

II. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Philip G. Cochran*, O22464, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from December 1943 to May 1944.

Major General *Walter H. Frank*, O2371, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from July 1942 to July 1944.

Major General *David McCouch, Jr.*, O2833, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duties of great responsibility from 11 October 1943 to 6 August 1944.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Technical Sergeant *Guy V. Bailey* (Army serial No. 6974744), Squadron T, 340th Army Air Forces Base Unit, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from October 1943 to August 1944.

Technical Sergeant *John E. Brizendine* (Army serial No. 14039871), 141st Army Air Forces Base Unit (Tow Target), Camp Davis, North Carolina, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from May 1942 to July 1944.

Colonel *William O. Darby*, O19133 (then major), Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1942 to March 1944.

Colonel *Stanley J. Grogan*, O7354 (Infantry), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1941 to August 1944.

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Brigadier General *Hayes A. Kroner*, O8276, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 17 February 1941 to 31 December 1943.

Colonel *Nathan E. McCluer*, O5791, General Staff Corps (Field Artillery), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from June to October 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thompson H. Mitchell*, O903351, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1942 to July 1944.

Sergeant *William A. Mitchell* (Army serial No. 17088784), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 October 1943 to 31 January 1944.

Captain *Alfred T. Wells*, O480753, Sanitary Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in conceiving, designing, and developing a portable optical repair unit.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Wing Commander *T. B. de la P. Beresford*, D. S. C., D. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 20 August to 1 October 1942.

V. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Colonel *William Ball*, as published in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Colonel *William Ball*, O17876, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 29 May 1943 to 15 June 1944.

VI. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Clyde Bow*, O21556 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight on 15 January 1942.

VII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted men:

Private *George H. Guth* (Army serial No. 33386867), Military Police Platoon, 84th Infantry Division, United States Army. For heroism on 8 August 1944. Private *Guth* was on duty as a military policeman in Forest Hill, Louisiana, when an accident occurred nearby between a civilian automobile and a Government vehicle. The three male occupants of the civilian car were knocked unconscious by the impact, and their car burst into flames immediately. The entire car was enveloped by the burning gasoline from its exploded tank, but Private *Guth*

ran immediately to the burning car, reached it through the flames, and managed to drag one of the occupants from the front seat next to the right door, and carry him to safety away from the car. The heroic action of Private *Guth* saved the civilian from almost certain death.

Sergeant *William E. McCawley* (Army serial No. 18166815), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at sea 3 May 1944. A B-26 airplane en route from Brazil to Ascension Island was forced down at sea and sank within a few minutes after striking the water. The navigator and Sergeant *McCawley* managed to get clear of the wreck both severely injured, the former to such an extent that he was helpless, and his life vest had been torn from him. Sergeant *McCawley* in spite of his own injuries swam to and supported the lieutenant in the rough, choppy seas for more than a hour until a life raft was dropped by another plane. From the life raft the two survivors were rescued 6 hours later by a crash boat.

Private First Class *Herbert Safer* (Army serial No. 34496389), Military Police Platoon, 84th Infantry Division, United States Army. For heroism on 8 August 1944. Private *Safer* was on duty as a military policeman in Forest Hill, Louisiana, when an accident occurred nearby between a civilian automobile and a Government vehicle. The three male occupants of the civilian car were knocked unconscious by the impact, and their car burst into flames immediately. The entire car was enveloped by the burning gasoline from its exploded tank, but Private *Safer* ran immediately to the burning car, reached it through the flames, and managed to drag the driver out and carry him to safety away from the car. He then returned and pulled a second occupant from the middle of the front seat of the car and also carried him to safety. Private *Safer* by his prompt and heroic action saved the two civilians from almost certain death.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Hugh F. Lister*, O433551 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 10 to 29 May 1943.

IX. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9153, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942:

Second Lieutenant *Metrad J. Endres, Jr.*, O483820, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Garvin D. Fish* (Army serial No. 17023633), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Glenn A. Ford*, O434739, Air Corps, United States Army.
Staff Sergeant *William H. Freeman* (Army serial No. 6548192), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Ira L. Fuller* (Army serial No. 18001185), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Bill L. Gibson* (Army serial No. 19006466), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Francis J. Gleason* (Army serial No. 7020294), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *James H. Goggans* (Army serial No. 6388541), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *James F. Gorgy* (Army serial No. 13023708), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Eugene H. Greeley, Jr.* (Army serial No. 11029254), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Theodore W. Griggs*, O435042, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Herman E. Metz* (Army serial No. 13032545), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *William F. Murray* (Army serial No. 33022594), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Merton F. Oberlink* (Army serial No. 37033318), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Henry D. Orr*, O361099, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Oscar J. Penrod* (Army serial No. 6797649), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Lorin L. Phillips*, O434644, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Roy Pickering*, O395477, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *James H. Roe*, O266758, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Henry T. Roth* (Army serial No. 13028559), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *James G. Rowbury, Jr.*, O438231, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Jeremiah T. Ryan*, O435527, Air Corps, United States Army.

X. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer, as published in General Order, No. 16, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded posthumously to him by the War Department, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Charles E. Hansen*, O393115 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial fight from May to June 1942.

XI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Staff Sergeant *John A. Oshman*, as published in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Staff Sergeant *John A. Oshman* (Army serial No. 6886470), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942.

XII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III,

Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 47, Headquarters 41st Infantry Division, 27 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Collecting Platoon, Company B, 262d Medical Battalion, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy. Following the landing in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, Dutch New Guinea, circumstances forced the establishment of large supply dumps for the Task Force among numerous dumps of enemy ammunition, bombs, and food, found in the beachhead. For 2 days all supplies of the Task Force were landed in this area, resulting in gasoline, ammunition, rations, and bombs extending along a narrow beachhead for a distance of approximately 1½ miles. The *Collecting Platoon, Company B, 262d Medical Battalion*, had set up an aid station upon arrival at the beach in the center of this dump area. At about 2030 hours, 23 April 1944, an enemy bomber made a direct hit on one of the ammunition dumps. The explosion which followed set off fires which rapidly spread. Throughout the night and until about 1700 hours, 24 April 1944, continuous and terrific explosions and fires alternately shook and illuminated the beach. All supplies for a distance of approximately 1 mile were destroyed. Throughout the night of 23 April 1944 and until 1200 hours the following day the 2 officers and 44 men of this unit maintained their aid station. They moved continuously through the holocaust of the burning dumps and tremendous explosions emitting great danger from fire, flying shrapnel, and concussion. Despite these conditions, litter squads returned again and again into the burning area to rescue their comrades while the remainder of the personnel applied first aid. More than 200 men were treated and evacuated by the platoon. Many lives were saved by the effective aid they so efficiently provided. It was only after all casualties and personnel had been evacuated from the danger area that the platoon retired to a place of security. The heroism and determination of every man in this platoon, operating under the most hazardous and adverse conditions, exemplify the highest traditions of the military service.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 93, Headquarters Sixth Army, 18 June 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *2d Platoon, Company L, 163d Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and for heroism near Aitape, New Guinea. On 27 April 1944 this unit, with personnel attached to make a strength of 3 officers and 64 enlisted men, established a trail block at Kamti, part of Kapoam village in the Terricelli mountain foothills, to cover enemy escape routes. At 280700 an enemy force of approximately 200 attacked with fixed bayonets from three sides, but was thrown back after fierce fighting. Forty-two enemy were killed, while the platoon losses were 2 men killed and 1 wounded. Though communications were cut, the platoon maintained its position for 36 hours, receiving supplies by air. After withdrawing 29 April to receive reinforcements, the platoon again formed and maintained the trail block where, that night, another enemy

attack was repulsed with losses of 1 man killed and 2 wounded. The exemplary endurance, determination, and bravery of the members of this platoon reflect the highest credit on the United States Army.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9836 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 46, Headquarters First United States Army, 10 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

The *8th Infantry Regiment* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the invasion of the continent. The assault waves of the regiment made the initial landing on the beaches of the Cotentin Peninsula, France, at 0630, 6 June 1944, being the first troops ashore in the VII Corps area. They stormed the prepared beach defenses and, upon securing these, cleared the causeways within their sector and drove inland, clearing the way for successive units by a continuous and courageous drive. This entire operation was carried out under heavy enemy artillery fire and extensive sniping by small isolated groups in addition to enemy infantry troops in their path of advance. Upon landing of other units, the *8th Infantry Regiment* was moved into position on the left flank of the division. Their sector included a main communication line to the north which was strongly defended at successive positions. In the face of constant enemy artillery, rocket, and small arms fire, they made a courageous and determined drive for 3 days and nights without let-up.

The *505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy between 6 and 9 June 1944, during the invasion of France. The regiment landed by parachute shortly after 0200, 6 June 1944, on the Cotentin Peninsula, in the area west of Ste Mere Eglise, France. Drops were made in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft, and mortar fire from organized and fortified enemy positions, and against small-arms fire of mobile and static antiairborne landing groups of German forces located in the area. Between 0200 and 0400 the regiment secured the area west of Ste Mere Eglise for the predawn glider landing of Division Headquarters and antiaircraft elements of the division. By dawn the *505th Parachute Infantry* had captured the town of Ste Mere Eglise and controlled this vital road center preventing movement of German forces on the roads to the beachheads east of Ste Mere Eglise. The regiment also established strong defensive positions east of the bridge over the Merderet River near La Fiere and prevented reinforcement of German forces east of the Merderet River. The regiment maintained these positions against repeated counterattacks by a numerically superior enemy supported by tanks and artillery. The regiment bore the full brunt of vicious German counterattacks, repelled every assault without comparable artillery support or assistance from friendly forces, and achieved the regimental objectives. In the midst of continuous enemy fire, duties were performed unhesitatingly and with utter disregard for personal safety. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the *505th Parachute Infantry* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

The *507th Parachute Infantry Regiment* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy between 6 and 9 June 1944, during the

invasion of France. The regiment landed by parachute shortly after 0200, 6 June, on the Cotentin Peninsula, east and west of the Merderet River and north of the Douve River, France. Assembly of regimental groups was rapidly effected in the face of attack from mobile German antiairborne groups and fire from all types of weapons. Elements of the regiment west of the Merderet River engaged vastly superior forces and accomplished primary objectives. They immobilized strong enemy units in the vicinity of Amfreville for a period of 3 days, and prevented them from crossing the Merderet River to reinforce German forces opposing the beachhead landings on the eastern shore of the Peninsula. Other elements of the *507th Parachute Infantry* prevented German forces from crossing the bridge over the Merderet River near Chef Du Pont and repelled repeated counterattacks reinforced with tanks, mortars, and artillery of all types. Isolated elements in a half-dozen positions forced the enemy to commit disproportionately superior strength for periods up to 3 days and bore the full brunt of every type of weapon and attack utilized by the foe. The regiment displayed courage of the highest order in every engagement and against bitter and tenacious opposition. Duties were performed unhesitatingly and with determination and aggressiveness in continuous and unremitting assault. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the *507th Parachute Infantry* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

The *508th Parachute Infantry Regiment* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy between 6 and 9 June 1944, during the invasion of France. The regiment landed by parachute shortly after 0200, 6 June 1944, on the Cotentin Peninsula east and west of the Merderet River and north of the Douve River, France. Intense antiaircraft and machine gun fire was directed against the approaching planes and parachutist drops. Enemy mobile antiairborne landing groups immediately engaged assembled elements of the regiment and reinforced their opposition with heavily supported reserve units. Elements of the regiment seized Hill 30, in the wedge between the Merderet and Douve Rivers, and fought vastly superior enemy forces for 3 days. From this position they continually threatened German units moving in from the west as well as the enemy forces opposing the crossing of our troops at the bridges over the Merderet near La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. They likewise denied the enemy opportunity to throw reinforcements to the east where they could oppose the beach landings. The troops on Hill 30 finally broke through to join the airborne troops at the bridgehead west of La Fiere on 9 June 1944. They had repelled continuous attacks from infantry, tanks, mortars, and artillery for more than 60 hours without resupply. Other elements of the *508th Parachute Infantry* fought courageously in the bitter fighting west of the Merderet River and in winning the bridgeheads across that river at La Fiere and Chef Du Pont. The regiment secured its objectives through heroic determination and initiative. Every member performed his duties with exemplary aggressiveness and superior skill. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the *508th Parachute Infantry* are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 70, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 28 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, to

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

The *397th Antiaircraft Artillery Provisional Machine Gun Battalion* of the *49th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade* attached to the 1st United States Infantry Division for the assault on the French coast, landed on its designated beach between 0700 and 0715, 6 June 1944. The mission of this battalion was to furnish antiaircraft protection to the landing craft and the beach sectors in the division assault area. At the time of landing, the enemy, securely entrenched in cleverly concealed and strategic positions, completely controlled the high ground immediately south of the beach. As the ramps of the craft were lowered withering artillery and mortar fire was concentrated on the men proceeding to disembark, killing and wounding many of our troops. Personnel struggled helplessly in the turbulent sea while the enemy subjected them to deadly machine gun bursts; many were blown out of the landing craft by terrific concussions of enemy artillery fire. Nevertheless, this battalion fearlessly and heroically advanced to safety near a sheltering rise, and officers who survived the accurate hostile fire immediately rallied their men and daringly moved patrols south to clear the cliffs. Additional casualties occurred while this battalion's guns were being set up to cover and facilitate infantry progress. Although many guns had been lost or destroyed in the landing, the men of this fighting force, undaunted by constant enemy shelling, set up available equipment under intense enemy artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire and promptly prepared to furnish necessary antiaircraft protection. Despite severe losses of personnel and equipment this unit accomplished a most difficult mission in the face of overwhelming odds. The personal bravery, gallantry, professional skill, and complete devotion to duty exhibited by every member of the *397th Antiaircraft Artillery Provisional Machine Gun Battalion* contributed directly to the success of this hazardous operation, thereby reflecting highest credit on themselves and the service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 75

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 September 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Horace H. Fuller*, O2616, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 6 April 1942 to 17 June 1944.

Major General *Harry O. Ingles*, O3689 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in duties of great responsibility from 23 May 1941 to 31 December 1942.

II. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Edward S. Allee*, O20001, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from December 1941 to May 1944.

Captain *Patrick L. Cavanagh*, O428328, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 16 September 1942 to 11 March 1944.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Sergeant *Albert E. Banta* (Army serial No. 35608824), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 15 October to 1 December 1943.

Colonel *Robert McDonald Gray*, O24644, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from December 1941 to December 1943.

Brigadier General *William E. Hall*, O17588, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 20 September 1942 to 3 July 1944.

Colonel *James B. Jordan*, O11624, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1942 to October 1943.

Captain *John F. O'Loughlin*, O343535, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from October 1942 to April 1943.

Colonel *Ralph P. Swofford, Jr.*, O18026, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 September 1939 to 12 December 1943.

Staff Sergeant *James V. Young* (Army serial No. 18032591), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 October 1943 to 31 January 1944.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

General de Division *Alfredo R. Campos*, Uruguayan Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Minister of National Defense of the Uruguayan Government.

Divisional General *Newton de Andrade Cavalcanti*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of the Seventh Military Region, Brazil.

Brigadier General *Gustavo Cordeiro de Farias*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of the Fourteenth Divisional Infantry and of the Garrison of Natal, Brazil.

Brigadeiro do Ar *Antonio Appel Netto*, Brazilian Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding Officer of the First Air Zone, Brazil.

V.—SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), the Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Sam G. Adler*, O518179 (formerly first lieutenant), 319th Field Artillery, 82d Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action near Martincourt Farm, France, on 1 November 1918.

VI.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted men:

Corporal *Stanley R. Auk* (Army serial No. 33685924), Company B, 269th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism in Black Creek, vicinity of Wiggins, Mississippi, on 6 June 1944. While bathing in Black Creek a soldier got into deep water in the swift current. He cried for help and sank beneath the surface. Corporal *Auk* and another soldier unhesitatingly dived in and swam to the drowning man, reaching him just as he was going under for the second time. Despite the struggling man's great weight they succeeded in keeping his head above water until others came to assist in taking him to shore.

Sergeant *Simon S. Clarke* (Army serial No. 33607346), Company D, 27th Infantry Training Battalion, Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Croft, South Carolina, Army of the United States. For heroism at Camp Croft, South Carolina, 11 August 1944. Sergeant *Clarke* was assistant instructor at a pit where two trainees were undergoing instruction in throwing live fragmentation hand grenades. One trainee dropped an armed grenade which rolled across the floor of the pit onto the cat-walk in rear thereof. Thinking and acting quickly, Sergeant *Clarke* succeeded in getting both trainees safely out of

the pit and was in the process of retrieving the grenade to throw it into the impact area when it exploded, causing him serious injuries to the head and right arm. Sergeant *Clarke's* complete disregard for his own safety saved both trainees from serious injury.

VII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Esher C. Burkart*, O12779, Field Artillery, United States Army. For meritorious service in operations against the enemy during October and November 1942.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from May to June 1942:

Second Lieutenant *John J. DeAngelis*, O434651, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Frank DeLovey* (Army serial No. 11018112), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *William J. Dempsey*, O412708, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *George A. Dibble, II*, O434649, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Marchant Dough* (Army serial No. 6782928), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Ernest E. Dryer*, O277005, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Douglas L. Erickson* (Army serial No. 17026067), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *William H. Erickson* (Army serial No. 17026069), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Roland S. Sawdey*, O438230, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *David C. Selby*, O327458, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Albert G. Sewar* (Army serial No. 6998013), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Leslie D. Shapton*, O434748, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Alex W. Snyder*, O433921, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Robert H. Snyder*, O434750, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Louis P. Solomon* (Army serial No. 20651305), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Grant E. Sorenson* (Army serial No. 6933900), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Tom D. Stamatelos* (Army serial No. 17029269), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Jefferias Stetson*, O385490, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Robert H. Talbott*, O271893, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *John M. Tillman*, O371201, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Fred L. Trickey, Jr.*, O406064, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Herbert G. Voruz, Jr.*, O433941, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Nelson A. Waite*, O435530, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Owen K. Warner*, O433945, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Joseph B. Wells*, O21286, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Murray F. White*, O434652, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Daniel W. Wickland*, O280945, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Errol W. Wynkoop* (Army serial No. 6836007), Air Corps, United States Army.

IX. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 2453, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 9 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 Fighter Group* (P-38 type aircraft) is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. On 18 May 1944, 146 B-17's of the Fifteenth Air Force were dispatched to attack the Ploesti Romano Americano Oil Refinery in Rumania, a very important and heavily defended element in the enemy oil production complex. P-38's of the *1st Fighter Group* were assigned the task of covering the withdrawal of the bomber force. En route such bad weather was encountered that the *Fighter Group* would have been justified in returning to base. However, they elected to continue on course on the chance that some bombers had been able to get through and needed withdrawal cover. Expert navigation in aircraft not equipped for dead reckoning, skillful formation, discipline, and admirable state of plane repair and maintenance enabled the P-38's to reach the rendezvous area after a hazardous trip of 450 miles over enemy territory. There they found that only one group of bombers, instead of four as planned, had been able to get through the weather to the target, and this one group was found to be under vicious attack by some 80 enemy fighters, having already lost six bombers in the battle. Although badly outnumbered, and their efforts complicated by severe and adverse weather conditions, the pilots of the *1st Fighter Group* heroically took over defense of the returning bombers, pressing the attack so skillfully and courageously that the bomber force was able to proceed to base without additional loss. The fighters continued to battle the enemy until all had been driven off, and in aerial combat destroyed 10 enemy planes, probably destroyed 3 and damaged 6, and one P-38 was lost, the pilot successfully parachuting to safety en route to base. The unwavering determination of this group to accomplish their mission despite the weather, the top mechanical condition of their planes, and above all the bravery and skill of these badly out-

numbered pilots, enabled the *1st Fighter Group* to save the bombers from further loss. The victory so achieved over superior force was a fitting climax to the heavy damage inflicted on the target by the B-17's and demonstrates the greatest devotion to duty on the part of all who were responsible for the condition of the P-38's, the staff planning attending the operation, the degree of training reflected in its brilliant execution, and the bravery and efficiency of those who finally executed it. Such achievements evidence the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on the *1st Fighter Group* and the armed forces of the United States of America.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 123, Headquarters Sixth Army, 2 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 A, 542d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy, 18 May 1944, at Wakde Island, Dutch New Guinea. Charged with landing initial assault troops and subsequent reinforcements on Wakde Island, the men of this unit carried out their mission with heroic success. Though the island had been heavily bombarded, the first craft approaching through difficult coral reefs were subjected to intense cross fire of automatic weapons and snipers. To manipulate their craft the coxswains and crews had to expose themselves fully to this fire. As coxswains and crews were killed or wounded other members of the crew took their places to land the infantry and return for reinforcements. Despite continued heavy losses, these men carried out their missions with unflinching determination and bravery, and made a vital contribution to the ultimate success of the entire operation.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 135, Headquarters Fifth Army, 11 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 I, 157th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action from 17 to 21 February 1944 near Carroceto, Italy. On the night of 16 February *Company I* took up positions in front of an overpass which marked the crossroads of intersecting supply routes. Original orders directed the company to hold this position during the night and the following morning. Rations, water, and ammunition were provided for this period only, but increased enemy activity made it necessary for the company to prepare defenses against an expected large scale assault. At dawn the enemy loosed tremendous artillery concentrations which continued relentlessly throughout the day on *Company I* positions. Wire communications between the company and battalion were disrupted completely. At dusk the enemy launched an infantry assault which was repulsed after severe fighting. During the days that followed *Company I* was subjected to heavy and repeated artillery concentrations. Enemy infantry infiltrated through draws and along ditches, and from positions of defilade harassed *Company I* troops with machine gun and machine pistol fire. The enemy

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launched five small scale assaults which *Company I* suppressed with machine gun and rifle fire. Enemy tanks fired directly upon the exposed positions from ranges of 300 to 1,400 yards. Despite heavy enemy fire and constant enemy pressure, exposure to inclement weather, and, at times, insufficient water, rations and ammunition, the officers and men of *Company I* held their positions to eliminate a threat to the solidarity of the beachhead. The determined courage, fortitude, and fighting spirit displayed by members of *Company I* reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 138, Headquarters Fifth Army, 17 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 L, 15th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action from 19 to 26 October 1943 near Statigliano, Italy. Assigned the mission of assaulting and holding the strategically important Mount Della Costa, *Company L* captured the mountain and succeeded in holding it for 8 days despite severe enemy shelling and extremely savage counterattacks by numerically superior enemy forces ranging up to battalion strength. The enemy subjected *Company L* to continuous artillery and mortar fire, intermittent tank and intense machine gun, machine pistol, and rifle fire. Although outnumbered five to one, often forced to replenish its ammunition from the bodies of its casualties, with neither food nor water for 3 days and 2 nights, *Company L* met the onslaughts of the enemy and repelled them with heavy losses. Despite all enemy efforts the company clung to its position overlooking the main supply route to German forces which were containing an entire regiment in the Baja e Latina sector, 2,000 yards to the east. The hill mass prevented supporting fire by friendly artillery, yet *Company L* doggedly held the mountain and directed artillery fire upon the enemy's line of supply. With his source of supply shut off, the enemy was forced to withdraw from the Baja e Latina sector, enabling friendly forces to occupy the town and surrounding territory without opposition. The intrepidity displayed by members of *Company L, 15th Infantry Regiment*, was the principal factor in forcing a German withdrawal from a strategic sector, and their feat will be inscribed indelibly in the annals of the American Infantryman.

5. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 100, Headquarters Twelfth Air Force, 20 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *310th Bombardment Group (M)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations on 27 August 1943. Following the Allied conquest of Sicily, the major efforts of the Allied Air Forces in this theater were directed toward the destruction of enemy supply, communication, and transportation facilities on the Italian mainland in preparation for the invasion of Italy. Priority targets were the large marshaling yards of the principal cities and to the *310th Bombardment Group* was

assigned the task of smashing the heavily defended rail yards at Benevento, key transportation center of the Naples-Salerno-Foggia area. With their crews painstakingly briefed, thirty-six B-25's prepared and serviced so perfectly that none were forced to return early, took off from Memsel Temime, Tunisia, on 27 August 1943, instructed to complete the mission at all costs. The formation made landfall north of Naples and immediately was intercepted by 40 to 50 enemy fighters which made desperate attempts to turn the bombers off course, continuing their attacks throughout the approach to Benevento, during the entire bomb run and even after the B-25's had left the target area. Distinguishing themselves through extraordinary heroism and unswerving resolution, in the face of intense antiaircraft fire and fighter attacks so persistent that 3 bombers were shot down and 2 others so heavily damaged that they were forced to crash-land in Sicily, the combat crews of the 310th Group destroyed 18 of the attacking planes and bombed the marshalling yards with devastating effect. Restrained from taking evasive action by their resolve to maintain the compact formation required for maximum bombing accuracy, all pilots held true to course despite the terrific opposition and even though both engines of one of the bombers were on fire and the entire aircraft was enveloped in flames, the pilot held his plane in a controlled glide until the bombardier had released his bombs directly on the target from an altitude of 1,500 feet. The marshalling yards, containing a great amount of rolling stock, were completely destroyed, three main rail lines were cut, huge fires were started, and the locomotive shops were rendered useless. The gallantry and combat proficiency exhibited by the personnel of the 310th Bombardment Group in striking this decisive blow, which hastened the collapse of the enemy in Southern Italy, have reflected highest credit on their organization and the military service of the United States.¹⁷

6. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 2223, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 31 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 449th Bombardment Group (H) is cited for outstanding performances of duty in armed action against the enemy. After successive operations against Budapest, Steyr and Ploesti, this group was notified that on 4 April 1944 it would prepare maximum number of aircraft for a mission against Bucharest. The purpose was twofold: first, to destroy all rail facilities in the city; second, to engage and destroy the German Air Force in the air. With determination and esprit de corps ground personnel worked under the most difficult conditions to get all the ships in the best mechanical state. With indefatigable efforts all personnel labored throughout the night to insure the success of the operation. On 4 April 1944, thirty-two B-24 type aircraft of the 449th Bombardment Group (H) took off to fulfill the objectives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Because of adverse weather the planned rendezvous with other groups and wings of bombers was not successful. The 449th Bombardment Group became separated but with extraordinary gallantry continued to the target. Because of a very limited range the planned escort of fighters was unable to provide cover for this group on penetration or withdrawal. As the group entered enemy territory alone it was attacked by approximately 90 to 100 enemy fighters. Exhibiting extraor-

ordinary heroism the group joined battle with the enemy and thus achieved one of the objectives of the plan for the day. The interception of the enemy ships was well planned so that for a period of over one and a half hours a continuous fierce battle of immense proportions was fought. In the ensuing struggle the enemy used all types of aircraft and every known technique of aerial warfare. Rocket guns, cannon and machine guns, flak and aerial bombs were used by the enemy in a vicious attempt to halt this group. Despite the intense opposition the group continued to the target and while still engaged in the air battle, skillfully dropped their bombs on the assigned target. By overcoming unusually difficult and hazardous conditions the group succeeded in inflicting tremendous damage on the Bucharest railroad facilities. The group's superior professional skill in flying excellent formation was directly responsible for their not losing more ships. As a result of the long air battle the group lost seven aircraft to enemy action. However, it more than achieved the second objective of the day's plan by being officially credited with destroying 40, probably destroying 13, and damaging 6 enemy aircraft. The extraordinary heroism, professional skill, and esprit de corps of the men of the 449th Bombardment Group (H), on this hazardous mission to Bucharest, and in successfully accomplishing the objectives of the day, have written a brilliant page in the history of aerial warfare, thereby reflecting great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States of America.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
*Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 73 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 6 September 1944.

| | Section |
|--|---------|
| MEDAL OF HONOR—Awards----- | I |
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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

First Lieutenant *Arnold L. Bjorklund*, O-1287993 (then second lieutenant), Company I, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Altavilla, Italy, 13 September 1943. When Company I attacked a German position on Hill 424, the First Platoon led by Lieutenant *Bjorklund* moved forward on the right flank to the slope of the hill where it was pinned down by a heavy concentration of machine gun and rifle fire. Ordering his men to give covering fire, he crept and crawled forward with only three hand grenades to a German machine gun position located on a terrace along the forward slope. Approaching within a few yards of the position and while continuously exposed to enemy fire he hurled one grenade into the nest, destroyed the gun, and killed three Germans. Discovering a second machine gun 20 yards to the right on a higher terrace, he moved under intense enemy fire to a point within a few yards and threw a second grenade into this position, destroying it and killing two more Germans. The First Platoon was then able to advance 150 yards farther up the slope to the crest of the hill, but was again stopped by the fire from a heavy enemy mortar on the reverse slope. Lieutenant *Bjorklund* located the mortar and worked his way under little cover to within 10 yards of its position and threw his third grenade, destroying the mortar, killing two of the Germans, and forcing the remaining three to flee. His actions permitted the platoon to take its objectives.

Staff Sergeant *Jessie R. Drowley* (Army serial No. 36108403), Company B, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, 30 January 1944. Sergeant *Drowley*, a squad leader in a platoon whose mission during an attack was to remain under cover while holding the perimeter defense and acting as a reserve for assaulting echelons, saw three members of the assault company fall badly wounded. When intense hostile fire prevented aid from reaching the casualties he fearlessly rushed forward to carry the wounded to cover. After rescuing two men Sergeant *Drowley* discovered an enemy pillbox, undetected by assaulting tanks, that was inflicting heavy casualties upon the attacking force and was the chief obstacle to the success of the advance. Delegating the rescue of the third man to an assistant, he ran across open terrain to one of the tanks. Signaling to the crew, he climbed to the turret, exchanged his weapon for a submachine gun, and voluntarily rode the deck of the tank, directing it toward the pillbox by tracer fire. The tank, continually under heavy enemy fire, continued to within 20 feet of the pillbox where Sergeant *Drowley* received a severe bullet wound in the chest. Refusing to return for medical treatment he remained on the tank and continued to direct its progress until the enemy position was definitely located by the crew. At this point he again was wounded by small-arms fire, losing his left eye, and falling to the ground. He remained alongside the tank until the

pillbox had been completely demolished and another, directly behind the first, destroyed. Sergeant *Drouley*, his voluntary mission successfully accomplished, returned alone for medical treatment.

Private First Class *William J. Johnston* (Army serial No. 31341252), Company G, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. On 17 February 1944, near Padiglione, Italy, he observed and fired upon an attacking force of approximately 80 Germans, causing at least 25 casualties and forcing withdrawal of the remainder. All that day he manned his gun without relief, subject to mortar, artillery, and sniper fire. Two Germans individually worked so close to his position that his machine gun was ineffective, whereupon he killed one with his pistol and the second with a rifle taken from another soldier. When a rifleman protecting his gun position was killed by a sniper he immediately moved the body and relocated his machine gun in that spot in order to obtain a better field of fire. He volunteered to cover the platoon's withdrawal and was the last man to leave that night. In his new position he maintained an all-night vigil, the next day causing seven German casualties. The afternoon of the 18th, the organization on the left flank having been forced to withdraw, he again covered the withdrawal of his own organization. Shortly thereafter he was seriously wounded over the heart, and a passing soldier saw him trying to crawl up the embankment and aided him to resume his position behind the machine gun which was soon heard in action for about 10 minutes. Though reported killed Private *Johnston* was seen returning to the American lines on the morning of 19 February, slowly and painfully working his way back from his overrun position through enemy lines. He gave valuable information of new enemy dispositions. His heroic determination to destroy the enemy and his disregard of his own safety aided immeasurably in halting a strong enemy attack, caused an enormous amount of enemy casualties, and so inspired his fellow soldiers that they fought for and held a vitally important position against greatly superior forces.

Technical Sergeant *Forrest L. Vosler* (Army serial No. 12168197) (then staff sergeant), * * * Bombardment Squadron, * * * Bombardment Group (H), Air Corps, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry in action against the enemy above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a radio operator-air gunner on a heavy bombardment aircraft in a mission over Bremen, Germany, on 20 December 1943. After bombing the target, the aircraft in which Sergeant *Vosler* was serving was severely damaged by antiaircraft fire, forced out of formation, and immediately subjected to repeated vicious attacks by enemy fighters. Early in the engagement a 20-mm. cannon shell exploded in the radio compartment painfully wounding Sergeant *Vosler* in the legs and thighs. At about the same time a direct hit on the tail of the ship seriously wounded the tail gunner and rendered the tail guns inoperative. Realizing the great need for fire power in protecting the vulnerable tail of the ship, Sergeant *Vosler*, with grim determination, kept up a steady stream of deadly fire. Shortly thereafter another 20-mm. enemy shell exploded, wounding Sergeant *Vosler* in the chest and about the face. Pieces of metal lodged in both eyes, impairing his vision to such an extent that he could only distinguish blurred shapes. Displaying remarkable tenacity and courage he kept firing his guns and declined to take first aid treatment. The radio equipment had been rendered inoperative during the battle and when the pilot announced that he would have to ditch, although unable to see and working entirely by touch, Sergeant *Vosler* finally got the set operating and

sent out distress signals despite several lapses into unconsciousness. When the ship ditched, Sergeant Vosler managed to get out on the wing by himself and hold the wounded tail gunner from slipping off until the other crew members could help them into the dinghy. Sergeant Vosler's actions on this occasion were an inspiration to all serving with him. The extraordinary courage, coolness, and skill he displayed in the face of great odds, when handicapped by injuries that would have incapacitated the average crew member, were outstanding.

II. **BATTLE HONORS.**—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 36, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 13 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *5th Ranger Infantry Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. In the invasion of France the *5th Ranger Infantry Battalion* was assigned the mission of securing a sector of the beachhead. As the landing assault unit in this sector the battalion landed on the beach at H-hour on D-day. This landing was accomplished in the face of tremendous enemy rifle, machine gun, artillery, and rocket fire. In addition, the battalion encountered mines and underwater and beach obstacles. Refusing to be deterred from its mission of securing a beachhead, the *5th Ranger Infantry Battalion* faced concentrated enemy fire and hazardous beach obstacles with determination and gallantry. Although subjected to heavy enemy fire during the entire day and despite numerous casualties and fatigue, the courage and esprit de corps of this battalion carried the enemy positions by nightfall, thereby securing the necessary beachhead without which the invasion of the continent could not proceed. The heroic and gallant action of the *5th Ranger Infantry Battalion* in accomplishing this mission under unusual and hazardous conditions is in keeping with the highest traditions of the service.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 33, First Army, 15 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *16th Infantry Regiment* is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action in the initial assault on the northern coast of Normandy, France. On the morning of 6 June 1944, the *16th Infantry Regiment* under the most adverse conditions assaulted the coast of France near Colleville-sur-Mer against a long prepared, determined, and powerfully emplaced enemy. While moving inshore in assault craft violent seas swamped the regiment's supporting weapons and hurled men and boats into the intricate and almost impenetrable barriers of mine-capped underwater obstacles. From commanding and numerous reinforced concrete pill boxes, machine gun emplacements, and sniper's nests imbedded in cliffsides impregnable to the violent air and naval bombardments preceding the assault came a withering hail of artillery and small arms fire that struck down hundreds as they struggled through shoulder-deep water toward the beach.

Within a few hours almost a third of the assault strength were casualties. Men dragged themselves shoreward leaderless and scattered by the loss of key personnel. Blocked from advancing by minefields, pinned down by annihilating fire, wave after wave piled up on a 7-yard wide beachhead until thousands of men lay huddled on the fire-swept shore.

In the face of an apparently hopeless situation, the *16th Infantry Regiment* began its reorganization. Officers and men gathered the remnants of their units together and slowly, with groups being cut down almost as soon as formed, began to develop from a confused, hurt mass into a cohesive, determined fighting force. Innumerable acts of gallantry were performed in the face of the superior enemy fire. Men lay in the flat, mine-strewn meadows in plain view of the enemy and returned the direct fire of protected enemy artillery and machine guns with rifle and rocket launcher fire. Leaderless men attached themselves to the forming groups. A breach was blown in the wire and the regiment advanced. Human mine markers lay in the mine fields guiding the passage of the battling troops. With grim determination, suffering terrible casualties, the regiment forced its way forward in a frontal assault on five principal enemy strong points. They engaged the enemy and in a magnificent display of courage and will to win destroyed them.

The beach opened by the *16th Infantry Regiment* was the main personnel exit for the V Corps for 48 hours. Battered to a terrible degree the regiment continued in its advance toward its initial objective. They drove back a fanatically resisting enemy and repulsed five separate counterattacks by numerically superior forces until the 1st Division and V Corps beachhead was secured.

With complete devotion to duty and recognition of an obligation to its tradition, the *16th Infantry Regiment* added a glowing page to military annals. Individually and collectively the members of the *16th Infantry Regiment* turned threatened catastrophe into a glorious victory for the United States Army.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 40, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 17 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *81st Chemical Battalion, Motorized*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. In the invasion of France the mission of the *81st Chemical Battalion* was to furnish close mortar support for the two leading assault regiments. In the accomplishment of this mission the *81st Chemical Battalion* landed at H plus 60 minutes on D-day, at which time the beach and harbors were under incessant machine gun, artillery, rocket, and mortar fire from the enemy. Underwater and beach obstacles were encountered as the landing craft approached the shore and in the advance from the landing craft to the beach. When two LCVP's in which a part of the battalion was landing sank from enemy shell hits, the men of the *81st Chemical Battalion* transferred their mortars, ammunition, and equipment from their own landing craft to an LCM, and under constant shelling managed to land the equipment. In another instance, when their landing craft sank, the men, by their fierce persistence in the face of great odds, swam ashore, towing with them two mortars and two mortar carts which previously had been made buoyant by life preservers. Though numerous

Company demonstrated magnificent initiative, courage, tenaciousness, and teamwork which resulted in a victory of major importance to the entire American defense of Bougainville Island.

7. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 33, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 15 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the European Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *146th Engineer Combat Battalion*, as part of a special engineer demolition task force, was attached to the 1st United States Infantry Division for the assault, with the mission of clearing the beach obstacles within the tidal range of the beach from vicinity of Vierville-sur-Mer to Colleville-sur-Mer, Normandy, France. The battalion was organized into eight assault demolition teams, four support demolition teams, and a command. Each demolition team was landed in an LCM at 0633, 6 June 1944, and was equipped with a ton of explosives and accessories, all of which were hand carried. Because of the rising tide it was necessary to execute the demolition of the outer (seaward) obstacles within 30 minutes after landing. The battalion was equipped with tank dozers, 60 percent of which did not reach the beach in operating condition. The demolition teams worked from 0633 to approximately 1330 under extremely heavy enemy fire (both artillery and small-arms), and continued to work under intermittent artillery and small-arms fire until approximately 1600, 7 June 1944. The operations were further complicated because the infantry and other troops were within the danger radius of obstructed demolition. The battalion worked with little food or rest until 9 June 1944, suffering approximately 33 percent casualties. It was necessary, in at least four instances, for teams to interrupt their work and attack enemy sniper positions in the hills. The mission of the battalion was completed under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions which required extraordinary heroism and determination on the part of each individual. The esprit de corps of the *146th Engineer Combat Battalion* exhibited in this action is worthy of the highest praise.

III. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—

By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943), and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individuals:

Brigadier *John S. K. Boyd*, Royal Army Medical Corps. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. From the time of the arrival of the first contingent of the United States of America Typhus Commission at Cairo in January 1943 and throughout the remainder of that year, Brigadier *Boyd* assisted the Commission in formulating and effectuating programs for research on typhus fever and in development of measures for control. He furnished detailed information concerning the incidence of typhus fever in British forces in the Middle East in a manner which advanced coordination between American and British procedures for typhus control. Brigadier *Boyd* cooperated with the United States of America Typhus Commission in clinical studies conducted to evaluate the properties of antityphus serum. In his capacity as a member of the Middle East
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Supply Center (Medical Section), Brigadier *Boyd* was extremely helpful and cooperative in arranging for distribution of typhus vaccine throughout the Middle East. Through his generous cooperation and through his many years of experience in the field of pathology, Brigadier *Boyd* as a consultant aided the Commission in practically every phase of its work in the Middle East.

Brigadier *Rudolf W. Calloway*, Royal Army Medical Corps, senior medical officer on duty at advanced Allied headquarters in Italy. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. During the period from 20 December 1943 to 20 February 1944, the critical period of the outbreak of typhus at Naples and in southern Italy, Brigadier *Galloway* actively supported the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission in southern Italy. In addition, he took special steps to see that the danger of typhus fever was brought to the attention of all British medical officers in the area. He initiated an active typhus control program throughout the entire military forces in southern Italy.

Brigadier *George B. Parkinson*, Royal Army Medical Corps, senior medical officer on duty with the Allied Control Commission in southern Italy. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. During the epidemic of typhus in Naples during the period 20 December 1943 to 20 February 1944, Brigadier *Parkinson* actively cooperated with the United States of America Typhus Commission and rendered service of the greatest value in support of the typhus control program in southern Italy. Through his assistance to the Commission, measures which prevented the spread of typhus in southern Italy were greatly strengthened.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 71

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 31 August 1944.

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I. GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The station hospital situated at the location indicated is designated as a general hospital and is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|-----------------|
| Rodriguez General Hospital (named in honor of <i>Major Fernando E. Rodriguez</i> , United States Army). | San Juan, P. R. |

[A. G. 322 (21 Jun 44).]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following named officer:

Captain *Arlo L. Olson*, O-383969, Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 13 October 1943 when the drive across the Volturno River began, Captain Olson and his company spearheaded the advance of the regiment through 30 miles of mountainous enemy territory in 13 days. Placing himself at the head of his men Captain Olson waded into the chest-deep water of the raging Volturno River and despite point-blank machine gun fire aimed directly at him made his way to the opposite bank and threw two hand grenades into the gun position, killing the crew. When an enemy machine gun 150 yards distant opened fire on his company Captain Olson advanced upon the position in a slow, deliberate walk. Although 5 German soldiers threw hand grenades at him from a range of 5 yards Captain Olson dispatched all of them, picked up a machine pistol, and continued toward the enemy; advancing to within 15 yards of the position he shot it out with the foe, killing 9 and seizing the post. Throughout the next 13 days Captain Olson led combat patrols, acted as company number one scout, and maintained unbroken contact with the enemy. On 27 October 1943 Captain Olson conducted a platoon in attack on a strong-point, crawling to within 25 yards of the enemy and then charging the position. Despite continuous machine gun fire which barely missed him Captain Olson made his way to the gun and killed the crew with his pistol. When the men saw their leader make this desperate attack they followed him and overran the position. Continuing the advance, Captain Olson led his company to the next objective at the summit of Monte San Nicola. Although the company to his right was forced to take cover from the furious automatic and small-arms fire which was directed on him and his men with equal intensity, Captain Olson waved his company into a skirmish line and despite the fire of a machine gun which singled him out as its sole target led the assault which drove the enemy away. While making a reconnaissance for defensive positions Captain Olson was fatally wounded. Ignoring his severe pain, this intrepid officer completed his reconnaissance, supervised the location of his men in the best defense positions, refused medical aid until all of his men had been cared for, and died as he was being carried down the mountain.

III. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD,

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1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Miller G. White*, O-286638, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 8 September 1939 to 16 August 1944.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert S. Brown*, O-902106, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 11 December 1943 to 30 July 1944.

Brigadier General *Gordon deL. Carrington*, O-4792, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 July 1941 to 26 June 1943.

Major *Eric M. Knight*, O-477891, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from June 1942 to January 1943.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Daniel Hermanus Pienaar*, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding General, First South African Division, Union Defense Forces. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the Middle East Campaign.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *John J. Binns*, O-15207 (Field Artillery), General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 19 July 1943 to 10 August 1944.

Colonel *R. Potter Campbell*, O-108309, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1942 to May 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Barney A. Daughtry*, O-16902, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 15 January 1942 to 22 February 1943.

Colonel *Nelson P. Jackson*, O-19253, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from December 1942 to March 1944.

Captain *Arthur R. Loftus*, O-506961 (then master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 8 September 1939 to 20 July 1942.

Colonel *Arno H. Luehman*, O-19513, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 January 1943 to 30 June 1944.

Colonel *Howard H. Reed*, O-18593, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September 1943 to March 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *John E. Watters*, O-18994, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1941 to 12 June 1944.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD,

1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Walter L. Forster*, British Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the planning and preparation of the bombing attack against the Ploesti oil refineries on 1 August 1943.

VIII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

First Lieutenant *Charles J. Jankowski*, O-1321373 (then second lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, on 8 June 1944. During a combat exercise a soldier placed a grenade in the adapter and pulled the safety pin, accidentally disengaging the lever so that the grenade was armed and the fuze activated. The grenadier attempted to fire the grenade but upon pulling the trigger the rifle failed to fire. He became confused and did nothing to remedy the condition. Lieutenant *Jankowski* without hesitation ran to the man, removed the grenade from the rifle, and threw it so that it detonated without endangering the men of the squad nearby.

Private *James T. McCarthy* (Army serial No. 35922591), Service Company A, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Armored Replacement Training Center, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Knox, Kentucky, on 25 April 1944. Observing an ignited improvised hand grenade slip from the hand of another soldier while being thrown and roll near a container with a quantity of other similar charges, Private *McCarthy* rushed forward, seized the ignited grenade, and threw it toward a safe area where it immediately exploded. This quick action undoubtedly saved one of the officers in charge of the demonstration from injury.

First Lieutenant *John L. Taylor*, O-698239 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism displayed at the scene of a burning aircraft in the vicinity of Alamogordo Air Base, 19 January 1944.

Sergeant *Clarence M. Wall* (Army serial No. 32493224), Battery G, 3d Coast Artillery, United States Army. For heroism at Long Beach, California, on 22 May 1944, during a 90-mm target practice in which an armed projectile accidentally detonated, causing death and injuries to the gun crew. During the course of the practice the gun in recoil knocked a projectile from the hands of an ammunition relayer. The round fell to the concrete emplacement to the rear of the turret and the projectile exploded in the midst of the gun crew members and officials. As a result of the explosion a second projectile was dropped by another ammunition relayer who had been wounded and it lay blackened and smoking in the midst of the crew. Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant *Wall* leaped from the gun turret, picked up the round, and calmly carried it 40 feet to the edge of the emplacement and rolled it over a cliff. Having thus safely disposed of the dangerous round, Sergeant *Wall* returned and proceeded to assist in the emergency treatment of the wounded.

IX. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 8, WD, 1943), and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Dr. *Abdel Wahed El Wakil*, Minister of Health of Egyptian Government. For meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Ever since the arrival of the United States of America Typhus Commission group at Cairo, His Excellency, Dr. *Wakil*, as Minister of Health has cooperated closely with the Commission. Through his interest and influence, facilities and opportunities were made available for the investigation of typhus fever in the laboratory and hospital while extensive tests and new developments in methods of the control of typhus fever were made possible. The information derived from the results of these studies conducted with the cooperation of Dr. *Wakil* has been of benefit to the military forces.

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X. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of section VI, General Orders, No. 64, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Colonel *Thomas B. Burgess*, Infantry, as reads "Legion of Merit was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

XI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of section V, General Orders, No. 60, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Major *John W. Norvell*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 69 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 August 1944.

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I. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *John B. Franks*, O-11063, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 September 1939 to April 1943.

First Lieutenant *Edwin L. Lowe*, O-514114 (then technical sergeant), Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 March to 15 September 1941.

Major *William F. Tompkins, Jr.*, O-407197, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1942 to May 1943.

II. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded by the War Department to Brigadier General *Jerry V. Matejka*, as published in General Orders, No. 29, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, D, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Jerry V. Matejka*, O-7496 (then colonel, Signal Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from May 1941 to June 1942.

III. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Edward B. Collins, Jr.*, O-750948, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism near Corona, New Mexico, on 18 April 1944. A B-17 airplane crashed on a mountainside and burst into flame. Lieutenant *Collins*, the pilot, extricated himself from the wreckage, but at once reentered the burning airplane, pulled the unconscious copilot out, and removed him to a safe distance. He then located the radio operator lying helpless near the airplane, which by this time had exploded, creating a terrific fire, and moved him to safety.

IV. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Technical Sergeant *Georg N. Meyers* (Army serial No. 19068824), DEML, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy from 1 July 1942 to 10 June 1944.

V. **AIR MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942) as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- Captain *Carl H. Amos*, O-789746 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *Neal E. Andersen*, O-791886, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Staff Sergeant *Daniel J. Boytim* (Army serial No. 35050678), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Paul C. Brahs* (Army serial No. 32185226), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *Robert E. De Leuw*, O-434738, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Technical Sergeant *Abric Edens* (Army serial No. 19177522), Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Master Sergeant *Firman E. Ferris* (Army serial No. 5636212), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Dale L. Fleck* (Army serial No. 6565787), Air Corps, United States Army, 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Norman A. Garvelink*, O-430987, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Gordon P. Gleason* (Army serial No. 31099132), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Freeman W. Gregory* (Army serial No. 18051335), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Harley B. Haokett*, O-429471, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin H. Hawes*, O-22467, Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 1 July 1943.
- Technical Sergeant *Robert J. Heitzman* (Army serial No. 17036753), Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Master Sergeant *William H. Kiermaier* (Army serial No. 12022485), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *Virgil J. Klopfer*, O-789779 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Franklin T. Morris* (Army serial No. 6936732) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Herbert J. Mueller* (Army serial No. 6832516), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Technical Sergeant *Fritz Nagy* (Army serial No. 6711094) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *John W. Perkins*, O-412738 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from January to November 1942.

- First Lieutenant *William L. Reynolds*, O-442573, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Clarence J. Rightmyer* (Army serial No. 32495353), Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1942 to 26 May 1944.
- Captain *Richard S. Secord*, O-429111, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *James R. Seiler*, O-437874 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Milton Shamitz*, O-1703933, Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Edward B. Skalski* (Army serial No. 13005256) (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Frank Szakacs* (Army serial No. 13005353), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Enzo Tannozzini* (Army serial No. 12034265), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Myron D. Tolman*, O-662393 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.
- Captain *William J. Turpin*, O-448454, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Major *Wyman M. Warren*, O-425800, Air Corps, United States Army, from 11 December 1941 to 29 January 1942.
- Captain *A. C. Winchester*, O-920841, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 April 1943 to 26 May 1944.
- Master Sergeant *Edward Zakaraskas* (Army serial No. 8997522) (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.

VI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel *Patrick B. McCarthy*, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Patrick B. McCarthy*, O-216290 (then major), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 24 December 1942 to 30 July 1943.

VII. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders No. 43 Headquarters 82d Airborne Division 4 August 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First United States Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy between 6 and 9 June 1944 during the invasion of France. The Forward Echelon of Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company landed by parachute and

glider on D-day, 6 June 1944, prior to H-hour, on the Cotentin Peninsula in the area surrounding Ste Mere Eglise, France. The enemy opposed drops and landings with intense antiaircraft fire and immediately surrounded the secured area with mobile antiairborne landing groups which attacked with machine guns, mortars, and artillery. Shortly after 0200, a division command post was established west of Ste Mere Eglise. Headquarters personnel were augmented by predawn glider elements landing about 0410, and by further gliderborne increments during the day. Headquarters personnel from many gliders, which had landed in areas not secured by parachute troops, fought their way to the Division Command Post, into which they infiltrated during the first 48 hours. The Division Staff and Headquarters Company remained in close proximity to the forward lines at all times. During the first 37 hours, enemy action was often not more than a few hundred yards from the command post. The officers and men of *Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company* labored without rest or relaxation day and night during the first 3 days of the invasion, at times under direct attack by artillery and small-arms fire, immediately adjacent to active fighting and frequently subjected to bombing attacks directed against its nearby artillery batteries. Duties were performed unhesitatingly with utter disregard for personal safety and with superior efficiency and tireless devotion to duty. The courage and perseverance shown by members of the *Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 82d Airborne Division*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

VIII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of paragraph 2, section IX, General Orders, No. 31, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Major *Earl R. Tash*, Air Corps, as reads "Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded" is amended to read "second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

IX. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. So much of section VI, General Orders No. 32, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Captain *Douglas H. Keller*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

2. So much of section IX, General Orders, No. 59, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Lieutenant Colonel *Frank A. Kurtz*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

3. So much of paragraph 3, section IV, General Orders, No. 38, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Lieutenant Colonel *Earl R. Tash*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

AGO 412B

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 67

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 16 August 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Carl D. Silverthorne*, O-15225, Cavalry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 6 March 1941 to 26 June 1944.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *William H. Towner*, O-17195, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from December 1941 to August 1944.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Colonel *William J. Clinch*, O-17971, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1941 to August 1944.

Colonel *Res Van Den Corput, Jr.*, O-12700, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1942 to April 1944.

Colonel *Wilbur S. Elliott*, O-6804, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from June 1942 to 31 January 1944.

Colonel *Louis T. Heath*, O-18060 (then lieutenant colonel), Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1941 to April 1943.

Brigadier General *Arnold N. Kroystad*, O-2618, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 14 March 1942 to 4 February 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas A. Lane*, O-172800, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1941 to 9 March 1942.

Colonel *Thomas B. McDonald*, O-17694, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 12 July 1943 to 15 March 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Will J. Overton* (Army serial No. 6371230), Company B, 770th Railway Operating Battalion, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 28 March until 15 April 1944.

First Lieutenant *Sing Yung Yee*, O-919553, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 15 December 1941 to 26 October 1943.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

General *Gustavo A. Salinas*, Chief of the Mexican Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from May to December 1943.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Du Garreau de la Mechenie*, Artillery, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1943 to March 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Guillermo Lopez-Larrain*, Chilean Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1940 to March 1944.

V. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *John P. Frain, Jr.*, O-280709, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight during November 1943.

VI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private *John L. Ash* (Army serial No. 6212533), 440th Army Air Field Base Unit, Squadron A, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism near Army Air Field, Santa Maria, California, on 12 April 1944. A P-38 airplane crashed and burst into flame. The fuel tanks exploded and the ship was enveloped in blazing gasoline. Private *Ash* with three other men heroically and at the risk of his life reached the cockpit and with difficulty extricated the body of the pilot.

Private *Carl C. Bohannon* (Army serial No. 34726507), Company C, 5th Group, 2d Training Regiment, ASF Replacement Depot, Camp Reynolds, Pennsylvania, United States Army. For heroism at Youngstown, Ohio, on 25 May 1944. Private *Bohannon* voluntarily and at the risk of his life rescued a woman from a burning building.

Captain *Stanley Borowski*, O-430917, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Waycross Army Air Field, Waycross, Georgia, on 11 May 1944. An Army airplane landed on fire and nosed over off the runway. Captain *Borowski*

at the risk of his life burrowed under the airplane, entered the cockpit, and cut off all switches to prevent the fire from spreading. He remained in the flaming airplane, prevented the pilot from burning, and assisted in removing him.

Private *Daniel B. Briggs* (Army serial No. 18027244), Company I, 393d Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Maxey, Texas, on 13 May 1944. On a field problem a high explosive shell exploded killing one man and injuring nine others. Disregarding his own wounds which were both painful and serious, Private *Briggs* rendered effective first aid to First Lieutenant Edward V. Collins, who was seriously injured, by putting a tourniquet on his arm, thereby saving him from becoming seriously and permanently disabled and probably saving his life.

Second Lieutenant *George G. Dean*, O-689746, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Canton Island on 9 May 1944. On the take-off of a C-87, a tire of the airplane blew out, forcing the craft into a revetment where it began to burn. First to emerge from the airplane, Lieutenant *Dean* at the risk of his life reentered the burning craft and saved another crew member. In the performance of this heroic act he sustained severe burns on face, neck, and hands.

Staff Sergeant *Arthur E. Hendrix* (Army serial No. 34678451), Company B, 301st Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp McCain, Mississippi, on 30 June 1944. During practice a live grenade fell into a ditch which was occupied by several soldiers. Sergeant *Hendrix* promptly and at the risk of his life picked up the grenade and attempted to throw it clear of the trench. The grenade exploded blowing off his right hand. His prompt heroic action probably saved the lives of other soldiers.

Staff Sergeant *Albert J. Lippie* (Army serial No. 12026970), Section L (Tow Target), 121st Army Air Forces Base Unit (Fighter), Bradley Field, Connecticut, United States Army. For heroism at Army Air Field, Great Bend, Kansas, on 18 April 1944. A B-26C airplane crashed and burst into flame. Sergeant *Lippie* was thrown clear but five other members of the crew were unable to escape. Sergeant *Lippie* at the risk of his life repeatedly entered the burning wreckage and carried his five companions to safety.

First Lieutenant *Walter H. Lupke, Jr.*, O-516620, Field Artillery, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, on 26 April 1944. During a combat training exercise a ¼-pound nitro-starch block, with 20-second time fuze lighted, was thrown. It struck a tree and bounced into a pit from which targets were operated and landed in the lap of an enlisted man. The man attempted to throw the bomb clear but it fell again landing on a ledge just above his head. Lieutenant *Lupke* knowing that an explosion was imminent, at the risk of his life ran up the parapet, picked up the bomb, and threw it out whereupon it instantly exploded.

Private *Arvid J. Maljanen* (Army serial No. 36730697), 1329th Service Unit, United States Army. For heroism at the Norfolk Army Air Field, Norfolk, Virginia, on 24 May 1944. When a P-47 airplane crashed in the vicinity and caught fire, the pilot was knocked senseless and was in danger of being burned to death. Private *Maljanen* disregarding the flames and exploding ammunition and at the risk of his life rushed to the canopy, opened the escape hatch, and although three other men who attempted to assist him were driven off by the intense heat and smoke, he straddled the cockpit and removed the pilot from the burning aircraft.

Private *Elmer E. McCoy* (Army serial No. 33663195) Company C, 109th Infantry Training Battalion, United States Army. For heroism displayed at Ruddell Mill Dam, Batesville, Arkansas, on 21 May 1944. Private *McCoy* was instru-

mental in rescuing six occupants from an automobile which had plunged from Ruddell Dam into 8 feet of water. With complete disregard for his own safety, Private *McCoy* hesitatingly dived 11 feet from a bridge into the water and made several trips to the bank 12 feet distant with the occupants of the car, successively saving all of them.

Private First Class *Henry J. Oehlberg* (Army serial No. 36284764) 251st AAA Searchlight Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Sears Landing, North Carolina, on 18 June 1944. Three civilians were swimming near Sears Landing. One of them called for help and sank two or three times beneath the surface. One of his companions attempted rescue but was unsuccessful because of the man's frantic struggles. Private *Oehlberg*, at the risk of his life, swam out and dived for the then unconscious man, brought him to the surface, and towed him to shore where he administered artificial respiration until he regained consciousness.

Captain *William A. Royall*, O-1010217, Infantry, United States Army. For heroism displayed in rescuing two drowning persons from Crystal Lake near Fort Knox, Kentucky, on 4 July 1944. Attracted by the frantic cries of a woman in distress who had fallen from a raft into deep water in a lake and was in imminent danger of drowning, Captain *Royall*, with utter disregard for his personal safety, immediately plunged into the deep water and succeeded in bringing her to safety. Captain *Royall* then swam back and succeeded in rescuing a man who was also in imminent danger of drowning. Artificial respiration was administered by Captain *Royall* and another officer, thereby saving the lives of the two persons.

Private First Class *Theodore H. Ruhling* (Army Serial No. 87540028), Headquarters Company First Battalion, 242d Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Lake Lotawanna, near Lee's Summit, Missouri, on 18 June 1944. An outboard motorboat capsized in the middle of the lake throwing its occupants, three adults and two small children, into the rough, stormy waters. Private *Ruhling* in a larger motorboat ¼-mile away saw the accident and sped to the rescue. When his craft came close enough he dived and took the 2-year-old child from one of the adults and swam back to his boat with him. He then went to the rescue of the second child who had sunk beneath the surface and swam with him to his boat. The three adults, supported by life cushions which Private *Ruhling* caused to be thrown to them, were taken aboard by another boat and saved. Fully clothed as he was, Private *Ruhling* risked his life in the rough, choppy waters.

Technician Third Grade *Raymond W. Swiderski* (Army serial No. 20625832), Battery A, 390th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Lakeview Firing Range, Camp Haan, California, 4 July 1944. A fragmentation grenade thrown by a soldier struck the parapet while still being held. The soldier apparently dazed by the situation released the safety lever, arming the grenade, Technician *Swiderski*, without regard for his own safety and at the risk of his life, jumped from his position at the bottom of the pit and attempted to reach the armed grenade. His way being blocked by the soldier, he immediately pulled him down flat in the pit as the grenade exploded. His act saved the soldier from almost certain death or serious injury.

Staff Sergeant *Albert W. Tonelli* (Army serial No. 39110197), 325th Fighter Squadron, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at the Norfolk Army Air Field, Norfolk, Virginia, on 2 April 1944. A 4,000-gallon trailer filled with 100-octane aviation fuel, parked in the midst of other gas trailers and

fighter aircraft, caught fire at the rear end and large and furious blaze resulted. One large gasoline trailer and several airplanes were so close that they were in imminent danger of destruction together with other equipment. Sergeant *Tonelli* quickly sizing up the situation with unusual initiative and judgment ran to the burning trailer, jumped into the cletrac to which it was hooked, and drove them to a safe distance on the airfield. His quick thinking and rapid actions resulted in preventing great destruction of numerous fighter aircraft and valuable Government property.

Private *Merte A. Wright* (Army serial No. 32832614), Company I, 893d Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Maxey, Texas, on 18 May 1944. On a field problem a high explosive shell exploded killing one man and injuring nine others. Disregarding his own wounds which were both painful and serious, Private *Wright* rendered effective first aid to Private *Cornie M. Van Gorp* and assisted in putting a tourniquet on the arm of First Lieutenant *Edward V. Collins*. This action saved Lieutenant *Collins* from becoming seriously and permanently disabled and probably saved his life.

VII.—AIR MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. The citations are as follows.

Captain *William R. Knezevich*, O-433701 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 March to 18 May 1943.

Captain *Frank E. O'Brien*, O-354568, Air Corps, United States Army, on 25 March 1944.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), Air Medals were awarded by the War Department to the following civilian members of the Air Transport Command for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights over Arctic regions between 28 March and 9 April 1943. By their participation in these flights they contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the threefold purpose of this mission: to remove a sick weather observer for hospitalization, take in a replacement, and carry badly needed supplies and radio equipment to the weather stations of the Arctic. Most of these flights were made over unfamiliar territory without benefit of adequate charts and weather information. Their high level of performance on this mission and their unwavering devotion to duty reflect great credit on the Army Air Forces.

F. B. Challfoux, copilot.

Lester B. Hughes, radio operator.

Al V. R. Marsh, pilot.

Walter Peacock, flight engineer.

Joseph Sewall, navigator.

VIII.—BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 8306 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 1481, Headquarters Fifteenth Air Force, 1 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department,

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 *451st Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy. Notified to prepare maximum aircraft in the group for a bombing mission to Regensburg, Germany, ground personnel worked feverishly, enthusiastically, and with untiring intensity to get all B-24 type aircraft in the best possible mechanical condition to insure the success of the operation. On 25 February 1944, despite the highly unsatisfactory condition of the airdrome, forty B-24's of the *451st Bombardment Group* took off to bomb the Regensburg Prufoning aircraft factory. Commanders and all personnel participating in the mission had been briefed that the enemy was capable of intercepting the formation with approximately 200 fighters and that the route to the target would be without fighter escort. As the group penetrated enemy territory a running battle continuing to the target ensued, during which time approximately 200 enemy fighters intercepted the formation with well coordinated and vicious attacks. In the violent and bitter aerial battle, enemy aircraft used rocket guns, aerial flak, cannon, and machine guns in an effort to disrupt the operation. Despite the intense, accurate, and heavy antiaircraft fire and enemy fighters over the target, the group maintained a close formation and scored many direct hits on the assigned target. The formation flown and the coordination between the attack units resulted in 16 enemy fighters destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and 6 damaged, to the loss of 6 aircraft of the *451st Bombardment Group*. The tremendous material damage inflicted by the *451st Bombardment Group* contributed greatly to the curtailment of aircraft production by the enemy at a time of great importance. The grim determination, outstanding skill, and unhesitating courage of the officers and men of the *451st Bombardment Group* in accomplishing the objectives of this mission through the heaviest of enemy opposition reflect great credit on themselves and the armed forces of the United States.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9375 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 49, Headquarters 1st United States Infantry Division, 26 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The *1st Engineer Combat Battalion* took part in the assault on the coast of France on 6 June 1944 with the mission of performing engineer work necessary to allow assault forces to breach coastal defenses and exploit the bridgehead. Burdened with heavy loads of explosives and engineer equipment, the unit came ashore under artillery, antitank, mortar, rifle grenade, machine gun, and small-arms fire. Despite heavy casualties and continuous enemy fire the *1st Engineer Combat Battalion*, with courageous determination, cleared gaps in barbed wire and minefields to gain the beach. Working at times ahead of the infantry the engineers cleared a beach exit through antitank ditches, road blocks, and minefields and opened a vehicle transit area inland. Until the morning of 7 June 1944 this beach exit was the only one in operation. For 24 hours all task force tanks, supporting weapons, and vehicles that were unloaded passed through this one exit. Mine detector teams and road repair parties cleared inland roads aggressively, at times engaging enemy infantry, capturing prisoners,

and obtaining valuable information concerning enemy installations. Minefields and barbed wire were installed under fire in front of our infantry defensive positions inland. While the enemy was still on the outskirts of Caumont the engineers entered the city under enemy artillery shelling, extinguished great fires, demolished tottering buildings, and cleared the streets of debris. The extraordinary heroism of the officers and men of the *1st Engineer Combat Battalion* and their foresight and technical skill under difficult and hazardous conditions were a material contribution to the establishment of the bridgehead and exemplify the highest standards of the United States armed forces.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 51, Headquarters 1st U. S. Infantry Division, 28 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *112th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The *112th Engineer Combat Battalion*, attached to the 1st United States Infantry Division, took part in the invasion of France on 6 June 1944 and landed with the assault waves in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and Vierville-sur-Mer. This battalion was given specific missions of clearing a beach exit, sweeping the road of mines, clearing a vehicle transit area, and supporting the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion in engineering work and in their common defense. Burdened with heavy loads of equipment, elements of the unit landed during the early hours of the assault and, despite heavy casualties and continuous enemy fire, proceeded to clear the beach of underwater obstacles, mines, and barbed wire. Because of the efficient, courageous, and rapid work of advance parties, supporting infantry was able to land vehicles and weapons on the right flank of the task force. This mission was accomplished under the most extremely difficult and hazardous conditions. The speed with which personnel accomplished assigned tasks minimized loss of weapons and vehicles to the combat troops and greatly aided the effort of the 116th Infantry. The extraordinary heroism of the officers and men of the *112th Engineer Combat Battalion* and their foresight and technical skill under difficult and hazardous conditions were a material contribution to the establishment of a firm beachhead on the Continent of Europe.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 53, Headquarters 1st United States Infantry Division, 30 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *20th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The *20th Engineer Combat Battalion* was attached to the 16th Infantry with the mission of clearing the beach obstacles within the tidal range of the beach from vicinity of Vierville-sur-Mer to Colleville-sur-Mer on 6 June 1944. In the execution of this mission the battalion came ashore under savage artillery, mortar, rifle, grenade, machine gun, and small-arms fire. Despite persistent enemy activity the *20th Engineer Combat Battalion*, with courageous determination and tenacity of purpose, cleared gaps in barbed wire and minefields to gain the beach. The operation was especially complicated because infantry

and other troops were within the danger radius of obstacle demolitions. Working at times ahead of the infantry the engineers cleared a beach exit through antitank ditches, road blocks, and minefields to insure the infantry's uninterrupted advance. Although continuously subjected to hazards of enemy fire and sniper activity, and despite heavy casualties and loss of vital equipment, the battalion, by splendid foresight and technical skill, gallantly accomplished its difficult mission of clearing the beach, removing obstacles, and assisting the infantry in a manner consistent with the highest traditions of the military service. The courageous prosecution of these extremely perilous tasks in the face of overwhelming odds and deadly enemy opposition is deserving of the highest praise.

IX. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section VIII, General Orders, No. 18, War Department, 1948, as pertains to Warrant Officer *Allen L. Pool*, United States Army, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL:

I. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 63 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 5 August 1944.

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I. CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.—The Army Service Forces convalescent hospitals (Class I installations) situated at the locations indicated are named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|----------------------|
| Welch Convalescent Hospital (named in honor of Brigadier General <i>William Henry Welch</i> , Auxiliary Reserve, United States Army). | Daytona Beach, Fla. |
| Mitchell Convalescent Hospital (named in honor of <i>Silas Weir Mitchell</i> , Civil War Surgeon). | Camp Lockett, Calif. |

[A. G. 323.31 (28 Jul 44).]

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Frank A. Keating*, O-5360, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a duty of great responsibility from 1 June 1942 to 16 March 1943.

Major General *Hugh J. Knerr*, O-3138, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from July 1943 to February 1944.

Colonel *Carter B. Magruder*, O-15155, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 8 April 1943 to 29 July 1944.

Brigadier General *Paul F. Yount*, O-18022 (then colonel, Corps of Engineers), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from October 1942 to May 1944.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Tai An Lan*, Commander of the 200th Division, Chinese Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the 1942 operations in Burma.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the

Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Sun Li Jen*, Commander of the New 38th Division, Chinese Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the Burma operations in 1942.

Brigadier General *Liao Yao Hsiang*, Commander of the New 22d Division, Chinese Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the 1942 operations in Burma.

Brigadier General *Tseng Hsi Kwei*, Chinese Army Liaison Officer with the American Command in Burma. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the 1942 operations in Burma.

Brigadier General *Kao Chi Jen*, Chinese Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Vice Commander of the 200th Division during the operations in Burma in 1942.

V. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units in General Orders, No. 114, Headquarters Fifth Army, 9 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, are confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation read as follows:

Company B, 394 Tank Destroyer Battalion is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 1 to 16 February 1944 near Carroceto, Italy. During this period *Company B* distinguished itself by its skillful and fearless performance of unusual and difficult missions. The company was disposed on a wide front, operating with three separate British units which were heavily involved in combat with the attacking enemy. In affording close support, *Company B* occupied positions in the very front of the lines, although normal procedure would have placed them further to the rear in readiness to stem any armored thrust that developed. The vehicles of *Company B* operated as tanks, mobile pillboxes, assault artillery, infantry, artillery, antitank guns, and as reconnaissance. This unorthodox employment enabled the company to participate in a series of engagements at close quarters with the enemy, in actions for which its equipment was unsuited, yet the officers and men of *Company B* so skillfully used their equipment that all attacks were successfully repelled. The individual bravery, keen judgment, and skill of the members of *Company B* prevented heavy losses to friendly troops who were forced to withdraw, and resulted in driving back the enemy with extremely heavy losses. Their actions provided sufficient time for the reorganization of infantry positions and the beachhead defenses. At no time did *Company B* displace to the rear until all of the infantry had withdrawn completely. The cool courage, combat skill, and esprit de corps displayed by members of *Company B* were an inspiration to all troops in the vicinity, and reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

Company G, 180th Infantry Regiment is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 17 to 18 February 1944 near Padiglione, Italy. On 16 February 1944 *Company G* occupied defensive positions in extremely open terrain in a sector of the Anzio beachhead. On that day the enemy launched a 3-day offensive designed to destroy the Allied forces on the beachhead, employing a reinforced battalion against the sector held by *Company G*. So aggressive was

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the initial attack, supported by tanks and artillery, that the enemy had to be driven off with hand grenades, bayonets, and other weapons of close combat. At night the enemy employed infiltration tactics in an attempt to overcome the resistance of *Company G*. When, on the following day, the unit on the left flank of *Company G* withdrew to a secondary defensive line, *Company G* was exposed to penetrating columns of enemy tanks and infantry which succeeded in establishing positions to the rear of the company. Despite intense artillery, small arms, and tank fire, a scarcity of ammunition, and a considerable reduction in strength, *Company G* remained firm in its stand against persistent attack by the enemy. At nightfall the enemy completed his encirclement of *Company G* by infiltrating through the right flank. Orders were issued by higher headquarters to withdraw the companies in this sector to a secondary defensive line, but having no communications, *Company G* did not receive the order. When the unit on its right withdrew the following morning *Company G* was left with both flanks exposed, with enemy strong points established to its rear and without a route of supply. For 12 hours the members of the company fought to drive off the attacking waves of enemy infantry. The combat strength of the company was reduced to approximately 50 men and the company commander, but the fighting spirit, courage, and determination of the company had not diminished. Finally receiving its orders to take up new positions *Company G* fought a gallant withdrawal action and reached the new beachhead line the night of 18 February 1944. The conspicuous combat skill, heroism, and determination of *Company G*, *180th Infantry Regiment* contributed materially to the success of the Allied forces in defeating the enemy's main effort to destroy the Anzio beachhead and reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 78, Headquarters Thirteenth Air Force, 27 June 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the South Pacific Area, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *307 Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on 29 March 1944, when it conducted the highly successful bombing of Truk, one of the most strongly fortified and heavily defended enemy bases in the South Pacific, and the key to the Japanese inner defense circle. This mission was in support of and coordinated with a Naval task force operating in that proximity, and had as its immediate objective the neutralization of Truk during our Naval action against the enemy. It involved difficulties and hazards greater than in any other single mission previously undertaken by units of the Thirteenth Air Force. To accomplish the assigned task, it was necessary that a flight of approximately 1,700 miles be made entirely over water, without any fighter support, and requiring 13 hours and 30 minutes for its completion. En route to the target two severe weather fronts were successfully penetrated. From a navigational standpoint the flight represented a peak in achievement. Two squadrons with 20 airplanes delivered a devastating attack against Eten airfield, the key airdrome in the Truk Islands, destroying 49 enemy airplanes on the ground and destroying or severely damaging 21 hangars, shop buildings, and warehouses, and scoring 37 direct hits on the concrete runway, making it unserviceable. Immediately following this strike the formation was

attacked by an estimated 75 enemy fighters and for 43 minutes there ensued one of the bitterest aerial combats ever experienced in the South Pacific area, during which 31 enemy fighters were shot down, 12 probably destroyed, and 10 damaged. The brilliantly successful attack by the 307th Bombardment Group (H) demonstrated the vulnerability of Truk to our land-based bombers. The success of this mission which struck such a devastating blow to the enemy, exemplifies the highest type of leadership, teamwork, and flying skill, and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service of the United States.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 13, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 28 March 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 Engineer Combat Battalion is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the Tunisian campaign the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion was assigned the task of removing numerous road blocks, obstacles, and minefields hindering the advance of our assault troops. Mines were skillfully cleared within sight of the enemy and often without infantry support. Despite innumerable antitank and antipersonnel mines and many demolitions employed by the enemy for delaying action, the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion speedily reconnoitered and constructed roads and bypasses under intense enemy artillery and small arms fire which resulted in severe losses of troops. On several occasions the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion was used as a combat team when the infantry had been committed and no reserves were available. The engineers skillfully and speedily executed their tasks and materially assisted the 1st United States Infantry Division in accomplishing its mission. The outstanding performance of the officers and men of this unit under exceptionally difficult and hazardous conditions exemplifies their deep devotion to duty and the high traditions of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 60

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 July 1944.

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I. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, chief warrant officer, warrant officer, and enlisted men:

Brigadier General *Edward H. Alexander*, O-17458, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 December 1942 to 26 October 1943.

Brigadier General *Robert M. Bathurst*, O-5225, (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1942 to June 1944.

Colonel *Frank E. Bonney*, O-3841, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 21 November 1941 to 16 June 1944.

Chief Warrant Officer *Roy L. Campbell* (W-2102723), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from October 1942 to January 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Ruby L. Collins* (Army serial No. 6757899), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in designing and developing practical improvements for motor vehicles.

Lieutenant Colonel *Harvey D. Geyer*, O-923146, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from March 1943 to April 1944.

Technical Sergeant *Louis A. Hunziker* (Army serial No. 19005626), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in designing the X-Mil Angle Deflectometer.

Colonel *David G. Lingle*, O-11939, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 23 March 1942 to 30 June 1944.

Sergeant *Ralph V. Lombardo* (Army serial No. 19140294), Army Air Forces, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in developing and perfecting labor and material saving devices.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edward K. Merritt*, O-112277, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 4 August 1941 to 29 April 1944.

Master Sergeant *Richard L. Pompeo* (Army serial No. 6915692), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 February 1942 to 21 December 1943.

Brigadier General *Elwyn D. Post*, O-15243, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 16 April 1942 to 11 June 1944.

Brigadier General *William O. Reeder*, O-8564 (then colonel), Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1941 to June 1944.

Brigadier General *Foster J. Tate*, O-12287, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1943 to April 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edward K. Thompson*, O-256492, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February 1943 to May 1944.

Master Sergeant *Joseph P. Thompson* (Army serial No. 6579582), 535th Two-Engine Flying Training Squadron, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 July 1943 to 20 January 1944.

Colonel *Karl Truesdell, Jr.*, O-19258, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 22 February to 22 June 1942.

Colonel *Edward J. Walsh*, O-14697, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period 25 June 1942 to 25 May 1944.

Brigadier General *Lyman P. Whitten*, O-14850, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 9 March 1942 to 23 June 1944.

Warrant Officer *Laurit F. Young* (W-2133402) (then staff sergeant, 1178th Flexible Gunnery Training School (CI), Buckingham Army Air Field), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the development and perfection of a short round eliminator for the Browning machine gun, caliber .50, M2.

II. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Lance Corporal *Anthony Bingiti*, 2123, British Solomon Islands Protectorate Forces. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 August to 1 September 1943.

III. LEGION OF MERIT (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Brigadier General *Frank L. Whittaker* by the Commanding General, Alaskan Department, as published in section VI, General Orders, No. 109, Headquarters Alaskan Department, 7 June 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Brigadier General *Frank L. Whittaker*, O-4766, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 8 December 1941 to 3 February 1943.

IV. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major Dean O. Hoevet, O-22248 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from October to November 1941.

V. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

Captain **Joseph M. Averill**, O-448651 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 May 1942 to 9 May 1943.

Captain **Louis DeGoes**, O-434215, Air Corps, United States Army, from 20 March 1942 to 10 June 1943.

Captain **Merrill A. Gatcomb**, O-908040 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 16 January to 11 December 1943.

Second Lieutenant **Jack B. Gillen**, O-820735, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 April 1944.

Second Lieutenant **Howard R. Hibbard**, O-815900, Air Corps, United States Army, on 22 April 1944.

First Lieutenant **William Rolla Long**, O-441810, Air Corps, United States Army, from August 1942 to August 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel **William E. McDonald**, O-20778, Air Corps, United States Army, from October to November 1941.

Major **William L. McDowell, Jr.**, O-22029, Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 February 1942 to 8 September 1943.

Captain **Michael J. Morse**, O-480970 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 21 August 1942 to 3 February 1944.

Major **John W. Norvell**, O-23223 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from October to November 1943.

Captain **Harry E. Novinger**, O-433886, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 May 1942 to 24 May 1943.

VI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain **Parker L. Berge**, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain **Parker L. Berge**, O-481912 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 10 to 23 February 1943.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel **Carey L. O'Bryan, Jr.**, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel **Carey L. O'Bryan, Jr.**, O-22936 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from October to November 1941.

VII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 18, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 10 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The *1st Engineer Combat Battalion* was assigned the difficult missions of reconnoitering and seizing areas from which an attack scheduled for 17 March 1943 could be launched on Gafsa, Tunisia, and of reconstructing and repairing a road over which thousands of assault troops could travel. Despite persistent hostile artillery and mortar fire and intermittent sniper action, the removal of numerous antitank and antipersonnel mines employed by the enemy for delaying action was essential. In its advance the battalion encountered demolished bridges, road blocks, and giant craters, all heavily mined and booby-trapped, and working parties were continually strafed by enemy aircraft and attacked by enemy tank and infantry formations; yet the personnel of this battalion heroically continued their task and displaying a signal efficiency and splendid energy and spirit pushed 35 miles beyond our outposts, and seized vital assembly areas. Meanwhile, with unique resourcefulness, they constructed 70 miles of new road to these assembly areas over the mountains, plains, and wadis of Bled es Zemla. As this construction neared completion torrential spring rains swept away miles of the new road that had been built in the wadis. Undismayed the battalion continued fighting off enemy attacks and by ceaseless day and night labor rebuilt the roads so that the attack could be made as planned. The only Allied troops in this stretch of no-man's land, the *1st Engineer Combat Battalion* covered the forward movement of our attacking forces, protected the detrucking and assembly areas, and cleared mines ahead of assault troops launching the attack on Gafsa. This battalion has fought and endured the rigors of campaign with superb indifference to anything except the determination to go forward to display its courage and resolution to the enemy. The *1st Engineer Combat Battalion* contributed gloriously to the successful advance of our forces which culminated in the defeat of the enemy in North Africa.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 13 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Cannon Company, 16th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. On 11 July 1943 in the vicinity of Gela, Sicily, *Cannon Company, 16th Infantry*, was committed to break the powerful thrust of 30 or more enemy tanks advancing rapidly toward our newly established beachhead. With the entire invasion effort thus imperiled this company, lacking sufficient time for effective reconnaissance, fearlessly advanced against the attacking forces until the enemy was sighted, and deployed on a broad plain at a range 1,500 to 2,000 yards about 5 miles east of Gela on the Gela-Niscemi road. With heroic courage and perfect discipline the company engaged the numerically superior enemy force

at point-blank range, concentrated 1,200 rounds on the enemy spearhead during a 45-minute period, and destroyed many enemy tanks. Again on the following days, 12 and 13 July 1943, this company repeated its magnificent feat, destroying 16 enemy tanks and severely damaging others. Despite losses of equipment and the battle weariness of personnel from 3 days of incessant fighting, this company continued its superb effort and achieved further successes. Functioning as a well-trained team under heavy enemy artillery and tank fire, it distinguished itself by conspicuous bravery and afforded a great tactical advantage to advancing infantry troops. The individual calmness, endurance, superior efficiency, and devotion to duty exhibited by the men of this company were a major contribution to the successful invasion of Sicily and exemplified the highest traditions of the service.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 6 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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, 16th Infantry*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Under the cover of darkness the *1st Battalion, 16th Infantry*, launched an attack against Hill 523, an enemy stronghold and the battalion's objective in the vicinity of Mateur, Tunisia, on 29 April 1943. This strongly fortified enemy position, called the Rock of Chekak, had been successfully held against determined assaults of Allied troops. The battalion's objective was located deep in enemy territory. Crowning 2,000 yards of steady, barren slope affording no cover or concealment was a sheer cliff 50 feet high dominating the surrounding terrain. Digging in was impossible. The enemy occupied the hill with a reinforced company. As the battalion attacked, enemy artillery, aircraft, and machine gun fire was directed on our troops. By dint of extreme courage and great fighting ability the *1st Battalion* drove the enemy from this strategic position. On the following day, 30 April, the enemy, now powerfully reinforced, counter-attacked with ruthless savagery. This battalion, setting a commendable example of coolness and efficiency in the face of great danger, fought grimly, tenaciously maintaining its position despite a heavy concentration of enemy antitank, artillery, machine gun, and small arms fire. The enemy struck repeatedly, ultimately counterattacking with such strength as to prevent immediate capture of the designated objective. However, the enemy paid dearly for the savage thrust; 100 German dead were removed from the immediate area on the following day. The battalion's losses in this action included 33 dead, 59 wounded, and 3 missing in action. Although eventually overpowered by numerically superior enemy forces, the *1st Battalion's* heroic stand immobilized sufficient troops to enable other Allied forces in the vicinity to capture nearby Hill 600, thereby insuring a subsequent break-through of enemy lines and the ultimate defeat of the enemy at Bizerte and Tunis. The courage, skill, and distinguished heroism of the personnel of this organization exemplify the noblest qualities and finest traditions of our armed forces.

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 30, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 7 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed

under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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, 16th Infantry* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. At H-hour on D-day, 10 July 1943, the *1st Battalion, 16th Infantry*, landed in the vicinity of Gela, Sicily, and immediately encountered fierce resistance. Enemy tanks and infantry attempted to thwart the battalion's advance, but it bravely pressed inland despite concerted hostile fire. After reducing several enemy strongpoints by heavy fighting, the *1st Battalion*, on the morning of 11 July 1943, was firmly lodged in position on the low rolling hills to the north. Despite this initial failure to halt our advance the enemy again charged ruthlessly, endeavoring to drive a deep wedge into our lines. The *1st Battalion* swiftly retaliated with formidable counterstrokes that temporarily repelled the attacking forces. When the enemy once again attacked, with tanks and infantry overrunning the battalion's positions, the men stood fast and fought back with one 57-mm gun, grenades, rocket guns, and small arms. Although outnumbered by enemy forces, this battalion courageously hurled back the hostile troops and secured the right flank of the division's narrow beachhead. During the entire day of 12 July 1943 the *1st Battalion* moved forward over rolling terrain in the face of determined enemy resistance from tanks and infantry, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy. On the morning of 13 July 1943, when the enemy again counterattacked, the men tenaciously held their ground against tremendous odds and fought back savagely and expertly for 30 hours, repulsing the attacking forces and seizing the town of Niscemi, the regimental objective. On 14 July 1943 this organization took up a position east of Niscemi and despite intense enemy shell-fire eliminated all threats to our security. During the initial period the *1st Battalion's* seasoned troops inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and captured approximately 250 prisoners. In this operation casualties included 36 dead, 73 wounded, and 9 missing in action. The heroic daring, outstanding fearlessness, and self-sacrificing devotion to duty of every man in this action are worthy of the highest praise.

5. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 31, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 8 July 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *2d Battalion, 16th Infantry*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The *2d Battalion, 16th Infantry*, landed in the vicinity of Gela, Sicily, at H-hour on D-day, 10 July 1943, and pushed inland, encountering intense enemy artillery, tank, and machine gun fire. Lacking armored support, this battalion repulsed a savage enemy attack with three 37-mm guns, mortars, a few rocket guns, and small arms. When enemy tanks overran the battalion's position on 11 July 1943, the men stood fast and fought gallantly and furiously at close range, destroying and routing enemy tanks with rocket gun fire. On the next day, 12 July 1943, the *2d Battalion* attacked the high ground south of Niscemi with renewed spirit, despite constant enemy artillery, mortar, and tank activity. The objective was gained, but again the battalion was severely counterattacked by an overwhelming enemy force. Distinguished bravery and Spartan efforts enabled this organization to repel the attacking forces. When

its position was cut in two and the battalion commander was wounded and evacuated, the men fought heroically and made important advances despite threatened encirclement by enemy tanks. In the successive action of the morning of 13 July 1943, the battalion again resumed a full scale offensive and defensive and after a bitter engagement meted out a decisive defeat to the enemy. This organization entered Niscemi, the regimental objective, at 1000, 13 July 1943. The 2d Battalion's losses were 56 dead, 133 wounded, and 57 missing. In these actions its personnel displayed the highest type of calmness, endurance, and fighting spirit. The individual acts of every man of this organization during the critical first few days of the Sicilian campaign facilitated the progress of the invasion and reflected the highest traditions of the service.

6. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 19, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 11 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 K, 18th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty. When confronted by relentless attacks of numerically superior enemy forces in the vicinity of El Guettar, Tunisia, 23 March 1943, *Company K, 18th Infantry*, performed a most difficult task and exhibited superhuman qualities in repulsing many savage armored and infantry attacks. Faced again and again by determined enemy troops and armored vehicles on Djebel el Meheltat, this company obdurately refused to yield ground, holding it with a tenacity possessed only by the most courageous. Despite numerous casualties and the imminent peril of being overrun by intense enemy armored and infantry attacks supported by heavy tank, artillery, and mortar fire, *Company K* fought resolutely and inflicted severe losses on the attacking forces. Fighting was hard and bitter, a test between the infantry's pluck and courage and the armored unit's prowess and seeming impregnability. The persistent enemy again counterattacked, ultimately overrunning the 2d Platoon of *Company K*, but only after the most severe fighting. Of this platoon, eight enlisted men survived. Although greatly outnumbered, weary, and wounded, *Company K* was faced by still another armored and infantry attack supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire. The personnel resisted fiercely, utilizing all available weapons and techniques of infantry warfare; they steadfastly refused to yield the enemy any ground. This company's display of heroic courage stood out as the battle reached its climax. The battered enemy, suffering severe casualties and loss of equipment, withdrew in haste and confusion. *Company K* had held its strategic terrain feature, the loss of which would have seriously impaired future operations. In this encounter *Company K* lost 9 dead, 21 wounded, and 32 missing in action. The men of this organization by their valor and skill and by their distinguished bravery under most adverse circumstances have contributed one of the most glorious pages to the annals of their unit. They have rendered an inestimable service to our Nation and their deeds will stand forever as an inspiration to those who follow.

7. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 51, Headquarters VII Fighter Command, 20 June 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, Eighth Air

Force, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 *4th Fighter Group, VIII Fighter Command, Army Air Forces, United States Army*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action during the period 5 March to 24 April 1944. During this period the *4th Fighter Group*, displaying determination, aggressiveness, and will to seek out and engage the enemy, destroyed 189 enemy airplanes, probably destroyed 9, and damaged 41 in the air, and destroyed 134 enemy airplanes, probably destroyed 6, and damaged 99 on the ground. This group suffered 44 casualties, including pilots killed in action, missing in action, and prisoners of war. On 21 March 1944, a day in which no operations were scheduled, knowing of a concentration of enemy aircraft in the Bordeaux area of France which had been detrimental to military operations, the *4th Fighter Group* requested permission to attack this target and voluntarily executed an attack in a determined effort to seek out and destroy the enemy air force. On this sweep the group destroyed 12 enemy airplanes in the air, 9 on the ground, and damaged 4 on the ground. Seven of their pilots failed to return from the mission. The daring and skill displayed by the group in this voluntary venture inflicted irreparable damage to hangars, airdrome buildings, wagons, and airdrome soldier personnel in addition to the enemy airplanes destroyed. On 8 April 1944, the *4th Fighter Group*, in its continued aggressiveness and determination to free the skies of enemy aircraft, destroyed 81 enemy airplanes and damaged 6 in the air, and destroyed 1 enemy airplane and damaged 4 on the ground, thus breaking the record for the largest number of enemy airplanes destroyed in the air in a single day by any one group of the VIII Fighter Command. The extraordinary heroism, gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in overcoming unusually difficult and hazardous conditions reflect highest credit on this organization and the Army Air Forces.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

AGO 6B

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 57

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 20 July 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *William J. Crawford* (Army serial No. 37351137), Company I, * * * Infantry Regiment, * * * Infantry Division, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Altavilla, Italy, 13 September 1943. When Company I attacked an enemy-held position on Hill 424, the Third Platoon, in which Private *Crawford* was a squad scout, attacked as base platoon for the company. After reaching the crest of the hill the platoon was pinned down by intense enemy machine gun and small arms fire. Locating one of these guns, which was dug in on a terrace on his immediate front, Private *Crawford*, without orders and on his own initiative, moved over the hill under enemy fire to a point within a few yards of the gun emplacement and single-handedly destroyed the machine gun and killed three of the crew with a hand grenade, thus enabling his platoon to continue its advance. When the platoon, after reaching the crest, was once more delayed by enemy fire, Private *Crawford* again in the face of intense fire, advanced directly to the front midway between two hostile machine gun nests located on a higher terrace and emplaced in a small ravine. Moving first to the left, with a hand grenade he destroyed one gun emplacement and killed the crew; he then worked his way under continuous fire to the other and with one grenade and the use of his rifle killed one enemy and forced the remainder to flee. Seizing the enemy machine gun, he fired on the withdrawing Germans and facilitated his company's advance.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Hubert R. Harmon*, O-3856, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 28 November 1943 to 6 June 1944.

Brigadier General *Archie F. Howard*, United States Marine Corps. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in positions of great responsibility from 31 July 1943 to 12 May 1944.

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 Lieutenant General *Omar N. Bradley*, United States Army, as published in General Orders, No. 29, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department

under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation reads as follows:

Lieutenant General *Omar N. Bradley*, O-3807, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from October 1943 to June 1944.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded by the War Department to Major General *Charles F. Thompson*, United States Army, as published in General Orders, No. 59, War Department, 1919, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, WD, 1918). The citation reads as follows:

Major General *Charles F. Thompson*, O-1944, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility from 24 October 1942 to 17 June 1944.

IV__LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Carl A. Brandt*, O-18171, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 22 July 1938 to 2 March 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frederick O. Britton*, O-423868, Specialist Reserve, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 14 September 1942 to 7 April 1944.

Major General *Frank F. Scooden*, O-2863, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1940 to April 1944.

V__LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 22 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

General de Brigada *Milton de Freitas Almeida*, Brazilian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service.

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

First Lieutenant *David P. Hamilton*, O-448830, Air Corps, United States Army, on 9 July 1943.

Captain *Seymour G. Knight*, O-437726, Air Corps, United States Army, on 9 July 1943.

Captain *Samuel E. Maack, Jr.*, O-434130, Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 March 1942 to 27 January 1944.

VII__SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private First Class *Lloyd J. Berry* (Army serial No. 37486374), Enlisted Cadre Pool, Camp Haan, California, United States Army. For heroism displayed on 1 February 1944 at March Field, California, when an Army airplane made a forced landing and caught fire. An officer of the combat crew was pinned in this airplane. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any minute. Private *Berry*, who was approximately 3 to 500 yards from the scene of the airplane at the time of its crash, immediately proceeded thereto and upon arriving at the then burning airplane heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety assisted in extricating an officer crew member who was trapped and seriously burned.

Second Lieutenant *Richard E. Birdsall*, O-750933, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism displayed on 19 December 1943 at Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, New Mexico, when the B-24 Army airplane which he was piloting crashed and caught fire. The members of the crew were caught in the fuselage which was rapidly being enveloped in flames, and an explosion of the gasoline tanks was expected momentarily. Lieutenant *Birdsall* heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety, and knowing full well the danger he faced, fearlessly remained in the airplane and extricated four members of the crew, two of whom were unconscious.

Private First Class *Eugene L. Bodner* (Army serial No. 35699267), 75th Reconnaissance Troop, United States Army. For heroism in the vicinity of Toledo, Texas, on 25 March 1944. A 5-gallon can half full of gasoline caught fire in the midst of a group of soldiers. Private *Bodner*, voluntarily and at the risk of his life, seized the can and removed it from the area just before it exploded, throwing flaming gasoline in every direction. In the execution of this heroic act Private *Bodner* was severely burned.

Technician Fifth Grade *Eugene E. Degler* (Army serial No. 39033836), Battery F, Cadre Pool, Shipment Number 10, Camp Haan, California, United States Army. For heroism at March Field, California, on 1 February 1944, when an Army airplane made a forced landing and caught fire. An officer of the combat crew was pinned in this airplane. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any minute. Technician *Degler*, who was approximately 3 to 500 yards from the scene of the airplane at the time of the crash, immediately proceeded thereto and upon arriving at the then burning airplane heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety assisted in extricating an officer crew member who was trapped and seriously burned.

Private *Nicholas W. DiEgidio* (Army serial No. 33791761), enlisted Cadre Pool, Battery F, Camp Haan, California, United States Army. For heroism displayed at March Field, California, on 1 February 1944, when an Army airplane made a forced landing and caught fire. An officer of the combat crew was pinned in this airplane. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any minute. Private *DiEgidio*, who was approximately 3 to 500 yards from the scene of the airplane at the time of its crash, immediately proceeded thereto and upon arriving at the then burning airplane heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety assisted in extricating an officer crew member who was trapped and seriously burned.

Private *Outford L. Melkert* (Army serial No. 37567496), Battery B, 823rd AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, Camp Haan, California, United States Army. For heroism at March Field, California, on 1 February 1944, when an Army airplane made a forced landing and caught fire. An officer of the combat crew was pinned in this airplane. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any

minute. Private *Melkert*, who was approximately 8 to 500 yards from the scene of the airplane at the time of its crash, immediately proceeded thereto and upon arriving at the then burning airplane heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety assisted in extricating an officer crew member who was trapped and seriously burned.

Captain *William E. Nunnery*, O-439048 (then first lieutenant), Medical Corps, United States Army. For heroism at March Field, California, on 1 February 1944, when an Army airplane made a forced landing and caught fire. An officer of the combat crew was pinned in this airplane. An explosion of the gas tanks was expected at any minute. Captain *Nunnery*, who was approximately 8 to 500 yards from the scene of the airplane at the time of its crash, immediately proceeded thereto and upon arriving at the then burning airplane heroically and with utter disregard for his own safety assisted in extricating an officer crew member who was trapped and seriously burned.

Corporal *Lester Reymus* (Army serial No. 19065374), 77th Fighter Squadron, 20th Fighter Group, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Memorial Airport, Spartanburg, South Carolina, on 6 July 1942. A fighter type airplane crashed and burst into flame. There was imminent danger of explosion of gasoline tanks and ammunition. Corporal *Reymus* (then private), at the risk of his life, fearlessly entered the burning airplane, loosened the pilot's safety belt, and despite the intense heat and leaping flames pulled him out of the cockpit to safety.

First Lieutenant *Alvin E. Von Holle*, O-1286742, Company I, 383d Infantry, United States Army. For heroism on Coronado Strand, near Coronado, California, on 22 May 1944. During the execution of an amphibious landing exercise, a soldier was washed overboard by the heavy surf from the ramp of a landing craft. Lieutenant *Von Holle* voluntarily and at the risk of his life plunged into the surf, grasped the struggling soldier by the hair, brought him to the surface, and sustained him until a life line of men returned the man to the ship.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- Technical Sergeant *Howard A. Blackwood* (Army serial No. 6848293), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 March to 18 May 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Frank A. Carrico*, O-785019, Air Corps, United States Army, from 25 December 1942 to 16 August 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Ludwig J. Champa*, O-562704, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 22 November 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *James W. Cobb*, O-794099, Air Corps, United States Army, from 29 December 1942 to 19 August 1943.
- Captain *Donald G. Coffman*, O-433864 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 27 March 1942 to 11 January 1944.
- Captain *Lyle P. Connick, Jr.*, O-433305, Air Corps, United States Army, from 15 August 1942 to 26 October 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Clyde H. Council, Jr.*, O-666242, Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 March to 5 December 1943.
- Sergeant *Henry M. Davis* (Army serial No. 34450757), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 11 November 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Jack L. Dillon* (Army serial No. 18034976), Air Corps, United States Army, from 8 May to 11 December 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Elwood P. Donohue*, O-21960 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 22 December 1942.

Second Lieutenant *Bernarr L. Eglund*, O-666259, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 May to 19 October 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lewis P. Ensign*, O-326131 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 20 January 1942.

Sergeant *Thomas J. Fahey* (Army serial No. 15329448), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 5 November 1943.

Captain *John S. Fenton, Jr.*, O-434216, Air Corps, United States Army, from 16 April to 30 November 1942.

Second Lieutenant *Earl B. Fisher*, O-735768, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 24 November 1943.

Staff Sergeant *Francis W. Fitzpatrick* (Army serial No. 17028888), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 March 1942 to 19 October 1943.

Second Lieutenant *William A. Garland*, O-795455, Air Corps, United States Army, from 23 April to 24 October 1943.

Sergeant *William J. Griffin* (Army serial No. 32406948), Air Corps, United States Army, from 9 May to 3 November 1943.

Corporal *Paul A. Grigas* (Army serial No. 38032049), Air Corps, United States Army, from 3 April to 26 September 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Harold F. Grinde*, O-795730, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 April to 10 November 1943.

Sergeant *Robert P. Hallock* (Army serial No. 12144598), Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 May to 30 October 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Robert S. Harper*, O-2055201 (then staff sergeant), Field Artillery, United States Army, from 20 July to 14 August 1943.

Sergeant *Junius C. Harris, Jr.* (Army serial No. 14149282), Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 May to 21 October 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Howard E. Hartner*, O-685603, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 15 November 1943.

Sergeant *Robert C. Hegan* (Army serial No. 33292003), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 14 December 1943.

Captain *Marvin B. Hembel*, O-480696 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 to 23 February 1943.

Second Lieutenant *James P. Hendria*, O-805275, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 August to 25 October 1943.

Sergeant *Joseph F. Hogan* (Army serial No. 32425838), Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 May to 21 November 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Robert R. Jensen* (Army serial No. 18016672), Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 July 1942 to 2 November 1943.

Sergeant *William R. Johnson* (Army serial No. 35473392), Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 July to 13 November 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Theodore C. Lassen*, O-665054, Air Corps, United States Army, from 2 November 1942 to 15 August 1943.

Second Lieutenant *David W. Levy*, O-805304, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 19 November 1943.

- Second Lieutenant *Richard E. Mann*, O-805818, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 30 November 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Fred R. Massing*, O-685679, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 10 November 1943.
- Major General *Clements McMullen*, O-10727, (then brigadier general) United States Army, from 5 March to 18 May 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *James E. Mills, Jr.*, O-796424, Air Corps, United States Army, from 16 March to 15 October 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Morris A. O'Hern*, O-675277, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 19 November 1943.
- Sergeant *Robert C. Olson*, (Army serial No. 36608183), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 30 October 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Woodrow B. Palmer*, O-675110, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 20 November 1943.
- Captain *Clarence C. Pell, Jr.*, O-480929 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 13 May to 5 December 1943.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Peter J. Prossen*, O-22803, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 March to 18 May 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Robert R. Ross* (Army serial No. 17009704), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 March to 18 May 1943.
- Captain *Floyd K. Shofner*, O-433915, Air Corps, United States Army, from 4 May 1942 to 14 May 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Harold C. Smith*, O-384988, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 January to 9 August 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *William H. Stafford*, O-805217, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 11 December 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Harvey L. Swenson*, O-795858, Air Corps, United States Army, from 26 March to 1 October 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *William K. Taylor*, O-805218, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 24 November 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Jesse O. Williams*, O-795109, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 January to 26 November 1943.
- Captain *Alan H. Wolfson*, O-483680 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 August 1942 to 30 November 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Oran K. Woodfin*, O-675148, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 5 December 1943.
- Sergeant *Murel F. Wright* (Army serial No. 33350196), Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 August to 14 November 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Donato Yannitelli, Jr.*, O-819378, Air Corps, United States Army, on 25 May 1944.

IX. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *William T. Cherry, Jr.*, as published in General Orders, No. 8, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *William T. Cherry, Jr.*, O-380222, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 17 April 1942 to 10 May 1943.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

Captain *Robert F. Gates*, O-433830 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 2 October 1942 to 11 November 1943.

Captain *Lawrence J. Wilson*, O-433951, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 10 to 23 February 1943.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *John P. Gregg*, as published in General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *John P. Gregg*, O-396447, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 28 January to 9 February 1943.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Joe C. DeBona*, as published in General Orders, No. 45, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Joe C. DeBona*, O-483618 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 28 January to 9 February 1943.

X.—BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division, 28 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

Troop A, 8th Cavalry is cited for extraordinary heroism and tenacity in overcoming unusually difficult and hazardous conditions in battle. On 19 March 1944 enemy troops had withdrawn to previously prepared defensive positions in rising terrain at Rossun Village, Manus Island, Admiralty Group, and were established in force in carefully and strongly built and concealed bunkers and pillboxes covering and controlling all approaches to Rossun Pass and the interior of Manus Island. The withdrawal had been executed tactically and well, and it was the apparent intention of the Japanese forces to defend Rossun Village and their stores thereat bitterly and with fanatical determination. *Troop A, 8th Cavalry* encountered the outposts of the defenses while patrolling the area, and although soon realizing that the troop was outnumbered by the enemy who, moreover, had the advantage in occupying strong defenses, nevertheless launched a sustained

assault on the Japanese. By skillful leadership and exploitation of every inch of cover in dense jungle, the members of the troop relentlessly sought out and pinpointed pillboxes, either eliminating them with hand grenades, small arms fire, demolitions, or flame throwers, or by bringing artillery and mortar fire upon them until they were destroyed, and employing all their skill and jungle training times without number moved forward continuously and relentlessly through concentrations of enemy machine gun, mortar, and sniper fire, in innumerable and irresistible squad and platoon actions which so bewildered and harassed the enemy that after 7 hours of bitterest fighting the enemy strong points had been demolished and his troops routed. The viciousness and perseverance of the *Troop A* assault thoroughly wiped out the last vestiges of organized enemy resistance of Lorengau Village and paved the way for a rapid exploitation and mopping up operation. The individual and collective gallantry of all members of the troop, and the devotion to duty which enabled officers and men alike to defy the numerically superior enemy and his field fortifications, to disregard their wounds and refuse medical evacuation, and to press their assaults through impenetrable jungle in the face of intense concentrations of enemy fire, exemplified the highest and noblest of Cavalry tradition and annihilated enemy troops in numbers more than double the strength of the assault force. The glorious victory achieved at Rossun is moreover an inspiration to all troops associated with *Troop A, 8th Cavalry*, and provides a stirring example of the effectiveness of sustained aggressive attacks against the enemy.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 66 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 12 July 1944.

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I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Miami Air Depot, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.4 (7 Jun 44).]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *Joe C. Specker* (Army serial No. 37383959), Company C, • • • Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict. On the night of 7 January 1944, Sergeant *Specker*, with his company, was advancing up the slope of Mt. Porchia, Italy. He was sent forward on reconnaissance and on his return he reported to his company commander the fact that there was an enemy machine gun nest and several well placed snipers directly in the path and awaiting the company. Sergeant *Specker* requested and was granted permission to place one of his machine guns in a position near the enemy machine gun. Voluntarily and alone he made his way up the mountain with a machine gun and a box of ammunition. He was observed by the enemy as he walked along and was severely wounded by the deadly fire directed at him. Though so seriously wounded that he was unable to walk, he continued to drag himself over the jagged edges of rock and rough terrain until he reached the position at which he desired to set up his machine gun. He set up the gun so well and fired so accurately that the enemy machine gun nest was silenced and the remainder of the snipers forced to retire, enabling his platoon to obtain their objective. Sergeant *Specker* was found dead at his gun. His personal bravery, self-sacrifice, and determination were an inspiration to his officers and fellow soldiers.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *John B. Coulter*, O-3488, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 21 February 1943 to 5 June 1944.

Major General *William W. Eagles*, O-5270, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from 22 November 1943 to 7 June 1944.

Lieutenant General *Millard F. Harmon*, O-3406, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from August 1941 to 1 July 1944.

Major General *John W. O'Daniel*, O-7342, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility from 17 February to 5 June 1944.

Major General *John B. Sloan*, O-3018, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 15 July 1942 to 4 June 1944.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *John K. Collins*, O-911908, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from July 1942 to June 1944.

First Lieutenant *Alan C. Forbes*, O-1639038, Signal Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1942 to April 1944.

Major *Paul Grossman*, O-477960, Air Corps (then warrant officer and chief warrant officer), Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 20 August 1940 to 20 February 1943.

Colonel *Richard D. Hughes*, O-415901, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from June 1942 to January 1944.

Captain *Homer E. Oldfield, Jr.*, O-367715, Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1942 to May 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Wilbur M. Skidmore*, O-18440, General Staff Corps (Coast Artillery Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 30 April 1942 to 15 May 1944.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Alfred Pilafort*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from February to November 1942.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Air Vice Marshal *Graham George Dawson*, C. B. E., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from the Battle of El Alamein to the fall of Tripoli.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the

Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Squadron Leader *James Edmund Dunning*, O. B. E., 77542, Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from the Battle of El Alamein throughout the advance of the Eighth Army until the fall of Tripoli.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant *George La Nen*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from September to November 1942.

Captain *D. C. C. Trench*, British Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 13 October 1942 until the conclusion of combat activities on Guadalcanal.

Flight Lieutenant *Stephen R. Walton*, 49580, Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from March 1941 to March 1943.

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

Major *John G. Kearby*, O-426342, Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 November 1942 to 2 August 1943.

Staff Sergeant *George W. Pickett* (Army serial No. 6550218), Air Corps, United States Army, on 15 January 1942.

VIII. **DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.**--By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Walter A. Storck*, O-398062, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in July 1943.

IX. **DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).**--By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin S. Green*, as published in General Orders, No. 31, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded posthumously to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin S. Green*, O-22330 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight on 15 January 1942.

X. **SOLDIER'S MEDAL.**--By direction of the President, under provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Corporal *Emil A. Del Guidice* (Army serial No. 36869534), Battery A, 815th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion (Sem), United States Army. For heroism AGO 243B

near Santa Maria Army Air Field, Santa Maria, California, 25 April 1944. An Army airplane crashed and caught fire. Flames were beginning to envelop the airplane and there was imminent danger of explosion of the gasoline tanks. Corporal *Del Guidice*, voluntarily and at the risk of his life, jumped into the broken wing, tore open the canopy, and assisted in removing the dazed and helpless pilot from the cockpit and carrying him to safety.

Corporal *Fred E. Parker* (Army serial No. 16030604), 311th Depot Repair Squadron, Air Service Command, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, on 2 August 1943. While the B-17 "Suzie Q" was undergoing repair, the bomb bay tank was accidentally released, striking the hangar floor, and breaking a gage. The gasoline which flowed from the break instantly ignited. In the midst of flaming gasoline and faced with the imminent danger of an explosion, Corporal *Parker*, by placing his hand on the break in the tank, halted the flow of gasoline. By doing so, it was possible for other personnel to extinguish the flames, thereby preventing great damage and possible injury or loss of life.

Private *John R. Parkes* (Army serial No. 39915462), 811th Depot Repair Squadron, Air Service Command, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, on 2 August 1943. While the B-17 "Suzie Q" was undergoing repair, the bomb bay tank was accidentally released, striking the hangar floor, and breaking a gage. The gasoline which flowed from the break instantly ignited. In the midst of flaming gasoline and faced with the imminent danger of an explosion, Private *Parkes*, by placing his hand on the break in the tank, halted the flow of gasoline. By doing so it was possible for other personnel to extinguish the flames, thereby preventing great damage and possible injury or loss of life.

Technician Fourth Grade *George R. Reynolds* (Army serial No. 34335341), Service Unit 2405, Army of the United States. For heroism at Swan Lake, near Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, on 28 May 1944. A small rowboat from which Technician *Reynolds*, another soldier, and two women were fishing, was overturned in the middle of the lake by a strong wind and high waves. All were thrown in the deep, icy water, but all succeeded in securing a hold on the water-filled boat, one of the women being assisted by Technician *Reynolds*. A high wave broke their grasp but the two women, once again with the assistance of Technician *Reynolds*, regained their hold. The soldier, however, was driven some 30 feet distant by the elements and was unable to swim back. Although tired from his previous exertions and weighted down by his heavy clothing, Technician *Reynolds* swam to the assistance of the man. Despite his heroic efforts during which he was pulled under twice by the frantic and drowning man, Technician *Reynolds* was unable to save the soldier.

Master Sergeant *George C. Smith* (Army serial No. 6561107), 811th Depot Repair Squadron, Air Service Command, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, on 2 August 1943. While the B-17 "Suzie Q" was undergoing repair, the bomb bay tank was accidentally released, striking the hangar floor, and breaking a gage. The gasoline which flowed from the break instantly ignited. In the midst of flaming gasoline and faced with the imminent danger of an explosion, Sergeant *Smith*, by placing his hand on the break in the tank, halted the flow of gasoline. By doing so, it was possible for other personnel to extinguish the flames, thereby preventing great damage and possible injury or loss of life.

Private First Class *Leo E. Smith* (Army serial No. 36856539), Battery A, 815th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion (Sem), United States Army. For

heroism at Santa Maria Army Air Field, Santa Maria, California, on 25 April 1944. An Army airplane crashed and caught fire. Flames were beginning to envelop the airplane and there was imminent danger of explosion of the gasoline tanks. Private *Smith*, voluntarily and at the risk of his life, jumped into the broken wing, tore open the canopy, and assisted in removing the dazed and helpless pilot from the cockpit and carrying him to safety.

Second Lieutenant *Charles E. Stillwagon, Jr.*, O-1185257, Field Artillery, United States Army. For heroism on the San Antonio River, near Merle Ranch, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, on 29 February 1944. A field artillery battalion was fording the river, which was in flash flood, waist deep, and very swift, using a high line to assist in crossing. A soldier in full equipment, upon reaching midstream, fell, lost his hold on the life line, and was swept downstream over boulders and through brush. Lieutenant *Stillwagon*, without regard for personal safety and at the risk of life, plunged into the stream, made his way to the soldier, and held his head above water. Seizing the end of a rope thrown to him from the bank, he tied it around the soldier and assisted him to shore using the rope as a lifeline.

XI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. The citations are as follows:

Technical Sergeant *Albert H. Detjen* (Army serial No. 18047610), Air Corps, United States Army, from 8 May to 6 November 1943.

Major *Vincent J. Donahue*, O-396394, Air Corps, United States Army, from 28 January to 9 February 1943.

Second Lieutenant *John W. Fuchs*, O-2055203 (then staff sergeant), Field Artillery, United States Army, from 20 April to 10 May 1943.

Colonel *Ivor Massey*, O-156365, General Staff Corps, United States Army, on 5 May 1944.

First Lieutenant *Oscar B. Rich*, O-395976, Field Artillery, United States Army, from 9 April to 10 May 1943.

First Lieutenant *Edward E. Robertson*, O-390937, Field Artillery, United States Army, from 8 May 1943 to the close of the Sicilian campaign.

XII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Order, No. 17, Headquarters 1st Infantry Division, 8 May 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in North African Theater of Operations, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 Ranger Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the fierce engagement with the enemy in the vicinity of El Guettar, Tunisia, 16-27 March 1943, the *1st Ranger Battalion*, attached to the 1st United States Infantry Division, distinguished itself by executing difficult and hazardous missions with skill and devotion. On 16-17 March 1943, this battalion, exhibiting unwavering fortitude and indomitable tenacity, successfully protected division artillery positions near Gafsa, in the face of overwhelming odds, and rendered most effective support to the infantry. On 18 March 1943, this efficient

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and mobile unit, without support and in danger of being cut off by numerically superior enemy forces, boldly and fearlessly pressed on from Gafsa to El Guettar, despite withering enemy artillery fire and aerial activity, captured a strategic position on Djebel el Ank at 0400 21 March 1943, and took more than 200 prisoners. On 23 March 1943, while this battallion was filling a dangerous gap in the front lines on the flank of the 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, east of El Guettar, two armored battalions, two infantry battalions, and two artillery battalions of the 10th Panzer Division counterattacked with relentless ferocity. Despite this savage onslaught the *1st Ranger Battalion* stubbornly refused to yield ground and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. The following day, 24 March 1943, the *1st Ranger Battalion*, acting as advance group and bearing the brunt of another enemy counterattack, cleared the high ground near Djebel Berda, Tunisia, despite constant enemy artillery and bombing action, thus denying the use of this ground to the enemy and protecting the division's right flank. During this critical period, 16-27 March 1943, the *1st Ranger Battalion*, although severely impeded by exceptionally treacherous terrain and intense enemy fire, by untiring efforts and heroic daring, gallantly accomplished every assigned mission. In these valorous actions the *1st Ranger Battalion* fought with great skill and cunning, suffering a minimum of casualties. The courage, skill, efficiency, and scorn for personal safety conspicuously exhibited by the personnel of this organization exemplify the noblest qualities and finest traditions of the service.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 90, Headquarters American Division, 1 June 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 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 E, 182d Infantry, United States Army, is cited for gallantry in action against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, 10 and 11 March 1944. On the morning of 10 March 1944, the Japanese attacked and quickly overran our occupying force on Hill 260. When reinforcements were brought up in a plan to seize the summit of the hill, Company E, after a preliminary reconnaissance, counterattacked from the southwest, over terrain covered with dense jungle growth and often inclining to an angle of 45 degrees, with the objective of retaking the south portion of the hill. As the operations began, the enemy were prepared for a counterattack prior to the arrival of Company E at the base of the hill. Enemy resistance increased with the progress of the attack, and in the face of intense fire from light machine guns, Nambu guns, knee mortars, and hand grenades, Company E's forward movement came to a standstill after an advance of 40 yards. A double enveloping movement attempted by the first and second platoons was forced into a withdrawal after suffering heavy casualties. Further casualties resulted in the third platoon from flanking enemy machine-gun fire during a drive north on the hill. In a renewed charge the second platoon was virtually decimated, but in all sectors Company E held every inch gained. The enemy, reinforced with automatic weapons and riflemen during the night, charged the morning of 11 March 1944. Company E repulsed the assault, killing 20 enemy, but in doing so its own effective combat strength was reduced to only 35 men. Later, in company force, the enemy launched another counter-attack under a torrent of knee mortar shells, hand grenades, machine guns, and rifle fire. With one-fourth of its original strength, Company E fought gallantly,*

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and firmly held off the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties. By this time enemy shell fire had cleared out all vegetation, and *Company E's* weapons and movements were open to the observation of the enemy who was delivering accurate plunging fire on them. *Company E*, with only 24 fighting men left, finally withdrew under the leadership of a wounded commander.

3. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 140, Headquarters 37th Infantry Division, 1 June 1944, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the Far East, is confirmed under the provisions of section IV, circular No. 833, War Department, 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 F, 129th Infantry Regiment, is cited for its courage, combat efficiency, and devotion to duty which it demonstrated while repelling the attacks of a large enemy force against its sector of the American Perimeter in the Empress Augusta Bay Area on Bougainville Island.

During the period 15 to 28 March 1944, the Japanese forces on Bougainville Island directed three determined assaults against that portion of the American Perimeter occupied by *Company F, 129th Infantry Regiment*. These attacks, launched by large forces on a very narrow front, were noteworthy for their viciousness and desperation, but culminated in the defeat and near annihilation of the enemy. The courage, high devotion to duty, and combat skill of *Company F, 129th Infantry Regiment*, were an important factor in this brilliant United States victory.

The Japanese effort in this sector, if successful, would have endangered the bomber strip and seriously threatened many other United States installations on the island. Realizing their heavy responsibilities, the men of *Company F* met the test with great zeal and fortitude, and stood by their posts in the face of overwhelming odds. Individual acts of heroism were numerous. Many times during the period infiltrating enemy surrounded various pillboxes manned by men from *Company F*, but the occupants defended the vital installations with dogged determination and superlative courage, piling up enemy dead in great numbers, and successfully limiting the small Japanese penetrations until our lines could be restored by successful counterattacks.

Unrelenting enemy pressure during this period placed the men of *Company F* under tremendous physical and nervous strain. At night unceasing vigilance was required to preclude a determined enemy from executing successful infiltrations and attacks under the cover of darkness. During the day hostile penetrations had to be eliminated, positions strengthened, supplies replenished, and close-in security patrolling maintained under constant harassing enemy mortar and sniper fire. The aggressiveness, devotion to duty, and courage displayed by each man of *Company F* under these conditions were indicative of the unit's esprit and professional skill. The spirit of the organization was typified by the remarks of the company commander when asked if the company required relief. He said: "My men know the area better than anyone else. They know their defenses and its capabilities. We are ready for them to attack again."

4. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit in General Orders, No. 40, 2d Bombardment Division, 29 November 1943, as approved by the Commanding General, United States Army forces in the European Theater of Operations, under the provisions of Section IV, Circular AGO 243B

lar No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction is confirmed. The citation reads as follows:

The *44th Bombardment Group (H)*, Headquarters *66th, 67th, and 506th Bombardment Squadrons (H)*, have distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty in the attack on the naval and shipbuilding installations at Kiel, Germany, on 14 May 1943, one of the greatest aerial battles of this war.

On this mission a single group was, for the first time, fully loaded with incendiaries to be dropped after the lead groups had released their high explosive bombs. Because of the trail of the incendiaries the *44th Bombardment Group (H)*, which had been assigned this task, was required to continue its bombing run for some 2 miles beyond the release point of the other groups in order to bomb effectively. To accomplish this it was necessary to fly alone, without supporting fire power of other groups, over one of the most heavily defended areas in Germany with a formation considerably smaller than the minimum for mutual self-protection. The mission was undertaken with full knowledge of the extreme hazards involved. Its successful performance demanded the highest degree of bravery and skill.

With only 19 B-24's, the *44th Bombardment Group (H)* followed three B-17 groups to the target. Fierce and determined attacks by some 120 enemy fighters commenced at the German coast and continued until after leaving the coast on the return route. After the B-17's had reached their release point and turned away, the *44th Bombardment Group (H)* proceeded alone in the face of continuous attacks by swarms of enemy fighters and increasingly concentrated flak. By opening its formation as required to clear the incendiaries of ships ahead, it was rendered particularly vulnerable to enemy attack. Five of its airplanes were shot down on the approach to and over the target. Despite these losses, the group held the necessary formation and continued on its run alone to its bomb release point. Bombing was extremely accurate and the target was blanketed with incendiaries. Widespread fires destroyed or damaged many enemy installations. One additional airplane was lost after leaving the target.

This small force was officially credited with 23 enemy aircraft destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and one damaged.

The successful fulfillment of this highly dangerous mission was due to the extraordinary courage, skill, and devotion to duty of all concerned, which will always be worthy of emulation. Such heroism reflects the greatest credit on the *44th Bombardment Group (H)* and its component squadrons and upon the United States Army Air Forces.

XIII AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. So much of section IV, General Orders, No. 7, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Second Lieutenant *Harry M. Edwards*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

2. So much of section V, General Orders, No. 14, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Captain *Eugene E. Gresson*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

AGO 243B

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 54 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 5 July 1944.

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I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Army Air Forces Personnel Distribution Command, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.4 (8 Jul 44).]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department, in the name of Congress, to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *James M. Logan* (Army serial No. 20803103) (then private), Company I, * * * Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict on 9 September 1943, in the vicinity of Salerno, Italy. As a rifleman of Company I, * * * Infantry, Sergeant *Logan* landed with the first wave of the assault echelon on the beaches of the Gulf of Salerno, and after Company I had advanced 800 yards inland and taken positions along the forward bank of an irrigation canal, the enemy began a serious counterattack from positions along a rock wall which ran parallel with the canal about 200 yards further inland. Voluntarily exposing himself to the fire of a machine gun located along the rock wall, which sprayed the ground so close to him that he was splattered with dirt and rock splinters from the impact of the bullets, Sergeant *Logan* killed the first three Germans as they came through a gap in the wall. He then attacked the machine gun. As he dashed across the 200 yards of exposed terrain a withering stream of fire followed his advance. Reaching the wall, he crawled along the base, within easy reach of the enemy crouched along the opposite side, until he reached the gun. Jumping up, he shot the two gunners down, hurdled the wall, and seized the gun. Swinging it around, he immediately opened fire on the enemy with the remaining ammunition, raking their flight and inflicting further casualties on them as they fled. After smashing the machine gun over the rocks, Sergeant *Logan* captured an enemy officer and private who were attempting to sneak away. Later in the morning, Sergeant *Logan* went after a sniper hidden in a house about 150 yards from the company. Again the intrepid sergeant ran a gauntlet of fire to reach his objective. Shooting the lock off the door, Sergeant *Logan* kicked it in and shot the sniper who had just reached the bottom of the stairs. The conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity which characterized Sergeant *Logan's* exploits proved a constant inspiration to all the men of his company, and aided materially in insuring the success of the beachhead at Salerno.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

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Colonel *John C. Mullen*, O-4605, Cavalry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from 1 April 1942 to 15 April 1944.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40 WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Captain *Jonathan C. DeFoa*, O-279653, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 23 April to 14 December 1943.

Colonel *Edgar C. Jones*, O-2822, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 22 October 1940 to 30 June 1944.

Master Sergeant *Leonard C. Otter* (Army serial No. 6892175), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 August 1940 to April 1944.

Major General *Walter K. Wilson*, O-1700, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 22 December 1941 to January 1944.

V.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Armando de Souza e Mello Ararigbola*, formerly Air Attache at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from September 1941 to March 1944.

Colonel *Albert Raff*, Director General, School of Intendance, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 9 November 1942 to 11 November 1943.

VI.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Patrolman *Hil Knudsen*, Greenland (Danish) Sledge Patrol. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during March and April 1943.

VII.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer, enlisted woman, and enlisted men:

Private First Class *Mary Jane Ford* (Army serial No. A-900634), 4620th Service Unit, WAC Detachment, United States Army. For heroism at Airport Lake, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on 31 May 1944. A soldier started to swim across the lake but being a poor swimmer he became exhausted and sank twice in deep water. Private *Ford* observing the man in distress, fearlessly and at the risk of her life, promptly went to his assistance. Before she could reach him the man

sank a third time. She dived repeatedly and finally located the body, brought it to the surface, and towed it to shore.

Private *Olin N. Hagar* (Army serial No. 86569569), 472d Service Squadron, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on 29 December 1943. When a truck-drawn Beiderman trailer, parked in the vicinity of several gasoline tank cars, burst into flames, Private *Hagar*, at the risk of his life, climbed into the cab of the blazing truck and drove it away from the tank cars to a safe location. Prevented by the flames from using the fire extinguishers on the truck he obtained others from a nearby point and, again exposing himself to the danger of explosion, extinguished the blaze.

Captain *Gordon W. Knapman*, O-1576247, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Lake McCraney, North Carolina, on 18 May 1944. A soldier swimming 100 yards from shore lost control of himself and was in danger of drowning. Captain *Knapman* swam to his aid. The man became panic stricken and in his struggles both he and his rescuer were carried twice beneath the surface. Captain *Knapman* at the risk of his life persisted in his efforts and was able to keep the soldier afloat and bring him toward shore where others came to his assistance.

Technical Sergeant *Dana A. Sidebottom* (Army serial No. 6988543), 39th Service Squadron, Air Service Command, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Cedar Lake, near Browns Mills, New Jersey, 11 June 1943. Awakened by a scream for help, which came from the nearby lake, he swam to the aid of a soldier who was in danger of drowning. Sergeant *Sidebottom*, unaided and at the risk of his own life, succeeded in bringing the soldier, after an exhausting struggle, to the shore.

Private First Class *Henry E. Steidele* (Army serial No. 36627919), Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, 326th Glider Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Army Air Base, Alliance, Nebraska, on 21 May 1943. During the conduct of an infiltration course, a fused stick of dynamite was thrown accidentally near several men who were unaware of its proximity. Sensing the situation Private *Steidele* crawled forward under overhead fire, picked up the stick of dynamite, and threw it to a safe spot where it exploded without damage to personnel.

VIII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 8396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, the following unit is cited in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

The *40th Construction Battalion*, United States Navy, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on Los Negros Island, Admiralty Group, on 2 March 1944. This unit landed during a critical situation when the holding of the harbor and airstrip against overwhelming enemy forces was precarious. Notwithstanding the fact that the area was still under enemy fire, the battalion immediately on landing assumed its assigned work in clearing and repairing the airstrip. During the progress of their work it became commonplace for the operators to be fired upon by snipers, and for the operators to return the fire while continuing their work. It soon became evident that cavalry patrols operating against the enemy required cleared fire lanes into the jungle to permit concentration of automatic weapons fire against the enemy, and the *40th Construction Battalion* had no sooner learned of this need than they turned their bull-

dozers into the jungle, cut the required fire lanes in superb disregard of the enemy fire, and established adequate areas for the control of the enemy. During the hours of darkness the members of the battalion were continuously harassed by infiltrating enemy patrols, and for their own preservation operated effectively as combat troops. After working all day and fighting all night, small parties of the 40th Construction Battalion personnel still found time during their few hours of leisure off duty to rout out small bands of the enemy, locate and report pill-boxes, and otherwise carry the offensive to the enemy's positions. The cheerful and uncomplaining attitude of these engineers and the outstanding esprit were noticeable to all associated with the unit and gave great encouragement to the troops in contact. In particular, the operation of the bulldozers into the teeth of the enemy's positions was most inspiring and heartening, and created an immediate resurgence of the offensive spirit in weary troops.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China, Burma, and India, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is confirmed. The citation reads as follows:

The 5307th Composite Unit was the first United States ground combat force to meet the enemy in World War II on the continent of Asia. After a series of successful engagements in the Hukawng and Mogaung Valleys of North Burma, in March and April 1944, the unit was called on to lead a march over jungle trails through extremely difficult mountain terrain against stubborn resistance in a surprise attack on Myitkyina. The unit proved equal to its task, overcame all the obstacles put in its way by the enemy, the terrain, and the weather and, after a brilliant operation on 17 May 1944, seized the airfield at Myitkyina, an objective of great tactical importance in the campaign. The successful accomplishment of this mission marks the 5307th Composite Unit as an outstanding combat force and reflects great credit on Allied arms.

IX...DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—Section V, General Orders, No. 5, War Department 1944, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 53 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 June 1944.

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I. **MILITARY RESERVATION.**—The New Orleans Port of Embarkation Rifle Range and the storage area adjacent thereto situated at the location indicated are named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|-------------------|
| Camp Villeré (named in honor of Major General <i>Philip Villeré</i> , Louisiana State Militia). | Near Slidell, La. |

[A. G. 600.05 (22 May 44).]

II. **DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Charles W. McCarthy*, O-16667, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in positions of great responsibility from 27 June 1942 to 11 May 1944.

III. **LEGION OF MERIT.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Technician Third Grade *Edgar J. Babin* (Army serial No. 31099947), Battery M, School Regiment, Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, North Carolina, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 November 1943 to 24 April 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edmund D. Cunningham, Jr.*, O-192834, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from December 1942 to July 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Alberto de Leon* (Army serial No. 82497259), Military Intelligence Division, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from August 1943 to May 1944.

Colonel *Leonard F. Harman*, O-17479, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 13 November 1939 to 21 October 1942.

Colonel *Curtis A. Keen*, O-200375, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from November 1943 to June 1944.

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Colonel *Edward J. Kendrick*, O-18319, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from September 1942 to October 1943.

Colonel *Charles E. McCarthy*, O-2941, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as officer in charge of all matters pertaining to the Organized Reserves, National Guard, Enlisted Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Army Specialized Training Program within the Military District of Washington from 1 September 1942 to 30 September 1943. He displayed exceptional administrative, executive, and organizational ability, untiring energy, and an unswerving devotion to duty in the organization and operation of the first experimental Army Specialized Training Unit at Georgetown University. His wide knowledge and experience, coupled with his tactful and effective intercourse with heads of institutions and civic officials, were a major contribution in the pioneering of the Army Specialized Training Program before such program was instituted in major institutions throughout the country. In carrying out his important assignment and discharging his manifold duties, Colonel *McCarthy* at all times evidenced a high order of leadership, outstanding initiative, and a profound interest in the successful accomplishment of his assigned mission.

Colonel *Edward H. McDaniel*, O-16497, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 24 April 1943 to 27 April 1944.

Colonel *Charles M. Seebach*, O-15175, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from August 1942 to October 1943.

Colonel *Alvin G. Viney*, O-17511, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1941 to December 1943.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Corporal *Marius Jensen*, Greenland (Danish) Sledge Patrol. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during March and April 1943.

Captain *Id Poulsen*, Greenland (Danish) Sledge Patrol. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during March and April 1943.

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

Brigadier *C. A. L. Dunphie*, C. B. E., D. S. O., British Army. For gallantry in action on 1 April 1943 near Kilometer 60 on the Gafsa Gabes Highway, Tunisia. Brigadier *Dunphie*, attached to the Second United States Army Corps, in Tunisia, North Africa, displayed great courage and devotion to duty during an enemy air attack in which he was wounded and several other officers accompanying him were killed. His bravery and coolness during the attack were an inspiration to all.

VI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Private *Hershel J. McCants* (Army serial No. 39695688), Company B, 648th Tank Destroyer Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, on 25 April 1944. A fire broke out in the motor shop of Company B, 648th Tank Destroyer Battalion. An M2 half-track vehicle caught fire. All of the underpart of the vehicle and the canvas top were in flames which reached and set fire to the ceiling of the building. There was imminent danger that the tank containing 60 gallons of gasoline would ignite and explode. With utter disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life Private *McCants* jumped into the driver's seat and drove the half-track vehicle out into the open, thereby saving other vehicles from damage.

First Lieutenant *Nicholas O'Dawe*, O-370483, Infantry, United States Army. For heroism in New York, N. Y., on 9 May 1944. With utter disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life, Lieutenant *O'Dawe* entered a burning building, arousing the tenants and leading them through smoke filled hallways and stairways to the safety of the street. He entered the building for a second time and carried a bedridden woman to safety.

Corporal *Lucian H. Rodgers* (Army serial No. 6855531), 323rd Base Headquarters and Air Base Squadron, Buckingham Army Air Field, United States Army. For heroism near Fort Myers, Florida, on 5 December 1943. Corporal *Rodgers*, with disregard for his own safety, rescued the drivers of a gasoline tank truck and of a loaded dump truck which had crashed head-on and had burst into flames. Three attempts through flame and heat were necessary to extricate the driver from the crushed cab of the dump truck. Although burned by a dropping flaming telephone wire and affected by heat, smoke, and fumes, Corporal *Rodgers* attempted to restrain the gathering crowd from the proximity of the two trucks whose gasoline tanks exploded and showered the assembled crowd with flaming gasoline.

VII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. No. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Second Lieutenant *Peter Augustinos*, O-1047859, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement aboard ship near Anzio Beachhead, Italy, on 15 February 1944. Enemy bombs struck the ship, setting it on fire. Ammunition was exploding and there was imminent danger that the gasoline cargo would be ignited. Despite the injuries which he had received and with utter disregard for his own safety, amid a rain of shell fragments, Lieutenant *Augustinos* cared for wounded soldiers and members of the crew and assisted in their removal to Navy craft which came to the rescue.

Second Lieutenant *Jacob A. White*, O-1061581, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For heroic achievement aboard ship near Anzio Beachhead, Italy, on 15 February 1944. Enemy bombs struck the ship, setting it on fire. Ammunition was exploding and there was imminent danger that the gasoline cargo would be ignited. With utter disregard for his own safety, amid a rain of shell fragments, Lieutenant *White* assisted wounded soldiers and members of the crew from the amidship house, which was on fire, and into lifeboats.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight:

- Staff Sergeant *Joseph D. Ahlman* (Army serial No. 15085727) (then sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 May to 7 August 1943.
- Captain *Neale E. Bakker*, O-421588, Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1942 to October 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Buren J. Braud* (Army serial No. 14046678), Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1942 to October 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Richard F. Brown*, O-539684, Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 November to 13 December 1943.
- Captain *Clyde W. Bryant*, O-433795, Air Corps, United States Army, from 21 April to 3 December 1942.
- First Lieutenant *James M. Cannon*, O-861795 Air Corps, United States Army, from 1 May to 19 August 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Harold H. Cargle*, O-433799, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 May to 7 August 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Eugene A. Carroll* (Army serial No. 6716734), Air Corps, United States Army, from June 1941 to May 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *William B. Cole*, O-2055202 (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 April to 8 May 1943.
- Captain *Emmett J. Corrigan*, O-298438, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 April to 5 June 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Joseph George Cushing*, O-539683, Air Corps United States Army, from 10 November to 13 December 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Rayburn Darst*, O-539681, Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 November to 13 December 1943.
- Master Sergeant *Ernest E. Field* (Army serial No. 6144334), Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1941 to February 1943.
- Second Lieutenant *Sanford Luther Fox*, O-539682, Air Corps, United States Army, from 10 November to 13 December 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Marvin L. Guthrie* (Army serial No. 6388833), Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1942 to October 1943.
- Captain *Leon Hagen*, O-430981 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 4 March 1942 to 12 March 1943.
- Captain *William B. Hicks*, O-420794, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 May to 7 August 1943.
- First Lieutenant *John J. Kozuszek*, O-433072, Air Corps, United States Army, from 5 September 1942 to 22 May 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Gerald A. Lidster* (Army serial No. 6977215), Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1941 to May 1943.
- Technical Sergeant *Palmiro Porzio* (Army serial No. 6980191), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 14 November 1942.
- Staff Sergeant *Darwin Riley* (Army serial No. 15060853), Air Corps, United States Army, from 7 December 1941 to 30 June 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Maurice T. Ritenour*, O-666200, Air Corps, United States Army on 8 December 1943.

Master Sergeant *Louis Roffman* (Army serial No. 6271737), Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1941 to September 1942.

Captain *Rolf N. Romstad*, O-424163, Air Corps, United States Army, from 18 January 1942 to 30 January 1943.

Captain *Clifford M. Runsey*, O-415639, Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1941 to August 1942 and 2 July to 24 July 1943.

First Lieutenant *Richard M. Smith*, O-427016, Air Corps, United States Army, from 6 February to 8 July 1942.

First Lieutenant *Masie L. Thomas*, O-662507, Air Corps, United States Army, from December 1942 to October 1943.

Major *Donald O. Tower*, O-375639 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, from 15 March to 6 November 1942.

First Lieutenant *Frank E. Wright*, O-427090, Air Corps, United States Army, from 11 February to 11 August 1942.

IX--AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *John C. Wagner*, as published in General Orders, No. 64, War Department 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *John C. Wagner*, O-418661, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 8 April to 5 June 1943. As navigator on a C-87 type aircraft in which high ranking Army officers were flown around the world on an important air mission through Russia, Captain *Wagner* performed his responsibilities with exceptional ability. Portions of the flight were traversed without navigational radio or adequate landing fields over routes unfamiliar to United States pilots. The marked professional skill displayed by Captain *Wagner* in overcoming manifold operational difficulties contributed immeasurably to the success of this important long range mission.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Technical Sergeant *Floyd F. Julian*, as published in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Technical Sergeant *Floyd F. Julian* (Army serial No. 6374952), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in world-circling aerial flights between 8 April and 5 June 1943.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted men, as published in General Orders, No. 15, War Department 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

Master Sergeant *Doy D. Dodd* (Army serial No. 6630814), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from 6 May to 7 August 1943. As aerial engineer on an important air mission to Europe, Africa, and the Far East, Sergeant *Dodd* performed his duties with

exceptional ability and good judgment. The professional skill displayed by Sergeant *Dodd* contributed materially to the success of this important flight.

Master Sergeant *Fred John Willard* (Army serial No. 6001755), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in world-circling aerial flights between 8 April and 5 June 1943.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Frank P. Thornquest*, as published in General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Frank P. Thornquest*, O-25227, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement from 28 January to 9 February 1943 while participating in aerial flight as pilot of one of the lead planes in the first flight of P-38 type aircraft over the South Atlantic route of the Air Transport Command. Major *Thornquest* completed this mission in such a manner that the highest credit is reflected on himself and the military forces of the United States.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Major *Olbert F. Lassiter*, as published in General Orders, No. 45, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Olbert F. Lassiter*, O-393236, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement from 28 January to 9 February 1943 while participating in aerial flight as pilot of a P-38 type aircraft in the first flight of pursuit type military aircraft over the South Atlantic route of the Air Transport Command. Major *Lassiter* completed this mission in such a manner that the highest credit is reflected on himself and the military forces of the United States.

X. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General Fifth Army, in General Orders, No. 95, 5 June 1944, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The *48th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the assault on Mount Porchia, Italy, between 4 January and 8 January 1944. As part of an engineer combat group, this battalion was assigned the mission of opening and maintaining axial supply routes for a task force assault to capture and occupy an enemy mountain stronghold. The *48th Engineer Combat Battalion* not only performed its normal engineering tasks under fire from a fiercely resisting enemy, but also attacked as infantry during bitter fighting to secure the objective. During the engagement a gap developed on the left flank of the task force, and the engineers courageously fought to secure this flank and prevent enemy penetration. As the attack progressed, infantry losses were severe, and all reserves had been committed to action in the effort to destroy enemy resistance. All companies of the *48th Engineer Combat Battalion* were then committed to action as infantry in the final and successful assault to drive the enemy from the task force objective. The courage and fighting determination exhibited by officers and men of the *48th*

Engineer Combat Battalion were vital factors in the successful accomplishment of the task force mission, and their performance reflects the heroic traditions of the Corps of Engineers.

The *235th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the assault on Mount Porchia, Italy, between 4 and 8 January 1944. The *235th Engineer Combat Battalion* was assigned the mission of opening and maintaining axial supply routes for a task force in an assault to capture and occupy an enemy mountain stronghold. This organization not only performed its normal engineering tasks under heavy fire from a fiercely resisting enemy, but also attacked as infantry during bitter fighting to take the objective. On the right flank of the task force the engineers eliminated two obstacles of blown bridges to enable armor to move forward in support of the infantry attack. These obstacles were overcome in the face of intense enemy small arms, machine gun, mortar, and artillery fire. Twice during the operation it was necessary for the engineers to attack and drive the enemy from strongly fortified positions in order to clear routes for the advance of armor. The courage, determined spirit, and sustained combat efficiency displayed by members of the *235th Engineer Combat Battalion* were vital factors in the accomplishment of the task force mission and reflect the finest traditions of the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

The *509th Parachute Infantry Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on 29 February 1944, near * * *, Italy. This battalion, depleted in strength after many days of continuous combat, received a terrific enemy artillery barrage during early morning hours. An enemy attack was imminent, and at dawn a German assault wave advanced toward the paratroopers' positions. Being considerably outnumbered, the *509th Parachute Infantry Battalion* held its fire until the last possible moment, then every weapon opened fire, cutting huge gaps in the first attacking wave. The enemy faltered in his advance, then surged relentlessly ahead from the sheer pressure of large numbers of troops in the rear. The soldiers of the *509th Parachute Infantry Battalion* fought desperately, disdaining retreat, engaging the overwhelming and constantly increasing German force with rifle butts and even fists. Late in the afternoon the German attack was halted. The badly battered but determined paratroopers immediately reorganized in preparation for counterattack. Outnumbering the paratroopers more than three to one, the enemy had overrun the front line, but was later held to a standstill, suffering immense losses in men and equipment. The courageous and determined stand made by officers and men of the *509th Parachute Infantry Battalion* resulted in the retention of a vital sector of the beachhead and prevented a dangerous German wedge between two infantry divisions.

Company C, 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on 15 and 16 March 1944, near * * *, Italy. *Company C* was given the mission of securing two heavily fortified houses vitally needed for use as a line of departure for a large-scale attack. These buildings were organized into a strongpoint, well wired in, heavily mined and with mutually supporting machine gun fire. The attack took place under a full moon, across open, flat, marshy land. The leading platoons of *Company C* approached to a point within 200 yards of the objective before contacting the enemy. At this point the attacking force encountered withering fire from 10 enemy machine guns, in addition to heavy rifle fire. This fire momentarily halted the company, and intense enemy artillery and mortar fire fell on its position. *Company C*

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continued to push forward. About 75 yards from the houses, the company drew still more intense machine gun fire and encountered wire and mine fields. Despite heavy casualties, this small group of men moved forward across the obstacles and rushed the houses to engage the enemy in close-in fighting with hand grenades. All but four machine guns were finally eliminated, but the opposition provided by these weapons and continual rifle and hand grenade assaults made the position almost untenable. The area around the house was subjected to a heavy mortar barrage, and the enemy launched a fierce counter-attack with an estimated strength of two platoons, but the attack was halted by artillery, and small arms fire from *Company C* forced the enemy to withdraw. The objective was finally consolidated at daybreak, and throughout the day under heavy periodic artillery fire the position was held. Members of *Company C* continued to snipe at the enemy, adjusted artillery fire on enemy targets to the front, and repulsed an enemy patrol, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing four prisoners. The courage and determination displayed by members of *Company C* against almost overwhelming odds reflect the finest traditions of the armed forces.

XI. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section IX, General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Staff Sergeant *Michael D. Pobor*, Infantry, is rescinded.

XII. AIR MEDAL.—So much of paragraph 4, section VII, General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Major *Frank P. Thornquest* Air Corps, as reads "Major *Frank P. Thornquest*, O-388895," is amended to read "Major *Frank P. Thornquest*, O-25227."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 44

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 May 1944.

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I. HARBOR DEFENSES OF ROOSEVELT ROADS.—The Harbor Defenses of Roosevelt Roads is established in the Antilles Department, with headquarters at Fort Bundy, Puerto Rico.

II. MILITARY RESERVATIONS.—The military reservations situated at the locations indicated are named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|---|
| Fort Bundy (named in honor of Colonel Charles W. Bundy, United States Army). | Ensenada Honda, Puerto Rico, Harbor Defenses of Roosevelt Roads. |
| Fort Segarra (named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Rafael Angel Segarra, United States Army). | Water Island, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Harbor Defenses of Roosevelt Roads. |

[A. G. 600.06 (3 Apr 44).]

III. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

✓ Corporal James D. Slaton (Army serial No. 34278962), Company K, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy in the vicinity of Oliveto, Italy, on 23 September 1943. Corporal Slaton was lead scout of an infantry squad which had been committed to a flank to knock out enemy resistance which had succeeded in pinning two attacking platoons to the ground. Working ahead of his squad Corporal Slaton crept upon an enemy machine gun nest and assaulting it with his bayonet succeeded in killing the gunner. When his bayonet stuck he detached it from the rifle and killed another gunner with rifle fire. At that time he was fired upon by a machine gun to his immediate left. Corporal Slaton then moved over open ground under constant fire to within throwing distance, and on his second try scored a direct hit on the second enemy machine gun nest killing two enemy gunners. At that time a third machine gun fired on him 100 yards to his front, and Corporal Slaton killed both of these enemy gunners with rifle fire. As a result of Corporal Slaton's heroic action in immobilizing three enemy machine gun nests with bayonet, grenade, and rifle fire, the two rifle platoons which were receiving heavy casualties from enemy fire were enabled to withdraw to covered positions and again take the initiative. Corporal

Slaton withdrew, under mortar fire, on order of his platoon leader at dusk that evening. The heroic actions of Corporal *Slaton* were far above and beyond the call of duty and are worthy of emulation.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Major General *Andrew D. Bruce*, O-5857 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of the Tactical Doctrine Section, G-3 Division, War Department General Staff. By his tireless energy and marked ability he supervised the development and execution of all plans for the composition and coordination of new and revised official texts on matter pertaining to doctrine, tactics, technique, and procedure as published in Technical and Field Manuals, training circulars, and other training literature of the War Department. Major *Bruce* also directed the development of a modern system of visual training, including sound training films, film strips, charts, and posters.

Colonel *Howard H. Couch*, O-16009, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the improvement of propeller blades and the development of production techniques and methods necessary to their mass production from 28 September 1939 to 27 April 1943. As Chief, Propeller Laboratory, Matériel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, he developed several highly satisfactory new finishes for propeller blades to replace chromium plating, itself objectionable because it reduced the fatigue resistance of the steel. He developed and put into practice manufacturing methods permitting mass production of hollow steel propeller blades and reduced rejections from a maximum high of 60 percent to a low of 5 percent. Through his efforts in connection with the taper-rolling of propeller blade plates, he effected savings of over 50 percent in the steel required by the former method. Colonel *Couch* carried to an advanced stage, a program to find an ice control substitute for alcohol which resulted in the development of several substitute compounds for use on propellers. His professional background combined with his initiative, resourcefulness, exceptional leadership, and untiring energy were an inspiration to all who served with him and of great value to his country and the air forces program in particular.

Colonel *Richard W. Gibson*, O-15784, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period of organization, training, expansion, and entry into combat of the Eighth Air Force, from July 1942 to January 1944. As Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1, Colonel *Gibson*, by his executive ability, leadership, and energy, organized and trained a superior A-1 section that efficiently performed its role on the General Staff. Through diplomatic negotiations with the Air Ministry and British Bomber Command he arranged for the temporary posting of RAF and WAAF personnel, and with great foresight developed and instituted a system of reports covering all combat crews assigned and available for combat. His services contributed to the successful operations of the Command.

Major *Siegfried F. Gronich*, O-396612, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff during the period from 12 January until 27 August 1943. He organized and developed

a new phase of military intelligence activity of great benefit to all the armies of the Allied Nations. His skill, initiative, determination, cooperation, and devotion to duty despite illness have insured that the system of intelligence which he devised and instituted will have increasing practical effects in all future theaters of war. Major *Gronich's* accomplishment has been an inspiration to all his colleagues in the Military Intelligence Division.

Colonel *Walter R. Hensey, Jr.*, O-14950, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as *Field Artillery Officer* on the Staff of the Airborne Command from 3 September 1942 to 13 August 1943. As the first officer to fill that assignment, he displayed exceptional ability, ingenuity, judgment, and sound professional knowledge in the successful development of parachute and glider field artillery as supporting weapons for airborne forces. Colonel *Hensey's* efficient methods and conscientious application of time and effort were largely responsible for the early entry into combat of the first airborne artillery units of our Army.

Colonel *J. Van Ness Ingram*, O-8851, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Retired. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the early development of procurement of motor vehicles for the current war. During the period from 8 September 1939 until 28 February 1942, Colonel *Ingram* personally negotiated contracts for motor vehicles and equipment involving many millions of dollars. As a result of Colonel *Ingram's* exceptional knowledge, foresight, and keen judgment, the procurement of motor vehicles was effected in a manner that was entirely equitable to both contractors and to the Government. Colonel *Ingram* made a notable contribution in exerting his influence in having a standardization program developed and accepted. Anticipating the shortage of shipping space, Colonel *Ingram* displayed exceptional ingenuity in consummating contracts with vehicle manufacturers for the construction and operation of *oversea assembly plants* and parts depots which have been proved to be major factors in the accomplishment of the Army's supply missions in the Middle East and North Africa. From 28 February to 1 August 1942, as Director of Procurement, Motor Transport Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, Colonel *Ingram* consolidated procurement activities for motor vehicles which represented a major step in the acceleration of motor transport procurement.

Colonel *Robert V. Lee*, O-244677, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, First Army, from 30 August 1941 to 10 September 1943, and of Eastern Defense Command from 20 March 1942 to 9 September 1943, and subsequently as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Eastern Defense Command from 10 September to 12 November 1943. In these various assignments, Colonel *Lee* was closely identified with the many personnel problems arising out of the organization and development of the First Army, and by his high intelligence and close application to the tasks before him, contributed to an unusual degree to their expeditious and orderly solution. In addition to other duties, he developed the details of the plans for the organization, supply, and administration of the First Army Replacement Depot, First Army Maneuvers, 1941. As Commanding Officer, he was responsible for the smooth functioning of this installation, through which 14,000 commissioned officers and enlisted men were received as replacements, classified, fed, sheltered, assigned to units, and sent forward in a highly efficient manner. His duties further required him to supervise the training of a provisional infantry battalion, which operated with maxi-

imum effectiveness (under maneuver conditions) against an attack by parachute troops on Pope Field, 10 November 1941. By his devotion to duty, loyalty and superior ability, Colonel *Lee* made a substantial contribution to the building of the First Army and its operations during the 1941 maneuver period.

Colonel *George F. Lewis*, O-404818, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from February 1941 to April 1944, as Chief of Repairs and Utilities, Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers and as Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply and Services, Air Transport Command. Colonel *Lewis*, as Chief of Repairs and Utilities ably demonstrated outstanding leadership and organizational abilities in the establishment of a new system for the Army, of budgeting, fund distribution, property accounting, and cost control by which great economies in the activities of the Army were realized. As Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply and Services, Colonel *Lewis'* limitless energy, initiative, and planning abilities were manifested in the establishment within headquarters of the command, and its divisions and foreign wings, uniform competent supply and services organizations functioning with such efficiency that they stand as ideals to efficient military operations. His high professional attainments coupled with sound judgment and keen foresight have manifested themselves in the outstanding manner in which he performed his many duties.

Colonel *William W. Lloyd*, O-15863, General Staff Corps (Infantry), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Headquarters Military District of Washington, from May 1942 to 10 May 1944. During the growth and expansion of the Military District of Washington he displayed exceptional administrative, executive, and organizational ability, wisdom, and good judgment in devising and executing policies on all matters pertaining to personnel in the Washington area. His wide knowledge and experience, together with his tactful and effective approach, were largely contributive to the successful solution of many complex personnel and organizational problems. In the execution of his assigned tasks Colonel *Lloyd* at all times manifested a high order of leadership, zeal, and decisiveness in the discharge of his many duties as they related to personnel matters in the Military District of Washington.

Major General *Fredrick L. Martin*, O-2507, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Commanding General of the 2d District, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command and its successor, the Army Air Forces Central Technical Training Command, from 28 June 1942 to 6 January 1944. General *Martin*, by alert foresight, cooperative loyalty, thorough and close attention to duty, and logical judgment, accomplished a rapid and large expansion of an important element in the complex training program of the Army Air Forces. As the commander of a major command composed of many activities and many diverse elements of instruction, General *Martin* overcame in an effective and expeditious manner the handicaps incident to the development of the many phases of training assigned to his jurisdiction. His services reflect high credit on himself and contributed materially to the global war effort.

Master Sergeant *Hugh E. Martin* (Army serial No. 6765970), Ordnance Department, 40th Ordnance Company (Tng), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As creator and editor of *The Ordnance Sergeant*, published by the Ordnance School in the interest of ordnance soldiers, Sergeant *Martin* has constantly displayed extraor-

dinary initiative, creative imagination, untiring zeal, and high professional attainment. The publication of *The Ordnance Sergeant* has insured the widest possible distribution of the most recent developments and modifications relative to ordnance matériel to field units both in this country and overseas.

Brigadier General *John B. Maynard*, O-2499, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center at Camp Wallace, Texas, from 1 February 1941 to 15 February 1942 as Commanding General of the Barrage Balloon Training Center, Camp Tyson, Tennessee, from 16 February 1942 to 19 July 1943, and later as Commanding General, Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center, Fort Eustis, Virginia, from 21 July 1943 to 7 April 1944. Throughout the periods and while on the duties cited above, General *Maynard* displayed exceptional organizing, administrative, and executive ability, and by his sound judgment, high technical attainments, personal leadership, and untiring efforts contributed markedly to the adequate preparation of individuals and units for combat service.

Colonel *Harry A. McBride*, O-900214 (then lieutenant colonel), Specialist Reserve, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from January 1942 to February 1943. As special representative of the President, Colonel *McBride* negotiated an agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Liberia to permit the United States to establish air bases and defense forces in Liberia. By his tact and statesmanship his efforts resulted in our Government obtaining certain rights for the control and operation of the necessary measures for the protection of Liberia against hostile action.

Lieutenant Colonel *William S. Moore*, O-372763 (Medical Corps), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Military Attaché to the Legation of the United States in Cairo, Egypt from February 1942 to February 1943. His observations and reports on military operations throughout the Middle East, particularly in the Western Desert, and the El Alamein offensive, were invaluable to the War Department especially those pertaining to the causes, treatment, and evacuation of battle casualties. As Liaison Officer with the representatives in Cairo, of the Allied Governments in exile, from February 1943 to January 1944, Colonel *Moore* established and coordinated intelligence activities which were of great value to the Headquarters of the United States Army forces in the Middle East.

Colonel *Robert K. Simpson*, O-6246, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1941 to September 1943. As Surgeon of the Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center and later of the Army Air Forces Central Flying Training Command, Colonel *Simpson* procured more than 300 eminent physicians and surgeons for commission in the Army. He revised hospital plans in keeping with climatic conditions, designed infirmaries, and established an itinerant dental and veterinary service for civil contract schools. He organized and established schools for medical and postgraduate specialized training. He established air ambulance service for Matagorda Island and Peninsula, and recreation and convalescence areas. At the same time Colonel *Simpson* provided medical service for indigent dependents of military personnel and a well-functioning consultation service for smaller outlying stations. He devised an efficient hand phorometer that can be packed in the flight surgeon's physical examining set. All of his efforts contributed materially to the efficiency and orderly expansion of the Army Air Forces.

Colonel *Robert A. Solborg*, O-403302, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Colonel *Solborg* volunteered to perform a secret mission for the War Department in February 1941 in connection with North African intelligence. He traveled throughout North and Northwest Africa making contacts with important French military and political authorities, collecting military, political, and economic information. He furnished the War Department with the first authentic information covering the North African Order of Battle. In June 1942, Colonel *Solborg* again visited North and Northwest Africa. His comprehensive reports on his observations were of material value in the preparation of plans for the African invasion in November 1942.

Major General *St. Clair Streett*, O-9619, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 12 December 1942 to 1 January 1944. General *Streett* was charged with the responsibility of reorganizing the Third and Second Air Forces at a time when the complex training activities of the Army Air Forces and the unprecedented commitments of the heavy bombardment program demanded superior direction. Attacking these problems with energy and sound judgment, General *Streett* overcame the many obstacles which impeded the uninterrupted flow of highly trained personnel. As Commanding General of the Third Air Force, he effected a marked reduction in the accident rate of the medium bomber training program. By maximum utilization of the manpower of the Second Air Force and his efficient direction of the base training units, General *Streett* met the heavy commitments which foreshadowed the tremendous scope of current operational missions of the Army Air Forces.

Colonel *Henry N. Sumner*, O-2594, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As Chief of the Reserve Division (later reorganized and expanded and known successively as the Civilian Components Branch, the Procurement Branch, and the Appointment and Induction Branch) of The Adjutant General's Office from July 1941 to December 1942, Colonel *Sumner* gave outstanding impetus to the war effort by the effective and expeditious manner in which he organized and conducted the procurement, appointment, and call to active duty of officer personnel and the recruitment of enlisted personnel. In October 1942, 2 months after he was given jurisdiction over recruiting matters, enlistments rose more than three-fold and reached the largest figure for any one month in the history of the Army. As Director of the Publication Division of The Adjutant General's Office from December 1942 to November 1943, Colonel *Sumner* contributed outstandingly to the reorganization and operation of the vitally important and vastly expanded work of publishing and distributing to the Army the great volume of publications essential for its training and administration.

Brigadier General *Ludson D. Worsham*, O-4428 (then colonel), Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Division Engineer, Great Lakes Division, from 3 May 1942 to 1 April 1943. At the time General *Worsham* assumed charge of the Great Lakes Division, his unit was participating in a tremendous building program because of increases in the Army and the necessity of providing additional housing for our troops, airfields for the expanded air forces and its training, and facilities urgently needed for the production and storage of munitions and supplies required for our Army and other nations. Emergency fabri-

cation of all types was also included in this program which required an extraordinary degree of coordination to meet the necessity for speed of construction. This work was in addition to the usual duties of the Division Engineer in connection with the river and harbor and flood control construction programs. The vigorous prosecution of the work within this Division by General *Worsham* and the marked ability he displayed in the performance of his duties contributed in marked degree to the war effort.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Air Vice Marshal *Harry Broadhurst*, D. S. O., D. F. C., A. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the armed forces of the United States Government. Air Vice Marshal *Broadhurst* commanded the Western Desert Air Force, composed of United States and British units, throughout the Tunisian campaign. His operations included the maintaining of continuous pressure on Marshal Rommel's forces in their retreat from Tripolitania until their surrender in Tunisia. The breaking of the Mareth Line and destruction of air transport facilities between Sicily and Tunisia were due in great part to his knowledge of aerial combat tactics and to his skill in the handling of units under his command. His combatative spirit and outstanding leadership have contributed immeasurably to the success of the North African campaign.

Air Commodore *Kenneth B. B. Cross*, D. S. O., D. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the armed forces of the United States Government. Air Commodore *Cross* commanded United States and British units of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force which supported the United States II Corps and the British First Army in the battle of Tunisia. His operations provided for the continuous harrassment of the enemy until the surrender of large Axis forces and the capture of Bizerte and Tunis. His splendid cooperation and coordination with ground forces greatly enhanced final results. His competent and sound knowledge of aerial tactics, excellent judgment, and superior leadership contributed to an immeasurable degree to the expulsion of the enemy from North Africa.

VI. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Edwin M. Bruton*, O-731017, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in an aerial flight over Germany on 21 May 1943. The B-17 airplane in which Lieutenant *Bruton* was flying as bombardier was heavily attacked by enemy fighter aircraft, immediately after passing the continental coast. The navigator of the airplane received wounds in the wrist and thigh, and Lieutenant *Bruton*, at the same time, was seriously wounded by a 20-mm shell. Disregarding his own condition, Lieutenant *Bruton* crawled through the airplane to the navigator to advise him that he should jump. With no thought of his personal safety, or an attempted jump himself, Lieutenant *Bruton* attached an oxygen hose to the rip cord and pushed the navigator through the escape hatch, meanwhile holding the rubber hose. This heroic act caused

the parachute to open, enabling the navigator to land safely and receive medical attention which undoubtedly saved his life. Lieutenant *Bruton's* unselfish devotion to duty in placing the safety of others before his own exemplifies the highest tradition of the Army Air Forces.

Major *Thomas E. Gurnett*, O-22953, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from December 1941 to May 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Major *Gurnett* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Colonel *Loren B. Hillsinger*, O-18726, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight. Although severely injured while acting as air observer for Combined Operations Headquarters during the Dieppe raid on 19 August 1942, which resulted in the loss of his right leg, Colonel *Hillsinger* responded rapidly to physical rehabilitation and resumed flying on 13 February 1943. The example set by this officer in piloting many types of aircraft, despite his handicap, has been a source of inspiration of inestimable value to Army Air Forces personnel and a morale builder for relatives of members of the armed forces exposed to similar hazards.

VII.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Second Lieutenant *Charles H. Bland*, O-1041506, Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Lieutenant *Bland*, together with one officer and six enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind, which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Lieutenant *Bland* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Lieutenant *Bland* required medical attention. Although the rescue attempt was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Lieutenant *Bland* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *Ernest W. Fieguth* (Army serial No. 20938976), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation of Clatsop Spit, Sergeant *Fieguth*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Sergeant *Fieguth* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Sergeant *Fieguth* required medical attention. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Sergeant *Fieguth* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Staff Sergeant *Widbur N. Gash* (Army serial No. 85120991), 268th Signal Heavy Construction Company, United States Army. For heroism near Joplin, Missouri, on 2 March 1944. In the early morning Sergeant *Gash*, with four other enlisted men, broke into a fiercely burning house and making his way through flame and smoke at the risk of his life assisted in the rescue of two women and two small children who had been rendered unconscious.

Staff Sergeant *Delbert E. Jones* (Army serial No. 20938997), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Sergeant *Jones*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Sergeant *Jones* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Sergeant *Jones* required medical attention. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Sergeant *Jones* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *Vincent E. Kaufman* (Army serial No. 35328736), Headquarters Battery, 566th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Indianola Firing Range, Magnolia Beach, Texas, 10 February 1944. A fragmentation grenade thrown by a soldier struck the parapet and rolled back into the firing pit. Sergeant *Kaufman*, without regard for his own safety and at the risk of his life, jumped into the pit, removed the grenade from under the leg of the soldier, who was in a prone position, and threw it over the safety parapet which it barely cleared before exploding. His act not only saved the soldier from death or injury but also officers and men within range.

Private First Class *Ray L. Leimer* (Army serial No. 37554825), 78th Division Fence Repair Company, 78th Infantry Division, United States Army. For heroism in the Tennessee Maneuver area, 6 March 1944. When a soldier voluntarily attempted to carry an anchor line for a trail ferry across a swollen creek, he was swept down stream under water into rapids below. A staff sergeant of his company in attempting to save him was also overcome by the turbulent waters and was in danger of being drowned. Private *Leimer*, who had followed the sergeant into the stream, without regard for his own safety and at the risk of his life, seized the noncommissioned officer and pulled him to safety.

Sergeant *Erling V. Morelius* (Army serial No. 18157912), Air Corps Unassigned, United States Army. For heroism at Biggs Field, Texas, on 23 December 1943. A B-24 Army airplane crashed and burst into flame. Sergeant *Morelius*, with complete disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life rescued the pilot by pulling him out through a hole over the cockpit and over the nose of the airplane. He again attempted to reenter the burning wreckage to rescue other crew members but was restrained by a civilian from doing so because of the injuries he had sustained.

Second Lieutenant *Robert H. Nicholson*, O-1819855, 822d Infantry, United States Army. For heroism near El Toro, California, on 14 February 1944. When a Marine Douglas transport airplane crashed and burst into flames, Lieutenant *Nicholson* rushed to the scene of the accident and with complete disregard for his own safety entered the burning airplane and assisted at the risk of his life in removing the copilot and a crew member.

Private First Class *Genaro V. Perez* (Army serial No. 38008001), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Private *Perez*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the jetty in the face of a violent wind which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Private *Perez* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Private *Perez* required medical attention. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Private *Perez* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Corporal *Knute E. Peterzen* (Army serial No. 36481146), (then private first class), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Ocala, Florida, on 5 November 1943. Corporal *Peterzen* voluntarily assisted the Ocala Fire Department during a blaze at the Seaboard Oil Company plant by scaling a wire fence and handling a hose line in the face of intense heat, thereby keeping the fire from the oil tanks and preventing their explosion.

Staff Sergeant *Bernard J. Ridders* (Army serial No. 39300587), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Sergeant *Ridders*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind, which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting of the waves, Sergeant *Ridders* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Sergeant *Ridders* required medical attention. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Sergeant *Ridders* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *Vernon G. Riggert* (Army serial No. 20938862), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Sergeant *Riggert*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind, which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Sergeant *Riggert* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Sergeant *Riggert* required medical attention. Although the attempt was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Sergeant *Riggert* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Staff Sergeant *Sedwick S. Rogers* (Army serial No. 32315428), 78th Division Fence Repair Company, 78th Infantry Division, United States Army. For heroism in the Tennessee Maneuver area, 6 March 1944. When a soldier voluntarily attempted to carry an anchor line for a trail ferry across a swollen creek, he

was swept down stream under water into rapids below. Sergeant *Rogers*, disregarding his own safety and at the risk of his life, plunged into the raging torrent in an effort to rescue the soldier. As a result of his heroic action, Sergeant *Rogers* was also swept under the turbulent water but was saved from drowning by another soldier.

Second Lieutenant *Alfred W. Schalk*, O-1081247, Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Lieutenant *Schalk*, together with one officer and six enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind, which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger, and despite being washed from the trestle to the rocks below, and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Lieutenant *Schalk* and the other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2,700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Lieutenant *Schalk* was hospitalized. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Lieutenant *Schalk* on this occasion reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Charles P. Seaman* (Army serial No. 12204263), Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 376th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp McCain, Mississippi, on 21 February 1944. Private *Seaman* together with two other enlisted men were operating moving targets from a pit into which a live grenade was accidentally thrown. At the risk of his life, because he could have cleared the pit himself, Private *Seaman* picked up the grenade and threw it out where it burst in the air, thus avoiding death or injury for the other occupants.

Corporal *Arthur H. Struve* (Army serial No. 20939032), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism displayed on Clatsop Spit, Fort Stevens, Oregon, on 13 January 1944. While on duty at an installation on Clatsop Spit, Corporal *Struve*, together with two officers and five enlisted men, knowing the danger to his life it involved, voluntarily proceeded out on the south jetty in the face of a violent wind which was causing waves to break with great force over the jetty, and attempted the rescue of a Navy pilot who had parachuted from a Navy airplane into the ocean. With ever increasing danger and under constant and severe buffeting by the waves, Corporal *Struve* and other members of his party succeeded in reaching a point 2700 yards from the shore end of the jetty. As a result of injuries sustained, Corporal *Struve* was hospitalized. Although the rescue attempt was unsuccessful, the willing self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by Corporal *Struve* on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Second Lieutenant *Charles F. Tarver*, O-668828, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in antisubmarine patrol flights as bombardier from 27 December 1942 to 31 August 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. Possibility of encountering enemy antiaircraft added to the

hazards of these missions. The service of Lieutenant *Tarver* reflect the highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Brigadier General *William H. Tunner*, O-17195, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight between 4 and 7 March 1944. General *Tunner* pioneered a new all-weather route to the United Kingdom for the ferrying of tactical aircraft which has resulted in a great saving of aircrew and engine time as well as gasoline, and has assured the safe delivery of heavy type tactical aircraft to oversea theaters.

IX. AIR MEDAL AND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal and bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster were awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

1. *Air Medal.*—Major *Thomas E. Gurnett*, O-22593, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to July 1942.

2. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—Major *Thomas E. Gurnett*, O-22593, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from August 1942 to March 1943.

X. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL.—
1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943) and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Doctor *Rolla E. Dyer*, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Doctor *Dyer*, a noted authority on typhus fever in this country, has been one of the chief guides and mainstays of the United States of America Typhus Commission since the first discussions from which the conception and establishment of the Commission proceeded. Long a contributor to knowledge of typhus fever through his own research and for many years a leader in public health administration, he has brought to the benefit of the Commission special knowledge, sound judgment, and effective assistance. At all times since the first meetings of the original group whose plans were the basis for the development of the Commission, Doctor *Dyer* has given constant and unstinted service to the Commission. In addition to his contribution of special knowledge, and his influence upon activities of the Commission, he has placed at the disposal of the Commission invaluable laboratory accommodations and research assistance at the National Institute of Health for the study and utilization of an unequalled collection of typhus material which has been sent back to this country by the members of the Commission working abroad.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9285, 24 December 1942 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1943) and section V, Circular No. 142, War Department, 1944, the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *James S. Simmons*, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with work of the United States of

America Typhus Commission. In August 1942, General *Simmons* (then colonel, Medical Corps), realizing the extreme hazard that typhus fever presented to the military forces operating in the many regions of the world in which typhus fever is endemic, formulated plans which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the United States of America Typhus Commission. General *Simmons* was the founder of the Commission and it was due to his vision and broad conceptions that the Commission was developed as a united undertaking between the Army, Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service for the purpose of protecting the armed forces from typhus fever and preventing the introduction of the disease into the United States. Although already burdened with extensive duty and responsibility, General *Simmons* has devoted his energy, knowledge, and ability to the development of all phases of the program and activities of the Commission. His contribution to the work of the Commission has been of paramount importance.

Rear Admiral *Charles S. Stephenson* (MC), United States Navy. For exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. In December 1942, Rear Admiral *Stephenson* was appointed the first Director of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Previous to this formal appointment Rear Admiral *Stephenson*, then captain (MC), United States Navy, had been a member of the original group which formulated plans for the Commission. During a number of months he devoted his special knowledge, energy, and abilities to development of detailed plans for the operation of the Commission abroad and he led the first group to the initial theater of operation overseas, establishing the field headquarters in Cairo, Egypt. After the arrival of the Commission abroad Rear Admiral *Stephenson* arranged at once for a suitable laboratory and organized extensive surveys of regions of the Middle East. While engaged in these labors of administration and field work, Rear Admiral *Stephenson* suffered an attack of illness which made it necessary for him to relinquish the position of Director. To his devotion and effective activity are due the energetic initiation of the work of the Commission in large and extensive foreign theaters of operations.

XI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9896 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075, (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Fifth Army, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The *2d Battalion (Reinforced), 30th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 8 August to 12 August 1943. When a determined enemy was successfully withstanding the attack of a United States army, the *2d Battalion (Reinforced)* made an amphibious landing near San Agata, Sicily, 8 miles behind the German lines. This battalion forced a breach in the enemy positions, inflicted heavy casualties upon him in men and material, and advanced the United States positions 10 miles. Forty-eight hours later, without rest or normal preparation, the *2d Battalion* made a second amphibious landing, this time 15 miles behind the German lines, in order to seize Mount Creole, a dominating terrain feature between the Naso and Brolo Rivers. In the face of murderous fire from all types of weapons and tanks, the battalion, without supporting artillery, doggedly fought its way up the precipitous heights of its objective. The soldiers of this organization maintained their captured positions for 19½ hours, despite constant shelling and repeated counterattacks, until the balance of the division drove through 15 miles of enemy territory to

their relief. In seizing Mount Creole, the *2d Battalion* inflicted and suffered heavy losses in men and material, but forced the enemy to withdraw 15 miles and denied him the use of a lateral supply line to his inland positions. The action of the *2d Battalion* was marked by gallantry, fearlessness, and profound devotion to duty in the successful accomplishment of two vital missions.

The *2d Battalion, 157th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action, during the period * * * February to * * * February 1944, at * * *, Italy. Approximately 2½ hours after this battalion had completed the relief of United States and British units in a strategic sector at * * *, the full force of an all out German offensive was launched against it. Attacks followed unrelentingly for 8 days, and although the *2d Battalion* suffered overwhelming losses, the unit held together and yielded less than 1,000 yards of ground during the entire action. Wave after wave of fresh enemy troops were thrown against the position in repeated attempts to breach the * * * defenses. In all, a total of four to six German Infantry battalions were employed against the sector, and each assault was preceded by extremely heavy artillery concentrations. Repeatedly enemy tanks penetrated the forward areas on one flank or the other, isolating small elements of the battalion, and disrupting lateral communications. To counter nightly infiltrations by German patrols, practically the full strength of the unit was required in the front lines to engage in vicious hand-to-hand combat with the enemy. At one time German machine guns were set up within 40 yards of the battalion command post. The determined, heroic stand was climaxed when the courageous defenders called for artillery fire on the very caves and bluffs which members of the battalion occupied as the enemy closed in on the position. Losses inflicted on the enemy were known to be considerably in excess of the *2d Battalion's* total initial strength. On the last night, while a British unit was attempting relief of the battalion, the sector was completely surrounded by an enemy envelopment, but the depleted battalion fought its way out of the encirclement through withering cross-fire from German machine guns and automatic weapons and under heavy artillery fire. The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by officers and men of the *2d Battalion, 157th Infantry Regiment*, reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States.

XII—LEGION OF MERIT.—1. Paragraph 1, section V, General Orders, No. 69, War Department, 1943, is rescinded.

2. So much of paragraph 3, section III, General Orders, No. 70, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Major General *Harold A. Freeman-Atwood*, British Army, as reads "Major General *Harold A. Freeman-Atwood*," is amended to read "Major General *Harold A. Freeman-Attwood*."

XIII—AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of section V, General Orders, No. 14, War Department, 1944, pertaining to Master Sergeant *Earl R. Christiansen*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

AGO 308

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 41

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 28 May 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Robert Craig*, O-1301959, Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, on 11 July 1943, near Favoratta, Sicily. Lieutenant *Craig* voluntarily undertook the perilous task of locating and destroying a hidden enemy machine gun which had halted the advance of his company. Attempts by three other officers to locate the weapon had resulted in failure, with each officer receiving wounds. Lieutenant *Craig* located the gun and snaked his way to a point within 35 yards of the hostile position before being discovered. Charging headlong into the furious automatic fire, he reached the gun, stood over it, and killed the three crew members with his carbine. With this obstacle removed, his company continued its advance. Shortly thereafter, while advancing down the forward slope of a ridge, Lieutenant *Craig* and his platoon, in a position devoid of cover and concealment, encountered the fire of approximately 100 enemy soldiers. Electing to sacrifice himself in order that his platoon might carry on the battle, he ordered his men to withdraw to the cover of the crest while he drew the enemy fire to himself. With no hope of survival, he charged toward the enemy until he was within 25 yards of them. Assuming a kneeling position, he killed five and wounded three enemy soldiers. While the hostile force concentrated fire on him, his platoon reached the cover of the crest. Lieutenant *Craig* was killed by enemy fire, but his intrepid action so inspired his men that they drove the enemy from the area, inflicting heavy casualties on the hostile force.

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted men:

Corporal *Paul B. Huff* (Army serial No. 34142155), Company A, * * * Parachute Infantry Battalion, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action on 8 February 1944, near Carano, Italy. Corporal *Huff* volunteered to lead a six-man patrol with the mission of determining the location and strength of an enemy unit which was delivering fire on the exposed right flank of his company. The terrain over which he had to travel consisted of exposed, rolling ground, affording the enemy excellent visibility. As the patrol advanced, its members

were subjected to small arms and machine gun fire and a concentration of mortar fire, shells bursting within 5 to 10 yards of them and bullets striking the ground at their feet. Moving ahead of his patrol, Corporal *Huff* drew fire from three enemy machine guns and a 20-mm weapon. Realizing the danger confronting his patrol, he advanced alone under deadly fire through a mine field and arrived at a point within 75 yards of the nearest machine gun position. Under direct fire from the rear machine guns, he crawled the remaining 75 yards to the closest emplacement, killed the crew with his submachine gun, and destroyed the gun. During this act he fired from a kneeling position which drew fire from other positions, enabling him to estimate correctly the strength and location of the enemy. Still under concentrated fire, he returned to his patrol and led his men to safety. As a result of the information he gained, a patrol in strength sent out that afternoon, one group under the leadership of Corporal *Huff* succeeded in routing an enemy company of 125 men, killing 27 Germans, and capturing 21 others, with a loss of only three patrol members. Corporal *Huff's* intrepid leadership and daring combat skill reflect the finest traditions of the United States infantryman.

Private First Class *Alton W. Knappenberger* (Army serial No. 33618556), Company C, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in involving actual conflict with the enemy, on 1 February 1944, near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy. When a heavy German counterattack was launched against his battalion, Private *Knappenberger* crawled to an exposed knoll and went into position with his automatic rifle. An enemy machine gun 85 yards away opened fire and bullets struck within 6 inches of him. Rising to a kneeling position Private *Knappenberger* opened fire on the hostile crew, knocked out the gun, killed two members of the crew, and wounded the third. While he fired at this hostile position, two Germans crawled to a point within 20 yards of the knoll and threw potato masher grenades at him, but Private *Knappenberger* killed them both with one burst from his automatic rifle. Later a second machine gun opened fire upon his exposed position from a distance of 100 yards, and this weapon also was silenced by his well-aimed shots. Shortly thereafter, an enemy 20-mm antiaircraft gun directed fire at him, and again Private *Knappenberger* returned fire to wound one member of the hostile crew. Under tank and artillery shell fire, with shells bursting within 15 yards of him, he held his precarious position and fired at all enemy infantrymen armed with machine pistols and machine guns which he could locate. When his ammunition supply became exhausted, he crawled 15 yards forward through steady machine gun fire, removed rifle clips from the belt of a casualty, returned to his position, and resumed firing to repel an assaulting German platoon armed with automatic weapons. Finally, his ammunition supply being completely exhausted, he rejoined his company. Private *Knappenberger's* intrepid action disrupted the enemy attack for over 2 hours.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Andrew D. Bruce*, O-5857, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility in planning, organizing, establishing, and operating initially the Tank Destroyer Center, Camp Hood, Texas. General *Bruce's* superior technical knowledge, untiring zeal, and splendid judgment resulted in the organization and training of tank destroyer units whose tactical mission was not contemplated previously in the

organization of our Army. He contributed materially to the development of tank destroyer tactics employed by our armed forces in all theaters of operation.

Brigadier General *Malcolm O. Grow*, O-9252, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as Surgeon, Eighth Air Force, from May 1942 to January 1944. When General *Grow* (then colonel) was assigned to duty, without benefit of precedent he conceived, promptly initiated, and aggressively carried out a new medical plan for the conservation of fighting strength of combat crews. Through extensive study and research of conditions affecting the health and efficiency of air crews at high altitudes, he developed and placed in operation a device to protect gunners from wind blast; electrically heated clothing, gloves, boots, hand warmers, and casualty bags for the wounded; wind and fire resistant face and neck protectors, and a special combat ration for use on long bombing missions. These innovations resulted in a marked decrease of frostbite cases and greatly increased the combat efficiency of the flight crews. To reduce loss of manpower from psychiatric failures in combat, General *Grow's* recommendations for a system of passes and leaves for combat crews was instituted; rest homes for their exclusive use established, and special training given all medical officers in the tactical units. As a result, every casualty of this type was returned to duty.

Brigadier General *John M. Lentz*, O-10343, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility. General *Lentz* was mainly responsible for the detailed formulation of the training policies upon which the mobilization of the Army Ground Forces was based. He originated the standard field artillery battalion firing tests which proved to be the most potent single factor responsible for the high operating efficiency of that army in battle. He initiated and directed the formulation of similar tests for units other than field artillery which have developed efficiency in training for battle. He devised a system of field inspections which were of substantial value in the training problems of the Army Ground Forces. General *Lentz* surveyed the entire system of Army Ground Forces schools, analyzed in detail the overhead set-up of courses and methods, and as a result effected a large degree of standardization with a marked economy of personnel and improvement of instructional efficiency. His achievements have been a valuable contribution to the prosecution of the war effort.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Claude B. Ferenbaugh*, O-12479, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of the European-North African Section, Theater Group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, from 14 December 1942 to 1 July 1943, and Chief of the North African Section, Theater Group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, from 1 July 1943 to 26 January 1944. These sections were responsible for coordinating within the War Department all matters pertaining to the Allied operations which culminated in the ejection of the Axis powers from the African continent and Sicily and in the invasion of Italy. Under Colonel *Ferenbaugh's* guidance these sections directed and coordinated the integration of United States Army ground, air, and service units as the United States component of the Allied forces. As Chief of these sections, Colonel *Ferenbaugh* had to

consider constantly the effect which War Department action would have on Allied relations and French influences. His administration was marked by exceptional vigor and determination. The influence, mature judgment, and tact which he displayed in handling matters of a political as well as a military nature were a distinct contribution to the Mediterranean campaigns and aided greatly the formulation of the requirements for his theater which were considered at the Washington, Quebec, and Cairo conferences.

Major General *James L. Frink*, O-14587 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Corps Area Quartermaster, Fourth Corps Area, from October 1940 to January 1942. By his professional knowledge and experience, and by his ability, judgment, and foresight, he anticipated the magnitude of the problem of supply, maintenance, and transportation for the Fourth Corps Area during the period of expansion and training of the Army and during the initial period of the war, which involved service to the largest number of troops present in any corps area. By his leadership, aggressiveness, and foresight, he developed the Quartermaster Service, Fourth Corps Area, to a high state of efficiency, and directed this service so that it met every demand placed upon it by the ground and air forces and the War Department. By the successful execution of the supply and transportation missions assigned the Fourth Corps Area, this officer performed an outstanding service to a large portion of our field forces during a period most vital to our war effort. From January 1942 to July 1943, General *Frink* made a substantial contribution to the mechanization of the Army, while serving in the Office of The Quartermaster General.

Colonel *Raymond O. Maude*, O-16382, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service with the Army Air Forces from 30 March 1942 to 4 December 1943. During this period Colonel *Maude* served as Chief of the Aircraft Warning Division in the Directorate of Air Defense, Headquarters Army Air Forces, from its inception until 29 March 1943, and thereafter as Chief of the Aircraft Warning Section in the Fighter and Air Defense Branch in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments, and Requirements, until relieved for an oversea assignment. He took a leading part in the development, organization, and operation of the Aircraft Warning Service, an entirely new field in which there was no background of military experience. It was largely through his technical knowledge, individual initiative, inspiration, and outstanding organizing ability that there were set up in oversea and continental air forces in a minimum of time, well equipped and well trained aircraft warning organizations to serve in the protection of vital cities and military installations. Colonel *Maude's* work made a substantial contribution to the security of this country during the period of its greatest vulnerability to air attack.

Colonel *Hugo P. Rush*, O-12859, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 25 July to 21 December 1942. By his courage, sound judgment, and outstanding leadership as Commanding Officer of a heavy bombardment group operating in the Middle East theater, he maintained his group at a high peak of efficiency and skillfully directed the striking power of this force. The raids executed by the group under Colonel *Rush's* command struck telling blows at enemy shipping operating in the Mediterranean, and destroyed much equipment and supplies vital to the Axis forces operating in North Africa. The effectiveness of these raids in strategic support of the British Eighth Army materially contributed to the success of that Army.

Colonel *William L. Wilson*, O-16950, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Medical Staff advisor of the Commanding General, Services of Supply, and later as Chief of the Hospitalization and Evacuation Branch, Headquarters Army Service Forces, he displayed tireless energy, great resourcefulness, and military attainment of a high order in solving with sound judgment perplexing problems of hospitalization and evacuation of members of the armed forces. Through his tact, professional efficiency, and devotion to duty, he laid the ground work through which our troops are being hospitalized and evacuated efficiently from the theaters of operations. Colonel *Wilson's* exceptional common sense, devotion to duty, and loyal services were of inestimable value to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

V. **DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *George O. Ellstrom*, O-401152, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in an aerial flight at Clark Field, Philippine Islands, on 8 December 1941. Lieutenant *Ellstrom* exhibited great courage and tenacity of purpose in attacking a large number of Japanese Zeros and destroying three although his supply of gas was running low. Forced to bail out when his gas was exhausted, he was fired on during his descent and after reaching the ground. Despite his mortal wounds, Lieutenant *Ellstrom* gave fellow flyers, who came to his assistance, first-hand information on Japanese tactics and fire power.

VI. **DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Kenneth H. Gibson*, O-22410 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as pilot on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Colonel *Gibson* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Major *Roy A. Patterson*, O-320066 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight from 6 December 1942 to 12 January 1943. Major *Patterson* volunteered to serve as the commanding officer of the initial flight of P-38 type airplanes over the south Pacific route of the Air Transport Command. This long range movement of fighter aircraft was conducted in the face of adverse weather conditions, as a result of which two of the airplanes were lost in a heavy storm front. Under Major *Patterson's* direction, a systematic search was instigated which revealed the location of the lost aircraft. The high degree of leadership, courage, and professional skill displayed by Major *Patterson* contributed immeasurably to the accomplishment of this pioneer movement of aircraft and the safe arrival of all personnel at their destination.

VII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel *Eibert D. Reynolds*, as published in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel *Eibert D. Reynolds* (then first lieutenant) O-21570, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as navigator on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Colonel *Reynolds* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

VIII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Charles B. Skinner*, O-1689828, Medical Corps, United States Army. For heroism in Blackwater Canyon, near Davis, West Virginia, on 23 March 1944. During a training demonstration a soldier fell into the raging torrent of an icy mountain river. Captain *Skinner*, with utter disregard for his own safety, lost his life in attempting to rescue the soldier from the turbulent waters.

IX. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Corporal *Roy Cowan* (Army Serial No. 33376545), 878th Bombardment Squadron (M), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Columbia Army Air Base, Columbia, South Carolina, on 16 February 1944. At the risk of his life, Corporal *Cowan* entered the burning wreckage of an airplane which had crashed and carried to safety the only surviving member of the crew. This act was accomplished despite the hazard of fire and exploding ammunition.

Chaplain (First Lieutenant) *Raymond A. Johnson*, O-534560, 137th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism in Blackwater Canyon, near Davis, West Virginia, on 23 March 1944. During a training demonstration a soldier fell into the raging torrent of an icy mountain river. An officer and an enlisted man had both lost their lives in attempting rescue. With utter disregard for his own safety and at the risk of his life Chaplain *Johnson* entered the swift current, reached the drowning soldier, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to save him. In returning to shore Chaplain *Johnson* became wedged in the rocks and would have perished had not timely assistance arrived.

Major *Daniel H. Mauns*, O-497075, Medical Corps, United States Army. For heroism at River Clyde, Northwest Territory, on 18 November 1943. Upon receipt of information at Headquarters North Atlantic Wing, Presque Isle, Maine, that a civilian cook with the Ionospheric Research Detachment was seriously ill with

acute appendicitis at River Clyde, Northwest Territory, and that no doctor was available, Major *Maunz* tendered his services in a professional capacity. Since it was impossible to land an airplane safely in the vicinity of River Clyde, Major *Maunz* volunteered to make a parachute jump, although he had no previous experience, in order to reach his patient. On 18 November 1943, the rescue airplane reached River Clyde, Major *Maunz* exited at 1200 feet, landed successfully, and performed an operation which undoubtedly saved the patient's life.

Private First Class *Harold C. Roebuck* (Army serial No. 20726605), Headquarters Company, 137th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism in Blackwater Canyon, near Davis, West Virginia, on 23 March 1944. During a training demonstration a soldier fell into the raging torrent of an icy mountain river. An officer and an enlisted man had both lost their lives in attempting rescue. Another officer in his efforts to save the drowning man became wedged in the rocks. Private First Class *Roebuck*, at the risk of his life, entered the swift current and assisted this officer to shore.

Private *Edward J. Smith* (Army serial No. 37623507), 137th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism in Blackwater Canyon, near Davis, West Virginia, on 23 March 1944. During a training demonstration a soldier fell from a bridge into the raging torrent of an icy mountain river. Private *Smith*, at the risk of his life, entered the swift current and assisted in the rescue of the desperately struggling man from the turbulent waters.

X. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Paul H. M. Converse*, O-134986, Cavalry, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy as Provost Marshal General of United States Army forces in the Middle East from 1 July 1942 to 10 July 1943. With limited personnel he established a capable and efficient Provost Marshal General's Department which consisted of officers in six service commands and one air force command, each with complete facilities and coordinated under his direction. He conceived, planned, and organized an identification and pass system in conjunction with various governments by which United States civilian identification cards could be used in lieu of passports, and thus facilitated to a marked degree the movement of individuals within the theater. Through Colonel *Converse's* resourcefulness, tact, and sound judgment he contributed to the successful operations of the United States Army forces in the Middle East.

XI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *Roland C. Nelson* (Army serial No. 36071351), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as radio operator in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Sergeant *Nelson* was a crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of the wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of the enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required

outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Sergeant *Nelson's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

XII. AIR MEDAL.--So much of section III, General Orders, No. 66, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Private *Jack L. Nelson*, Air Corps, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,

Brigadier General,

Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 36

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 1 May 1944.

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 48, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Second Lieutenant *Malcolm M. Knickerbocker*, O-747821, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action while participating as copilot of a B-25D type airplane in a low level strike mission against the strongly fortified enemy held atoll of Maloelap in the Central Pacific area 25 January 1944. After leaving the target, having successfully strafed in assigned areas under the heavy fire of attacking enemy fighters, Lieutenant *Knickerbocker*, while performing his duties as copilot, was hit in the right leg by a 20-mm explosive shell. The shell exploded on contact with the leg, severing it completely at the hip. Despite the fact that Lieutenant *Knickerbocker* suffered untold pain he did not lose consciousness. Because of the cramped quarters it was impossible to remove him from his copilot's seat and on account of the type of injury no tourniquet could be applied. First aid, morphine, and blood plasma were, however, administered. Throughout all this, enemy fighters continued in their attack for another 15 minutes. Lieutenant *Knickerbocker* carried on as copilot, helping the pilot maneuver through evasive action, holding the power settings and propeller controls, with entire disregard for his critical condition which was progressively aggravated by great loss of blood. On arrival at the nearest friendly base of Makin he assisted the pilot in preparing for landing. As the airplane turned into the final approach to the field Lieutenant *Knickerbocker* died. The gallant example set by this officer has inspired his fellow combat crewmen to strive more aggressively for success in all their combat missions.

Staff Sergeant *Winston M. Toomey* (Army serial No. 37297947), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in operations against the ball bearing factories, Schweinfurt, Germany, 14 October 1943. As bombardier on a B-17 airplane Sergeant *Toomey*, although badly wounded just before the bomb release point was reached, remained at his post, opened the bomb bay doors, and launched his bombs upon the target. Almost immediately thereafter he died from his wounds. By his bravery and determination Sergeant *Toomey* contributed to the successful destruction of the objective.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal

awarded Brigadier General *Stanley L. Scott*, as published in General Orders, No. 54, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), with the following citation:

Brigadier General *Stanley L. Scott*, O-4439, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility in the performance of outstanding services from 20 November 1942 to 27 February 1943. As Chief of Staff of the Persian Gulf Command, the ability of General *Scott* to analyze and solve new problems, and his supervision and coordination of the administration, supply, and operations of all activities contributed in a marked degree to the rapid development of the transportation facilities in the Persian Corridor and to the establishment of an efficient line of communications for the delivery of supplies to the Soviet Union. Faced with a pioneering job, as only a single-track railroad with inadequate equipment was available, he supervised the establishment and organization of military railway, motor transport, and port and base services, and enlarged, improved, and modernized the facilities for their operation. His energy and professional ability contributed materially to the great increase in the amount of supplies delivered.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Brigadier General *Glenn O. Barcus*, O-16339, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from April 1942 to April 1944. First as Deputy Director of Air Defense, General *Barcus* was largely instrumental in establishing the requirements for fighter aviation, the doctrine for its employment, and the establishment of fighter operational training units. Many design changes of fighter aircraft resulting in improved performance and increased fire power were due to his recommendations. Later as Commanding General, First Fighter Command, he activated, organized, and trained fighter groups and squadrons that have fought the enemy so brilliantly. At the same time he trained replacement fighter pilots in all phases of combat formations and tactics. In addition, General *Barcus* supervised the air activities for the defense of the east coast of the United States from Maine to Florida.

Captain *Carl A. Carlson*, O-910473, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as officer in charge of the Benghazi-Barce-Soluch railway in Libya from 22 December 1942 to 30 May 1943. He directed the reconstruction of this railroad and built up its operating and maintenance equipment to a point far above expectations despite continuous bombing by the enemy, adverse weather conditions, and lack of supplies. His inspirational leadership and devotion to duty were instrumental in maintaining the morale of those serving under him and contributed in a marked degree to the successful operations of United States Army forces in the Middle East.

Technical Sergeant *John P. Clark* (Army serial No. 37274495), * * *
Fighter Bomber Group, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 June to 1 October 1943. While at Medfouna Air Base, Morocco,

in June 1943, Sergeant *Clark*, with a crew of only four men and under adverse conditions, not only supervised modification on all A-36 type aircraft of the group but did the actual work himself from early morning until late at night. During his time off duty he managed and did all necessary work on tests of low altitude bombing. At Korba on Cape Bon, Tunisia, from 6 July to 1 August 1943, along with routine duties, he assisted in a squadron armament section under combat conditions without the aid of ordnance equipment because of a shortage of personnel. Prior to and during the Sicilian invasion Sergeant *Clark*, with five enlisted men, actually armed and performed maintenance work on half the group's aircraft.

Staff Sergeant *Lewis L. Coburn* (Army serial No. 6904602) (then sergeant, 19th Bombardment Group), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Java and Australia from 25 February to 3 March 1942. Upon the approach of enemy invasion forces Sergeant *Coburn* assisted in evacuating military personnel from Java to Australia and, while in Australia, the evacuation of civilian personnel from threatened coastal cities to the interior. Upon completion of the first round trip from Java, a combat mission of search for and attack upon a large enemy invasion force approaching from the north by sea was successfully accomplished. All evacuation flights were made under the most difficult conditions. Maintenance, servicing, loading, and unloading were done by the crew alone; no oxygen equipment was available; tropical storms were constantly encountered; no radio contact existed except within short distances of Java bases; and lack of equipment and spare parts, together with the necessity of making rapid repairs, caused engine failures that forced the crew to fly on three engines for a large part of the time. The energy, ingenuity, endurance, and professional ability displayed by Sergeant *Coburn* materially aided in the success of the missions.

Major General *James E. Edmonds*, O-125247, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service at Camp Lee, Virginia, from January 1941 to December 1943. Under the personal direction of General *Edmonds*, Camp Lee was developed into a great Army installation. His coordination of the activities of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, the Quartermaster School, and the Quartermaster Board resulted in the production of a corps of well trained quartermaster officers and soldiers. His well balanced program of orientation and recreation supplemented military training in such manner as to instill high morale. Because of General *Edmonds'* untiring energy, sound professional judgment, and executive ability Camp Lee achieved and maintained a high standard of service.

Colonel *Paul T. Hanley*, O-19435, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 26 August 1942 to 19 October 1943 at Amarillo Army Air Field, Texas. Colonel *Hanley*, at a time when instructional equipment and trained personnel were practically unobtainable, organized the B-17 Mechanics School at Amarillo, Texas, trained both military and civilian instructors, and largely on his own initiative equipped the school. Colonel *Hanley's* outstanding efforts in the training of large numbers of air mechanics contributed materially to the Army Air Forces training program and to the war effort as a whole.

Master Sergeant *Barron M. Harris* (Army serial No. 6969295), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 17 July 1942 to 1 September 1943. In July 1942 Sergeant *Harris* was given the responsibility of establishing a power turret maintenance school, in August the additional duty of establishing an aircraft armorers school, and in March 1943, the further additional duty of establishing a proficiency check section for the testing of all armorer-gunners in the Second Air Force. With practically no assistance from any officer, with no supplies and no basic or training equipment on hand, Sergeant *Harris* by his unusual ability, ingenuity, and energy, selected his instructors, prepared the necessary classrooms, assembled all necessary supplies and training equipment, and within a period of approximately 1 month after the initiation of the school projects each was in efficient operation. On 1 September 1943, when Sergeant *Harris* was transferred to the S-3 Section of the Eighteenth Replacement Wing, the efficiency with which his activities had functioned may be measured by the fact that the schools had graduated 164 power turret specialists and 3,203 armorers, while 8,623 armorer-gunners had been tested for proficiency.

Captain *Clifton E. Holmes*, O-910801, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Egypt and Libya as officer in charge of the Capuzzo-Tobruk railway from 28 November 1942 to 31 March 1943, and the Similla-Tobruk railway from 1 April 1943 to 16 August 1943. He supervised salvaging operations on these railroads, producing results far above expectations. After the salvaging operations were accomplished, he directed the maintenance of the equipment, keeping the railroads on a functioning basis at all times. Through his boundless energy, devotion to duty, and leadership he inspired his men to withstand the hardships of the desert and maintain lines of communication so necessary for the Allied drive across Africa.

Colonel *Charles A. Horn*, O-11473, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 9 March 1942 to 22 October 1943. As Executive of the Directorate of War Organization and Movement he ably stimulated and coordinated the efforts of that Directorate, serving as Acting Director during several critical periods. He was Executive and Chief of the Operations Division, Air Staff, from 29 March to 4 June 1943, and 4 June to 22 October 1943, respectively. Throughout these periods of organization and tremendously expanding responsibilities in the movement of Army Air Forces units and aircraft his unusual ability to analyze the numerous problems arising and translate them expeditiously into action contributed greatly to the effectiveness of our combat operations. Colonel *Horn's* keen judgment, outstanding ability as an organizer and administrator, and his capacity to create a spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation among the personnel under his control demonstrated qualities of leadership that reflect the highest credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Master Sergeant *Harold M. Johnson* (Army serial No. 37047459), * * * Bombardment Squadron (H), * * * Bombardment Group (H), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as flight chief and later as squadron line chief from September 1942 to 16 October 1943. From the initial organization of the squadron until its arrival in Tunisia, Sergeant *Johnson* greatly improved the aircraft maintenance methods. During the Tunisian campaign, despite

inadequate equipment and insufficient trained personnel, by his high professional skill, ingenuity, and energy, badly damaged aircraft were repaired overnight and an unusually high number kept in commission. His efforts contributed materially to the successful operations of the squadron.

Master Sergeant *Seth S. Ludwick* (Army serial No. 20448227), Headquarters Battery, * * * AAA Group, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 1 March to 1 December 1943. During the North African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns, he was in charge of the installation and maintenance of the communication systems of the * * * AAA Group and attached searchlight battalions. He worked with extraordinary fidelity and efficiency in placing both radio and wire communication systems into operation at each change of tactical position, and maintaining the systems at peak efficiency. Because of his superior technical knowledge and ability he devised many improvisations which were vital and indispensable to the efficient operation of this huge system. Normal maintenance problems were greatly increased because of sabotage of the lines by enemy sympathizers. By careful training and supervision of repair crews he was able to cut the time lost by sabotage to a point far below that expected.

Colonel *George E. McGuire*, O-18008, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 15 August 1942 to 15 February 1943. By his courage, sound judgment, and personal leadership as commanding officer of a heavy bombardment group operating in the Middle East theater he maintained his group at a high peak of efficiency and skillfully directed the striking power of this force. The raids executed by the group under his command struck telling blows at enemy shipping operating in the Mediterranean and destroyed much equipment and supplies vital to the Axis forces operating in North Africa. The effectiveness of these raids in strategic support of the British Eighth Army materially contributed to the success of that army.

Colonel *Mayton E. Scott*, O-8407 (Field Artillery), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, from 8 July 1942 to 14 September 1943. By his sound military judgment, keen foresight, exceptional qualities of leadership, and unremitting attention to duty he successfully solved the complex problems of supply and shipping existing in the Western Defense Command, including Alaska, and planned and organized the highly efficient supply system which is now established in the command. The successful outcome of the operations against the enemy on Attu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians was due in large part to this officer's outstanding service in procuring adequate shipping, and procuring, distributing, and loading supplies and equipment for the task forces engaged in those missions.

Technical Sergeant *Richard L. Sears* (Army Serial No. 6237739), Medical Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. During the period from November 1942 to December 1943, he converted 32 acres of scrub land on military reservation of Stark General Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina, into a suitable post garden and supervised its operations. The garden was planned and operated in such a manner as to utilize the acreage to the greatest advantage and to have a fresh supply of vegetables at all times. Later he established and operated a poultry farm in such a manner as to

develop a farm that proved to be a profitable source of poultry meats and eggs for the hospital messes. To accomplish this Sergeant *Scars* worked on the projects in addition to his other duties, necessitating many hours of labor over and in addition to that expected or normally required in the performance of his regular duty assignment. The project was of extreme importance to the Government in food conservation, as food raised on the poultry farm and garden was not drawn from an open market in an overpopulated area where all available manpower is utilized in war industries.

Master Sergeant *Blaine C. Van Veltin* (Army serial No. 6796335), * * * Bombardment Squadron, * * * Bombardment Group (H), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. During the period 24 November 1942 to 28 January 1943 at Tafaraout, Maison Blanche, and Biskra airdromes, Algeria, while his unit was operating against the enemy in Tunisia, Sergeant *Van Veltin* exhibited exceptional qualities of leadership and adaptability. He showed great ingenuity in the improvising of equipment and handled the job of crew chief besides his regular job as armament section head. In one instance when no replacements were available he flew as tail gunner on an especially dangerous mission. During much of this time his organization was under bombardment by enemy aircraft. During a bombing raid on Biskra airdrome he displayed heroism by removing a valuable gas truck from the immediate vicinity of a burning aircraft just prior to its explosion.

Lieutenant General *Daniel Van Voorhis*, O-1000, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As Commanding General of the Panama Canal Department and of the Caribbean Defense Command from 8 January 1940 to 18 September 1941, he planned and carried out an extensive construction and expansion program throughout the area, including a large scale building program, new hospital facilities, anti-aircraft installations, additional roads and highways, and the establishment of new bases. He organized the Caribbean Defense Command, placed in effect adequate administration and tactical wartime measures to insure the safety of the Caribbean area and the Panama Canal and its appurtenances, and coordinated the use of air, ground, and sea forces under his command in a highly efficient manner. Upon the outbreak of war his foresight, superior judgment, and expert planning were reflected favorably by the manner in which all local alien enemies were promptly taken into custody by military authorities. By his superior leadership, resourcefulness, untiring energy, and high professional attainments, General *Van Voorhis* contributed immeasurably to the defense of the Panama Canal and the Caribbean area.

Technical Sergeant *Rudolph Zullincar* (Army serial No. 3218771), * * * Fighter Bomber Squadron, * * * Fighter Bomber Group, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period from May to October 1943. As maintenance chief, Engineering Section, Sergeant *Zullincar* displayed unusual industry, diligence, and mechanical skill in keeping his squadron's aircraft in commission for combat flying. In Sicily he undertook his first engine change in an A-36 aircraft, and his work was of such superior character that he was placed in charge of all engine changes in his squadron. Engine changes have been accomplished under Sergeant *Zullincar*.

car's supervision in 24 and 88 hours without the aid of a service squadron except for the use of a crane. This has given mechanics and crew chiefs working under him an invaluable fund of experience that they would otherwise not have received, and which has resulted in a very high degree of maintenance efficiency in his squadron. His conduct has contributed immeasurably to the successful operations of his squadron.

IV--LEGION OF MERIT.--1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 29 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

General de Brigade *P. J. Andre*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Allied forces. As Commandant de la Subdivision Territoriale de Constantine, and later as Commander of the Division Territoriale de Constantine, he placed all his facilities in the area at the disposal of the Allied forces. By his tact, cooperation, energy, and determination to promote good feeling among the United States, British, and French troops he aided materially in reconciling the conflicting needs for the limited accommodations available, and contributed materially to the smooth and successful conduct of the line of communications activities and to the Allied victory in North Africa.

Brigadier General *George Jacques Francois Beucher*, Commanding General of the Subdivision of Oujda, French Morocco. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in his relationship with Headquarters Fifth United States Army during the time of its establishment in Oujda, French Morocco. As senior French Commander in the area he placed every facility under his command at the disposal of the Fifth Army. His fine spirit and willing and imaginative help greatly facilitated the task of quickly establishing a large military headquarters in a relatively small community. His continuous enthusiastic and unflinching cooperation with the United States forces has been an example of ideal Franco-American relations and of substantial aid to the Allied cause.

General de Brigade *Augustin Guillaume*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Allied forces between 2 February and 30 June 1943 as Director of the Direction des Affaires Politiques of the French Protectorate of Morocco. General *Guillaume* prepared the Moroccan Goums for combat in Tunisia where they achieved great successes with little matériel and equipment at their disposal. By his policies, orders, and inspiring example he guided work of essential importance in mobilizing the resources of French Morocco for the prosecution of the war and promoted the maintenance of cordial relations between the services of the United States and the Direction des Affaires Politiques throughout French Morocco.

General de Brigade *Lucien Leon Jules Marie Merlin*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief Signal Officer of French land, sea, and air forces in French North Africa. With unusual foresight and prior to the arrival of the Allied forces, he concealed large quantities of signal and raw materials from the German and Italian Armistice Commissions. After the Allied occupation, General *Merlin* gave full cooperation and assistance. Because of his tactful and skillful administration the French military and civilian wire and

radio communications were efficiently and harmoniously coordinated with those of the Allied forces, and effective arrangements made for the participation of the French signal personnel in the operations in Tunisia.

Colonel *Georges Henri Muller*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of Staff of Chief Signal Officer of French land, sea, and air forces in French North Africa. During the early stages of the Allied occupation of North Africa, Colonel *Muller*, in contact with United States Army Signal Corps officers, rendered material assistance in the establishment of Allied force telephone, telegraph, and long distance communications, and in the solution of many delicate technical problems in the coordination of the French civilian and military communication systems with those of the Allied forces. His services contributed greatly to the rapid and efficient establishment of essential communications in North Africa.

Brigadier General *Oliver Poydenot*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States Fifth Army in North Africa between 1 February and 30 June 1943. During this period General *Poydenot* was Chief of the French Liaison Mission attached to Headquarters Fifth Army. In this capacity he was responsible for many and varied dealings between the Fifth Army and the French military and civil authorities in its area. These negotiations were consistently conducted by him in a manner which not only produced rapid and effective results but promoted cordiality and mutual understanding between our forces and the French agencies involved. By his careful and diligent attention to duty and the application of sound judgment and consummate tact to the problems of an unprecedented situation he made a very substantial contribution to the Allied cause.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 20 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Paul Louis Andre Deslandes*, Colonial Infantry, Etat Major de la Division d'Oran, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in connection with his duties as French Liaison Officer, Headquarters, Mediterranean Base Section. By his unswerving devotion to duty, cheerful cooperation, good judgment, and tact he has played an important part in the maintenance of harmony and cooperation between French Army, French Navy, and French civilian officials, with officials of the United States armed forces, and in so doing he has contributed to the success of the Allied war effort.

Lieutenant Colonel *Raoul Henry Herkel*, Chief of Staff, Subdivision of Oujda, French Morocco. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in his relationships with the Fifth United States Army. By his untiring efforts and his unselfish devotion to the cause of Franco-American amity, Colonel *Herkel* has contributed immeasurably to the establishment of Fifth Army Headquarters and to the continuously successful relationships between the staff sections of the French and United States headquarters, thereby materially aiding the Allied cause in North Africa.

Colonel *Andre Marie Hippolyte Kientsz*, General Staff Corps, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

standing services during the period 8 December 1942 to 8 December 1943. As Assistant Chief of the Personal General Staff of the French Commander in Chief of the Ground, Naval, and Air Forces, Colonel *Kientz* rendered invaluable services in a liaison capacity between the French High Command and Allied force headquarters. Charged with the responsibility of implementing by efficient and prompt staff action the many decisions which were reached jointly between his chief, General Devinck, and the Allied Chief of Staff, he was most helpful in assuring effective staff action on the French side. His actions have at all times been marked by a spirit of sincere and complete cooperation, to the great mutual benefit of our common efforts.

Captain *Nicolas Malitch*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as French Liaison Officer attached to the G-2 Section of the 1st Division, United States Army, from 15 January to 15 August 1943. During the Tunisian campaign, often reconnoitering alone in forward areas under fire and in danger of capture, he questioned French farmers and Arabs, obtaining and reporting valuable information concerning the enemy. He was responsible for the apprehension of a number of Arabs who were passing information to the enemy. During the Sicilian campaign, he continued to render conspicuous service. Operating with the forward elements of the division under fire he constantly obtained information from civilian sources which greatly facilitated the accomplishment of the division mission.

Lieutenant Colonel *Jean Marie Piatte*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Allied forces in Morocco between 2 February and 15 June 1943 as Chief of the Military Cabinet of the Resident General of France in Morocco. By his unusual tact, keen judgment, untiring work, and inspiring personal example he played a vital part in achieving and maintaining thorough cooperation between the French and United States Armies during a most difficult period.

V. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.--By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Charlie M. Ross*, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from December 1941 to October 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Major *Ross* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

VI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.--By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Corporal *Joseph J. Kelly* (Army Serial No. 32534250), 2d Sea Search Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at North Tarrytown, New York, on 4 December 1943, while serving as private first class. Private *Kelly*, voluntarily and at the risk of his life, attempted to rescue

two small children from a burning house. He climbed a ladder, broke into the room, and through the flames carried out one of them.

VII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted men:

Staff Sergeant *John B. Barrett* (Army serial No. 17025791), * * * Weather Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Roberts Field, Liberia, on 15 December 1942.

Sergeant *John H. Byrd* (Army serial No. 16025876), * * * Weather Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Roberts Field, Liberia, on 15 December 1942.

Staff Sergeant *Arthur L. Carpenter* (Army serial No. 14042824) (then sergeant), * * * Weather Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Roberts Field, Liberia, on 15 December 1942.

Master Sergeant *Skip Skolnik* (Army serial No. 6634637), * * * Transport Squadron, * * * Transport Group, United States Army. For heroism at Eknes Field, Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, 19 June 1943. When a B-26 aircraft in taking off crashed and burst into flames, Sergeant *Skolnik*, who was working nearby, rushed to the scene of the accident and in the face of imminent danger of exploding ammunition and gasoline tanks entered the burning area and pulled the body of a crew member from the flames.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Corporal *Robert C. Berlin* (Army serial No. 6281699), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *William A. Cocks, Jr.*, O-22801, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Everett W. Dodson* (Army serial No. 6938453), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Stanley A. Domin* (Army serial No. 6915634), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Arthur H. Kartinger* (Army serial No. 6579249), Air Corps, United States Army.

IX. AIR MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *James A. Gubb, Jr.*, O-898706, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights. During the period from 8 December 1941 to 6 November 1942, Lieutenant *Gubb* engaged in sustained operational flights against the enemy in the Pacific theater. In the accomplishment of these missions this officer displayed a high degree of courage and professional skill.

Major *Joe G. Gillespie, Jr.*, O-365575, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from February 1942 to June 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Major *Gillespie* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Major *Joshua W. Rowe*, O-291878, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from January 1942 to September 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Major *Rowe* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as members of a combat crew on 12 and 18 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Master Sergeant *Walter E. Banas* (Army serial No. B-352859), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Frank A. Carroll* (Army serial No. 6187776) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Lloyd Gilbert* (W-2123735) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Harry M. Hayes*, O-838170 (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Major *Hugh J. Martha*, O-471932 (then master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Stanley Modzeleski* (Army serial No. B-655286), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Leslie O. Stone*, O-562145 (then technical sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Robert L. Sturdevant*, O-1636717 (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October-November 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdomes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Private First Class *Herbert Arthun* (Army serial No. 6577846) Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Henry S. Baiert* (Army serial No. 6524288), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *John D. Bias* (Army serial No. 6903903), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Richard W. Dillon* (Army serial No. 6268737) (then sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel *F. Whitney Hall*, O-19310 (then captain), Medical Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *George O. Hall* (Army serial No. 6938070), Air Corps, United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lorin L. Johnson*, O-395164 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Henry Korczak* (Army serial No. 6579517), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *William E. Manners* (Army serial No. 6899040) (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Robert G. Menzle* (Army serial No. 6296374), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Ira F. Morris* (Army serial No. 6914318) (then private first class), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *James J. Nangle* (Army serial No. 6914196) (then corporal), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *George Neuman*, O-514238 (then master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Richard Olsen* (W-2123963) (then master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Walter E. Rice* (Army serial No. 6297760), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Robert I. Shope* (Army serial No. 6577853), Air Corps, United States Army.

Colonel *Andrew W. Smith*, O-5442 (then lieutenant colonel), Medical Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Lloyd Work* (Army serial No. 6862566), Air Corps, United States Army.

X. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man, as published in General Orders, No. 33, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded posthumously to him by the War Department, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Staff Sergeant *Wyndolyn Burgess* (Army serial No. 6246578), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as a member of a combat crew October–November 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Sergeant *Burgess* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

XI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named warrant officers, as published in General Orders, No. 33, War Department, 1944, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942) as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew in October and November 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Warrant Officer *Raymond C. Lane* (W-2101233), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Ruffus R. Nicholas* (W-2101231), Air Corps, United States Army.

XII. BATTLE HONORS.—1. As authorized by Executive Order No. 8386 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Fifth Army, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The *3d Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on the Anzio Beachhead, Italy, during the period 8 to 13 February 1944. This battalion had just been relieved from front-line duty in a critical sector of the beachhead when a vicious German attack was launched against a nearby British unit. The battalion was re-committed to action at once, and one company was dispatched to reinforce the British unit and to hold a sector in danger of being overrun by the Germans. Although this company was soon surrounded and isolated by the enemy, it held the vital ground courageously and stubbornly for the succeeding 24 hours against continuous and determined hostile assaults. Meanwhile, the remainder of the battalion, which had launched a counterattack, succeeded in reestablishing contact with the surrounded company on the morning of 10 February. During the counterattack which effected this relief the *3d Battalion* displayed the highest type of individual and coordinated combat skill to drive the enemy from strongly entrenched positions on dominating terrain. An immediate strong German counterattack drove the battalion from its newly won position before it had time to organize the ground for defense, but with fighting determination the attack was resumed and all objectives were regained. The position secured, the *3d Battalion* joined with elements of a British division to block a highway and to protect a vital sector of the beachhead against flanking attack. During the following 5 days this difficult and hazardous task was accomplished in a highly successful manner. Officers and men of the *3d Battalion* consistently distinguished themselves by aggressive patrolling, exceptional initiative, and great individual courage. As a result of the *3d Battalion's* tenacious and intrepid action a severe enemy threat to the security of the beachhead was eliminated.

The *1st Ranger Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 10 September to 18 September 1943. This battalion landed at * * * Italy on the night of 8-9 September 1943 with the mission of seizing the high ground at * * * * * and * * * * * to secure the left flank of the Fifth Army in its push northward into the plain of Naples. The position held by this battalion was vital not only for flank security but also for observation of German supply routes and communications lines. Because of the small number of men and a large area to defend the Rangers held their line thinly, marked by strong points with gaps covered by fire. Enemy forces were estimated to outnumber Ranger forces by approximately eight to one, but despite superior enemy numbers the battalion heroically fought off every attempt to dislodge it. Seven major counterattacks were repelled during this period, the battalion's automatic weapons, mortars, and grenades causing considerable damage to the enemy. The continuous nature of the enemy fire and activity was such as to try the men to the limit of their endurance. They fought without rest or relief and with limited food and water supplies. Although overwhelming enemy forces threatened to sweep the thinly held lines the officers and men of the *1st Ranger Battalion* stood firm in the face

of enemy fire superiority, and their determined and courageous performance resulted in the accomplishment of a vital mission.

The *3d Ranger Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period 10 September to 18 September 1943. This battalion landed at * * *, Italy, on the night of 8-9 September 1943 with the mission of seizing the high ground at * * * * * and * * * * * to secure the left flank of the Fifth Army in its push northward into the plain of Naples. Holding this position was not only vital for flank security but also for observation of the * * * plain, and German supply routes and communication lines. During this period the *3d Ranger Battalion* was subjected to almost continuous mortar and artillery fire and repeatedly attacked by a determined enemy. Enemy forces were estimated to outnumber Ranger forces by approximately eight to one but despite superior enemy numbers the battalion heroically fought off every attempt to dislodge it. Because of the small number of men and a large area to defend, the Rangers held their line thinly, marked by strong points with gaps covered by fire. Seven major counterattacks were repelled during the period and numerous enemy patrols were stopped, often in bitter close-in fighting, the battalion using its mortars, automatic weapons, and grenades with devastating effect. The officers and men of this battalion fought without rest or relief and with limited food and water supplies, and the continuous nature of enemy fire and activity was such as to try them to the limit of their endurance. Although overwhelming enemy numbers drove at the sparsely held positions, the determination and courage of the members of the *3d Ranger Battalion* offset enemy superiority and made possible the successful accomplishment of a vital mission.

2. As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), the following unit is cited by the War Department under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 833, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction:

The *3d Bombardment Division (H)* (then the 4th Bombardment Wing (H)) is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on 17 August 1943. This unprecedented attack against one of Germany's most important aircraft factories was the first shuttle mission performed in this theater of operations and entailed the longest flight over strongly defended enemy territory yet accomplished at that date. For 4½ hours the formation was subjected to persistent, savage assaults by large forces of enemy fighters. During this bitterly contested aerial battle 140 German fighter aircraft were definitely destroyed and many more damaged. Despite desperate attempts by the enemy to scatter the bombers the groups of the *3d Bombardment Division (H)* maintained a tight, defensive formation and, coordinating as a perfectly balanced team, fought their way to the assigned target at Regensburg. Though weary after hours of gruelling combat the bombardiers released their bombs accurately on the target and wrought vast destruction on an aircraft factory of vital importance to the enemy's war effort. The high degree of success achieved is directly attributable to the extraordinary heroism, skill, and devotion to duty displayed by members of this unit. Their actions on this occasion uphold the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States.

XIII. IMPORTATION.—So much of paragraph 4, section IV, General Orders, No. 32, War Department, 1944, as reads "Section IV, General Orders, No. 4, War Department," is amended to read "Section IV, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1941."

XIV. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section II, General Orders, No. 29, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Colonel *Caryl R. Hazeltine*, General Staff Corps, as reads "(Corps of Engineers)" is amended to read "(Infantry)."

XV. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—Section XVIII, General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1944, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

AGO 46B

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 25 April 1944.

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| GENERAL HOSPITAL—Designation..... | Section I |
| MEDAL OF HONOR—Posthumous award..... | II |
| DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Award..... | III |
| SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Awards..... | IV |
| DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS—Correction in General Orders..... | V |

I. **GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—The general hospital situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|----------------------|
| Wakeman General Hospital (named in honor of Colonel Frank B. Wakeman, Medical Corps, United States Army). | Camp Atterbury, Ind. |

[A. G. 600.05 (8 Apr 44).]

II. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Robert D. Booker* (Army serial No. 37126961), Company B, * * * Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action. On 9 April 1943, in the vicinity of Fondouk, Tunisia, Private *Booker* while engaged in action against the enemy carried a light machine gun and a box of ammunition over 200 yards of open ground. He continued to advance despite the fact that two enemy machine guns and several mortars were using him as an individual target. Although enemy artillery also began to register on him upon reaching his objective he immediately commenced firing. After being wounded he silenced one enemy machine gun and was beginning to fire at the other when he received a second mortal wound. With his last remaining strength he encouraged the members of his squad and directed their fire. Private *Booker* acted without regard for his own safety. His initiative and courage against insurmountable odds are an example of the highest standard of self-sacrifice and fidelity to duty.

III. **DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Carl W. Connell*, O-6005, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in positions of great responsibility in the Southwest Pacific area. As commander of the Fifth Air Force Service Command from 19 October 1942 to 29 August 1943 General *Connell* established a highly efficient system of supply and maintenance for the Fifth Air Force. With great energy and foresight he set up aircraft depots and repair centers, improvised equipment, and substituted materials in the rearming of aircraft, and conceived and constructed useful special equipment. He enlisted the cordial cooperation of Australian civilian and military authorities, and so skillfully organized repair and maintenance facilities that he contributed in

great measure to the notable aerial victories achieved during this critical period. From 30 August 1943 to 11 February 1944, he commanded with marked success United States Army service elements of a task force whose mission was to carry out the logistical support of ground and air operations against Lae and Finschhafen. Although handicapped by frequent enemy aerial attacks he rapidly constructed extensive air fields, important roads, and major port facilities, and instituted effective sanitary measures in a disease infested sector. His efficiency, leadership, and untiring effort on these difficult assignments enabled General *Connell* to make a conspicuous contribution to the success of operations.

IV...SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Corporal *John H. Berthier, Jr.* (Army serial No. 33483638), Antitank Company, 309th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism near Auburntown, Tennessee, on 8 February 1944. An Army truck overturned in a ditch by the roadside pinning under it 10 soldiers. There was great danger that the water flowing through the ditch would cause the truck to sink into the mud and kill all of them. Corporal *Berthier*, assisted by another soldier, voluntarily and at the risk of his life, crawled under the truck, removed a large metal plate which obstructed the passage and extricated all of the men, two of whom were dead and eight injured.

Major General *William E. Lynd*, O-5156, United States Army. For heroism near Tarrant Field, Fort Worth, Texas, on 13 January 1944. A B-17 airplane crashed in flames, its oxygen tanks were in imminent danger of exploding, gasoline fire was spreading, and the heat was intense. General *Lynd*, at the risk of his life, aided in the removal of six bodies from the flaming wreckage.

Sergeant *Irving J. Mills* (Army serial No. 20121847), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base, California, on 20 October 1943. Sergeant *Mills* was a member of the crew of a B-24J airplane which crashed and burst into flame. Although injured, he twice fearlessly entered the burning wreckage at the risk of his life and with the help of an officer rescued two men from the airplane.

V...DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—So much of section VIII, General Orders, No. 31, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Major General *Frank O'D. Hunter*, United States Army, as reads "VIII Bomber Command," is corrected to read "VIII Fighter Command."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

AGO 384

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 20 April 1944.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| | Section |
| GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL—Authority to appoint granted..... | I, II |
| CANTONMENT—Designation..... | III |
| IMPORTATION—Fruits, vegetables, plants, and meats into United States..... | IV |
| MEDAL OF HONOR—Award..... | V |
| DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Awards..... | VI |
| LEGION OF MERIT—Posthumous award..... | VII, VIII |
| LEGION OF MERIT—Awards..... | IX |

I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Robinson, Arkansas, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.401 (5 Apr 44).]

II. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer of each of the following commands is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial:

- Air Transport Command.
- I Troop Carrier Command.
- Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command.

[A. G. 250.4 (29 Mar 44).]

III. CANTONMENT.—The cantonment situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|--|--|
| Camp Ross (named in honor of Sergeant Karl E. Ross, Infantry). | Wilmington District, Los Angeles, Calif. |

[A. G. 800.05 (13 Apr 44).]

IV. IMPORTATION.—1. The entry into the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Alaska of certain foreign-grown fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, meat, and meat products is controlled by quarantine or other restrictive orders issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to reduce or eliminate the danger of introducing insect, plant, or animal diseases or pests into the United States.

2. In order that the regulations of the Department of Agriculture may be fully complied with and no prohibited or infested articles brought into the continental United States on board military vessels or military aircraft, full cooperation will be given to the Department of Agriculture by Army personnel and the commanding officer of a military vessel or a military aircraft arriving at a United States port from a port outside the continental limits of the United States will afford facilities for and permit a thorough examination of the vessel or aircraft by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture.

3. In order to control effectively this type of traffic, no plant, plant product, animal, or animal product shall be carried by an Army airplane, vessel, or by Army personnel into the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Alaska unless a permit is secured from the Department of Agriculture. If circumstances preclude the issuance of a permit abroad, all articles covered by these restrictions will be reported to officials of the Department of Agriculture.

culture at the port of first arrival with the request that entry be granted. This restriction applies to large quantities or small, even a single fruit, vegetable, or plant.

4. Section IV, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, is rescinded.

[A. G. 729.2 (31 Mar 44).]

V. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department, in the name of Congress, to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *Floyd K. Lindstrom* (Army serial No. 37349634), Company H, * * * Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. On 11 November 1943 this soldier's platoon was furnishing machine-gun support for a rifle company attacking a hill near Mignano, Italy, when the enemy counterattacked, forcing the riflemen and half the machine gun platoon to retire to a defensive position. Private *Lindstrom* saw that his small section was alone and outnumbered five to one yet he immediately deployed the few remaining men into position and opened fire with his single gun. The enemy centered fire on him with machine gun, machine pistols, and grenades. Unable to knock out the enemy nest from his original position, Private *Lindstrom* picked up his own heavy machine gun and staggered 15 yards up the barren, rocky hillside to a new position, completely ignoring enemy small arms fire which was striking all around him. From this new site only 10 yards from the enemy machine gun, he engaged it in an intense duel. Realizing that he could not hit the hostile gunners because they were behind a large rock, he charged uphill under a steady stream of fire, killed both gunners with his pistol, and dragged their gun down to his own men, directing them to employ it against the enemy. Disregarding heavy rifle fire he returned to the enemy machine-gun nest for two boxes of ammunition, came back, and resumed withering fire from his own gun. His spectacular performance completely broke up the German counterattack. Private *Lindstrom* demonstrated aggressive spirit and complete fearlessness in the face of almost certain death.

VI. **DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Earl S. Hoag*, O-10439, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the United States Government in a duty of great responsibility between July 1943 and March 1944. During this period General *Hoag*, through his leadership and integrative abilities, reorganized the Africa-Middle East Wing of the Air Transport Command into a functionally efficient unit. Transferred to the India-China Wing because of his great personal qualities, he effected the reorganization of that wing and its operational responsibilities with such effectiveness that within a 3-month period they were exceeding the quota of tonnage by over one-third, and carried more usable tonnage of war supplies to China by air than went to that Republic over the Burma Road.

Major General *Robert H. Lewis*, O-2051, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. General *Lewis* served as commanding general of mobile force units stationed on the

Atlantic Side, Panama Canal Department, from 1 August 1940 to 5 March 1942, and commanding general, Panama Mobile Force, from 6 March to 22 December 1942. In these positions he rendered meritorious service in planning, organizing, and training mobile units of the Panama Canal Department. By personal example, initiative, and unflagging energy, he overcame major difficulties of supply and communication in remote jungle sections of Panama, and at the same time maintained a high state of morale and fighting spirit in his command. By his sound judgment and superior leadership he expanded and perfected the organization of the ground forces and created a strong tactical mobile force vital to the security of the Panama Canal.

Major General *John P. Lucas*, O-3101, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility from 20 September to 1 December 1943. Assuming command of the VI Corps immediately after the establishment of the Salerno bridgehead, he directed and executed the Corps advance over rugged mountain terrain and across formidable river barriers. During this time the active operations of his command as part of the Fifth Army included a drive through roadless mountain passes to the key city of Avellino, a rapid advance beyond the Calore River to threaten the enemy flank, and a brilliantly executed crossing of the Volturno River in the face of determined enemy opposition. His tireless energy and superior leadership inspired the Corps to a consistently vigorous attack on opposing German forces. Although seriously handicapped by adverse weather conditions, inferior road networks, and an ever lengthening line of supply, General *Lucas* demonstrated remarkable ability and a comprehensive military knowledge in surmounting each succeeding obstacle. By his sound foresight, judgment, application of thorough professional knowledge, and unselfish devotion to duty he has contributed materially to the success of the VI Corps and to the Fifth Army operations in Italy. His personal courage, practical skill, and calm resolution have been an inspiration to the officers and men of his command and have made his services of outstanding value to his country.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Warner Marshall, Jr.*, O-909865, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Headquarters, Army Air Forces, from 7 September 1942 to 12 December 1943. In addition to his routine duties as an intelligence officer he formulated estimates of enemy air strength, disposition, and production which have influenced Army Air Forces policy and strategy. As a staff planner his brilliant analyses of strategical plans from the standpoint of air intelligence contributed materially to the war effort.

VIII. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant *Jean Dreyfus*, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to his country in its

fight for liberty and to the United States and the Allied cause during the months of September, October, and November 1942. Lieutenant *Dreyfus*, on the night of the Allied debarkation in North Africa, was in command of a force of French volunteers who were assigned the mission of capturing and holding until the arrival of the Allied forces in Algiers the Central Post, Telephone and Telegraph Building. This young officer carried out his mission, and on the afternoon of 8 November, when besieged by a section of the French Army, refused to surrender the building. During the ensuing fighting he was mortally wounded. By his inspiring example of sacrifice and determination Lieutenant *Dreyfus* prevented the telephone and telegraph services from being used by French groups resisting the Allied debarkation. Lieutenant *Dreyfus*, between September and November 1942, was an inspiring example of French patriot fighting for liberty.

IX.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department, in the Degree of Officer, to the following-named officers:

Group Captain *Guy Lloyd Carter*, A. F. C., D. S. O., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. The tactical employment of the fighter groups, both British and United States, was under his direction from a time prior to the El Alamein battle, throughout the advance of the Eighth Army, and until the fall of Tripoli. His outstanding leadership was greatly instrumental in producing the signal success of the Allied fighters throughout the operations in support of the Eighth Army.

Lieutenant Colonel *Germain Jousse*, French Army, former Chief of Staff of the Division of Algiers. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States and to the Allied cause between January and November 1942. During this period Colonel *Jousse*, as Chief of Staff of the Division of Algiers, was instrumental in drawing up plans for the Allied debarkation in North Africa. On 26 October 1942 he was present at the clandestine meeting at Cherchell between Lieutenant General Clark and other high United States and French military and civilian officials when final plans were made for the Allied debarkation. On the night of the debarkation Colonel *Jousse* was at headquarters of the more than 500 French volunteers who in accordance with instructions received previous to the debarkation took over strategic points such as the headquarters of the 19th Army Corps, the Central Police Station, telephone and telegraph communications, etc. Colonel *Jousse* was one of the first French officers to make contact with the United States forces at Sidi-Ferruch. During the period from January to November 1942 Colonel *Jousse* was an inspiring example of French patriotism who carried out his duties under constant danger to his life.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

AGO 264

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 32 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 WASHINGTON, July 6, 1942.

| | <i>Section</i> |
|---|----------------|
| Authority to appoint general courts martial----- | I |
| Designation of adjutant general depot----- | II |
| Designation of adjutant general sections at general depots----- | III |
| Designation of holding and reconignment point----- | IV |
| Citation of units in the United States Forces in the Philippines----- | V |

I. Authority to appoint general courts martial.—By direction of the President, the commanding general, European Theater of Operations, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.4 (6-27-42).]

II. Designation of adjutant general depot.—The adjutant general depot situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Chicago Adjutant General Depot. | 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. |

[A. G. 681 (5-5-42).]

III. Designation of adjutant general sections at general depots.—The adjutant general sections at general depots situated at the locations indicated are named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Adjutant General's Section----- | Atlanta General Depot, Glenn Street and Murphy Avenue, SW., Atlanta, Ga. |
| Adjutant General's Section----- | San Antonio General Depot, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. |
| Adjutant General's Section----- | Utah General Depot, Ogden, Utah. |

[A. G. 681 (5-5-42).]

IV. Designation of holding and reconignment point.—So much of paragraph 2, section V, General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1942, as pertains to Montgomery-Meridian Holding and Reconignment Point, Montgomery, Ala., is changed to read Montgomery Holding and Reconignment Point, Montgomery, Ala.

[A. G. 681 (6-18-42).]

V. Citation of units in the United States Forces in the Philippines.—So much of General Orders, No. 14, War Department, 1942, as pertains to Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for

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outstanding performance of duty in action during the defense of Bataan from January 12 to February 14, 1942. The foresight and precision in planning by the staff, the effective execution of these plans by the service elements, the courage and coolness under fire, and the marked devotion to duty of all elements made possible, despite manifold handicaps, the preparation and execution of the plans which resulted in the successful defense of Bataan against repeated and varied attacks by superior enemy forces throughout this period.

[A. G. 220.54 (6-14-42).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General.
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 31

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 17 April 1944.

| | |
|--|---------|
| | Section |
| GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL—Authority to appoint granted..... | I |
| GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL—Revocation of authority to appoint..... | II |
| MILITARY RESERVATION—Designation..... | III |
| DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS—Award..... | IV |
| DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Awards..... | V |
| LEGION OF MERIT—Awards..... | VI, VII |
| DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS—Posthumous awards..... | VIII |
| DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS—Awards..... | IX |
| DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER)—Awards..... | X |
| SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Awards..... | XI |
| BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Award..... | XII |
| AIR MEDAL—Awards..... | XIII |

I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Antiaircraft Command, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Mar 44).]

II. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—1. By direction of the President, the authority empowering the commanding officer, Barrage Balloon Training Center, Camp Tyson, Tennessee, to appoint general courts martial granted in section I, General Orders, No. 49, War Department, 1943, is, except as provided below, rescinded.

2. The commanding officer, Barrage Balloon Training Center, Camp Tyson, Tennessee, will retain and continue to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction in all cases referred by him for trial prior to the date of this order, until the final disposition thereof.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Mar 44).]

III. MILITARY RESERVATION.—Section I, General Orders, No. 27, War Department, 1944, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. So much of section I, General Orders, No. 50, War Department, 1942, as pertains to Fort Hayden, Cape Flattery, Wash., and Memorandum No. W210-14-42, 10 October 1942, are rescinded.

2. The Striped Peak Military Reservation situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Camp Hayden (named in honor of Brigadier General <i>John L. Hayden</i> , United States Army). | Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound, Wash. |

[A. G. 603.05 (10 Apr 44).]

IV. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Bryce F. Denno*, O-23181 (then captain), Infantry, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action. Major *Denno*, at daybreak on 12 July 1943, was in the vicinity of Niscemi, Sicily, in command of the 2d Battalion of the * * * Infantry while under fire. The company

commander of the Regimental Cannon Company, which was in direct support, was wounded while trying to repel a violent enemy tank attack against the two forward companies of the battalion. Seeing the need for immediate control Major *Denno* crossed 500 yards of open terrain in the face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire and took command of a section of the Cannon Company consisting of one half-track and one full-track. He exercised control of this section from the half-track, which he had previously leaped into to lead in the charge, until it was knocked out of action by enemy fire. He then crossed to the full-track and manned its gun himself, bringing successful fire on the enemy tanks until the attack was repelled. Major *Denno's* rapid and heroic action, undertaken with great initiative and leadership, enabled his battalion to go on and capture its objective. This success was in a large measure responsible for the victory of his regiment on this day and was an inspiration to all who witnessed it.

V.—DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant General *Ira C. Baker*, O-7478, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the United States Air Forces in the United Kingdom, and the Eighth Air Force from December 1942 to 7 January 1944. Upon assuming command of this unit General *Baker* devoted himself to building a formidable air force. Largely by his individual efforts and in a minimum of time he overcame shortages then existing with respect to competent and trained personnel and combat equipment of all types. Tactics for large scale daylight bombing had not been developed. However, General *Baker's* brilliant assessment of enemy strengths and intentions, together with his outstanding resourcefulness, led to sound decisions and the ultimate in operational performance. His personality, ability, and untiring effort won the respect and admiration of our British Allies with whom he was in constant contact, thus enhancing our prestige and establishing a firm foundation of mutual confidence for future operations. General *Baker*, by his noteworthy achievement as an organizer, unlimited display of initiative, energy, outstanding leadership, and his untiring devotion to duty, together with his penetrating analysis of the military situation, made an invaluable contribution to the success of air operations over Europe.

Lieutenant General *Courtney H. Hodges*, O-2686, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in positions of great responsibility as Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, and as Commanding General, X Corps. General *Hodges* organized the Replacement and School Command initially, displaying sound judgment, professional skill, untiring initiative, and devotion to duty. As a result, the replacement training centers and schools of the Army Ground Forces were organized and expanded so as to meet fully the needs of the Army. General *Hodges* organized the X Corps initially and established its new units on a sound and progressive basis of development and training, to the great advantage of our war effort.

Brigadier General *Raymond G. Moses*, O-4414, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. During the critical period of the reorganization of the Army and the War Department, and the

preliminary deployment of our forces overseas, General *Moses* served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the War Department General Staff, from March 1942 to September 1943. He discharged his duties in a position of great responsibility with sound judgment and in a highly efficient manner.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following named officers and enlisted men:

Technical Sergeant *Hoyt E. Allen* (Army serial No. 32537068), Headquarters Battery * * * AAA Group, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 1 March to 1 December 1943. As operations sergeant he was in charge of setting up searchlight control rooms for the control of searchlight and radar units during the North African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns. Because of his superior technical knowledge and ability, he devised many improvisations which proved vital and indispensable to the operation of these rooms. He worked with extraordinary fidelity and efficiency in placing the rooms into operation at each tactical set-up. He was invaluable in training, supervising, and organizing his personnel through his outstanding ability to lead and instruct. Technician *Allen* placed his men in the right teams and maintained high standards of efficiency.

First Lieutenant *William G. Baldwin*, O-478104 (then sergeant, staff sergeant, technical sergeant, and master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as steward of the general mess, Chanute Field, Illinois. During the period of rapid expansion of technical training at Chanute Field from 8 September 1939 to 25 February 1942, he was of inestimable value in developing the large cafeteria mess, feeding from 6,000 to 10,000 men, which became a model for general mess operations throughout the technical training command stations. Lieutenant *Baldwin's* pioneering services during this period, when he often spent 18 to 20 hours a day on duty, resulted in setting a high standard of mess operation, and in materially aiding the technical training program of the Army Air Forces.

Brigadier General *Fred S. Borum*, O-10536, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 20 May 1942 to 27 July 1943. With unusual foresight and ability, General *Borum* activated and trained the great majority of all troop carrier and medical air evacuation transport units and gave air training to all airborne engineer (aviation) units as well as to those of the Airborne Command, Army Ground Forces. The proficiency shown in transporting parachute and gliderborne troops into combat theaters, the achievement of troop carrier units in combat, their devotion to duty, and efficiency in operations all attest to General *Borum's* successful efforts as a material contribution to the war effort.

Colonel *Byron T. Burt, Jr.*, O-9874, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 29 July to 30 September 1942. As commanding officer of one of the main bases of the South Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command, Colonel *Burt* overcame almost insurmountable obstacles in activating this base in

a disease-ridden tropical jungle. Despite lack of equipment and insufficient personnel he solved the many unusual problems of housing, supply, and construction in excellent time. By his superior leadership and untiring energy he lifted the morale of his men to a high degree and inspired them to outstanding feats of accomplishment. Colonel *Burt* displayed commendable tact and diplomacy in his dealings with the native authorities, thereby facilitating the expeditious performance of a mission which reflects great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Brigadier General *Harvey S. Burwell*, O-3628 (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as special adviser to the Air Staff from September 1941 to April 1942. General *Burwell* formulated and developed a system of control which provided Headquarters, Army Air Forces, with the fundamental elements necessary to expedite the supervision of major phases of activity during early expansion of the Army Air Forces. This plan included the methods and forms for reporting and requisitioning personnel, reporting the degree of equipment supplied tactical units, reporting the location and status of aircraft, and reporting the status and progress of air base projects. General *Burwell's* achievement contributed materially to the efficient and expeditious operation of the Statistical Control System of the Army Air Forces.

Colonel *Ralph J. Butchers*, O-17242 (then lieutenant colonel), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 July 1940 to 23 September 1943. During this period he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, for a subtask force participating in the invasion of French Morocco 8 November 1942 and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, for a subtask force that landed at Gela, Sicily, 10 July 1943. Colonel *Butchers* displayed exceptional ability in supervising the multitude of details connected with these complicated operations. Through exceptional abilities, unceasing devotion to duty, and keen analysis he has solved seemingly impossible problems within sufficient time for successful combat operations. Colonel *Butchers' grasp* of the constantly changing situation enabled him to render valuable service which assisted greatly in coordinating our troops.

Colonel *George F. Good, Jr.*, United States Marine Corps. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As island commander of a base in the South Pacific Ocean during the period October 1942 to 6 December 1943 Colonel *Good* rendered valuable assistance to the Army Air Forces. Taking command of this island in the face of a threatened Japanese invasion Colonel *Good* promptly set his command to the establishment of a strong defense unit to cover the construction of a landing field. This landing strip was constructed under the most adverse conditions but was accomplished in a short period of time and was rapidly enlarged to the point where it could be used as a staging area for Army heavy bombardment units, thereby enabling the Army Air Forces to complete destructive long range bombardment missions against important Japanese held bases. During these missions Colonel *Good*, through his command, rendered unselfish cooperation to the Army units by arranging all details of messing, housing, and medical care for personnel on an island where space was at a premium, servicing and loading of airplanes, and the necessary weather and communication service. Through his capable and energetic assistance, Colonel *Good* contributed largely to the success of long

range strikes by Army Air Force units against Japanese held bases from the island which he commanded.

Brigadier General *George V. Keyser*, O-12089 (then colonel, Field Artillery), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 November 1940 to 11 June 1942. In the capacity of instructor and later director of the Department of Gunnery, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, General *Keyser* directed the research and experimentation which resulted in the present fire direction technique; he simplified gunnery technique, and stressed the forward observer methods, use of photos and photomaps, and the simplification of survey methods.

Major *John P. Merrill*, O-181405 (then captain), Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Going beyond his assigned duties as munitions officer, Captain *Merrill*, during the months of May and June 1943, demonstrated outstanding qualities of ingenuity and mechanical ability. Knowing of any undesirable characteristic of the launcher, grenade, MI, for rifle M1903A1, on his own time he conceived, developed, and perfected a safety feature that will prevent accidents, thereby giving the troops using this weapon greater confidence and increased combat efficiency. During the preparation of operation * * * Captain *Merrill* continued to render outstanding service. His thorough knowledge of ammunition problems and his untiring efforts were of inestimable value in effecting the rapid loading and transportation of ammunition to forward units. During the initial stages of operation * * * his careful supervision insured a constant and adequate supply of ammunition at the proper places and times.

Colonel *Robert S. Miller*, O-7959, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service at the Infantry School during the period 24 December 1941 to 11 January 1944. As Director of Training in charge of organizing and developing the instructional services of the Infantry School from a small peacetime enrollment to its enormous wartime peak Colonel *Miller*, because of his unusual knowledge of the principles of military instruction and his splendid talent for organization, was instrumental in maintaining an efficient and constantly improving organization throughout the difficult period of expansion and change, and thereby made a vital contribution toward the training of combat leaders for infantry units. Not only was Colonel *Miller* gifted with an extraordinary grasp and understanding of the underlying principles of leadership, but in his constant and tireless efforts to impart these principles to others he displayed unusual competence and efficiency. His singular fidelity and inspiring devotion to duty mark his performance in the training of combat leaders as conspicuous.

Major General *Ralph Royce*, O-3731, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Middle East, from 10 September 1943 to 9 March 1944. By his diligence, initiative and tact, his sound judgment and his untiring efforts, General *Royce* furthered the objectives of the United States in the prosecution of the war. His skillful reorganization and efficient administration of his command resulted in a substantial economy of manpower and supplies which contributed directly to the war effort. General *Royce* represented the War Department in dealings

with friendly military forces in the Middle East in an outstanding manner. His organization and direction of all phases covering the accommodation and security of the President of the United States and his military and civilian staff during the Mena and Teheran conferences furthered in a marked degree the success of these important meetings of the leaders of the Allied Nations.

Captain *Charles Sadowsky*, O-510345 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As training equipment engineer with the New York Fighter Wing Gunnery School, he utilized his knowledge of photography, boresighting, and aerial gunnery to make valuable written and mechanical contributions to gunnery problems facing the fighter pilot. Captain *Sadowsky's* untiring efforts and diligent application to the difficult technical assignments given him have very materially aided in the success of the Gunnery School and its operation.

Colonel *William T. Sexton*, O-15777, Field Artillery, United States Army. Colonel *Sexton* rendered services of great importance to the Army of the United States in the position of Secretary of the War Department General Staff from 14 March 1943 to 14 January 1944. His thorough professional background, his sound judgment, and his executive ability are reflected in the high standards he maintained in the general administration of the Office of the Chief of Staff and in the coordination of the activities of the General Staff during the critical period when vast Allied operations were being mounted. Colonel *Sexton* possessed a keen conception of the complexities and the importance of the intimate relationship of the Army and the people of the nation and performed his exacting duties with extreme loyalty, enthusiasm, and high purpose.

Technician Fifth Grade *Wilbur C. Simpson* (Army serial No. 34085513), * * * Armored Field Artillery Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. His unit was a separate battalion, at various times attached to every United States Army division, with the exception of two, in the campaigns. As battalion mail clerk, Technician *Simpson* was faced with unusual difficulties because of the constant change of headquarters. Despite these obstacles, all mail was handled with dispatch and safety over long distances by vehicle when one could be spared, but when none was available he showed remarkable initiative in contacting other nearby units and making the trip with them. His realistic understanding of what mail meant to soldiers under combat conditions contributed greatly to the morale of the unit.

Colonel *Charles R. Smith*, O-11629, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as quartermaster of Services of Supply, United States Army forces in Central Africa, from 14 July 1942 to 14 September 1943. He organized and personally directed the supply system for the Central African theater under extremely difficult conditions caused by the tremendous distances involved and a shortage of qualified personnel. Through his individual efforts, supply of the newly constructed southern route of the African Middle East Wing was coordinated, and the supply organization for the militarization of the northern route of the African Middle East Wing was completed in such a manner as to permit rapid expansion of that route at a critical time during the fall of 1942. Colonel *Smith*, through his marked devotion

to duty, tactfulness, and sound judgment has been an inspiration to all these who worked under him.

Master Sergeant *Karl L. Sorenson* (Army serial No. 6791808), * * * Bombardment Squadron, * * * Bombardment Group (L), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in North Africa as Armament Section Chief from 28 December 1942 to 13 May 1943. Through his untiring efforts, exceptional devotion to duty, and professional knowledge, Sergeant *Sorenson*, despite a shortage of personnel, essential equipment, and spare parts, repaired, replaced, and maintained in excellent condition the bombing and armament equipment. This entailed unusual difficulties as bombs had never been dropped from the airplanes, and when operations began many malfunctions developed. By his expert knowledge, defective and incorrect wiring was repaired and corrected, and bomb racks made serviceable by internal repair. Bomb loads were changed frequently and hurriedly before missions and were often loaded by hand and at night under blackout conditions. The consistent and excellent work of Sergeant *Sorenson* and the men in his section enabled the squadron to operate constantly and efficiently.

Captain *Peter K. Sturm*, O-484533 (then master sergeant and warrant officer, junior grade), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period 1 January to 25 June 1942. Captain *Sturm* rendered important service to the war effort by developing and producing the Army Air Forces instrument approach procedure charts. Because of his work, carried through on his own initiative and to which he devoted many hours of normal off-duty time, safety of flight was greatly advanced. The work was carried on and completed in addition to and without jeopardizing his regular work of developing, compiling, and publishing Army Air Forces radio facility charts, instrument trainer charts, and other publications.

Lieutenant Colonel *John C. Welborn*, O-18863, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 July 1942 to 17 August 1943. As commanding officer, * * * Tank Battalion (Light), attached to the * * * Infantry Division, and later to * * * Corps, Colonel *Welborn's* superior energy, tireless devotion to duty, and exceptional technical skill contributed immeasurably to the successful employment of his battalion, and in a large measure to the success of the landing and subsequent operations in Sicily. These qualities were particularly evident during the repulse of an enemy armored thrust near Gela on 11 July; near Barra Franca on 16 July in the counterattack against 18 enemy Mark IV tanks, and on 27 July west of Nicosia against determined enemy resistance.

VII.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Air Vice Marshal Sir *Hugh P. Lloyd*, K. B. E., C. B., M. C., D. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. Air Vice Marshal *Lloyd*, as Air Officer Commanding, organized and developed to a high state of efficiency the Northwest African Coastal Air Force, composed of United States and British units. His oper-

ations provided for the protection of convoys, the hunting and destruction of submarines, the flying of reconnaissance and the intrusion missions into Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy. His splendid cooperation and coordination with the Navy greatly enhanced ultimate results on the sea. His sound judgment and superior qualities of leadership contributed immeasurably to the success of the North African campaign.

Group Captain *L. T. Pankhurst*, Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Chief of the Plans Section of the Northwest African Air Forces he evolved plans for the air operations in the North African theater. He integrated the air effort with that of the ground and sea forces so that maximum results could be obtained. His knowledge of air warfare combined with sound judgment and continuous application to the numerous problems involved contributed to a large extent to the success of the Tunisian campaign.

VIII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8 WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers for extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Major *David R. Gibbs*, O-17186, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.

Major *Dean C. Hoevet*, O-22248 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

IX. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Thomas R. Cook*, O-411694, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in sustained anti-submarine patrol activity as pilot from December 1941 to February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering anti-aircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Cook* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Captain *William H. Corwin*, O-417198, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Captain *Corwin* as pilot of a C-47 type aircraft, which was flown to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman in imminent danger of starvation at Fort Ross. Despite severe weather conditions, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the

objective and drop the ground rescue officer by parachute. Captain *Corwin* overcame the severe Arctic and navigational hazards and effected the final rescue by landing and taking off from a hurriedly improvised field.

Major General *Frank O'D. Hunter*, O-9597 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight during July 1942. As Commanding General of the VIII Bomber Command, General *Hunter* led the first flight of tactical units across the North Atlantic. This movement, consisting of two fighter groups, one bombardment group (H), and one troop carrier group, was undertaken prior to the installation of adequate weather and communications equipment along this route. The lack of navigational aids and the hazardous weather made formation flying extremely difficult. Despite the magnitude of this pioneer flight of diversified types of aircraft, the mission was accomplished and the destination reached on schedule. General *Hunter's* marked ability to overcome the manifold problems incidental to this long range epoch-making flight demonstrated a high degree of leadership and professional skill and contributed materially to the success of this mass movement of aircraft.

First Lieutenant *Chester R. Ladd*, O-24821, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in an aerial flight on 6 November 1943. As pilot of a B-24 type aircraft on a training mission in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona, Lieutenant *Ladd* displayed initiative and good judgment when a violent buffeting occurred in the horizontal tail assembly. Finding himself suddenly descending in a steep dive, he jettisoned the bomb load immediately and succeeded in landing his disabled airplane without further damage or injury to the crew.

Major *John F. Stanwell-Fletcher*, O-488238 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in a C-47 type airplane during November 1943. Major *Stanwell-Fletcher*, as ground rescue officer of a rescue mission which flew to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned at Fort Ross and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and to drop Major *Stanwell-Fletcher* by parachute. Although this officer only had time for a few hours intensive parachute training, he made a successful jump from a height of approximately 1,100 feet to jagged pack ice under atmospheric conditions previously untested for parachutes. The accomplishment of the mission was dependent upon the success of this jump and the tireless efforts of Major *Stanwell-Fletcher* in marking and laying out a strip which served as a landing field for the rescuing aircraft.

Second Lieutenant *John J. Virgulak*, O-750731, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in an aerial flight on 17 November 1943. A P-38F type aircraft piloted by Lieutenant *Virgulak* caught fire at an altitude of approximately 1,500 feet over the city of Ontario, California. Realizing that the abandonment of his aircraft would endanger lives of the civilian populace, he elected to make an emergency landing in a vacant lot. This courageous decision on the part of Lieutenant *Virgulak* safeguarded lives and property at great risk to himself. He was rescued from his burning aircraft after sustaining severe injuries.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

- Lieutenant Colonel *Lee B. Coates*, O-22383 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Warner W. Croston, Jr.*, O-21957 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.
- Colonel *Don O. Darrow*, O-20429 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.
- Colonel *Charles B. Dougher*, O-18581 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.
- Major *Edward H. Graham, Jr.*, O-393110 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin S. Green*, O-22330 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Major *Charles E. Hansen*, O-393115 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Conrad J. Herlick*, O-21599 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Richard C. Hutchinson*, O-22802 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Colonel *James O. Jensen*, O-291825 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.
- Major *George W. Rogers*, O-304008 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Arthur W. Schmitt*, O-21608 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Raymond V. Schwabneck*, O-21567 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Major *Eari R. Tash*, O-25240 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.
- Lieutenant Colonel *Hewitt T. Wheelers*, O-823870 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

X. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—

1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel *James W. Chapman*, as published in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

II

Lieutenant Colonel *James W. Chapman* (then first lieutenant), O-22481, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as copilot on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Colonel *Chapman* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for extraordinary achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on 12 and 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frank A. Kurtz*, O-22473 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

Lieutenant Colonel *Carey L. O'Bryan, Jr.*, O-22036 (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

Colonel *Elliott Vandevanter, Jr.*, O-21989 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

XI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Private *Lyle C. Crowder* (Army serial No. 37534420), Medical Detachment, 334th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism on 21 December 1943 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Private *Crowder* was crawling with other members of the 334th Infantry under fire of caliber .30 machine guns on the night infiltration course at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. During one burst of fire he felt a sting on his left arm. Private William M. Bobby, Company K, 334th Infantry, who was next to Private *Crowder*, cried out that he had been hit. Private *Crowder* went to Private Bobby, ascertained that he had been wounded, crawled to the nearest trench to notify a control officer therein and, still under fire, returned with a medical officer whom he assisted in rendering aid to the wounded man. Subsequent examination revealed that Private *Crowder* had himself been wounded in the left arm by a fragment of machine-gun bullet. His behavior on that occasion demonstrated his possession of the soldierly qualities of presence of mind, coolness under fire, and devotion to duty under trying circumstances.

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Second Lieutenant *Oscar B. Kleis*, O-733796, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Alexandria, Louisiana, on 22 January 1944. A B-27 aircraft burst into flame upon making a forced landing. Lieutenant *Kleis*, the pilot, having escaped without injury returned to and entered the burning airplane and at the risk of his life rescued a member of the crew who had been hurt and was unable to free himself without assistance.

Corporal *Marvin L. McLeod* (Army serial No. 38183360), Battery G, 49th Coast Artillery, United States Army. For heroism displayed in attempting to rescue a comrade from drowning and assisting to shore a Coast Guardsman in danger of drowning. On 7 December 1943, at Rocky Point, North Palos Verdes, California, with utter disregard for his own personal safety, Corporal *McLeod* rushed down an 85-foot cliff and dove into rough ocean waters in an attempt to rescue a comrade who was clinging to a capsized boat. Although succeeding in swimming to within 15 feet of the soldier in distress, he was finally driven back to shore by the heavy seas. He courageously repeated his attempts several times, being thrown back by the waves each time. Later, although exhausted, he swam out and was successful in reaching and bringing to shore a Coast Guardsman whose boat had overturned and who was suffering from shock and a head injury.

Corporal *Harry Walasnowski* (Army serial No. 13041920), 816th Service Squadron, 99th Service Group, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism displayed in rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning at Mayaro Beach, Trinidad, British West Indies, on 28 March 1943. The soldier while swimming off Mayaro Beach was carried out into deep water by a strong undercurrent, at the same time tiring so badly that it was impossible for him to return to shore by himself. Seeing his fellow soldier's plight, Corporal *Walasnowski* grasped a piece of rope which he found on the beach, swam out into the deep, treacherous water, succeeded in reaching the stricken man, and with the aid of the men on shore brought the exhausted soldier to safety.

XII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 2, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Master Sergeant *John Hanlon* (Army serial No. 6202682). * * * Bombardment Squadron (L), * * * Bombardment Group, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy from 22 November 1942 to 19 March 1943. As line chief of this squadron he was responsible for the maintenance of aircraft unfamiliar to himself and his section. He exerted untiring efforts to familiarize his subordinates with this craft and to instill in them the desire and determination to keep aircraft in operation with a minimum of mechanical failure. Sergeant *Hanlon's* ability as a leader and his efforts in training his section proved to be outstanding as the 12 ships of this squadron flew as many as three missions a day from Youks-les-Bains, Algeria, dropping a total of 447 tons of bombs without loss or damage to aircraft or injury of personnel because of mechanical failure.

XIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

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Corporal Dallas W. Austin, Jr. (Army serial No. 132821267), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Corporal *Austin* as radio operator of a rescue mission, which flew in a C-47 type airplane to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned at Fort Ross and in imminent danger of starvation. This mission necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Prior to this rescue, because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. Corporal *Austin* demonstrated a high degree of technical skill which contributed materially to the success of the mission.

Colonel **Byron E. Brugge**, O-19879 (then major), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights from 7 December 1941 to 20 January 1942. As first pilot of one of the airplanes assigned to the only heavy bombardment squadron in the Caribbean Defense Command during this period, Colonel *Brugge* participated in the pioneering of long range patrol flights and operations over the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal without adequate radio or other navigational aids. Many flights were conducted at night under blackout conditions with take-offs being made under adverse weather conditions, and flights conducted far out to sea where heavy tropical thunderstorms were encountered. Information gathered from the flights was of great value in planning future missions and conducting future patrol flights. Possibility of encountering enemy task forces and enemy airplanes of fighter type or enemy antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. In the performance of these flights Colonel *Brugge* displayed outstanding initiative and professional skill which contributed materially to the success of the assigned patrol operations, and his service reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service.

First Lieutenant **James D. Carroll**, O-792909, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Lieutenant *Carroll* as navigator of a rescue mission which flew in a C-47 type airplane to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned at Fort Ross and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. Although Lieutenant *Carroll* did not have accurate navigational charts of this area and was unable to make proper use of the compass because of the close proximity of the North Magnetic Pole, he successfully navigated the rescue ship by using celestial navigation almost entirely.

Lieutenant Colonel **William E. Greer**, O-22352 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights from 7 December 1941 to 20 January 1942. As first pilot of one of the airplanes assigned to the only heavy bombardment squadron in the Caribbean Defense Command during this period, Colonel *Greer* participated in the pioneering of long range patrol flights and operations.

tions over the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal without adequate radio or other navigational aids. Many flights were conducted at night under blackout conditions with take-offs being made under adverse weather conditions and flights conducted far out to sea where heavy tropical thunderstorms were encountered. Information gathered from the flights was of great value in planning future missions and conducting future patrol flights. Possibility of encountering enemy task forces and enemy airplanes of fighter type or enemy antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. In the performance of these flights, Colonel *Creer* displayed outstanding initiative and professional skill which contributed materially to the success of the assigned patrol operations, and his service reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Captain *David D. Duff*, O-860734, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Captain *Duff* as copilot of a rescue mission, which flew in a C-47 type airplane to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned at Fort Ross and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. The success of this mission was due materially to the skill and technical knowledge of Captain *Duff*.

Major *Michael G. Hancock*, O-474879, Medical Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Major *Hancock* as a member of a rescue mission, which flew in a C-47 type airplane to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned at Fort Ross and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. Major *Hancock* volunteered for parachute training in order to qualify as alternate ground rescue officer. He was present on all flights and through his Arctic and professional knowledge assisted in the planning and securing of emergency equipment which contributed to the success of this mission.

Captain *O. D. Packard*, O-487765, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Captain *Packard* as a member of a rescue mission which flew in a C-47 type airplane from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned there and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at that point. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. Captain *Packard* volunteered his services as administrative officer and photographer and underwent an intensive consolidated course in parachute training which per-

mitted only a few hours of instruction for its completion. He held himself in readiness to make a jump over Fort Ross in the event that the jump made by the ground rescue officer was unsuccessful. Captain *Puckard* was present on all flights made in connection with this rescue mission and compiled data invaluable to anyone required to make such flights in the future.

Staff Sergeant *Robert C. Weis* (Army serial No. 32245101), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during November 1943. Sergeant *Weis* as a member of a rescue mission, which flew in a C-47 type airplane to Fort Ross, Northwest Territory, Canada, from the northernmost airfield of the United States Army forces, Central Canadian Command, helped rescue two men and one woman marooned there and in imminent danger of starvation. This rescue necessitated an extremely hazardous landing and take-off at Fort Ross. Because of severe weather, darkness, and navigational hazards, two preliminary 1,200-mile nonstop flights were made to locate the objective and drop the ground rescue officer and supplies by parachute. As crew chief of the airplane and equipment, Sergeant *Weis* demonstrated a high degree of skill which contributed materially to the success of this mission.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 8 April 1944.

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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 (Bull 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Ernest Childers*, O-2055112, Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action on 22 September 1943 at Oliveto, Italy. Although Lieutenant *Childers* had just previously suffered a fractured instep he, with eight enlisted men, advanced up a hill toward enemy machine-gun nests. The group advanced to a rock wall overlooking a corn field and Lieutenant *Childers* ordered a base of fire laid across the field so that he could advance. When he was fired upon by two enemy snipers from a nearby house he killed both of them. He moved behind the machine-gun nests and killed all occupants of the nearer one. He continued toward the second one and threw rocks into it. When the two occupants of the nest raised up he shot one. The other one was killed by one of the eight enlisted men. Lieutenant *Childers* continued his advance toward a house farther up the hill and, single-handed, captured an enemy mortar observer. The exceptional leadership, initiative, calmness under fire, and conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant *Childers* were an inspiration to his men.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded Major General *Wade H. Haislip*, as published in General Orders, No. 85, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), with the following citation:

Major General *Wade H. Haislip*, O-3374, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in positions of great responsibility. As Commanding General, 85th Division, from 30 March 1942 to 20 February 1943, General *Haislip* performed conspicuously outstanding service justifying his transfer and assignment to a position of still greater responsibility as Commanding General, XV Corps and California-Arizona maneuver area, formerly the Desert Training Center. In this assignment he was responsible for the reception, training, and reequipping of many divisions under difficult field conditions. General *Haislip* contributed materially to the high state of discipline, improved battle practice, coordinated all arms of many divisions, thereby insuring their efficiency and readiness for early departure for a theater of operations. Such duties required sound judgment, executive ability, tact, leadership, foresight, patience, and a high

degree of intelligence. By the exercise of these qualities and the wide experience gained from other positions, General *Haislip* has rendered outstanding service which reflects great credit on himself and the Government.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant General *Rafael Aldana Echeverria*, Chief of Staff of the Guatemalan Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. General *Aldana* displayed a thorough understanding of the problems presented in connection with the defense of the Panama sector, and has been of immense assistance in the development of various projects related thereto. Through his interest, energy, and wholehearted cooperation, the military authorities have been able to execute defense measures with dispatch and efficiency. He has aided particularly in the establishment of bases within his country and has been helpful in every way to the forces of the United States stationed therein. General *Aldana* has thereby contributed materially to the defense of the Americas and the cause of the United Nations.

Lieutenant General *Jose Reyes*, Inspector General of the Guatemalan Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Through his long service as Chief of Staff and then Inspector General he was particularly qualified to render assistance and advice in planning and executing augmentations to and expansions of vital defensive installations located in his country. With military efficiency, a complete understanding and willing cooperation, General *Reyes* assisted in every way, and thereby contributed invaluable to the successful accomplishment of the mission of forces pertaining to the Panama sector and to the cause of the Americas and of the United Nations.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Jose A. Remon*, Panamanian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of Staff, Panamanian Army, and as Assistant Chief of the National Police, Republic of Panama. Through his broad vision, resourcefulness, tact, spirit of cooperation, and unswerving devotion to the ideals of democracy, Colonel *Remon* rendered services of inestimable value to the United States troops stationed in the Panama Canal Department and in the Republic of Panama.

Brigadier *Kenneth W. Dobson Strong*, O. B. E., British Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Allied Force Headquarters, Brigadier *Strong* brought to his task great ability, keen perception, and talent for organization. Assuming his post during the Tunisian campaign he completed the intelligence phases of the operation with distinction and rendered invaluable assistance to the planning for the invasion of Sicily.

Lieutenant Colonel *Alphonse S. Van Hecke*, 7th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States and to the Allied

cause between December 1941 and November 1942. During this period Colonel *Van Hecke*, as commanding officer of the more than 10,000 youths of the Chantier de Jeunesse, was instrumental by his inspiring example to keep alive the determination to resist Axis penetration in North Africa and to instill in these youths the will to free France through Allied assistance. In December 1941 he placed himself and his organization at the disposition of United States officers in Algiers for the purpose of obtaining valuable military information for the Allied cause. On 28 October he was one of the French officials who met Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark at the clandestine meeting at Cherchell and drew up final plans for the Allied debarkation in North Africa. At great danger to his life from Axis and pro-Vichy agents, Colonel *Van Hecke*, during the nights of 4, 5, and 6 November 1942, took charge of the volunteer group of French patriots who remained on the beach and attempted to land 10 tons of clandestine arms for use by the French volunteers who took over strategic points in Algiers the night of the Allied debarkation. On the night of the Allied debarkation in North Africa he recruited several hundred of his men to act as guides to the Allied forces, as a guard for General Giraud, and as volunteers to take over strategic points in Algiers such as the Central Post Telephone and Telegraph building, the Central Police Station, the 19th Army Headquarters, and others.

Air Marshal Sir *William L. Welsh*, K. C. B., D. S. C., A. F. C., Royal Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the armed forces of the United States Government. Air Marshal *Welsh*, Air Officer Commanding, through effectual control of the Eastern Air Command (RAF), in conjunction and cooperation with United States forces, attacked airdromes, held and operated them. He provided air protection for shipping carrying Allied landing parties to North Africa and by aerial combat greatly assisted the ground forces in their initial landing. His energy and ability, and his outstanding courage and leadership contributed in a marked degree to the successful execution of a difficult assignment in the initial success of the African campaign.

IV.—DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights from January to March 1942. As crew members of a B-24 type aircraft, these officers exhibited remarkable technical skill and versatility on a special mission from Washington, D. C., to Cairo, Egypt, and thence to Australia via India and Java to engage in the evacuation by air of women and children besieged on the island of Java. Despite hazardous flying conditions and the lack of radio contact, the evacuation was accomplished by a series of flights in the face of enemy interference. On the final flight, the aircraft departed with 30 women and children and was attacked by three enemy fighter airplanes. The bomb bay was hit by machine-gun bursts, setting fire to the gas tank, and causing the inadequately armed airplane to crash into the sea. Only one person aboard survived.

Second Lieutenant *Keats Poad*, O-421413, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

First Lieutenant *William P. Ragsdale*, O-22514, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

V. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Richard C. Hutchinson*, O-22802, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism and extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights between 20 December 1941 and 17 March 1942 as pilot of a B-24A type aircraft. The primary mission consisted of the transportation of urgently needed ammunition to Manila and the carrying of passengers to Darwin, Australia. The aircraft was inadequately armed and a large portion of the flight was accomplished over combat zones and under constant danger from enemy attack. Many hazards because of lack of available information with respect to weather, communications, radio, and navigational aids, etc., were overcome by sheer determination and courage. After arriving in Australia, the crew participated in ferrying personnel and equipment and later aided materially in the evacuation of military and civilian personnel from Java. The professional skill, outstanding courage, and devotion to duty displayed by Colonel *Hutchinson* reflects great credit on himself and the armed forces of the United States.

Second Lieutenant *Harry Pascoe*, O-799058, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight near Apalachicola, Florida, on 28 June 1943. Lieutenant *Pascoe*, as pilot of an AT-6A type aircraft was engaged in a routine aerial gunnery training flight, when, at an altitude of approximately 250 feet, the student gunner in the rear cockpit of the craft accidentally lost control of the machine gun, allowing several rounds to be fired in the direction of the front cockpit, a number of which, together with fragments of others, struck the pilot, painfully wounding him in his arm and neck and stunning him momentarily. Recovering quickly, he regained control of the aircraft and prepared for a forced landing on a beach nearby. At this time, the gunner accidentally allowed another burst of fire from the machine gun, again striking the pilot with fragments of bullets. Lieutenant *Pascoe* kept control of his airplane and made a wheels-up landing upon the beach, causing minimum damage to the airplane and insuring the safety of his passengers. The coolness, courage, and high professional skill displayed by Lieutenant *Pascoe* was in keeping with the high traditions of the Army Air Forces, and reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Corps.

Second Lieutenant *Hugh C. Slater*, O-737281, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in aerial flight on 9 November 1943 as pilot of a P-47 type aircraft. Lieutenant *Slater* was flying at night when the right side of his airplane caught fire. With utter disregard for his personal safety, Lieutenant *Slater* remained with the aircraft and succeeded in bringing it in for a safe landing. His presence of mind, extreme coolness, and expert pilotage resulted in saving a valuable aircraft and reflect great credit on himself and the armed forces of the United States.

VI. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded by the War Department to Second Lieutenant *Edson E. Kester*, as published in General Orders, No. 37, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded posthumously to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Major Edson B. Kester (then captain), O-22354, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism and extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights between January and March 1942 as pilot of a B-24 type aircraft. The crew flew from Washington to Cairo, Egypt, on a special mission and upon arrival were subsequently ordered to Australia via India and Java. This flight was accomplished at night over combat zones with no radio contact and while inadequately armed. After reaching Australia the crew engaged in the evacuation of women and children from Java and completed many successful trips. This necessitated flying day and night under constant danger from enemy attack. Ordered to make one final evacuation trip, the crew took off with 80 women and children on board and were attacked by three Jap "Zekes." Several machine-gun bursts from the enemy struck the bomb bay, setting the gas tanks on fire, and causing the B-24 to crash into the sea. Only one member in the airplane survived. The outstanding courage, expert skill, and profound devotion to duty displayed by Lieutenant *Kester* reflect great credit on himself and the armed forces of the United States.

VII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Sergeant *Watson Gregory* (Army serial No. 32298940), Company F, 19th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized), United States Army. For heroism at Bald Head Cliff, Maine, on 22 September 1943. Sergeant *Gregory*, at the risk of his life, descended the face of the slippery cliff through dashing waves and rescued another soldier who had been swept into the sea by the heavy surf and was clinging to the rocks and nearing exhaustion.

Technician Fifth Grade *Otto V. Holm* (Army serial No. 37287768), Headquarters Battery, 929th Field Artillery Battalion, United States Army. For heroism near Deschutes, Oregon, 29 October 1943. When a mess truck caught fire, he seized a fire extinguisher and entered the blazing interior. Although exposed to poisonous fumes and at the risk of gasoline explosions, he remained for 10 minutes until the fire was extinguished. In the performance of this heroic act Technician *Holm* saved valuable Government property from destruction.

Major *Leo Koenigsbert*, 253756, Pioneer Corps, Allied Force Headquarters (BS) B. N. A. F. (British Army). For heroism on 22 June 1943 near Storee, Algeria. Major *Koenigsbert* observed a United States officer in distress approximately 50 yards off shore. Realizing the swimmer's plight, Major *Koenigsbert*, at the risk of his own life, dived into the extremely rough surf and reached the drowning officer just as he was going down for the second time. He succeeded, after much difficulty, in bringing the victim safely to shore whereupon he immediately rendered artificial respiration and after considerable time succeeded in reviving him. The heroic actions of Major *Koenigsbert* are in keeping with the spirit of mutual assistance which stands out in the Allied forces.

VIII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bull. 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Roy D. Harris*, O-561213, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy while serving as squadron armament officer. Working under combat conditions at an advanced landing ground in Tunisia with only 50 percent of authorized personnel, with acute shortage of essential equipment and spare parts, often under enemy air attack and blackouts, Lieutenant *Harris* and his men were so efficient in the performance of their duties that no mission was ever delayed because of the armament section. Lieutenant *Harris* made modifications in the bomb racks greatly increasing their effectiveness. In Sicily and Italy he distinguished himself by marked efficiency and resourcefulness.

IX. AIR MEDAL AND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal and bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

1. *Air Medal.*

Major *James A. Gunn III*, O-385405, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from March to May 1942.

Major *Bruce K. Winter*, O-421369, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.

2. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

Major *James A. Gunn III*, O-385405, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from June to November 1942.

Major *Bruce K. Winter*, O-421369, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.

X. AIR MEDAL (OAK LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named warrant officer, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Lester M. Brady* (then staff sergeant) (W-2114936), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as a member of a combat crew October–November 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Warrant Officer *Lester M. Brady* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

XI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9806 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The *94th Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in connection with the bombing operation over Brunswick, Germany, 11 January 1944. On this 1,032-mile flight of 5 hours and 20 minutes the target was the Muhlenbau-u, Industrie A. G. bomber components factory. After assembling through multiple layers of cloud the *94th Bombardment Group (H)* led the 4th Combat Bombardment Wing through the antiaircraft defenses of Amsterdam, Lembruck, Wolfenbittel, and Hanover. Twenty-five miles from Brunswick a message was received recalling the airborne forces because of adverse weather conditions over home bases. Unable to verify the order, the *94th Bombardment Group (H)* continued on the briefed course. In the target area accurate anti-aircraft fire and hostile fighters consisting of ME. 210's, JU. 88's, ME. 110's, F. W. 190's, and ME. 109's damaged all but one aircraft of the formation. On the initial approach to the target the objective could not be clearly identified. Consequently the group courageously executed a 360° turn alone, through exceedingly heavy concentrations of artillery fire and rockets, after the other two units originally composing the Combat Bombardment Wing had completed their single runs and started the return trip to England. Despite vicious enemy fighter attacks the *94th Bombardment Group (H)* skillfully made a second run, successfully bombing the target from high altitude. Forty-five and one-half tons of explosive bombs were dropped by this group, 73 percent of the bombs striking within 1,000 feet, and 100 percent within 2,000 feet, of the preassigned aiming point. On its return flight, when enemy fighter attacks were most intense, the *94th Bombardment Group (H)* was without the cumulative fire power and mutual protection afforded by the combined elements of a combat bombardment wing. Outnumbered three to one by hostile fighters and with all but one of its aircraft damaged, this group returned to home bases with the loss of but seven aircraft. Flying against a 90-mile an hour head wind, the ground speed of the unit was dangerously reduced. Skill and airmanship in maneuver rallied some of the damaged stragglers and maintained the defensive formation. The *94th Bombardment Group (H)* is officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy aircraft, four probables, and six damaged. Gallantly fighting its way to and from the target this force distinguished itself by conspicuous battle action, overcoming unusually difficult and hazardous conditions. Personnel of this unit expertly performed their duties with determined coolness and precision despite formidable screens of intense opposing fire and continuous fighter attacks upon their own damaged aircraft. All involved had demonstrated courage, strength, and heroic decision in battle. Through a display of extraordinary heroism and exemplary devotion to duty above and beyond that of all other units participating in the same engagement, and by striking a decisive blow at hostile industries, the *94th Bombardment Group (H)* rendered a truly outstanding service, which reflects the highest credit on itself and the Army Air Forces.

The *390th Bombardment Group (H)*, United States Army Forces in the European theater of operations, is cited for conspicuous battle action and extraordinary heroism in connection with the highly successful bombing mission over Schweinfurt, Germany, 14 October 1943. Sixty aircraft of the United States Army Air Forces were lost that day. At the time of the mission, the ball and roller bearing plant at Schweinfurt was designated as the most important target in Germany. The three plants comprising the objective accounted for over 50 percent of Germany's entire supply of ball and roller bearings, which are essential to all makes of aircraft, tanks, and other mobile military equipment. The operation involved a flight of 7 hours and 10 minutes duration, and covered a total flying distance of 923 miles. Over 870 of these miles were flown without friendly fighter support. Carefully planned and savagely executed German fighter attacks persisted from the time the group reached Luxembourg until it was over the Channel on the return trip. The *390th Bombardment Group (H)* encountered as many as 100 hostile aircraft, both single and twin-engined fighters, attacking singly, in pairs, and five abreast, simultaneously from all directions. The twin-engined fighters, screened by ME. 109's and F. W. 190's, attacked with cannon and rocket projectiles. Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed and five additional were damaged. On this mission the *390th Bombardment Group (H)* lost one of its own 15 aircraft while each of the other 14 aircraft were damaged. Antiaircraft fire ripped a hole in the left wing of the lead airplane, damaged the windshield of the pilot's compartment, and put the automatic pilot out of commission, effectively preventing its use as an aid in the bombing run. The excellence of the bombing pattern, set under these difficult conditions, and the precision with which it was followed by the other aircraft of this unit, testify to the skill and gallantry displayed. All aircraft bombed the target. Of the 94,000 pounds of bombs dropped by this unit 38,000 pounds landed within a 1,000-foot target area; and 79,000 pounds hit within a 2,000-foot area. It is conservatively estimated that it would take from 6 to 9 months for the enemy to restore the factory's normal rate of production, and the intervening lost production could never be made up. Despite the difficulties and dangers of the alerted enemy defenses this organization succeeded in attacking and seriously damaging a vital war industry. The aggressiveness, courage, heroic determination, and skill of the officers and enlisted men of the *390th Bombardment Group (H)* on this occasion were largely responsible for the success of the mission with a minimum of loss. By the serious damage of the vital industrial plants at Schweinfurt, Germany, this unit rendered an invaluable contribution to the war effort of the United States.

XII. AIR MEDAL.—1. So much of section V, General Orders, No. 14, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Lester M. Brady*, Air Corps, is rescinded (see sec. X).

2. So much of section III, General Orders, No. 66, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Staff Sergeant *Vernon G. Luhrsen*, Air Corps, as reads "radio operator" is amended to read "aerial engineer."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

AGO 93

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 25 March 1944.

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| AIRBORNE CENTER—Designation of Airborne Command changed----- | Section I |
| MEDAL OF HONOR—Posthumous award----- | II |
| LEGION OF MERIT—Awards----- | III, IV |
| SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Awards----- | V |

I. AIRBORNE CENTER.—Effective 1 March 1944, the Airborne Command is redesignated as the Airborne Center.

[A. G. 322 (22 Feb 44).]

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Nicholas Minue* (Army serial No. 6691242), Company A, * * * Armored Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For distinguishing himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the loss of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on 28 April 1943 in the vicinity of Medjez El Bab, Tunisia. When the advance of the assault elements of Company A, * * * Armored Infantry Regiment, was held up by flanking fire from an enemy machine-gun nest Private *Minue* voluntarily, alone, and unhesitatingly with complete disregard for his welfare, charged the enemy entrenched position with fixed bayonet. Private *Minue* assaulted the enemy under a withering machine-gun and rifle fire, killing approximately ten enemy machine gunners and riflemen. After completely destroying this position, Private *Minue* continued forward, routing enemy riflemen from dug-in positions until he was fatally wounded. The courage, fearlessness, and aggressiveness displayed by Private *Minue* in the face of inevitable death was unquestionably the factor that gave his company the offensive spirit that was necessary for advancing and driving the enemy from the entire sector.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *Lloyd Carter* (Army serial No. R-1099890), 86th Bombardment Squadron, 47th Bombardment Group (L), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as line chief. During the crucial days of the Tunisian campaign, the Engineering Section was 50 percent below its authorized personnel strength and there was a similar shortage of essential repair and maintenance equipment. Exercising unusual ingenuity and resourcefulness, Sergeant *Carter* by using parts salvaged from abandoned enemy equipment kept the aircraft of his squadron in a high state of combat efficiency. Repairs were often made on dispersal areas during blackouts and under enemy air attack.

Lieutenant Colonel *Milton E. Chambertain*, O-468775, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in connection with the building of the MacArthur Lock, St. Marys River, Michigan. Assigned as Assistant to

the Area Engineer on 22 August 1942, Colonel *Chamberlain* was placed in charge of underlock tunnel operations, which he so successfully accomplished that, on 30 March 1943, he became Area Engineer in full charge of the installation of complex machinery and the completion of the MacArthur Lock. He adapted to the work an expert knowledge of foundation and subterranean construction, with such excellent judgment and outstanding qualities of leadership as to contribute signally to the completion of the lock in 13 months where a normal schedule would have required 3 years; all without interference with a record traffic of vessels in the locks adjoining. These services were of marked value in insuring the use of newest deep draft cargo vessels of the Great Lakes fleet for iron ore transport during the navigation season of 1943.

Staff Sergeant *George G. Drolshagen* (Army serial No. 12028750), 86th Fighter Squadron, 79th Fighter Group, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the joint perfection of an automatic carburetor air filter control assembly for P-40 aircraft from 15 July to 6 August 1943. Sergeant *Drolshagen*, in conjunction with Staff Sergeant Lloyd T. Good, recognized the need for a method to reduce the entry of foreign particles in the carburetor air intake of P-40 airplane engines, produced an effective automatic carburetor air filter control assembly, accomplishing the work in addition to his regular duties. The invention and installation of this device lengthened the operational life of the aircraft engines.

Lieutenant Colonel *Clarence M. Eymers*, O-196296, Infantry (General Staff Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 June 1942 to 19 August 1943. As G-4, * * * United States Infantry Division, Colonel *Eymers* worked tirelessly in planning and executing the Division's move to England in August 1942 in such a superior manner that not a single major supply problem arose. Upon arrival in England, Colonel *Eymers* immediately began work for the North African invasion. His sound judgment, foresight, and superior planning provided the units of the Division adequate supplies and equipment and was a major contribution to its first successful attack on hostile shores. During the 6 months of the Tunisian campaign, Colonel *Eymers* solved the multitude of supply problems which arose while the Division, continuously in combat, was assigned sectors of 100 miles or more, and supply depots and dumps were at great distances from the front line elements. After the Tunisian campaign, he promptly and efficiently supervised the reequipment of the Division, even while he planned the supplies for the Sicilian campaign. The smooth, regular flow of supplies and ammunition from the landing hour to the fall of Messina attest the superior ability of this energetic, determined officer.

Lieutenant Colonel *Joseph G. Felber*, O-18984, Infantry, * * * Tank Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 10 July to 17 August 1943. As Commanding Officer of the * * * Tank Battalion, Colonel *Felber* applied the wide knowledge of his arm, gained by unremitting study and hazardous personal reconnaissance, to develop new methods in the tactical employment of his unit in the direct support of infantry, and as assault troops. Finding that his battalion could assist the advance of the infantry by the employment of tanks on assault gun missions, he often led his tanks on these missions

with excellent effect. On 12 July 1943, at Comiso, Sicily, the employment of the * * * Tank Battalion along lines suggested by Colonel *Felber* enabled the infantry elements to advance 15 miles in the day's operations. By efficient training of his unit, by incessant study of changing tactical situations, and through his resourcefulness in meeting new challenges, Colonel *Felber* made a signal contribution to the victory in Sicily.

Brigadier General *Donald A. Stroh*, O-5845, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 28 March to 16 August 1943. During this period, which included the Battle of El Guettar, the forced march from southern Tunisia to northern Tunisia, the advance from Sedjenane to Bizerte, and the campaign in Sicily from Troina to Randazzo, the manner in which General *Stroh* performed his duties as assistant to the division commander was a model of military proficiency. In every operation his calm, unassuming resolute manner, his sound, unequivocating decisions, and wealth of professional knowledge inspired the confidence, loyalty, and respect of everyone with whom he came in contact. Working in many cases with front line units, aiding in reorganizations, and advising the division commander on tactical matters, he was tireless and conspicuously competent. At El Guettar, he coordinated the attack of the * * * and * * * Infantry Regiments upon Hills 772 and 369. In the Sedjenane-Bizerte campaign, he coordinated the attacks upon Green Hill, Bald Hill, and Djebel Cheniti. In one instance, he directed the operations of a regiment in combat at a time when the regimental commander had been relieved. Arriving upon the scene at a time when the regiment was actively engaged with the enemy, when the tactical situation was most obscure, and when the subordinate commanders were disorganized and ineffective, General *Stroh* assumed control and reorganized the regiment to enable it to press forward in the successful continuation of its mission.

IV--LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *H. F. G. Letson*, Adjutant General, Canadian Army. For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of very high responsibility as a member of the American-Canadian Commission for the transfer of United States citizens serving in the Canadian Army to the Army of the United States. During the month of March 1942 he was responsible for the preparation of plans and policies to effect such transfers. His foresight, generous cooperation, and sympathetic knowledge of the problem resulted in the adoption of a plan which established an expeditious procedure, thus further cementing the friendship of Canada and the United States.

Air Vice Marshal *John Alfred Sully*, Royal Canadian Air Force. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while associated with an American-Canadian delegation for the transfer of United States citizens serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force to the armed forces of the United States. During the month of March 1942 he was responsible for the preparation of plans and policies to effect such transfers. His foresight, generous cooperation, and sympathetic knowledge of the problem resulted in the adoption of a plan which established an expedi-

tious procedure, thus further cementing the friendship of Canada and the United States.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *P. L. Debney*, Royal Canadian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as a member of the Joint Canadian-American Military Board. Through his willing assistance, untiring efforts, and sympathetic handling of administrative problems with American members of the Board, he materially aided in the successful accomplishment of the transfer of United States citizens from the Canadian armed forces to the armed forces of the United States by expediting procedures which made the transfers possible and thus contributed materially to the success of the Board's mission.

V. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted men:

Private First Class *Eulis G. King* (Army serial No. 37086647), Detachment Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroism at War Dog Reception and Training Center, San Carlos, California, 9 December 1943. During a violent wind storm a fire spread rapidly to the kennel area. Private *King*, at the risk of his life, entered the flaming area, released and rescued many of the war dogs from fiery death.

Private *Eugene G. Long* (Army serial No. 35758119), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For heroism at War Dog Reception and Training Center, San Carlos, California, 9 December 1943. During a violent wind storm a fire spread rapidly to the kennel area. Private *Long*, at the risk of his life, entered the flaming area, released and rescued many of the war dogs from fiery death.

Seaman Second Class *Louis M. Spears*, United States Navy Detachment, United States Navy. For heroism displayed in rescuing an enlisted man from drowning on 16 September 1943, in the Central Pacific area. When the soldier attempted to swim to shore from a moored LCM, he became weighted down and exhausted after traveling about 25 yards and called for help. Seaman *Spears*, with complete disregard for his own life and with knowledge of a strong undertow and the presence of sharks, dove into the water and supported the soldier until further help from shore brought about his safety. This act reflects credit on Seaman *Spears* and upon the naval forces of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 24 March 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Major *Raymond H. Wilkins*, O-429531, Air Corps, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Rabaul, New Britain, on 2 November 1943. Leading his squadron in an attack on shipping in Simpson Harbor, during which intense antiaircraft fire was expected, Major *Wilkins* briefed his squadron so that his airplane would be in the position of greatest risk. His squadron was the last of three in the group to enter the target area. Smoke from bombs dropped by preceding aircraft necessitated a last second revision of tactics on his part, which still enabled his squadron to strike vital shipping targets but forced it to approach through concentrated fire, and increased the danger of Major *Wilkins'* left flank position. His airplane was hit almost immediately, the right wing damaged, and control rendered extremely difficult. Although he could have withdrawn he held fast and led his squadron in to the attack. He strafed a group of small harbor vessels, and then, at low level, attacked an enemy destroyer. His 1,000-pound bomb struck squarely amidships, causing the vessel to explode. Although anti-aircraft fire from this vessel had seriously damaged his left vertical stabilizer he refused to deviate from the course. From below masthead height he attacked a transport of some 9,000 tons, scoring a hit which engulfed the ship in flames. Bombs expended, he began to withdraw his squadron. A heavy cruiser barred the path. Unhesitatingly, to neutralize the cruiser's guns and attract their fire, he went in for a strafing run. His damaged stabilizer was completely shot off. To avoid swerving into his wing airplanes he had to turn so as to expose the belly and full wing surfaces of his airplane to the enemy fire; it caught and crumpled his left wing. Now past control the bomber crashed into the sea. In this fierce engagement Major *Wilkins* destroyed two enemy vessels, and his heroic self-sacrifice made possible the safe withdrawal of the remaining airplanes of his squadron.

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Captain *Maurice L. Britt*, O-410196 (then first lieutenant), commander, Company L, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. Disdaining enemy hand grenades and close range machine pistol, machine gun, and rifle fire, Lieutenant *Britt* inspired and led a handful of his men in repelling a bitter counterattack by approximately 100

Germans against his company positions north of Mignano, Italy, the morning of 10 November 1943. During the intense fire fight, Lieutenant *Britt's* canteen and field glasses were shattered; a bullet pierced his side; his chest, face, and hands were covered with grenade wounds. Despite his wounds, for which he refused to accept medical attention until ordered to do so by his battalion commander following the battle, he personally killed five and wounded an unknown number of Germans, wiped out one enemy machine-gun crew, fired five clips of carbine and an undetermined amount of M1 rifle ammunition, and threw 32 fragmentation grenades. His bold, aggressive actions, utterly disregarding superior enemy numbers, resulted in capture of four Germans, two of them wounded, and enabled several captured Americans to escape. Lieutenant *Britt's* undaunted courage and prowess in arms were largely responsible for repulsing a German counter-attack, which, if successful, would have isolated his battalion and destroyed his company.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert F. Morrison*, O-140656, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As Chief of the Artillery Branch of the New York Ordnance District from 14 April 1942 to the time of his death on 16 October 1943, he distinguished himself as an executive demonstrating a masterful handling of delicate and controversial situations. The sound judgment, leadership, careful planning, intense energy, tireless activity, and devotion to duty which he exhibited in the accomplishment of his duties contributed materially to our war effort. His resourcefulness and initiative succeeded in solving many complex problems incident to the rapid expansion of District production.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Cleveland H. Bandholtz*, O-3680, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 9 June to 3 December 1940 while serving as the representative of the Ordnance Department in the control and operations incident to the receipt and disposal of supplies for the Allied governments, as directed by the Secretary of War on 5 June 1940. Overcoming such major obstacles as peacetime port rules, hours of labor in Government establishments, and pay for overtime by the exercise of tact, fine leadership, and organizing ability, Colonel *Bandholtz* insured the shipment of cannon, small arms, tanks, and ammunition in sufficient quantity to permit the prompt rearmament of British forces following their matériel losses on the European continent.

Colonel *Roland C. W. Blessley*, O-10371, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As commanding officer of the South Pacific Wing, Air Transport

Command, it was Colonel *Blessley's* responsibility to move through his district all cargo airplanes, ferried aircraft, technical crews, and high ranking personnel destined for the various combat theaters in that area. This route, in addition to being in a combat zone and subject to enemy interference, had the longest nonstop over-water route in the world, and weather reporting and radio communications were totally inadequate to handle safely the flow of traffic. Colonel *Blessley* inculcated in the minds of all his personnel the necessity for a maximum of efficiency and safety in operations. He inaugurated a system to test gas consumption and performance of all airplanes prior to their departure overseas. He developed briefing tactics and checked pilots and other crew members to determine beyond peradventure their ability to perform assigned duties. Proper systems of weather reporting and radio communications were perfected under his command. In terms of volume of traffic Colonel *Blessley* established one of the most outstanding records of safety in the Air Transport Command.

Major General *John E. Dahlquist*, O-7120 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel of the Special Army Observers Group, London, England, and later as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of the European theater of operations, from May 1941 to July 1942, General *Dahlquist* displayed high professional skill, splendid judgment, and devotion to duty, and rendered service of outstanding value to the Government in establishing personnel, postal, and welfare systems for the United States Army forces in the United Kingdom and European theater of operations.

Captain *Leroy S. English*, O-484543, Air Corps. * * * Antisubmarine Group (Separate Special), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from August 1942 to June 1943. As chief armorer and armament officer of various commands, he demonstrated strong personal leadership, absolute loyalty, and dependability. On his own initiative Captain *English* applied his inventive ability to the construction of more effective weapons for use in antisubmarine warfare and to the correction of defects and imperfections in existing matériel thus enabling tactical units to overcome the enemy and contributing to the success of the United States Army Air Forces and our Allies in combatting submarines and hostile aircraft at sea.

Major General *George W. Griner, Jr.*, O-7063 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As a member of the Special Army Observers Group, London, England, and later as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the European theater of operations, from May 1941 to June 1942, General *Griner* displayed marked professional attainments, superior judgment, and devotion to duty, and rendered service of outstanding value to the Government in supervising the supply, evacuation, and transportation of the United States Army forces in the United Kingdom and the European theater of operations.

Captain *Harold Horrocks*, O-490029, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service at Casablanca, French Morocco, from 1 June to 21 June 1943. As officer in charge of fabricating boxes, packaging, waterproofing, and marking signal supplies for over the beach unloading, Captain *Horrocks*, by his sound judgment, tireless energy, and close application to duty, was largely

responsible for the success with which priority shipments were met and the excellent condition of signal supplies available for elements of the various subtask forces participating in the Sicilian operation from Africa.

Captain *Howard W. Karbel*, O-452720, 1st Ranger Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 May to 1 November 1943. As adjutant of the 1st Ranger Battalion his diligence and efficiency were instrumental in accomplishing the difficult job of activating and organizing two other ranger battalions, with no increase in his personal staff. During the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, as ranger force adjutant, Captain *Karbel* had the task of administering a force of from 3,000 to 9,000 men and officers in different and widely scattered units, but through his infinite attention to detail and his capacity for work, full and accurate reports on personnel questions were available to high headquarters at all times, despite the fact that much of his labor was done under fire in the forward echelon and with his existing staff. Captain *Karbel's* technical and professional knowledge of his job were important factors in the success of ranger force operations in the campaigns.

First Lieutenant *Dudley E. H. Kierulff*, O-1167496 (then second lieutenant), * * * Armored Field Artillery Battalion, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as an artillery forward observer during the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. Lieutenant *Kierulff*, in his ceaseless, untiring, and courageous efforts to destroy enemy installations, was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact and was responsible for inflicting severe losses upon the enemy. In Sicily, his deadly direction of artillery fire forced the enemy to evacuate a strong point, and was a decisive factor in breaking the northern German positions around Troina.

Captain *Leon A. Mears*, O-276353 (then first lieutenant), Signal Corps, United States Army. For meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 17 August to 28 December 1942 at Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa. Arriving at Accra in command of a signal platoon of comparatively inexperienced personnel, he proceeded to carry out his assignment of setting up a radio station. Upon arrival of the equipment it was found that a number of critical items were missing and had to be improvised. In spite of these handicaps, Captain *Mears*, through his untiring efforts and ingenuity, placed the station in operation in a very short time, thereby relieving the Army Airways Communication System of the burden of administrative radio traffic to and from Washington and at the same time providing a relay channel for traffic between Washington and the China-Burma-India theater. Captain *Mears* frequently and voluntarily took over the operating position, maintaining communications when the only capable operators were exhausted. Through his leadership, devotion to duty, and example the station developed into a highly efficient unit in the War Department communications net.

Major *Edmund R. Walker*, O-291567, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 15 June to 1 November 1943. As Chief of Supply Division, G-4 Section, Fifth Army, Major *Walker*, with a clear understanding of the details and magnitude of supply problems, anticipated supply requirements and drew up the basic supply plans for the Fifth Army amphibious invasion of Italy on 9 September 1943. Major *Walker* was charged with the compila-

tion of requisitions from army supply services that set up the supplies for the initial and follow-up maintenance convoys for all United States troops scheduled to be in Italy by the first of December. Major *Walker's* basic supply plan for the original assault, because of its flexibility, was expanded to cover additional large forces allotted to the Fifth Army just prior to the invasion and further forces ordered into Italy during the early combat phases. Major *Walker's* rare foresight in skilfully allocating tonnage for initial and early follow-up convoys, thereby providing essential but limited supply reserves in the early phase, enabled United States forces to be continually maintained even though two Liberty ships were sunk with large amounts of supply and a violent storm prevented unloading activities for 2 days. It was due in no small measure to Major *Walker's* sound judgment and clear understanding of supply requirements, involving a large scale amphibious operation and subsequent offensives, that the United States portion of the Fifth Army operation was successfully carried on from a logistical and supply viewpoint.

V. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Willis H. Tracy, Jr.*, O-409840, Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry in action on New Georgia Island, Solomon Islands, 13 to 15 July 1943. Leading his company, Company L, * * * Infantry, he secured and held an advanced position vital to the successful attack by the remainder of the regiment against Japanese positions on the hills overlooking Munda Airport. Throughout the action he displayed superior qualities of leadership and courage.

VI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Second Lieutenant *Beverly C. Barstow*, O-1032574, Cavalry, United States Army. For heroism at Fort Riley, Kansas, on 10 January 1944. While conducting advanced instruction in the use of fragmentation grenades, a member of his group pulled the safety pin from a live grenade, released the safety lever but froze and became unable to throw the grenade, thus endangering the lives of the surrounding group. Upon perceiving the situation and at the risk of his personal safety, Lieutenant *Barstow* forcibly seized the grenade and threw it over a parapet. He then hurled the trainee to the ground and fell upon him, effecting a protective shield with his own body. Lieutenant *Barstow's* action prevented possible death and injury to the members of his group.

Captain *William T. Connolly*, O-312246, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Rockaway Park, New York, on 15 August 1943. Captain *Connolly*, at the risk of his life, rescued a woman from the heavy treacherous surf 100 yards off the beach at the foot of 113th Street, Rockaway Park, New York.

VII. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Ninth Air Force, in General Orders, No. 89, 25 February 1944,
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under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The *376th Bombardment Group (H)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in strategic support of the allied forces in the Middle East theater from May 1942 to the capitulation of the enemy forces in Tunisia and in Sicily. Arriving in the Middle East as a task force and later operating as a provisional bombardment group before it was organized as the *376th Bombardment Group (H)*, this organization conducted the first United States air combat operations in defense of the then threatened Suez Canal area in particular, and the Mediterranean Sea in general. Later, in support of the British Eighth Army, and throughout this period, this group made long range attacks on enemy port installations, shipping, airdromes, and other vitally important targets which necessitated long flights over dangerous desert terrain, enemy territory, and the Mediterranean Sea without fighter escort. The eminently successful conduct of these attacks despite intense antiaircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition was directly responsible for the weakening of the enemy in the Middle East by disruption of their lines of supply, airdromes, shipping bases, and other vital installations. Their aircraft crews exhibited the greatest bravery, resourcefulness, stamina, and skill, while the ground personnel performed their duties under difficult desert conditions with such initiative, untiring effort, and devotion to duty as will always be worthy of emulation.

The *98th Bombardment Group (H)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in strategic support of the British Eighth Army in the Middle East campaign from August 1942 to the capitulation of the Axis forces in North Africa and in Sicily. During this period, despite the most difficult of desert and weather conditions, this organization carried out continuous and devastating bombing raids against enemy airdromes, shipping, harbors, and other targets of vital strategic importance. While the ground personnel maintained the group at a high level of operational efficiency, the aircraft crews conducted their attacks against the enemy with such eminent success as to disrupt enemy shipping and lines of supply. By the untiring efforts, ingenuity, courage, efficiency, and devotion to duty of the personnel of this organization, the *98th Bombardment Group (H)* rendered an invaluable contribution to the success of our allied forces at a critical time in the Middle East campaign such as will always be worthy of emulation.

The *12th Bombardment Group (M)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in direct support of the British Eighth Army in the Middle East campaign, from the battle of El Alamein to the capitulation of the enemy forces in Tunisia and in Sicily. This group, operating from advanced landing fields directly behind the front lines under the most difficult of weather and terrain conditions, carried out continuous and devastating bombing raids against the enemy airdromes, ground installations, troops, and supply lines, as well as repeated aerial engagements with enemy aircraft. The airplane crews of this organization exhibited the greatest bravery and resourcefulness, while its ground personnel, in the face of repeated enemy attacks, performed all duties with utter disregard for their personal safety. By the superior courage, initiative, untiring efforts, and devotion to duty of all personnel of this organization, despite

personal hardships and the most difficult and hazardous of conditions, the *12th Bombardment Group (M)* contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy in the Middle East in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

The *57th Fighter Group (S)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in direct support of the British Eighth Army in the Middle East campaign, from the battle of El Alamein to the capitulation of the enemy forces in Tunisia and in Sicily. This group, operating from advanced landing fields directly behind the front lines under the most difficult of desert weather and terrain conditions, carried out continuous and devastating dive bombing and strafing raids against enemy airdromes, ground installations, troops, and supply lines, as well as many fighter patrols and fighter escorts for our own and allied bombardment airplanes, and engaged in repeated aerial engagements with enemy aircraft in which vast numbers of enemy aircraft were destroyed. The pilots of this organization exhibited the greatest bravery, skill, and resourcefulness, while its ground personnel, in the face of repeated enemy attacks, performed all duties with utter disregard for their personal safety. By the superior courage, initiative, skill, untiring efforts, and devotion to duty of all personnel of this organization, despite personal hardships and the most difficult of conditions, the *57th Fighter Group (S)* contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy in the Middle East in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

The *79th Fighter Group (S)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in direct support of the British Eighth Army in the Middle East theater in the North African campaign from March 1943 to the capitulation of the enemy forces in Tunisia and in Sicily. Entering the campaign as the ground forces were advancing across the North African desert and were in great need of effective air support, this unit, though lacking in experience at that time, immediately and continuously rendered tactical air support of our allied army, directly contributing to the success of the advance. Through the bravery, skill, and efficiency of its pilots, and the initiative, ingenuity, untiring efforts, and devotion to duty of its ground personnel, despite personal hardships and difficult desert conditions, the *79th Fighter Group (S)* advanced with the front lines of the British Eighth Army, operating continuously under all types of weather conditions to carry out fighter patrols, to dive and strafe enemy troops, positions, and supplies, to engage and destroy enemy aircraft, and to provide fighter escort for our own and allied bombardment airplanes and ship convoys. By the skillful, courageous, efficient, and carefully coordinated efforts and performance of duty in action against the enemy, this organization, throughout its participation in the North African campaign, rendered an invaluable contribution vital to the success of our forces and in keeping with the finest traditions of our armed forces.

The *324th Fighter Group (S)*. For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in tactical support of the British Eighth Army in the Tunisian campaign from March 1943 to the expulsion of the enemy from Africa, and in direct support of our armed forces in the successful invasion of Sicily. Immediately upon arrival in the Middle East theater personnel of this organization began to participate in operations against the enemy, being attached to other tactical organizations before the completion of their training. Within a remarkably short period of time the *324th Fighter Group (S)*

completed all training and organization and entered the campaign in direct tactical support of the British Eighth Army in its victorious drive into Tunisia. By the zeal, initiative, skill, courage, resourcefulness, and devotion to duty of both pilots and ground personnel, this organization was in great measure responsible for the defeat of the Axis forces in Africa and Sicily, having continuously bombed and strafed enemy troops, supplies, and installations, and destroyed numbers of enemy aircraft, while also carrying out numerous fighter patrol missions and providing fighter escort for our own and allied bombardment airplanes and shipping. This organization's outstanding performance of its missions against the enemy and the repeated brave actions and devotion to duty of its personnel reflect great credit upon our Air Force.

The 340th Bombardment Group (M). For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in direct tactical support of the British Eighth Army in the Tunisian campaign in the Middle East theater from March 1943 to the capitulation of the Axis forces in Africa, and in support of our forces in the victorious occupation of Sicily. Living under conditions of great personal hardship and danger in the desert directly behind the advanced echelons of the ground forces and operating through all types of weather and despite frequent enemy attacks, the flying and ground personnel of this organization at all times exhibited the greatest courage, resourcefulness, initiative, efficiency, and devotion to duty. By the successful execution of devastating bombing attacks on enemy airdromes, supply lines, troops, and installations in which were encountered intensive antiaircraft fire and repeated attacks by enemy fighter airplanes, numbers of which were destroyed, this organization contributed directly to the destruction of enemy forces and the expulsion of the Axis powers from the continent of Africa and from Sicily. The meritorious performance of missions and devotion to duty demonstrated by the *340th Bombardment Group (M)* in action against the enemy are worthy of the highest emulation.

•*The 9th Combat Camera Unit.* For outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in the Middle East theater from February 1943 to the capitulation of the enemy forces in Tunisia and in Sicily. Throughout the performance of its many and varied duties in the Middle East theater of operations, the *9th Combat Camera Unit* has consistently distinguished itself by its brilliant results. Participating in long and dangerous flights over enemy territory its personnel brought back vital documentary photographs, and the photographers often brought high honor to themselves and their organization who, setting their cameras aside, successfully manned the guns against enemy aircraft. The activities of the unit embraced documentary films, training films, news reels and press releases, and special work for the Medical Corps, Ordnance Department, Public Relations, and the Corps of Engineers. The ingenuity, resourcefulness, technical skill, and bravery in the face of great danger demonstrated by the personnel of the organization made possible their brilliant record of the achievements of the Ninth Air Force, which is a tribute both to the entire organization and to the Army Air Forces.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
*Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 18

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 February 1944.

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I. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Northeastern Sector, Eastern Defense Command, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial, *effective 1 March 1944*.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Feb 44).]

II. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Southeastern Sector, Eastern Defense Command, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial, *effective 1 March 1944*.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Feb 44).]

III. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—1. By direction of the President, the authority empowering the commanding officer, Chesapeake Bay Sector, North Atlantic Coastal Frontier, to appoint general courts martial granted in section II, General Orders, No. 10, War Department, 1941, as amended by section III, General Orders, No. 3, War Department, 1942, is, except as provided below, rescinded, *effective 1 March 1944*.

2. The commanding officer, Chesapeake Bay Sector, North Atlantic Coastal Frontier, will retain and continue to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction in all cases referred by him for trial prior to 1 March 1944, the effective date of this order, until the final disposition thereof.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Feb 44).]

IV. GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.—1. By direction of the President, the authority empowering the commanding officer, Southern Sector, Eastern Defense Command, to appoint general courts martial granted in section I, General Orders, No. 37, War Department, 1942, is, except as provided below, rescinded, *effective 1 March 1944*.

2. The commanding officer, Southern Sector, Eastern Defense Command, will retain and continue to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction in all cases referred by him for trial prior to 1 March 1944, the effective date of this order, until the final disposition thereof.

[A. G. 250.4 (15 Feb 44).]

V. NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND.—1. *Effective 18 February 1944*, General Orders, No. 44, War Department, 1942, except that portion thereof which announced the establishment of the Northwest Service Command, is rescinded.

2. The territorial limits of the Northwest Service Command will include the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, Yukon Territory and the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territory, Canada, plus that area in Alaska bounded by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, Skagway, the west and north shore line of Lynn Canal from Skagway to Chilkoot Barracks, Chilkoot Barracks, and the Haines Military Road, all inclusive.

[A. G. 323.3 (10 Feb 44).]

VI. NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND.—Section I, General Orders, No. 15, War Department, 1943, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

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1. The mission of the **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, is to perform the basic functions of the **Army Service Forces** for elements of **United States forces** located within the territorial limits of the **Northwest Service Command**: supply (except for technical supplies peculiar to the **Army Air Forces**), transportation, repair and salvage, housing and hospitalization, protection of installations, supervision of **Army exchange and special services activities**, ordnance maintenance, provision of **laundry facilities**, fixed signal communications (except airways and airdrome control systems and navigation aids). The objective is to render assistance in matters of supply and administration.

2. In addition to his responsibilities within the territorial limits of his command as defined above, the **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, is charged with—

a. Operation and maintenance of the signal communications system from **Whitehorse to Fairbanks**.

b. Construction, operation, and maintenance of the pipe lines, storage and pumping installations forming a part of the distribution system of the **Canol Project** extending from the **Canada-Alaska border to Fairbanks**.

c. Operation and maintenance of the **Alaska Highway** from the **Canada-Alaska border to Big Delta** and the installations necessary to its operation to and including **Fairbanks** as well as the operation of transportation over the **Richardson Highway** between **Big Delta and Fairbanks**.

d. Completion of current construction directives covering the airfields at **Northway, Tanacross, and Big Delta** and such expansions or alterations in the facilities connected with these three fields as may be approved and initiated prior to the termination of the current construction directives. Upon completion of this construction, responsibility for subsequent maintenance, repairs, and utilities will be transferred to the **Commanding General, Alaskan Department**.

3. For the establishment of supply levels, the **Northwest Service Command** will be considered an overseas theater. Construction within the jurisdiction of the **Northwest Service Command** for the **Army Air Forces** will be carried out by the **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, section II, **Circular No. 103, War Department, 1943**.

4. With the exception of petroleum products that may be available from the operation of the **Canol Project**, the **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, has no responsibility for the supply of the **Alaskan Department** other than as may be mutually agreed upon under the authority cited below.

5. Where the location of facilities of the **Northwest Service Command**, the **Alaskan Department**, or the **Alaskan Wing Air Transport Command** indicates that in the interest of economy of personnel the supply of all three agencies or any combination thereof can be more satisfactorily accomplished by any one of them, direct communication by the **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, with the other two commands is authorized with a view to reaching local agreements thereon. Agreements between these commands will not in any way reduce their respective responsibilities for supply, but should be made wherever possible for purposes of economy in personnel.

6. The headquarters, **Northwest Service Command**, will be transferred from **Whitehorse, Yukon**, to **Edmonton, Alberta, Canada**. The **Commanding General, Northwest Service Command**, will also be the **Division Engineer, Northwest Service Command**, with headquarters at **Edmonton, Alberta**.

7. All prior instructions in conflict with this order are rescinded. 3

[A. G. 328.3 (10 Feb 44).]

VII.—MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 48, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Corporal *Charles E. Kelly* (Army serial No. 13085671) (then private first class), Company L. * * * Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. On 13 September 1943, near Altavilla, Italy, Corporal *Kelly* voluntarily joined a patrol which located and neutralized enemy machine gun positions. After this hazardous duty he volunteered to establish contact with the 3d Battalion, * * * Infantry, which was believed to be located on Hill 315, a mile distant. He traveled over a route commanded by enemy observation and under sniper, mortar, and artillery fire; and later he returned with the correct information that the enemy occupied Hill 315 in organized positions. Immediately thereafter Corporal *Kelly*, again a volunteer patrol member, assisted materially in the destruction of two enemy machine gun nests under conditions requiring great skill and courage. Having effectively fired his weapon until all the ammunition was exhausted, he secured permission to obtain more at an ammunition dump. Arriving at the dump, which was located near a storehouse on the extreme flank of his regiment's position, Corporal *Kelly* found that the Germans were attacking ferociously at this point. He obtained his ammunition and was given the mission of protecting the rear of the storehouse. He held his position throughout the night. The following morning the enemy attack was resumed. Corporal *Kelly* took a position at an open window of the storehouse. One machine gunner had been killed at this position and several other soldiers wounded. Corporal *Kelly* delivered continuous aimed and effective fire upon the enemy with his automatic rifle until the weapon locked from overheating. Finding another automatic rifle he again directed effective fire upon the enemy until this weapon also locked. At this critical point, with the enemy threatening to overrun the position, Corporal *Kelly* picked up 60-mm mortar shells, pulled the safety pins, and used the shells as grenades, killing at least five of the enemy. When it became imperative that the house be evacuated, Corporal *Kelly*, despite his sergeant's injunctions, volunteered to hold the position until the remainder of the detachment could withdraw. As the detachment moved out Corporal *Kelly* was observed deliberately loading and firing a rocket launcher from the window. He was successful in covering the withdrawal of the unit, and later in joining his own organization. Corporal *Kelly's* fighting determination and intrepidity in battle exemplify the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

Second Lieutenant *Gerry H. Kisters*, O-2055210 (then staff sergeant), Troop * * *, * * * Reconnaissance Squadron, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. On 31 July 1943, near Gagliano, Sicily, a detachment of one officer and 9 enlisted men, including Sergeant *Kisters*, advancing ahead of the leading elements of United States troops to fill a large crater in the only available vehicle route through Gagliano, was taken under fire by two enemy machine guns. Sergeant *Kisters* and the officer, unaided and in the face of intense small-arms fire, advanced on the nearest machine-gun emplacement and succeeded in capturing the gun and its crew of four. Although the greater part of the remaining small-

arms fire was now directed on the captured machine-gun position, Sergeant *Kisters* voluntarily advanced alone toward the second gun emplacement. While creeping forward he was struck five times by enemy bullets, receiving wounds in both legs and his right arm. Despite the wounds he continued to advance on the enemy, and captured the second machine gun after killing three of its crew and forcing the fourth member to flee. The courage of this soldier and his unhesitating willingness to sacrifice his life, if necessary, served as an inspiration to the command.

VIII.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (Sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

First Sergeant *James R. Peters* (Army serial No. 38056560) (then staff and technical sergeant), Headquarters and Service Company, 90th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. On 4 August 1942 Sergeant *Peters* was sent with a small detachment to construct an emergency air field at Embarras Point on the Athabasca River, 120 miles north of Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada. The site selected was in the midst of a muskeg wilderness accessible only by water a few months in the year, but it was an important link in the airfield system since it was the only area within 120 miles on which airplanes could land. This detachment under his direction and supervision built a trail to the site and cleared, graded, and smoothed a runway 1,000 feet by 4,500 feet in dense forest, completing the task in 21 days. In the accomplishment of this difficult mission under hardships Sergeant *Peters* exhibited the highest qualities of leadership.

IX.—SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Russell J. Conn (Army serial No. 1209684), formerly sergeant, Company A, 107th Infantry, 27th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action north of Peronne, France, on 29 September 1918.

X.—DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *George F. Ceuleers*, O-659099, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight in a P-38 type airplane on 5 September 1943. During the course of the flight as he was flying over North Hollywood, California, his left engine caught fire. Captain *Ceuleers* succeeded in crashing his airplane which was in flames, approximately 10 miles southwest of Van Nuys Airdrome, California, thus avoiding loss of life or civilian property. After taking all measures of precaution Captain *Ceuleers* then left the airplane at an altitude of approximately 1,500 feet and descended safely by parachute. The services of Captain *Ceuleers* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

AGO 163

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 24 February 1944.

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *William R. Cameron*, O-727169 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in operations against the Ploesti oil refineries of Rumania on 1 August 1943. As commanding officer of the * * * Bombardment Squadron, Major *Cameron* was leading his squadron of B-24D type aircraft in a daring low-level raid on an important oil refinery when, some 10 miles from the target, his airplane was subjected to intense gunfire from enemy installations. Realizing that to take the normal evasive action customary would disrupt the formation, Major *Cameron*, rather than risk the success of so vital a mission, held his course straight to the target, even though it had been previously attacked and delayed-action bombs were bursting among the blazing oil tanks. By his accurate piloting and brave determination Major *Cameron* contributed highly to the successful destruction of the objective.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Harold R. Bull*, O-3707, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government while in positions of great responsibility as Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, and Commanding General, III Corps. General *Bull* commanded the Replacement and School Command during the period of the Army's great need for technically trained personnel. Under his guidance and as a result of his thorough knowledge of training requirements based on the needs of the Army, the wartime expansion of Army Ground Forces schools was accomplished with the highest degree of efficiency. His continued efforts contributed largely to the successful transition and modernization of doctrines and training presented in the various schools. As a result of his indefatigable attention to duty and keen appreciation of the problems, Army Ground Forces training centers and service schools were able to produce trained officers and enlisted specialists of such caliber and in such numbers as to meet the most exacting combat requirements. General *Bull* commanded the III Corps during the period of its participation in maneuvers in the Tennessee maneuver area during the summer of 1943. As a result of his superb leadership and brilliant tactical intelligence, the

III Corps was welded into a highly trained, efficient, and aggressive ground organization, ready to fulfill its role in combat.

Brigadier General *Caleb V. Haynes*, O-11055, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a duty of great responsibility from March 1942 to 15 September 1943. In the capacity of commander of the Assam-Burma-China Ferry Command, the Bomber Force in China, the India Air Task Force, and American Air Command No. 1, General *Haynes* displayed unusual and farsighted tactical, administrative, and technical ability. With a minimum of facilities, initially with no air warning systems or communications, across the world's most hazardous and mountainous terrain and under treacherous monsoon conditions, General *Haynes*, by unflagging enthusiasm and personal example, inspired his command to unusual success. General *Haynes'* effective accomplishment of these highly important missions reflects great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Brigadier General *Roger M. Ramey*, O-17231, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility in the Southwest Pacific area from 21 October 1942 to 20 October 1943. As commander of the * * * Bombardment Group, General *Ramey* (then colonel) directed his group in the series of bombing operations which accompanied and supported the defeat of the Japanese thrust at Port Moresby and the expulsion of the enemy from Papua, and which inflicted upon him a signal defeat in the Bismarck Sea. Subsequently, first as Chief of Staff, then from 19 April 1943 as commander of the * * * Bombardment Command, he directed extensive bombing operations in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and other sections of the Southwest Pacific. He was charged with planning and directing the bombing and strafing attacks during the campaign which resulted in the capture of Lae. General *Ramey* conducted the devastating raids which crushed the strong Japanese base at Wewak, and the heavy accurate bombing of critical targets in the area under land attack. His brilliant leadership and unerring judgment in all these complicated operations were of the highest value in the Allied successes during this period.

Major General *St. Clair Streett*, O-3919 (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as Chief of the Theater Group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff. To the highest degree he displayed initiative, keen foresight, sound judgment, administrative and executive ability, and strategical acumen in the treatment of the many intricate and complicated problems incident to the initial organization and subsequent operation of the Theater Group. The efficiency of this officer was outstanding throughout his tenure as Chief of the Theater Group which exercised general staff control over all theaters of operation, as well as defense commands, in such manner as to contribute in great measure to the efficacious implementation of War Department operational plans and the successful prosecution of the war.

Colonel *Willis E. Teale*, O-5227, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility. As Chief Engineer, United States Army Services of Supply in the Southwest Pacific area from 25 May 1942 to 30 November 1943, Colonel *Teale* supervised the extensive program of engineer construction urgently needed for operations in this theater. Through his wide professional experience, sound judgment, and energy he surmounted great difficul-

ties, and solved numerous problems of engineering design and of supply in the execution of this construction program. Colonel *Teale's* successful accomplishment of this important assignment was a great contribution to the success of military operations in this theater.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Captain *Axel W. Anderson*, O-395063, * * * Ranger Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 1 May to 1 November 1943, as supply officer for the * * * Ranger Battalion, and * * * Ranger Force Headquarters. Captain *Anderson* with his existing staff, arranged and initially supplied the newly activated * * * and * * * Ranger Battalions. This feat was accomplished by his intense devotion to duty, working long hours, and traveling far and wide to the various supply points. Captain *Anderson* was responsible for the loading of the Ranger Force for the Sicilian campaign, and again he demonstrated outstanding organizational ability in mounting over 7,000 troops with all combat equipment in an efficient and orderly manner. During the campaign he kept all units supplied, using every means at hand, including mule trains. During the initial 21-day period of the Italian campaign, Captain *Anderson* established and ran the beach for the Ranger Force. He kept the entire force, over 9,000 men, supplied with all essential equipment. His organization of the beach brought high praise from the Navy, as well as from higher headquarters, when they arrived to take over supply facilities. Captain *Anderson* during this period directed all G-4 functions for this force until normal supply routines were established. Throughout the entire period covered by this citation, Captain *Anderson's* untiring energy, resourcefulness, and unsparing devotion to duty, which characterized all of his efforts, were important factors in the success of the Ranger Force operation in the North African theater.

Technician Fourth Grade *Willard R. Butcher* (Army serial No. 37009427), Company C, * * * Tank Destroyer Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. On 11 September 1943, near Persano, Italy, the combat efficiency of the company unit had been seriously impaired by the loss of six tank destroyers in action with the enemy. The following morning Technician *Butcher* and another member of his section undertook to recover the disabled vehicles. In the face of artillery and small arms fire they successfully recovered four tank destroyers. By this courageous action, combined with superior technical skill, they were able to restore to action within a short time, armament which was critically needed. Technician *Butcher's* initiative and devotion to duty assisted his battalion materially in the successful completion of its mission.

Master Sergeant *Frank Dolejska* (Army serial No. 18061580), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, * * * Air Support Command, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period 15 January to 31 August 1943. During the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, working with limited personnel and equipment and always against a time factor, Sergeant *Dolejska*, by his

selflessness, ingenuity, and resourcefulness, was responsible for the extremely high degree of efficiency attained in the code room of the • • • Air Support Command.

Technician Third Grade *Jack Foiste* (Army serial No. 89018375), Publications Section, G-1, North African Theater of Operations. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 22 June to 18 August 1943. As a correspondent for the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" his assignment was to cover the Sicilian campaign, initially with the • • • Airborne Division and then with the ground forces. His news coverage of this campaign was acclaimed by civilian correspondents as outstanding. His ability and determination in carrying out his assignments were exemplified by his action on 8 August 1943 with the United States forces advancing along the coast of Northern Sicily. He was the only correspondent to accompany the United States forces on this spectacular amphibious operation which resulted in the capture of Santa Agata.

Master Sergeant *John C. Kraeger* (Army serial No. 89234051), • • • Signal Company (Aviation), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As wire chief for the Headquarters of Northwest African Strategic Air Force and subsequently • • • Bomber Command, he worked ceaselessly in maintaining the wire systems of the headquarters and in rendering assistance to subordinate headquarters on their maintenance problems. During the winter months of the North African campaign, when weather and other causes resulted in frequent interruptions to telephone and teletype service, and also during the move of Northwest African Strategic Air Force headquarters to the Tunisian area, he often remained on the job continuously for 48-hour periods so as to insure effective operation of the wire network. His initiative, devotion to duty, and unsparing efforts made him an outstanding example to all of those with whom he has served.

Master Sergeant *John A. Looser* (Army serial No. 8915157), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the successful campaign of antisubmarine warfare against the enemy from 2 November 1942 to 31 October 1943 in the United Kingdom and North Africa. Without benefit of assistance from commissioned officers, Sergeant *Looser*, displaying untiring energy and exceptional creative genius, successfully pioneered the development and operation of aircraft radar equipment for use against the enemy. Despite critical shortages, Sergeant *Looser* not only kept this equipment at maximum operational efficiency, improvising in emergencies, but also invented and developed a device which increased the capabilities of this equipment far beyond its original design. His inventive genius is also responsible for a radar blind landing system which he built and perfected, the practicability of which has been proved in actual flight tests. In addition to these achievements, Sergeant *Looser*, as the sole head of his section from November 1942 to July 1943, accomplished the training and supervised the work of a large number of personnel, keeping morale at the highest pitch despite difficult conditions and long and arduous working hours, discharging all responsibilities in a superior manner.

Technical Sergeant *Anthony T. Marucci* (Army serial No. 12090854), Company D, • • • Port Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 19

November 1942 to 30 November 1943. As a technical sergeant he has constantly displayed unusual qualities in leadership and marked organizational ability. By careful planning and employment of his civilian stevedore knowledge he helped develop and increase the speed of loading and discharging of cargo in connection with the operation of his unit. The successful records achieved are in a great measure due to the foresight, ability, and cooperative spirit so well demonstrated by Sergeant *Martwood*.

Sergeant *Bernard Pazder* (Army serial No. 82074080), Headquarters and Service Company, 90th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as a mechanic operating a wrecker patrolling a 600-mile road through the wilderness of Northwest Territory, Canada, during the winter of 1943. Although there were no adequate overhaul facilities along this route, Sergeant *Pazder* made all necessary repairs and kept the convoys rolling. On one occasion Sergeant *Pazder* was sent with a convoy carrying supplies 375 miles to an isolated post whose rations had been destroyed by fire. Working day and night in subzero weather he kept the convoy moving and the supplies were delivered in time to avert a serious disaster.

Colonel *Iverson B. Summers*, O-8830, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As a member of the Special Army Observers Group, London, England, and later as the Adjutant General of the European Theater of Operations from May 1941 to June 1942, Colonel *Summers* displayed high administrative ability, rare judgment, and devotion to duty, and rendered service of outstanding value to the Government by carrying on the administrative functions of a theater of operations with a clerical force smaller than that of a triangular division.

Captain *Joseph P. Todd*, O-386223, Chemical Warfare Service, * * * Chemical Smoke Generator Company, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the organization, development, and operation of area smoke-screening installations. At Bone, Algeria, Captain *Todd* commanded a smoke generator unit which had had no opportunity to familiarize itself with equipment which was then being tried under combat conditions for the first time. During the period 14 April to 16 June 1943, while working with British as well as American Port and Antiaircraft Defense forces, he planned, organized, and used his smoke generator installations in such manner that not a single hit was scored by enemy raiders in numerous assaults on shipping and port facilities in a harbor which was frequently crowded. When his company was moved to Palermo, Sicily, on 27 July 1943, acting as a smoke battalion commander, Captain *Todd* surveyed and planned the whole area smoke defense and from then until 23 August 1943, his superior deployment of his unit enabled it to make an excellent record. His ingenuity enabled him to keep units in repair despite a scarcity of spare parts. The leadership and fine spirit which he imparted to his men evoked much favorable comment.

Staff Sergeant *Roscoe C. Vaughn* (Army serial No. 89011075), Company C, * * * Tank Destroyer Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. On 11 September 1943, near Persano, Italy, the combat efficiency of the company unit had been seriously impaired by the loss of six tank destroyers in action with the enemy. The following morning Sergeant *Vaughn* and another
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member of his section undertook to recover the disabled vehicles. In the face of artillery and small-arms fire they successfully recovered four tank destroyers. By his courageous action, combined with superior technical skill, they were able to restore to action, within a short time, armament which was critically needed. Sergeant *Vaughn's* initiative and devotion to duty assisted his battalion materially in the successful completion of its mission.

IV__LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942) the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Air General *Fernando Melgar C.*, Peruvian Army, Minister of Aviation. For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of responsibility as Minister of Aviation. By his effective cooperation with the United States he contributed materially to the development of the air defenses of the Western Hemisphere and the security of the continent.

General de Division *Cesar A. de la Fuente*, Minister of War for Peru. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while serving as Minister of War during a period of great international emergency. By his complete cooperation and willing assistance in the organization of his country's defenses in collaboration with United States forces, he contributed substantially to the achievement of hemispheric defense and continental solidarity.

General de Division *Eloy G. Ureta Montehermoso*, Peruvian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Inspector General of the Peruvian Army. His willing cooperation with United States plans for hemispheric defenses by effectively organizing Peruvian defenses in line with these preparations contributed to the United States war effort and the cause of the United Nations.

General de Brigada *Alejandro Ruiz Bravo*, Peruvian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of the 8th Light Division. His generous, spontaneous, and effective collaboration with United States forces located in the Talara area contributed in a marked degree to the improvement of the defenses of the Western Hemisphere.

Colonel *Hector Salgado*, Corps of Carabineros of Ecuador. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Commanding General of the Corps of Carabineros, Colonel *Salgado's* tireless energy, cooperative attitude, broad vision, and consummate skill in performance of his many duties enabled him to make a signal contribution to hemisphere defense, to the cause of democracy, and to the cementing of the bonds of friendship between his country and the United States.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Cornelio Isquierdo Arisaga*, Ecuadorian Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while acting

as Territorial Governor in a group of islands where United States Army and Navy forces are stationed. His tireless efforts in cooperation with United States military authorities, his tact, his understanding, his tireless efforts, his resourcefulness, and genuine sympathy for the Allied cause have all played a great part in the establishment of a vital outpost and in cementing relations between the United States and Ecuadorian Governments. Without the genuine and very remarkable aid of Major *Izquierdo* the task of building and organizing the installations required could have been made exceptionally difficult and of long duration.

V...SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *Sylvestor A. Sammartino* (Army serial No. 32007089), Medical Detachment, 3d Battalion, 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For gallantry in action during the period 23 April to 4 May 1943, near Mateur, Tunisia. Sergeant *Sammartino* during this period led and supervised the evacuation of the dead and wounded of his battalion. The evacuations were effected under the most difficult conditions of mountainous terrain, heavy mortar and artillery fire, and through mine fields around Djebel Salama, Tunisia. Whenever the occasion arose for litter bearers, Sergeant *Sammartino*, with utter disregard for his personal safety, volunteered to lead all squads.

VI...DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers:

1. First Lieutenant *Toxey H. McBryde*, O-681111, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while participating in an aerial flight near Godman Field, Fort Knox, Kentucky, on 11 November 1943. Lieutenant *McBryde*, as pilot of a P-40F airplane, was taking off on a routine ferrying mission to Bowling Green, Kentucky. Before reaching an altitude of 300 feet, the engine failed and the aircraft began to lose altitude rapidly. Lieutenant *McBryde* retracted his landing gear and started a turn to the left toward a clearing approximately 1 mile northwest of Godman Field. Realizing that a crash landing in this clearing would endanger the lives of Army personnel working in this area, Lieutenant *McBryde* elected to turn left again to avoid this clearing. This action threw the aircraft into a spin which resulted in a crash on the edge of the clearing and the death of Lieutenant *McBryde*. As a result of this decision, made at a time of extreme personal danger, Lieutenant *McBryde* averted endangering the lives of military personnel and the destruction of Government property. Lieutenant *McBryde's* unselfish devotion to duty in placing the safety of others before his own exemplifies the highest tradition of the Army Air Forces.

2. Second Lieutenant *Henry W. Stute*, O-740588, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism as pilot of a P-39 which failed mechanically while in flight over the city of Chippewa, Ontario. Lieutenant *Stute* disregarded his personal safety to guide the aircraft away from a populated area. In so doing, the aircraft lost altitude and when Lieutenant *Stute* did finally leave the aircraft, the altitude was insufficient for his parachute to open and re-

sulted in his death. Lieutenant *Stute's* heroic act reflects great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

VII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Captain *Earl S. Kimball*, O-726253 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement as pilot of a B-24 airplane en route overseas as a replacement. While endeavoring to locate and land at Marrakech, French Morocco, under conditions of extremely poor visibility and low ceilings, his airplane hit a foothill which knocked 7 feet from one wing and 2 feet from one aileron. Exhibiting exceptional judgment and skill, Captain *Kimball* kept the airplane in the air until he could select a level spot among the foothills and land without injury to personnel or further damage to the airplane. When investigation revealed that it would be necessary to build a road to this isolated spot in order to effect repairs, Captain *Kimball* dismissed his crew and with the aid of only a copilot flew the disabled airplane out of the emergency landing spot and on to Marrakech. In subsequent weeks, in an earnest effort to secure the required repairs to this airplane in order that he could join his unit in combat, Captain *Kimball* made five additional flights in the disabled airplane to various points in search of a new wing. Such courage, aggressiveness, and devotion to duty contributed greatly toward the war effort and reflect great credit on Captain *Kimball* and the Army Air Forces.

Major *Henry T. Myers*, O-286971, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight between 25 July and 27 September 1943. As pilot of a C-87A type aircraft, Major *Myers* exhibited exceptional professional skill, courage, and resourcefulness in accomplishing a world-circling flight, carrying five United States Senators on an investigation tour of battle fronts. During much of this flight the aircraft was subject to attack by enemy airplanes based at islands along the route. One important phase of the journey was a nonstop flight from Colombo, Ceylon, to Carnarvon, Australia, a distance of approximately 3,500 miles, the first time that a land-based aircraft of this type had ever flown over this route. The fact that this important mission was accomplished successfully without delays, accident to craft, or injury to crew members or passengers reflects great credit on Major *Myers*.

VIII. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Second Lieutenant *James E. Hunt*, O-798188, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight near Napier Field, Alabama, 8 August 1943.

Captain *Theron M. Perry*, O-429165, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For meritorious achievement while participating as pilot in an aerial flight near Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, on 25 July 1943.

Staff Sergeant *Harold L. Seyvertsen* (Army serial No. 6983514), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as pilot in an aerial flight at San Angelo, Texas, 16 June 1943.

IX. AIR MEDAL AND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal and bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded by the War Department to the following named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

1. *Air Medal.*

First Lieutenant *Howard H. Fleming*, O-41687, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to September 1942.
 Captain *Harry E. Goldsworthy*, O-342259, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.
 Captain *Earle R. Myers*, O-393185, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.
 Captain *Richard E. Tiede*, O-411739, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.

2. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

First Lieutenant *Howard H. Fleming*, O-41687, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October 1942 to February 1943.
 Captain *Harry E. Goldsworthy*, O-342259, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.
 Captain *Earle R. Myers*, O-393185, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.
 Captain *Richard E. Tiede*, O-411739, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.

3. *Second Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

Captain *Harry E. Goldsworthy*, O-342259, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October to December 1942.
 Captain *Earle R. Myers*, O-393185, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October to December 1942.
 Captain *Richard E. Tiede*, O-411739, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October to December 1942.

4. *Third Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

Captain *Harry E. Goldsworthy*, O-342259, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to March 1943.
 Captain *Earle R. Myers*, O-393185, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to April 1943.
 Captain *Richard E. Tiede*, O-411739, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to March 1943.

5. *Fourth Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

Captain *Harry E. Goldsworthy*, O-342259, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot during April and May 1943.
 Captain *Richard E. Tiede*, O-411739, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot during April and May 1943.

X. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9006, (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citation of the following unit by the Commanding General, Fifth Army, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 833,

War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is confirmed. The citation reads as follows:

The *3d Battalion, 141st Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on 9 September 1943 during the invasion of Italy. The battalion landed in assault waves on the Paestum beaches south of Salerno, in the face of withering artillery, machine-gun, and mortar fire from organized and fortified enemy positions. In the early morning hours the enemy launched a counterattack supported by tanks which was stopped by the battalion. Cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the deadly enemy fire, the assault units nevertheless continued their advance against enemy positions while under continual enemy shelling. A second tank attack was repelled by the intrepid force. With the unit on the right flank pinned down by machine-gun fire and the unit on the left delayed in landing, the *3d Battalion* bore the full brunt of the initial German fire power and counterattacks, both frontal and flanking, yet the officers and enlisted men of the battalion doggedly advanced, without artillery support or assistance from adjacent units. Only through their courageous performance was the initial divisional objective achieved. In the midst of unceasing enemy fire and often in the face of certain death, duties were performed unhesitatingly and with utter disregard for personal safety. The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the *3d Battalion, 141st Infantry Regiment*, are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

XI. LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section III, General Orders, No. 3, War Department, 1944, as pertains to Lieutenant Colonel *Walter J. Wagner*, O-23509, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Major Walter J. Wagner, O-23509, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Through his ingenuity and initiative in connection with minimum altitude bombing he developed and turned over to the United States Government a combined gunsight and low altitude bombsight. He has played the major role in the development of flying technique for this type of bombing. Through personal instruction and demonstrations to personnel of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, *Major Wagner* has made his technique common knowledge in all the armed services. His interest in his work and his untiring efforts to develop this sight and bombing technique have resulted in a valuable contribution to the United States Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 14 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 19 February 1944.

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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 (Bull. No. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *James W. Barnett*, O-4604, United States Army, as Deputy Chief of Staff and later as Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command performed exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility in advancing and promulgating the plans for the defense and organization of the West Coast of the United States and Alaska. As Chief of Staff, he directed and coordinated the planning for the occupation of Adak and Amchitka Islands, for the reduction and occupation of Attu Island, and the occupation of Kiska Island. His high professional attainments coupled with sound judgment and keen foresight have manifested themselves in the outstanding manner in which he performed his many important duties. General *Barnett*, by his outstanding performance, materially contributed to the success of our operations in this area.

Brigadier General *Kenneth B. Wolfe*, O-11347, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as chief of Production Engineering Section and later Production Division, Matériel Center, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, from 1 October 1939 to 29 March 1943. General *Wolfe* was primarily responsible for the supervision of the entire production program of the Army Air Forces and for the production of the matériel allocated to the United Nations during this period. His splendid leadership, tact, and professional skill assisted immeasurably in the conversion of the Nation's automotive production facilities to aircraft manufacture. He was influential in arranging the production of certain strategically important airplanes by more than one manufacturer and in spreading subcontracts among small manufacturers so that increased production could be obtained by prime companies.

II. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9153, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as members of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the

safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Sergeant *Raymond R. Joslin* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6578822), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Frank W. Lytle* (Army serial No. 6558898), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *William F. Meenagh* (then second lieutenant), O-372623, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Maurice A. Morgan*, O-378909, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *James S. Park*, O-395257, Air Corps, United States Army.

III. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 23, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November, 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing field, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Second Lieutenant *Glen H. Boes*, O-392741, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private *Frank D. Borchers* (Army serial No. 6928053), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *William E. Clark* (then private) (Army serial No. 6574182), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Ray L. Cox*, O-380228, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Walter R. Ford* (then first lieutenant), O-320271, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Arthur E. Gary*, O-398704, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Edward L. Hargrove* (Army serial No. 6580643), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Frank A. Harvey* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6580287), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *John E. L. Huse*, O-21777, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Jack E. Jones*, O-409901, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *William C. Jones* (Army serial No. 6268715), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *William C. Killin* (Army serial No. 6934662), Air Corps, United States Army.

- Sergeant *Lionel L. Lowe* (Army serial No. 6905187), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Captain *Patrick W. McIntyre* (then first lieutenant), O-21496, Air Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieutenant *William H. Railing* (then second lieutenant), O-398588, Air Corps, United States Army.
- Sergeant *James L. Reed* (Army serial No. 6914406), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Staff Sergeant *Elton J. Rose* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6241916), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Second Lieutenant *Arthur F. Correll*, O-426202, Air Corps, United States Army.
- Staff Sergeant *John V. Soua* (Army serial No. 6541524), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Second Lieutenant *Maxwell D. Stone*, O-426204, Air Corps, United States Army.
- Sergeant *Allan G. Whithead* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6557024), Air Corps, United States Army.

IV. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as members of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

- Sergeant *Ralph E. Anderson* (Army serial No. 6857722), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Master Sergeant *Ernest J. Barker* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6120734), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Master Sergeant *William J. Bendig* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6570083), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Staff Sergeant *Sterling P. Bone* (Army Serial No. 6257179), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Second Lieutenant *Albert E. Brawley* (then staff sergeant), O-1643569, Air Corps, United States Army.
- Sergeant *Joseph J. Bruce* (Army serial No. 6910319), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Technical Sergeant *Jean A. Byers* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6291071), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Staff Sergeant *Robert M. Clark* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6565945, Air Corps, United States Army.
- Staff Sergeant *Joseph J. Claud* (Army serial No. 6379063), Air Corps, United States Army.
- Master Sergeant *Roy H. Coulter* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6788075), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Jaques J. Deckers* (Army serial No. 6721138), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Roy W. Donaldson* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6563456), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Jack W. Douglas* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6580266), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *John O. Fleming* (then technical sergeant), O-514831, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Jack P. Floyd* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6249596), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Edgar A. Geisler* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6509087), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Homer H. Hammond* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6755490), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Donald K. Hassig* (then corporal), O-585015, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *William K. Hollingsworth* (Army serial No. 6825961), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Robert A. Hiron* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6581742), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Louis Hirsch* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6067630), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Anthony Holub* (then technical sergeant), O-513972, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Horace K. Hunsberger* (Army serial No. R-629767), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Roy W. Irwin* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6215344), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Anthony E. Jumia, Jr.* (Army serial No. 6911488), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Roy E. Kaden* (then staff sergeant), O-453681, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Albert C. Klesinger* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6814614), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Charles C. Kovacs* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6281718), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *James A. Leckbee* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6563756), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Victor J. Lorber* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6974283), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *George M. Markovich* (then second lieutenant), O-409903, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Goerge L. Marsh* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6526011), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Theodore L. Miller* (Army serial No. 6557809), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Phillip P. Monroy* (then master sergeant) (W-2125440), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Charles F. Needels* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6536482), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Anthony E. Oliver* (then second lieutenant), O-409904, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Alvaro V. Reyes (then second lieutenant), O-380564, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Earl L. Rice (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6915529), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant Edwin M. Rueffer (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6550189), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Harry J. Schreiber (then second lieutenant), O-342137, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Walter E. Seamon (then second lieutenant), O-409906, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Otto J. Seidl (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6914117), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Lloyd A. Severson (then technical sergeant), O-1703753, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Verl A. Shelley (then master sergeant), O-513524, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Peter E. Shook (then staff sergeant), O-514223, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Gerald J. Storf (then technical sergeant), O-513159, Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer Ballard B. Small (then master sergeant) (W-2114675), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Charles K. Smith (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6102050), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Clain W. Smith (then corporal), O-1647277, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Charles J. Stevens, O-409907, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Leonard F. Stuart (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6820712), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Homer R. Taylor (then second lieutenant), O-409908, Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal Morris E. Taylor (Army serial No. 6950938), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Richard M. Tennant (Army serial No. R-1008793), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant Franklin J. Trammell (Army serial No. 6564880), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Herbert H. Van Bibber (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. R-27217), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant Lawrence B. Verlarde (Army serial No. 6555983), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant William S. Warner, O-409909, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant Ross E. Watkins (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6833782), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Leslie H. Wells (then sergeant), O-1646102, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Edgar D. Whitcomb, O-409910, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Sidney J. Willis (then technical sergeant), O-1703856, Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Gerald P. Wilson* (then staff sergeant), O-515066,
Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Melvin D. Zajic* (then staff sergeant), O-479516,
Air Corps, United States Army.

V. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officers, aviation cadet, and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November, 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Olyde W. Anderson* (then staff sergeant), O-514195,
Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Jack S. Anderson* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6286271), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Phillip H. Ashe*, O-417679, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Reuben A. Bawter* (then second lieutenant), O-332722, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Milton R. Beekman* (then second lieutenant), O-416256, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Lloyd C. Belcher* (Army serial No. 6566173), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Edward D. Benham* (then aviation cadet), O-431675,
Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Charles A. Benner* (Army serial No. 6588365), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Abraham Berman* (Army serial No. 6564699), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Michael Bibin* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 8725170), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer (Junior grade) *Madison B. Blair* (then technical sergeant) (W-2123465), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Gerald H. Boyd* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6598488), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer (Junior grade) *Lester M. Brady* (then staff sergeant) (W-2114936), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *George J. Breindel* (then aviation cadet), O-430051,
Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Warner E. Brewer* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6297825), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Lawton Buchanan* (Army serial No. 6555922), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *George M. Buffington* (Army serial No. 6250163), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Francois E. Cappelletti* (then aviation cadet), O-480054, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *William M. Carrithers* (then aviation cadet), O-481676, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Eari R. Christiansen* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6986238), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *William C. Clapp* (then aviation cadet), O-481677, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Albert H. Collett* (Army serial No. 6580825), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Thomas J. Crumley* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6203446), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Robert R. Davis* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6926991), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Adolph Doucet* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6299636), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *James A. Elder* (then second lieutenant), O-395144, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Raymond W. Fernald* (then sergeant), O-514243, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Howard M. Gilliland* (Army serial No. 6579271), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Charles J. Glasscock* (Army serial No. 6571800), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *John N. Goozee* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6268007), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Owen R. Graham*, O-398710, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Bugens E. Gresson* (then aviation cadet), O-481737, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Cecil E. Gregg* (then aviation cadet), O-481786, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *James W. Hanna* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 655009), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Howard V. Harlan* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6580642), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Jack H. Heinsel*, O-416299, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *William C. Henson* (then private) (Army serial No. 17010398), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Albert M. Hopkins* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6586596), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Jay M. Horowitz*, O-409900, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Melvin R. Hunt* (then aviation cadet), O-431826, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Edward M. Jacquet* (then second lieutenant), O-398503, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant James Janis (Army serial No. 6620746), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal Robert R. Johnson (Army serial No. 6573768), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Charles Joyner (Army serial No. R-1114757), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Bruno A. Katlarz (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6904792), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Douglas H. Kellar (then second lieutenant), O-398623, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant William E. King (Army serial No. 6281545), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant Albert R. Kirby (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6291177), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant Alden L. Lackle (Army serial No. 6354524), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Butler H. O. Lauterbach (then aviation cadet), O-431879, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant Garland W. Lawson (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6914301), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant Oline D. Light (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6915682), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class Winton J. Long (Army serial No. 6581682), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant William McCool (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6296881), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class George J. McGee (Army serial No. 6298059), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class George S. McGowan (Army serial No. 6578371), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant Couits L. McKibbens (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6211554), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant John W. McLaurin (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6307705), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private Harold A. Maikie (Army serial No. 6568988), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant Rex E. Matson (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6657964), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Robert R. Meyer, O-416325, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Donald C. Miller (then second lieutenant), O-426201, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class Alma B. Mills (Army serial No. 6581115), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private Norman E. Moen (Army serial No. 19050845), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant Frank S. Monaghan (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6580288), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant Harry J. Moss (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6298045), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant Harry T. Murdock (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6579298), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Walter E. Norman* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6291180), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Howard Pack* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6264846), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Harl Pease, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), O-385206, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Robert R. Peel* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6235599), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Howard S. Petersen* (then private) (Army serial No. 18006840), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Samuel P. Poole* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6822521), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *John I. Renka*, O-416595, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *M. C. Rowan, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), O-396317, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Eugene L. Schmitz* (then private) (Army serial No. 19050837), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Fred A. Shamblin* (Army serial No. 6880537), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Charles R. Shellito* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. R-6223685), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Joe H. Sikes* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6386668), Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Andrew V. Stone* (Army serial No. 6281975), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Joe W. Stevens* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6273566), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Albert Stewart* (Army serial No. 6225863), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Kenneth B. Storey* (then private) (Army serial No. 6291168), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Bernard F. Strohecker* (Army serial No. 6274577), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Raymond G. Teborek* (then second lieutenant), O-397556, Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Billy D. Templeton* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6938084), Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Fred G. Templin* (then private) (Army serial No. 6914489), Air Corps, United States Army.

Aviation Cadet *Benjamin E. Tomerlin* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6578477), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Louis Ullano* (Army serial No. 6117425), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *William G. Weiss* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6551382), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant, *James A. Wellwood* (then technical sergeant) O-514204, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *William W. William* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6576079), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Lewis D. Wise* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6590334), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain Byron R. Work (then aviation cadet), O-481728, Air Corps, United States Army.

VI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted man, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was posthumously awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November, 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Technical Sergeant *Frank W. Lytle* (Army serial No. 6553898), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *William F. Meenough* (then second lieutenant), O-372623, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Elmer L. Parsel* (then first lieutenant), O-801750, Air Corps, United States Army.

VII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Master Sergeant Joseph J. Benkovic, as published in General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Master Sergeant *Joseph J. Benkovic* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6398392), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as a member of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Sergeant *Joseph J. Benkovic* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

VIII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Master Sergeant *Clyde W. Nowlin*, as published in General Orders, No. 7, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the

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War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Master Sergeant *Clyde W. Nowlin* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6667130), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as a member of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Sergeant *Clyde W. Nowlin* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

IX. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Harold J. Larson*, as published in General Orders, No. 16, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Harold J. Larson* (then second lieutenant), O-395124, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as a member of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. The services of Captain *Harold J. Larson* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

X. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men, as published in General Orders, No. 32, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November, 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small air-dromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe

arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Technical Sergeant *Max C. Baca, Jr.* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6555898), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Percy M. Hinton* (then second lieutenant), O-416303, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Charles L. Hunley* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 9-94744), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Milton F. Kelm* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6560806), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *John E. Makela* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6579404), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Arthur E. Norgaard* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6571986), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Martin M. Schadt* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6638791), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Robert W. Schlotte* (then sergeant) (W-2125701), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Eugene D. Shafer* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6635994), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Richard S. Smith* (then second lieutenant), O-416359, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Vincent L. Snyder* (then second lieutenant), O-416360, Air Corps, United States Army.

XI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Hamilton Field, San Rafael, California, to Hickam Field, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as members of a combat crew on 12, 13 May 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) was the pioneer flight from the mainland to Hawaii upon which future operations of land-based aircraft were developed. The mission was accomplished in the face of adverse winds, which necessitated a flight of maximum duration. The combined efforts of each crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Second Lieutenant *Dean H. Anholt* (then sergeant), O-514926, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Richard J. Barrett, Jr.* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6714692), Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Myron S. Ficke* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6555983), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Stephen J. Jerbic* (then technical sergeant), O-6198355, Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *William E. King* (Army serial No. 6281545), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Cuthbert L. Moseley, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), O-377814, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Donald T. Ostlund* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6932103), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Harl Pease, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), O-395206, Air Corps, United States Army.

XII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in the first mass flight of B-17's from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Clark Field, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, as members of a combat crew October–November, 1941. This flight of the 19th Bombardment Group (H) from the United States across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Islands was performed at a time when the successful accomplishment of the mission proved to have direct bearing upon the security of the United States. Despite adverse weather, small airdromes, inadequate radio aids, and long overwater flights with no alternate landing fields, the mission was accomplished within a short period of time. The performance of duty of each combat crew member resulted in the safe arrival of all airplanes involved on the flight. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Technical Sergeant *Vernon L. Ambrose* (then private) (Army serial No. 19000145), Air Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant *Ralph E. Anderson* (Army serial No. 6857722), Air Corps, United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Lavern E. Barber* (then technical sergeant) (W-2125514), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Edward J. Bechtold* (then second lieutenant), O-417686, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *George Berkowitz* (then second lieutenant), O-409896, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *George R. Burke* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6581084), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Jean A. Byers* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6291071), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *John W. Cow, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), O-409898, Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Jaques J. Deckers* (Army serial No. 6721138), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Jack W. Douglas* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6580268), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *John O. Fleming* (then technical sergeant), O-514331, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Clifton W. Groels* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6581250), Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Homer H. Hammond* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6755430), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *James Harris* (then aviation cadet), O-481785, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Robert A. Hiron* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6581742, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Anthony Holub* (then technical sergeant), O-513972, Air Corps, United States Army.

Private First Class *Anthony E. Jumia, Jr.* (Army serial No. 6911488), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Victor J. Lorber* (then corporal) (Army serial No. 6974283), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *George M. Markovich* (then second lieutenant), O-409303, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Wilbert A. McClellan* (then sergeant) (Army serial No. 6569908), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Theodore L. Miller* (Army serial No. 6557809), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Anthony E. Oliver* (then second lieutenant), O-409904, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Edward R. Olsen* (then private first class) (Army serial No. 6580786), Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Alvino V. Reyes* (then second lieutenant), O-880564, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Harry J. Schreiber* (then second lieutenant), O-842137, Air Corps, United States Army.

Captain *Walter B. Seamon* (then second lieutenant), O-409906, Air Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Peter E. Shook* (then staff sergeant), O-514226, Air Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergeant *Charles K. Smith* (then technical sergeant) (Army serial No. 6102050), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Charles J. Stevens*, O-409907, Air Corps, United States Army.

Corporal *Morris E. Taylor* (Army serial No. 6950938), Air Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Franklin J. Trammell* (Army serial No. 6564880), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *William S. Warner*, O-409909, Air Corps, United States Army.

Technical Sergeant *Ross E. Watkins* (then staff sergeant) (Army serial No. 6333732), Air Corps, United States Army.

First Sergeant *Lloyd B. Whipp* (then private) (Army serial No. 19050662), Air Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Edgar D. Whitcomb*, O-409910, Air Corps, United States Army.

XIII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—So much of paragraph 2, section VII, General Orders, No. 86, War Department, 1948, pertaining to Lieutenant Colonel *Robert W. Burns*, Air Corps, as reads "Air Medal was awarded" is amended to read "bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded."

XIV. BATTLE HONORS.—The first sentence of the citation pertaining to the *Service Company, 17th Infantry*, as published in section XI, General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1944, is amended to read as follows:

Service Company, 17th Infantry. On 29 May this company was engaged in operating a supply dump on the high ground in Massacre-Sarana Pass, Attu Island, pushing supplies forward to their regiment which was attacking the enemy.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 11WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 7 February 1944.

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major General *Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.*, O-7096, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action on 11 July 1943 near Agrigento, Sicily. Completely disregarding his own safety, he personally directed the successful operation which expanded the 3d Division's Licata beachhead, and by his continuous presence with the forward elements, as well as his exemplary judgment and leadership, inspired his command to the early capture of Agrigento and the continuance of the attack northward. General *Truscott's* contact with the assault units was maintained in the face of intense artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, and he repeatedly exposed himself to this enemy fire in order to confer with the officers leading the attack and to keep them informed of the enemy situation. When certain elements were temporarily halted by an enemy counter-attack he calmly and courageously assumed personal command and rallying his officers and men ordered a renewal of the attack, thereby regaining the initiative. By his intrepid direction, heroic leadership, and superior professional ability General *Truscott* set an inspiring example for his command, reflecting the highest traditions of the armed forces.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Lawrence V. Castner*, O-15356 (then major, Infantry), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a duty of great responsibility as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Alaska Defense Command, between 19 November 1940 and 8 September 1943. Through his untiring efforts, initiative, and knowledge of the territory of Alaska, he directed the development of and is largely responsible for the military intelligence system in the Alaskan Theater of Operations. Throughout the organizational period prior to 7 December 1941, and throughout the operational period on the Alaskan mainland and in the Aleutians between 7 December 1941 and 3 September 1943, Colonel *Castner* demonstrated outstanding leadership and devotion to duty. He contributed greatly to the success of the operations to clear the enemy from the Aleutians by organizing the Alaskan Scouts, used for reconnaissance work in the Aleutians, and personally leading them in an advance landing at Adak, making a hazardous journey by submarine and landing in a rough, cold sea on a dangerous shore in small rubber boats.

2. The award of the Legion of Merit for this service as published in General Orders, No. 186, Alaskan Department, 2 November 1943, is canceled.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Albert C. Baty*, O-443292, Corps of Military Police, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as ceremonial officer, Military District of Washington, from 12 May 1942 to 18 November 1943. In this capacity he was protocol consultant for all military ceremonial functions in the Washington area, including those at the White House, Arlington National Cemetery, and those incident to the reception of distinguished guests and visiting heads of governments of foreign nations at the Nation's Capital. His sympathetic and solicitous manner of treatment of the bereaved families of officers and enlisted men during that period brought nothing but the highest praise and eternal gratitude from the recipients thereof. Through the exercise of initiative, diplomacy, and good judgment Major *Baty* contributed greatly to the prestige of the Army of the United States in his contacts with the officials of state and other departments, foreign dignitaries, officers of high rank, and distinguished civilians. The impressiveness and stateliness of military ceremonial functions at the White House and in the Arlington National Cemetery, including the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, was largely attributable to his rare qualities of tact, his exceptional organizational ability, untiring energy, and great devotion to duty.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men:

Lieutenant Colonel *Norman I. Adams, Jr.*, O-163807 (then major), Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As officer in charge, consecutively, of several sections of increasing scope in the Signal Corps General Development Laboratory, and later as officer in charge of Field Laboratory No. 2 of the General Development Laboratory, Colonel *Adams* displayed initiative, imagination, and high technical proficiency in solving diverse and difficult problems under his jurisdiction and in a very superior manner conducted research and development in the broad field of physics which resulted in the rapid completion of equipment for the Field Artillery, Army Air Forces, and Signal Corps. His personal leadership of the groups under his control and his untiring efforts and devotion to duty resulted in many new items of signal equipment being placed in the hands of the armed forces in remarkably short time.

Chief Warrant Officer *Joseph H. Conway* (W-2109982) (then technical sergeant), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 1 July to 23 December 1942 as noncommissioned officer in charge of the Machine Service Unit, Student Training Brigade, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. His resourcefulness, unceasing devotion to duty, and ability were vital factors in the establishment of the first mechanical forms writing procedures unit in

the Army, now adopted by many units of the three major forces. **Warrant Officer Conway's** initiative and leadership in rapidly training operating personnel and standardizing record keeping procedures during the unprecedented expansion of the Infantry School have enabled great masses of personnel records to be completed in minimum time, thereby relieving lower echelons of much administrative overhead and saving thousands of man hours per day.

Major General (then colonel and later brigadier general) *John R. Deane*, O-9759, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Secretary of the War Department General Staff from 4 February to 3 September 1942, and as Secretary of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and United States Secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff from 3 September 1942 to 1 October 1943. His capacity for handling tasks of magnitude, his warm understanding of our Allies, and his devotion to duty assisted materially in the operation of the organizations in which he served. General *Deane* met the exacting duties of his assignments with tact, skill, and energy, thereby contributing to the success of our military operations.

Colonel *Stephen B. Massey*, O-5536, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief, Quartermaster Branch, and as Director of Supply and Service Division, Fort Benning, Georgia, while its activities were in the process of rapid expansion and adjustment. Under the inspiration of his superb leadership and fine professional skill, the Quartermaster Branch and later the Supply and Service Division maintained a continuous and unflinching flow of supplies and services to a rapidly changing garrison, the strength of which at times exceeded 90,000. Colonel *Massey* organized, controlled, and directed the many and diverse activities of his staff division in utter disregard for his convenience or health. He spent long hours in this organization and insured that every one of the many departments of his division was ready for immediate service to the troops at any time, night or day. In addition to his service to this garrison, his division answered frequent calls for assistance from posts, both nearby and distant. These requests varied from mere pleas for advice to requests for transfer, or loan of material from his warehouses. His foresight and broad vision enabled him to answer such calls for assistance to neighboring posts without impairing his services to the garrison. Higher headquarters have frequently availed themselves of his outstanding knowledge and professional attainments by calling on him to conduct conferences and instruction at service command headquarters and to points beyond the Fourth Service Command. Colonel *Massey* made a most outstanding and substantial contribution to the operation of his division, to his post, and to the war effort.

Colonel *Paschal N. Strong, Jr.*, O-14904, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in connection with improvement and protection of the St. Marys Falls Canal. As area engineer from 1 June 1942 to 30 March 1943 Colonel *Strong* was responsible for the construction of extensive facilities for passive protection and the construction of the MacArthur Lock. With a number of contractors working within the narrow limits of the lock area, all experiencing extreme difficulty in the recruitment of labor, working under extremely severe weather conditions, shortages of equipment and critical materials, Colonel *Strong* was able, through the high quality of his leader-

ship, energy, and determination, to provide protective facilities for the locks on time and to push the construction of the MacArthur Lock through the critical winter period, resulting in its completion in a period of 13 months where a normal schedule would have required 3 years. As a result, the newest deep draft cargo vessels of the Great Lakes fleet for transport of iron ore became available for use during the navigation season of 1943, a contribution to the war effort which cannot be overestimated.

Private First Class *Oscar J. Thomas* (Army serial No. 14057798), Company A, * * * Infantry Battalion (Separate), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As the pilot of a Higgins steel tank lighter during the period 1 January to 25 October 1943, Private *Thomas* took his lighter over the dangerous Marshall bar and through heavy surf as many as 5 times a day in loading and unloading 12 Army transports, guaranteeing by his fearlessness in the face of ever present danger the efficient operation of his lighter, and rendered outstanding assistance in the supplying of troops supplied through the port of Marshall.

Edward B. Faryan (Army serial No. 32083309), formerly technical sergeant, 1326th Service Unit, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Special Service Section, Camp Lee, Virginia, from January 1942 to September 1943. He demonstrated unusual ability, tact, and resourcefulness above and beyond that normally expected of his rank in the accomplishment of a high degree of efficiency in the Soldier Show program at Camp Lee, Virginia. In the face of physical disability he spent long hours and was untiring in his efforts in producing revues, vaudeville shows, a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, designing costumes and scenery, and managing by the utmost use of tact and diplomacy to obtain cooperation of all interested personnel, both commissioned and enlisted. It was largely through his efforts that the production of "The Women" by Clare Booth Luce met with such success, receiving international publicity and commendation from the Director of the Special Service Division of the War Department, and netting \$200,000 in the sale of war bonds. The results of this service rendered have been reflected in the fine mood and attitude among soldiers throughout the camp as well as among those with special talents and abilities.

V.—SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and individual:

Major *Charles A. Fleming*, O-469767, Adjutant General's Department, formerly first sergeant, Company H, 39th Infantry, 4th Division, United States Army. For gallantry in action in the Bois de Foret, east of Cunel, in the Meuse Argonne Sector, France, on 11, 12, and 13 October 1918.

James P. Shaw, American Red Cross Field Director, attached to the * * * Infantry. For gallantry in action on 11 July 1943 near Licata, Sicily. An enemy dive bomber scored a direct hit on a landing craft which had almost reached its position for debarkation. *Mr. Shaw*, who was already ashore, immediately left his position of comparative security, waded back into the rough water and assisted many men to safety. He continued to assist until the last man had been brought to shore and the wounded cared for. All of these acts were performed at the risk of his life because of attacking enemy airplanes, the explosion of ammunition on the damaged

craft, and the turbulent and treacherous water. The gallantry of *Mr. Shaw* on this occasion is a distinct credit to himself and the American Red Cross.

VI. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *James G. Kehoe* (Army serial No. 14027089), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism while acting as top turret gunner of a B-24 aircraft which destroyed an enemy four-engine bomber off the coast of Portugal on 28 July 1943. The *Liberator* was on antisubmarine patrol covering an important Allied convoy when an approaching aircraft was identified as enemy. Sergeant *Kehoe*, radio operator, ordered the assistant radio operator down from the top turret when the enemy aircraft was sighted. Taking his place at the guns and disregarding his own safety in the face of heavier enemy gunfire, Sergeant *Kehoe* distinguished himself brilliantly by his accurate and deadly fire. It is believed the destruction of this Nazi airplane was due to the outstanding initiative, bravery, and skill of Sergeant *Kehoe* who was killed in the final exchange. Such performance above the call of his duty as radio operator reflects great credit upon Sergeant *Kehoe* and the Army Air Forces.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was posthumously awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers and enlisted men for extraordinary achievement as members of the crew of a B-24 aircraft which probably sank an enemy submarine west of Portugal on 8 July 1943. They demonstrated expert skill, unusual vigilance, marked aggressiveness, and high courage in the face of anti-aircraft fire. The manner in which this submarine was detected, approached, attacked, and photographed gave evidence of the high state of training and morale of the entire aircraft crew of which each individual was a member, reflecting great credit on them and the Army Air Forces.

Second Lieutenant *Thomas R. Bartlett*, O-664949, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

Second Lieutenant *Carmin J. Froccaro*, O-668923, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier.

Staff Sergeant *Walter J. Kozvik* (Army serial No. 33072834), Air Corps, United States Army, as assistant engineer.

Technical Sergeant *John E. Pryor, Jr.* (Army serial No. 17031193), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator.

Technical Sergeant *Frank F. Ranucci* (Army serial No. 6978010), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator.

Staff Sergeant *Darol M. Sherburne* (Army serial No. 37109067), Air Corps, United States Army, as assistant radar operator.

Sergeant *William M. Vann, Jr.* (Army serial No. 12040554), Air Corps, United States Army, as gunner.

First Lieutenant *Will A. Yates*, O-659947, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

VII. DISTINGUISHED-FLYING CROSS.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers and enlisted men for extraordinary achievement as members of the crew of a B-24 aircraft which

attacked and probably sank an enemy submarine off the African coast on 7 July 1943. They demonstrated expert skill, unusual vigilance, marked aggressiveness, and high courage in the face of antiaircraft fire. The manner in which this submarine was detected, approached, attacked, and photographed gave evidence of the high state of training and morale of the entire aircraft crew of which each individual was a member, reflecting great credit on them and the Army Air Forces.

Second Lieutenant *James R. Goolsby*, O-687283, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier.

Sergeant *Robert Just* (Army serial No. 17032860), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator.

Second Lieutenant *Wilfred N. Lind*, O-795783, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

Staff Sergeant *John E. Marshall* (Army serial No. 31047619), Air Corps, United States Army, as assistant engineer.

Technical Sergeant *Anthony F. Migliaccio* (Army serial No. 31048391), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer.

Staff Sergeant *Merton J. McLeod* (Army serial No. 6123688), Air Corps, United States Army, as gunner.

Technical Sergeant *Joe E. Parsons* (Army serial No. 18038250), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator.

First Lieutenant *John E. Richards*, O-789506, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

Sergeant *Charles R. Aleman* (Army serial No. 18045634), Air Corps, United States Army, as assistant radio operator.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, flight officer, and enlisted men for extraordinary achievement as members of the crew of a B-24 aircraft which sank an enemy submarine west of Portugal on 12 July 1943. They demonstrated expert skill, unusual vigilance, marked aggressiveness, and high courage in the face of probable antiaircraft fire. The manner in which this submarine was detected, approached, attacked, and photographed gave evidence of the high state of training and morale of the entire aircraft crew of which each individual was a member, reflecting great credit on them and the Army Air Forces.

Staff Sergeant *Ernest C. Banasau* (Army serial No. 18058786), Air Corps, United States Army, as gunner.

Technical Sergeant *Sheridan B. Billings* (Army serial No. 11029110), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator.

Flight Officer *Wagner W. Dick* (T-120080), Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot.

Technical Sergeant *James Y. Farrar, Jr.* (Army serial No. 14038814), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer.

First Lieutenant *James M. Halton*, O-660852, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier.

Staff Sergeant *Robert Longoria* (Army serial No. 18048659), Air Corps, United States Army, as assistant engineer.

Technical Sergeant *Charles L. Maloy, Jr.* (Army serial No. 18038825), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer.

First Lieutenant *William G. Murphy, Jr.*, O-789794, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator.

Second Lieutenant *Ernst Salm*, O-726828, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot.

Technical Sergeant *Loyd E. Tucker* (Army serial No. 38024165), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator.

Sergeant *Llewelyn Williams, Jr.* (Army serial No. 13011859), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator.

VIII. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. No. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *William E. Dyess*, O-22523, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at Burbank, California, on 22 December 1943, by crash landing his airplane in a small vacant lot in order to avoid hitting civilians traveling on a broad road where a comparatively safe landing could have been made. This act of self-sacrifice resulted in the death of Colonel *Dyess*.

IX. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Sergeant *Dennis M. Crowden* (Army serial No. 84016835), Company A, 167th Infantry, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Pickett, Virginia, on 5 January 1944. A live grenade fell in a slit trench occupied by a soldier. Sergeant *Crowden*, at the risk of his life, left the protection of his foxhole, sheltered the soldier with his own body and pulled him to safety just as the grenade exploded.

Staff Sergeant, *Delma H. Montgomery* (Army serial No. 18077875), Air Corps, Army of the United States. For heroism at Lenoirburg-Maxton Army Air Base, Maxton, North Carolina, on 20 September 1943.

First Lieutenant *Orah D. Stephenson*, N-736042, Army Nurse Corps, United States Army. For heroism as Chief Nurse, Station Hospital, Morris Field, Charlotte, North Carolina, on 9 November 1943. Awakened by the smell of smoke from a fire in the nurses' quarters, Lieutenant *Stephenson* took immediate measures to arouse the other occupants of the building. Hearing a scream from one of the rooms she fought her way through smoke and flames and dragged to safety an unconscious nurse, much heavier than herself, through the burning hall. During this rescue, Lieutenant *Stephenson* received burns on the face and hands and was partly overcome by smoke.

X. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Captain *Ray Roy*, civilian pilot of the Canadian Pacific Airlines, Dominion of Canada. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights from 5 February 1943 to 10 March 1943. Cooperating with the search for a lost air transport command airplane and its personnel in the vicinity of Lake O'Connor, Canada, as pilot of a ski aircraft he made a total of seven flights, three of which were beyond the radius of his equipment, in attempting to locate the missing craft. On two occasions he made forced landings on unknown lakes, and successfully flew out of the area to continue his mission. Captain *Roy's* unselfish devotion to a volunteer duty at great personal risk

was instrumental in saving the lives of 27 people and constituted a service of great benefit to the United States Army Air Forces.

XI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Alaskan Department, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 833, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are confirmed. The citations read as follows:

The 7th Medical Battalion. This unit accomplished rapid evacuation throughout the entire action on Attu Island despite extremely difficult terrain and unfavorable weather conditions. At all times collecting and clearing installations were kept in close support of the advancing troops. Even though the battalion was augmented during critical periods with a miscellany of other troops, untrained in Medical Department duties and not organized to operate in small independent litter groups, it functioned capably under fire. On 29 May 1943, four medical installations of this battalion were overrun by the enemy. In all instances officers and enlisted men stayed with the wounded, giving them valuable medical aid. Although all four installations suffered casualties during the 36-hour period following this assault, by gallant efforts the majority of the wounded troops were evacuated alive when the enemy was cleared from the area.

Service Company, 17th Infantry. On 29 May this company was engaged to operate in small independent litter groups, it functioned capably under fire. Island, pushing supplies forward to their regiment which was attacking the enemy. When their position was assaulted in force by an enemy counter-attack early in the morning the company turned out at the first warning and displayed the highest type of calmness, endurance, and fighting spirit in taking part in the defense. The company commander, Captain Charles J. Davidson, was killed in this action in which a total of 53 Japanese were destroyed. By their prompt, courageous, and determined defense this company stopped one of the enemy's major thrusts against our forces.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 10 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 January 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Percy J. Carroll*, O-4183, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in positions of great responsibility from 8 December 1941 to 10 December 1943. When the decision not to defend Manila was reached, General *Carroll* arranged the evacuation from Manila to Australia in an improvised hospital ship of a large number of patients, ably anticipating and overcoming many serious obstacles. After his arrival in Australia he rendered distinguished service, serving as Chief Surgeon of the United States Army Services of Supply, Southwest Pacific area, and of the United States Army forces in the Far East. Initially he planned and supervised the organization of the medical service for the command and the assembly of medical units and installations. He was most successful in making interim arrangements for the sharing by United States personnel of Australian medical facilities, and in overcoming shortages of personnel and equipment by resourceful improvisation. During the early New Guinea campaigns he caused the organization of portable surgical hospitals, the high mobility of which made them invaluable. He worked constantly on means to combat malaria and to deal with other special problems of this theater. General *Carroll's* extensive military experience, energy, and foresight enabled him to meet a multitude of problems under most unusual and adverse conditions, both in combat and service areas, and to accomplish his mission with conspicuous success.

Major General *Ennis C. Whitehead*, O-10572, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility, in the Southwest Pacific area from 5 September 1942 to 1 October 1943. As deputy commander, General *Whitehead* (then brigadier general) ably assisted his commander in the revitalization and building up of the Fifth Air Force, in the crucial operations which resulted in the defeat of the Japanese attempt to capture Port Moresby, and in the expulsion of the enemy from the territory of Papua. In July 1943 he was assigned the execution of the complex air operations preliminary to and accompanying the capture of Salamaua and Lae. With brilliant judgment and inexhaustible energy, General *Whitehead* coordinated these operations so that the enemy air forces threatening our left flank were crushed, those on our right flank were neutralized, and the attack of allied amphibious and airborne forces was effectively protected and supported. Not once did his forces relinquish control of the air over this combat area. General *Whitehead's* masterful generalship was a factor of the highest importance in Allied successes during this period.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—
By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service

Medal awarded by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, to General *Douglas MacArthur*, as published in General Orders, No. 59, War Department, 1919, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918). The citation is as follows:

General *Douglas MacArthur*, O-57, United States Army. For exceptionally distinguished service as supreme commander of allied forces in the Southwest Pacific since March 1942. Under extremely difficult conditions of terrain, climate, limited forces, and material he expelled the enemy from eastern New Guinea, secured lodgments on the Island of New Britain, and gave strategical direction to coordinated operations resulting in the conquest of the New Georgia Group and the establishment of the United States Army and Navy forces on Bougainville Island. He has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and established his forces in positions highly favorable for the continuation of offensive operations.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *Bernard L. Bauer* (Army serial No. 37143703), Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. Sergeant *Bauer* through skill, industry, and good judgment made available two excellent antimechanized ranges at the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, and rendered outstanding service as an instructor in mathematics at the preparatory school for candidates for the officers candidate school. Because of his ingenuity and tireless perseverance, the antimechanized ranges were constructed with no cost to the Government. His work as an instructor was habitually conducted at night after a full day's work as a master gunner and was eminently successful.

Colonel *Phillip W. Booker*, O-2208, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As director of the Operations Division at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation he was responsible for the movement of troops into the port area; for the proper equipment and condition of troops passing through the port; for the operation of seven staging areas during the first 6 months of war; for the proper arming of troop transports; and for the procurement and training of crews for the protection of these transports. His force and zeal in the performance of these duties and his tact and diplomacy in dealing with representatives of allied nations contributed materially to the war effort of this country in the movement of troops and supplies overseas. Colonel *Booker's* sound judgment and determination to accomplish the desired end made possible the success of many intricate problems in troop movement and his conduct was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact.

Colonel *Abbott Boone*, O-2259 (Field Artillery), Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As chief, Overseas Supply Division, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Colonel *Boone* conducted the initial

establishment and organization of this division for the supply of troops in the western theaters of combat. The efficiency of the operation of this division, manifested by prompt shipment of supplies to troops in the combat areas, contributed materially to the success of our tactical operations. Later, as commanding officer of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, he instituted organizational changes which contributed much to the increased efficiency of that port and its ability to meet requirements placed upon the port by the War Department. Colonel *Boone*, in both of these important assignments demonstrated exceptional organizational ability, great zeal, and outstanding devotion to duty.

Master Sergeant *Daniel F. Boylan* (Army serial No. 32092142), Medical Department, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 20 May 1941 to 11 March 1943. Sergeant *Boylan* brought to the Army a high order of technical skill in the field of photoroentgenography and applied this skill unstintingly and without regard for time or reward. He designed and laid out the X-ray departments at the Fort Jay Recruiting and Induction Station, and upon completion thereof trained enlisted personnel in the required technique. Upon the success of this installation he initiated a similar installation at the Newark Recruiting and Induction Station, and in the early part of October 1942 effected the transfer of X-ray equipment from Fort Jay to Armed Forces Induction Station, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He made a survey of recruiting and induction stations at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Binghamton, in the State of New York, and at Camden, New Jersey. He prepared lay-outs and specifications for the conversion of these stations from commercial to Government X-ray equipment which resulted in substantial savings to the Government.

Technician Fourth Grade *Edward J. Dolan, Jr.* (Army serial No. 12095498), 221st Airborne Medical Company, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service on the night of 19 November 1943, in the vicinity of Ashley Heights, North Carolina. While he was participating in a night glider flight, the glider in which he was riding was cut loose by the towing aircraft because of engine trouble, and was forced to make a crash landing. The landing resulted in the death of the glider pilot and serious injury to other personnel. With complete disregard for his own painful injuries, Sergeant *Dolan* immediately assumed control, removed the injured from the glider, administered first aid, and arranged for movement of the injured to the nearest military hospital. Sergeant *Dolan's* conduct reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Colonel *Thomas W. Hammond, Jr.*, O-17622, General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while serving with the Civil Affairs Division, Office of the Chief of Staff. Representing the chief of that division in important negotiations with the United Kingdom he successfully handled matters of high military policy affecting the United States Government. In connection with the capitulation of Italy, Colonel *Hammond* collaborated in the preparation of the directive establishing Allied Military Government, contributed substantially to the draft of the surrender terms and the instrument of political, economic, and fiscal conditions imposed upon Italy, and partic-

pated prominently in the establishment of the Allied Control Commission. As Chief of the Secretariat of the Civil Affairs Division he rendered particularly valuable service in its exacting relations with the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff and the combined Civil Affairs Committee in the matter of staff planning, liaison, and effective coordination. Colonel *Hammond* initiated and carried out plans which contributed to the success of important missions in a marked degree.

Captain *Charles W. McKeown*, O-227821, Transportation Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 8 March 1941 to 9 December 1943. As post transportation officer and chief, Transportation Branch, Supply and Service Division, Captain *McKeown* was charged with the responsibility of moving enormous quantities of freight and personnel to and from Fort Benning. In addition, he operated a repair shop and roundhouse for both standard and narrow gage railroad equipment for Fort Benning and other posts and some 70 miles of 60 centimeter railroad, much of the track being portable and requiring frequent relocations and constant supervision. In the performance of these many duties he displayed such superior judgment, forceful leadership, untiring efforts, and high professional attainments that the rapid expansion and successful operation of these many activities received unstinted commendation from the Commandant, the Infantry School, and commanding generals of several divisions whose troops and equipment he moved to or from Fort Benning. Captain *McKeown's* unfailing courtesy and tact commanded the respect and admiration of his own personnel and others with whom he has had official contact.

Technician Fifth Grade *George W. McMahon* (Army serial No. 15012406), Headquarters and Service Company (Composite) No. * * * United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As the pilot of a Higgins steel tank lighter during the period 1 April to 25 October 1943 he took his lighter over the dangerous Marshall bar and through heavy surf as many as five times a day in loading and unloading 12 Army transports, guaranteeing by his fearlessness in the face of ever-present danger the efficient operation of his lighter, and rendered outstanding assistance in the supplying of troops supplied through the port of Marshall.

Technical Sergeant *Thaddeus Rajda* (Army serial No. 16061382), * * * Airways Communications Squadron, Army Airways Communications System Wing, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as cryptographer and cryptographic supervisor. Sergeant *Rajda* reported for duty as a cryptographer at Natal, Brazil, in April 1942 when a base for transatlantic air movements was in process of establishment. The transmission of radio messages concerning aircraft movements was hampered by the lack of adequate communications and cryptographic equipment, office supplies, and trained personnel. Sergeant *Rajda* personally trained weather men, radio men, and general duty soldiers as code clerks to meet the emergency, and in the absence of sufficient officer personnel assumed the supervisory duties in the code room normally assigned a commissioned officer. Despite the complete lack of typewriters and other standard office equipment, he established a system of files and records not only for the code room but also for flight operations and traffic, as all base files were then located in the operations office. Sergeant *Rajda* was also called upon to act in the absence of the

operations officer, and at times to act as chief clerk for the base administrative headquarters. He proved so capable that on the arrival of additional personnel from the United States supervisory officers found a functioning organization already established and operating despite almost insurmountable difficulties. The credit for this achievement belongs largely to the capabilities and untiring efforts of Sergeant *Rajda*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ora F. Roberts*, O-167377 (then major), Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as officer in charge, Alaska Communication System, Alberta, Canada, during the first phase of telephone construction along the then partially completed Alaskan Military Highway and airport route. His ability and keen foresight of the problems on hand made possible the meeting of the scheduled completion date. Despite severe obstacles such as subzero temperatures, remoteness from sources of supply, unbelievably rugged geographical location, transportation difficulties, and a constant struggle against time, Major *Roberts* clearly demonstrated outstanding leadership ability, keen and accurate judgment, and tireless energy in accomplishing a task that at the time was deemed impossible.

Chief Warrant Officer *Charles B. Tyler* (W-901044), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As band leader of the 6th Army Ground Force Band (formerly the 18th Field Artillery Regiment Band) he displayed great zeal and technical knowledge in the training and development of over one thousand buglers from 7 December 1941 to 30 September 1943. The diligent application of his musical talent and organizational aptitude resulted in the training of numerous band leaders and band cadre for new organizations. He has utilized the experience of 38 years of active service in Army bands in the efficient planning and guidance of the activities with which he has been connected. Warrant Officer *Tyler* has exhibited outstanding leadership and a fine spirit of cooperation with the many activities at the Field Artillery School thereby contributing to the high morale so essential to the war effort.

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Roger K. Wade* (W-2108937) (then technical sergeant), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as operations sergeant for the 90th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion. In charge of a detachment of white and colored Engineer troops, and with limited equipment, he constructed 284 miles of road in the northwest territory during the period 20 October to 28 December 1942. This work was carried through under severe hardships due to the nature of the terrain and temperatures ranging as low as 60 degrees below zero. In the execution of this difficult task under adverse conditions Warrant Officer *Wade* exhibited the highest qualities of resourcefulness and leadership.

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Russell G. Zuefle* (W-2129872), (then staff sergeant), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while serving as staff sergeant at the Southern Signal Corps School from 8 April to 1 July 1942. He prepared and maintained an original course of instructions in radio and radar equipment. With outstanding leadership Warrant Officer *Zuefle* directed a group of instructors in the preparation of instructional material for classes. His skill and exactness in the performance of these operations are evidenced by the fact that his courses are still being used at the school. He successfully graduated 70 officers and 102 enlisted men qualified in main-

tenance of SCR-521, SCR-535, and SCR-540. His services as a staff sergeant were those which are normally expected of a commissioned officer.

IV.—SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *James W. Dickerson* (Army serial No. 31246813), 913th Engineer Air Force Headquarters Company, Army Air Forces, United States Army. For heroism at Daytona Beach, Florida, 24 October 1943. While swimming in the surf he went to the rescue of two persons who were having difficulty because of the undertow and assisted them to shore. He then swam to a man farther out who was in danger of drowning and who was being carried out to sea by the current. Private *Dickerson* unaided and at the risk of his life succeeded in bringing this man to shore.

V.—BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units by the Commanding General, Alaskan Department, under the provisions of section IV, Circular No. 333, War Department, 1943, in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, are hereby confirmed. The citations read as follows:

Battery F, 78th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft). During the period 18 to 26 May 1943, the 3d Battalion, 32d Infantry, reinforced, conducted offensive operations in the high mountainous region between East Army, Holtz Bay and Chichagof Harbor, Attu, Aleutian Islands. The terrain was exceedingly difficult. Enemy forces were well dug in and skillfully placed, utilizing to the full the natural defensive qualities of the area. It soon became apparent that close support of the heaviest available accompanying weapons was necessary, and decision was reached to move two 75-mm pack howitzers from positions in the relatively low hills between the two arms of Holtz Bay to a new position in direct support of the battalion. The route to these positions was steep, at times almost precipitous, wet, and slippery, partly across snow-filled ravines. Manpower was the only answer to the problem. *Battery F, 78th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft)*, (Captain (then first lieutenant) W. E. Bielke commanding), was the only unit available for the job. After two nights (20 to 21 May and 21 to 22 May) of superhuman effort, the howitzers were moved into place, ammunition was supplied, and a necessary preliminary to the taking of Chichagof Pass was accomplished.

The 7th Reconnaissance Troop. This organization landed at Scarlet Beach on Attu from the USS *Kane* on 11 May 1943 as a part of a provisional battalion. Operating thereafter in conjunction with the 7th Scout Company, over most difficult terrain and under severe weather conditions, it approached its objective and was instrumental in assisting the successful operations of the Northern Landing Force. In the course of its operations the troop commander, Captain Emory A. Austin, was killed, and a large number of officers and men were casualties, including quite a number of exposure cases. One platoon, commanded by Lieutenant James Mahoney, crossing difficult mountain terrain by a different route, assisted in covering the right flank and rear of the Northern Landing Force, and provided a necessary security.

Detachment, Combat Intelligence Platoon (Detachment Alaskan Scouts). This detachment landed northwest of Red Beach, Attu, on 11 May 1943 and covered the initial reconnaissance of that beach. Thereafter, operating

skillfully and tirelessly, under the exceptionally capable leadership of its commander, it served as a reconnaissance and covering detachment for the Northern Landing Force and contributed materially to the success of the operations until relieved by the Force commander for duty in another part of the Island.

Company A, 4th Infantry. During the period 25 to 28 May the officers and men of this organization displayed great courage, endurance, and stubborn determination in the attack of the precipitous peaks on the Fish Hook Ridge overlooking Chichagof Valley. Positions held by the Japanese on these heights dominated the terrain confronting the battalions of the North and South Forces. Approaches to these well-concealed and strongly constructed positions were razorback slopes, permitting only difficult single file advance. By determined, coordinated, and continuous action on the part of the entire company, the capture of these strategic points was accomplished, allowing the advance of the balance of the attacking forces. On 29 and 30 May this organization displayed great courage and bravery in the cleaning out of enemy pockets of resistance which remained after the Japanese counter-attack of 29 May. This action was accomplished by rifle fire, grenades, mortar, and hand to hand combat. Since every man of the organization participated in this action it is impossible to single out any individual.

Company B, 17th Infantry. During the attack on the ridge separating the two valleys of Holtz Bay on Attu Island 16 May 1943, this company, displaying great courage and determination, and skillfully led by Captain (then first lieutenant) William R. Davis, scaled a precipitous hill in the face of Japanese opposition which was holding up other attacking organizations. It gained its objective and held this ground in the face of a counterattack by superior Japanese forces. The conduct of this organization was worthy of the best traditions of the American military service.

Company F, 17th Infantry. This organization has displayed the highest possible type of courage, endurance, fighting spirit, and practical skill. Since every man in the company participated in the actions it is impossible to single out any individual. In successive actions the attack by *Company F* on the pass between Massacre and Sarana Valleys was largely responsible for the success of the operation by rapidly neutralizing a system of enemy trenches in the vicinity of Cold Mountain by rifle fire, bayonet, and hand grenades. On the attack on the ridge between Chichagof Harbor and Holtz Bay, *Company F* rapidly followed up the foothold gained by *Company G*, 17th Infantry, and by exploiting its success enabled BCT 17-2 to secure the ridge. This operation enabled other attacks to be made against various other parts of the ridge and led to the immediate downfall of the enemy.

Company E, 32d Infantry. This organization has displayed the highest type of courage, endurance, fighting spirit, and practical skill since the action on Attu began. Since every man in the company participated in the action it is impossible to single out any individual. In successive action on 19 May and during the night of 20 to 21 May, *Company E* assaulted well-dug-in enemy positions on the high ground south of the Sarana Valley-Massacre Valley Pass, clearing this position of the enemy and enabling the Southern Force to advance.

Companies I and K, 32d Infantry. During the attack on the upper plateau of the Bahia region of Attu Island on 26 May 1943, these companies, seriously depleted by previous losses, attacked over most difficult terrain, in the face of determined Japanese resistance, and achieved their assigned objectives

with a dash and determination worthy of the best traditions of the American military service. Their success insured the capture of the entire Bahai region and was an important preliminary to the subsequent taking of the Chichagof Harbor area.

Company D, 50th Engineer Regiment (C). This company formed a portion of an engineer force which was encamped on the high ground in Massacre-Sarana Pass, Attu Island, on the morning of 29 May 1943 when the position was struck by a Japanese counterattack aimed at vital installations in the rear areas. By prompt and energetic leadership, the officers of the company made a hasty reconnaissance and directed a defense which stopped the attack within a few minutes. A detachment of the company together with other engineer troops then counterattacked, destroying some 60 of the enemy. By its quick, calm, and steady action this company decisively broke up the enemy thrust against the engineers' position. On 30 May, *Company D*, under command of Lieutenant (now captain) Jack Dillon, was assigned the mission of clearing the enemy from the deep and rugged gorge northeast of Cold Mountain. The enemy were disposed of singly or in small groups by rifle fire and hand grenades in a period of 5 hours. A total of 53 enemy were killed while *Company D* suffered losses of one officer killed and one enlisted man wounded. This difficult assignment was accomplished speedily with small losses by good leadership and aggressive determined action. In these actions this company displayed the highest type of calmness, endurance, and fighting spirit.

The *India China Wing, Air Transport Command*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during December 1943. In that month the *India China Wing* substantially exceeded the tonnage target set for transportation of vital supplies to China by air. The record was made on high level air routes over impassable terrain under treacherous weather conditions and through territory constantly patrolled by enemy fighter aircraft. Only fine teamwork and outstanding devotion to duty by the entire personnel of the command made this accomplishment possible. The achievement reflects highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

AGO 24

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 24 January 1944.

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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 (Bull. 48, WD, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *George B. Hunter*, O-1911, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as Commanding General of the New Orleans Port of Embarkation and the Army Service Forces Training Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, from 29 June 1941 to 30 September 1943. At the time General *Hunter* assumed command of this installation only the physical property was in existence. He created the New Orleans Port of Embarkation. When the test of his organization came at the beginning of the war he was able not only to ship thousands of troops and tens of thousands of tons of supplies to reinforce existing Caribbean garrisons but also to handle expeditiously and efficiently the evacuation of large numbers of civilians, women, and children from that area. As the situation in the Caribbean area stabilized and the transportation and supply load upon his port became relatively lighter General *Hunter* was given the additional mission of organizing and operating a training center for service units destined for oversea theaters. The successful organization of that center and the graduation of approximately 45,000 officers and men is an additional tribute to his leadership. Throughout the period of his command and as a result of his high personal leadership, every mission of the New Orleans Port of Embarkation was successfully completed. His high devotion to duty, excellent judgment, and forceful leadership in effectively coordinating the diversified and rapidly expanding activities of his command contributed in an exceptional degree to that success.

Lieutenant General *George C. Kenney*, O-8940, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 4 August 1942 to 1 September 1943. As commander of the Allied Air Forces, General *Kenney* revitalized the air arm in the Southwest Pacific area. Initially his dynamic leadership made inadequate resources effective out of all proportion to their size and, as the force was built up, his constant bold extension of activity kept all elements of his command at a high pitch of aggressive effort. His brilliant tactical conceptions were largely responsible for the defeat of the Japanese attempt to capture Port Moresby, for the transportation and support of the ground forces which drove the enemy out of Papua, and for the relentless reduction of enemy air and naval strength on the north coast of New Guinea and in the Bismarck Archipelago. During this period General *Kenney* wrested the command of the air from the enemy, thus creating in the Southwest Pacific area a situation favorable for large scale coordinated offensive operations.

Major General *William C. Lee*, O-3381, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service rendered in a duty of great

responsibility while organizing and establishing the Airborne Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for the training of airborne units. Through his creative genius he inaugurated and supervised the training of the original parachute groups in the Army of the United States from which the airborne units were developed. As the result of his efforts the airborne program which exists at the present time was instituted. General Lee was instrumental in the establishment of the Parachute School, Fort Benning, Georgia, 15 May 1942. With meager facilities, a few partially trained instructors, and by exceptional ability, force of character, and the will to get the job done, General Lee built the framework for a powerful striking force. The creation of the Airborne Command was the first effort of the United States to train airborne units on a major scale.

Brigadier General *Ray T. Maddocks*, O-7291, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in positions of great responsibility during the period 4 November 1941 to 15 November 1943. As senior Army representative of the Joint United States Strategic Committee, as Army representative on the Joint and Combined Staff Planners, as a member and Acting Chief of the Strategy and Policy Group, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, and as a special representative of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, he successfully performed tasks requiring exceptional professional ability and tactful handling. By his outstanding resourcefulness, initiative, and profound strategical judgment, General *Maddocks* contributed in a large measure toward the adoption by the United States and by the United Nations of sound strategical plans and policies which have formed the basis for the successful prosecution of the war on all fronts.

Major General *Richard C. Moore*, O-1794, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as Assistant Chief of Staff for Requirements, Headquarters Army Ground Forces, from 9 March 1942 to 2 October 1943. In this assignment General *Moore* was charged with the testing of equipment for the Army Ground Forces, the preparation of Tables of Organization and training literature, and the determination of the priorities in which equipment should be furnished commensurate with the availability of industrial facilities. By the exercise of sound judgment, executive ability, tact, leadership, foresight, patience, and intelligence, General *Moore* was able to accomplish his assigned tasks efficiently and thus contribute materially to the early introduction into combat of much of the modern equipment used so effectively by our troops in battle.

Rear Admiral *Clifford E. Van Hook*, United States Navy. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as Commandant of the 15th Naval District and Commanding Officer of the Panama Sea Frontier during the period from 9 April 1942 to 15 October 1943. The outbreak of the present war created many difficult and intricate problems in connection with the expansion of the naval forces and its activities in defense of the western approaches to the vital waterway of the Panama Canal. By the exercise of rare ability, excellent judgment, and great energy he executed these tasks with the utmost efficiency and brought the standard of naval defense to a high level. His mission demanded a deep appreciation of the necessity for proper integration of all forces operating in defense of the Canal, including air, sea, and ground, and his unusual perception of this and full cooperation have contributed definitely to a strong unified defense.

In his relations with the governmental and naval authorities of neighboring American republics Admiral *Van Hook* commanded their respect and confidence, and played an important part in the continued development of American solidarity and good will. Through the skillful disposition of his forces, and their constant readiness for action and untiring efforts in convoy operation and protection, the losses of naval and merchant vessels in his command were exceptionally low. The movement and servicing of allied shipping, both naval and merchant, so vital to the successful prosecution of the war in the South and Southwest Pacific areas were carried out with extraordinary dispatch and satisfaction.

II. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men:

Colonel *Webster Anderson*, O-17101, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of the Defense Aid Branch, Motor Transport Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, from August 1941 to May 1942. Colonel *Anderson* was responsible for all phases of the immense Defense Aid Motor Transport program. Realizing that the success of the program depended entirely on the ability to ship large numbers of vehicles overseas in a very limited amount of shipping, he undertook to reduce to the minimum the cubic content of crated vehicles. Colonel *Anderson* overcame opposition from many sources, obtained the cooperation of the motor industry and of the Governments of the United Nations, and achieved a great saving in cargo space. This achievement had much influence on the number of vehicles actually delivered to combat areas.

Colonel *Henry L. Barrett*, O-6929 (Infantry), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 26 February 1942 to 26 October 1943. As Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel A-1, Headquarters, First Air Force, Colonel *Barrett* reorganized, oriented, and led one of the most complicated and important staff sections in the First Air Force with eminent success. In connection with these duties, he devised and established classification and assignment procedures in so outstanding a manner that his methods have been accepted for use by personnel agencies throughout the Army Air Forces. The application of these procedures to the First Air Force dropped malassignments to an unprecedented minimum. His efficient execution of programs for the preparation of troops destined for oversea commitments was so exact and thorough as to present a definite material contribution to the prosecution of the war.

Major *Thomas C. Brandon*, O-403468, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as surgeon of the Eritrea Service Command in the organization and operation of a medical service in the occupied enemy territory of Eritrea from 5 February until June 1942, and later as surgeon of the Levant Service Command, Services of Supply, United States Army Forces in the Middle East. Major *Brandon*, under the most trying circumstances and without adequate medical facilities, succeeded in maintaining the health of several hundred American civilian employees operating in the Eritrea and Palestine

areas in addition to caring for the military personnel. In a strange country where climatical and sanitary environment is detrimental to the average American, Major *Brandon*, unaided by any other medical officer or suitable assistants, in addition to caring for this unusual number of personnel, established a preventive sanitary program which succeeded in preserving the health and working ability of all American personnel in these areas. His expert professional attainments, energy, and untiring efforts aided immeasurably to the state of health and morale of the Command.

Colonel *Hugh Cort*, O-11592, Field Artillery, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as G-4 from 25 March until 6 June 1942, and as Chief of Staff, 77th Infantry Division, from 6 June 1942 until 3 June 1943. As G-4, his energy, initiative, tact, and attention to duty were responsible for the successful initial supply of his organization. Much of the success of the division is due to Colonel *Cort's* sound judgment, foresight, and loyalty as Chief of Staff. The 77th Infantry Division was the first division to be organized under the cadre system now in effect and the first training division to carry out the mobilization training program. There were no established precedents to follow and standing operating procedures as to tactics, troop movements, intelligence training, and supply were developed by the Division Staff under the supervision of Colonel *Cort*.

Private First Class *David J. Forbes* (Army serial No. 15011782), Headquarters and Service Company (Composite) No. * * *, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As the pilot of a Higgins steel tank lighter, during the period 1 April to 25 October 1943, Private *Forbes* took his lighter over the dangerous Marshall bar and through heavy surf as many as five times a day in loading and unloading 12 Army transports, guaranteeing by his fearlessness in the face of ever present danger, the efficient operation of his lighter and rendered outstanding assistance in the supplying of troops supplied through the port of Marshall.

Staff Sergeant *Peter E. Gargiulo* (Army serial No. 13005114), Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as acting first sergeant, Keystone Schools, Pittsburgh and Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, during the period 22 August 1941 to 15 February 1943. The efficient training, high morale, and infrequent disciplinary problems of approximately 5,000 enlisted students was maintained through his complete devotion to duty, efficiency, and limitless energy. At times, more than 600 soldiers were under his charge, and with no assistants, his tireless vigilance prevented loss of life, disease, and disorder. The cordial relationship existing between the neighboring public and the students was directly due to his influence.

Private First Class *Horace G. Goodson* (Army serial No. 32038542), Headquarters and Service Company (Composite) No. * * *, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As the pilot of a Higgins steel tank lighter, during the period 1 April to 25 October 1943, Private *Goodson* took his lighter over the dangerous Marshall bar and through heavy surf as many as five times a day in loading and unloading 12 Army transports, guaranteeing by his fearlessness in the face of ever present danger, the efficient operation of his lighter and rendered outstanding assistance in the supplying of troops supplied through the port of Marshall.

Colonel *John T. Harris*, O-2478, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as the commanding officer of the New Cumberland Army Service Forces Depot, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Over a period of steadily increasing activities and demands upon depots for deadline deliveries of supplies for the armed forces overseas, Colonel *Harris* accomplished outstanding results in the utilization of limited available manpower, his depot achieving a demonstrated efficiency as to this, measured in tons of supplies handled, per man per hour, that was high at all times, but exceeding that of all other depots under control of The Quartermaster General, over a period of 3 consecutive months, July through September 1943. Colonel *Harris'* exceptional ability in building an organization that attained this high degree of performance, through a concentration upon the most thorough application of mechanized handling principles, and through the installation of a high degree of competitive spirit, has resulted in an acceleration of movement of supplies to meet vital needs, and in a material conservation of manpower for the war effort.

Technician Fourth Grade *John M. Lewis, Jr.* (Army serial No. 12033881), Headquarters Battery, 319th Antiaircraft Balloon Battalion, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As a volunteer undercover investigator at Camp Tyson, Tennessee, between 1 April and 15 June 1943, in which capacity he sought out, identified, secured evidence against, and brought to justice a ring of marijuana peddlers and users whose activities were having a baneful and highly detrimental effect upon morale, discipline, and efficiency in the units undergoing training at Camp Tyson. In the performance of this voluntary service, he demonstrated marked ability, untiring effort, a high degree of initiative, foresight, trustworthiness, and fearlessness with no thought for the possible dangers involved or possible consequences to himself. As a result of his efforts, a group of potentially dangerous drug addicts was uncovered and broken up and a serious problem in the command was solved.

Warrant Officer (Junior grade) *Erik W. Lindhe* (W-2126338), Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Portland Air Region, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. While serving as master sergeant he was assigned to create the office and inspection service of technical inspector at the Portland Army Air Base. His efforts in this field were so successful that from March to July 1942 he performed the duties of base technical inspector, a position normally held by a field officer. In such work Warrant Officer *Lindhe* handled the inspection of aircraft, base engineering property, Air Corps supply, transient aircraft, flying field maintenance, operations, fire protection, and police of the technical area as well as the training of subordinates in his department. His untiring efforts were largely responsible for the high rating which the base technical inspector's office enjoyed during this period.

Colonel *Omer Niergarth*, O-10207, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of the United States Air Mission to Chile from June 1940 to October 1943. Under his able leadership and direction, Chilean officers were developed into capable instructors, pilots were trained in instrument and night flying, and the Chilean Air Force was indoctrinated with more efficient operation and maintenance procedure. Colonel *Niergarth* was largely instrumental in the creation of an Air Force Academy. He brought about improvements in

air fields and communication and guided the measures for aid defense of strategic posts and vital areas. He was helpful in the activities of Chilean aero clubs and in the training of reserve pilot members thereof. Colonel *Niergarth's* personal friendliness, tact, and common sense won for him the admiration and esteem of all with whom he came in contact and was instrumental in creating a strong pro-United States sentiment within the Chilean Air Force.

Brigadier General *Richard B. Nugent*, O-15664, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period from 4 April to 18 October 1943. As Chief of Staff of the First Air Force, General *Nugent* effected the reorganization of the General Staff as a highly skilled planning group responsible for the training and preparation of combat units for service overseas. His foresight and thorough understanding of the new Army Air Forces joint Fighter and Bombardment Command training objectives have resulted in the adoption of a complete and practical training program for the accomplishment of this mission. The outstanding degree of success with plans and programs fostered by General *Nugent* has been a material contribution to the prosecution of the war.

Colonel *Charles F. Schneider*, O-442772, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Chief of the Loading and Assembly Section of the Ammunition Branch in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, he played a vital part in the design, lay-out, construction, and operation of 30 loading plants and was responsible for the development of basic plans which enabled these plants to go into mass production immediately after construction was completed. As Chief of the Loading Unit in the Office of the Field Director of Ammunition Plants, Colonel *Schneider* developed methods of loading, designed and perfected required loading equipment, established loading procedures, determined methods and design of implements for renovating ammunition, and eliminated troubles arising in the early stages of mass production, thus making an outstanding contribution to the prosecution of the war.

Colonel *Alfred M. Shearer*, O-6772, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As Chief of the Signal Supply Service, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, Colonel *Shearer* integrated the system of control so that signal supplies and equipment were made available to units whose need was greatest, thus meeting the situation caused by shortages in these items. This system also enabled the North African task force from European theater of operations to be properly equipped with signal supplies. Later as Director of the Signal Communications Service Colonel *Shearer* integrated communications within the United Kingdom into an efficient and comprehensive network completely tied in with both British and European theater of operations facilities, including telephone and teletypewriter service.

III. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Technician Fifth Grade *Howard Stinson, Jr.* (Army serial No. 140354489), Detachment Medical Department, United States Army. For heroism 12 November 1943 in Augusta, Georgia.

IV.—AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942) as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained anti-submarine activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. Each individual exhibited untiring energy and meticulous care while flying. Possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

Major *Sevall Y. Austin*, O-823724 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as observer from December 1941 to September 1942.

Major *Joseph S. Cunningham*, O-396909 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to September 1942.

Major *Joseph L. McNeil*, O-336417 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to August 1942.

Major *Joseph B. Moorman, Jr.*, O-417048 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to September 1942.

Major *Charles A. Thorpe*, O-381157 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as observer from December 1941 to September 1942.

Major *Lloyd O. Warren*, O-416939 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.

Major *Robert W. Wierman*, O-421629 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to September 1942.

V.—AIR MEDAL AND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), Air Medals and bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. Each individual exhibited untiring energy and meticulous care while flying. Possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

1. *Air Medal.*

Major *James B. Henson*, O-417837 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to February 1942.

Major *John H. Stembler*, O-342806 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as observer from December 1941 to April 1942.

Major *Victor E. Warford*, O-424588 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to April 1942.

2. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*

Major *James B. Henson*, O-417837 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from March to June 1942.

Major *John H. Stembler*, O-342806 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as observer from May to August 1942.

Major *Victor E. Warford*, O-424588 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.

8. *Second Oak-Leaf Cluster*.—Major *James B. Henson*, O-417837 (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from July to September 1942.

VI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9396 (sec. I, Bull. 22, WD, 1943) superseding Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, WD, 1942), a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is awarded to the following-named unit. The citation reads as follows:

The *68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion* is cited for conspicuous gallantry in battle on 15, 16, and 17 February 1943, during a withdrawal before vastly superior enemy forces from *Faid Pass, Sidi bou Zid, Sbeitla, and Kasserine*, in Tunisia. On 15 February while in position immediately to the west of *Sidi bou Zid, Tunisia*, the Combat Command supported by the *68th Field Artillery* was attacked in flank and rear by German tanks, at least 16 of which directly threatened the *68th Field Artillery*. By remaining in position and delivering direct fire on these tanks several Mark IV tanks were destroyed and the attack broken. Again on the night of 16 February the positions of the Combat Command supported by the *68th Field Artillery* were threatened by enemy tanks. The *68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion* again remained in forward positions, delivered direct fire against the enemy tanks, destroyed three Mark IV tanks and broke up this attack, thereby permitting the Combat Command to reorganize for further defense. On 17 February the Combat Command supported by the *68th Field Artillery Battalion* had the mission of covering the withdrawal of the remainder of the *First Armored Division* through *Kasserine Pass, Tunisia*. During this action the *68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion*, by deadly fire, slowed the enemy advance and made possible the successful retirement of hundreds of men and the salvage of equipment which otherwise would have fallen to the enemy. The successful disengagement of our troops in this withdrawal from the superior enemy was in a very outstanding way largely due to the initiative, courage, and gallantry of the personnel of the *68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion*.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

AGO 173

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 6 January 1944.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was posthumously awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Rodger W. Young* (Army serial No. 20504813), Infantry, United States Army. For distinguishing himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 31 July 1943, the infantry company, of which Private *Young* was a member, was ordered to make a limited withdrawal from the battle line in order to adjust the battalion's position for the night. At this time, Private *Young's* platoon was engaged with the enemy in a dense jungle where observation was very limited. The platoon suddenly was pinned down by intense fire from a Japanese machine gun concealed on higher ground only 75 yards away. The initial burst wounded Private *Young*. As the platoon started to obey the order to withdraw, Private *Young* called out that he could see the enemy emplacement, whereupon he started creeping toward it. Another burst from the machine gun wounded him the second time. Despite his wounds, he continued his heroic advance, attracting enemy fire and answering with rifle fire. When he was close enough to his objective, he began throwing hand grenades and while doing so was hit again and killed. Private *Young's* bold action in closing with this Japanese pillbox and thus diverting its fire, permitted his platoon to disengage itself, without loss, and was responsible for several enemy casualties.

II. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Neal B. Kearby*, O 21530, Air Corps, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Wewak, New Guinea, on 11 October 1943. Colonel *Kearby* volunteered to lead a flight of 4 fighters to reconnoiter the strongly defended enemy base at Wewak. Having observed enemy installations and reinforcements at 4 airfields, and secured important tactical information, he saw an enemy fighter below him, made a diving attack and shot it down in flames. The small formation then sighted approximately 12 enemy bombers accompanied by 36 fighters. Although his mission had been completed, his fuel was running low, and the numerical odds were 12 to 1, he gave the signal to attack. Diving into the midst of the enemy airplanes he shot down 3 in quick succession. Observing one of his comrades with 2 enemy fighters in pursuit he destroyed both enemy aircraft. The enemy broke off in large numbers to make a multiple attack on his airplane but despite his peril he made one more pass before seeking cloud protection. Coming into the clear he called his flight together and

led them to a friendly base. Colonel *Kearby* brought down 6 enemy aircraft in this action, undertaken with superb daring after his mission was completed.

III. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers of the Red Army, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for extraordinary heroism in action against our common enemy, Germany:

Lieutenant General *Ivan Yefimovich Petrov*.
 Lieutenant General *Vasilii Ivanovich Chuikov*.
 Lieutenant General of Artillery *Ivan Pavlovich Kamera*.
 Guard Lieutenant General of Tanks *Vasilii Mikhailovich Badanov*.
 Major General *Ivan Andreyevich Laskin*.
 Major General *Nikolai Pavlovich Simonyak*.
 Major General *Gleb Vladimirovich Baklanov*.
 Major General *Stanislav Gilyorovich Poplavskii*.
 Major General *Nikolai Tarelovich Tavart Kildze*.
 Major General *Nikolai Aleksandrovich Shvarev*.
 Major General *Sergei Vladimirovich Sokolov*.
 Major General of Aviation *Ivan Diomidovich Antoshkin*.
 Colonel *Andrei Nikitovich Lyakhov*.
 Colonel *Dmitrii Mikhailovich Syzranov*.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Tepentii Fomich Umanskii*.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Fyodor Fyodorovich Zvanarenko*.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Alexandr Vasilevich Mikhailov*.
 Major *Ilarion Ivanovich Kucherenko*.
 Junior Lieutenant *Yanis Indrikovich Vikhems*.
 Senior Sergeant *Nikolai Grigorevich Chaika*.

IV. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers of the Red Army, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for meritorious and distinguished service rendered against our common enemy, Germany:

Colonel *Nikolai Petrovich Nikolayev*.
 Colonel *Isidor Zakharovich Makharov*.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Valentin Petrovich Kurpov*.
 Lieutenant Colonel *Sergei Timofeyevich Potemkin*.
 Major *Nikolai Semenovich Koshelevich*.
 Major *Constantin Gavrilovich Utyantsev*.
 Guard Major *Andrei Vasilevich Chirkov*.
 Guard Captain *Vasilii Varfolomayevich Kozubskii*.
 Captain *Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin*.
 Captain *Dimitrii Vasilevich Nikolayev*.
 Captain *Mikhail Mikhailovich Krylov*.
 Senior Lieutenant *Vasilii Petrovich Groshev*.
 Senior Lieutenant *Gukas Karapetovich Madoyan*.
 Lieutenant *Victor Ivanovich Maksimov*.
 Junior Lieutenant *Nikolai Vasilevich Arkhangel'skii*.

Junior Lieutenant *Albert Kariste*.
 Senior Sergeant *Fyodor Kononovich Moskalenko*.
 Senior Sergeant *Vitalii Onufriyevich Polyakov*.
 Senior Sergeant *Khait Khuzhmatov*.
 Guard Sergeant *Zainadin Khusnuddinov*.

V.—AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1943, bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

1. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *Raymond A. Fortin*, O-420587, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from August to October 1942.
 Captain *Sumner P. Lapp*, O-420605, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from June to October 1942.
 Captain *Richard W. Laroque*, O-417166, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to September 1942.
 First Lieutenant *Martin E. Lichte*, O-420609, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from June to September 1942.
 Second Lieutenant *Gilbert M. Spring*, O-789523, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from September to November 1942.
 Second Lieutenant *Wayne A. Stover*, O-789830, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from September to November 1942.
 First Lieutenant *La Vern B. Terrell*, O-429690, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to August 1942.

2. *Second Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *Raymond A. Fortin*, O-420587, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from November 1942 to April 1943.
 Captain *Sumner P. Lapp*, O-420605, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from November 1942 to May 1943.
 Captain *Richard W. Laroque*, O-417166, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October 1942 to July 1943.
 First Lieutenant *Martin E. Lichte*, O-420609, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from October 1942 to May 1943.
 Second Lieutenant *Gilbert M. Spring*, O-789523, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from December 1942 to April 1943.
 Second Lieutenant *Wayne A. Stover*, O-789830, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from December 1942 to March 1943.
 First Lieutenant *La Vern B. Terrell*, O-429690, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from September to November 1942.

3. *Third Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Second Lieutenant *Gilbert M. Spring*, O-789523, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from May to July 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Wayne A. Stover*, O-789830, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from April to June 1943.

First Lieutenant *La Vern B. Terrell*, O-429690, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1942 to July 1943.

VI. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers and enlisted man, as published in General Orders, No. 18, War Department, 1943, bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

1. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *Benjamin O. Adams*, O-402214, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer from April to September 1942.

Master Sergeant *Charlie E. Herring* (Army serial No. 6226048), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier from August to November 1942.

Captain *Woodrow V. Noid*, O-334076, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from June to October 1942.

Captain *George E. Prieston*, O-421212, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from March to September 1942.

2. *Second Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *George E. Prieston*, O-421212, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from October 1942 to April 1943.

VII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1943, bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters were awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

1. *Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *Charles E. Biggers*, O-431240, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from July to November 1942.

First Lieutenant *Edward J. Brodsky*, O-433345, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to May 1943.

Captain *Lawrence A. Herman*, O-431290, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from September 1942 to January 1943.

First Lieutenant *William B. Kempton*, O-431295, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from August to December 1942.

2. *Second Oak-Leaf Cluster.*—

Captain *Charles E. Biggers*, O-431240, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1942 to July 1943.

First Lieutenant *Edward J. Brodsky*, O-433345, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot during June and July 1943.

Captain *Lawrence A. Herman*, O-431230, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from February to June 1943.

First Lieutenant *William B. Kempton*, O-431295, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to July 1943.

VIII. AIR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Staff Sergeant *William J. Drummond*, as published in General Orders, No. 42, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Staff Sergeant *William J. Drummond* (Army serial No. 11030667), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as bombardier from October 1942 to January 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Sergeant *Drummond* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

IX. AIR MEDAL.—The General Orders indicated below pertaining to the awards of the Air Medal are corrected as follows:

| G. O. 1943 No. | Section | Grade and name | So much as reads— | Corrected to read— |
|-------------------|-----------|--|---|--|
| 12 | ----- | Second Lieutenant <i>Gilbert M. Spring</i> — | over 300 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from May to August 1942. |
| | | Second Lieutenant <i>Wayne A. Stover</i> — | over 300 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from May to August 1942. |
| 19 | VIII----- | First Lieutenant <i>Charles E. Biggers</i> — | over 400 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to June 1942. |
| | | First Lieutenant <i>Edward J. Brodsky</i> — | over 250 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from May to December 1942. |
| | | First Lieutenant <i>Lawrence A. Herman</i> — | over 400 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to August 1942. |
| | | First Lieutenant <i>William B. Kempton</i> — | over 400 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to July 1942. |
| 20 | IV----- | First Lieutenant <i>Fred R. Peck, Jr.</i> — | over 350 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from May to September 1942. |
| | | Second Lieutenant <i>John J. Quinn</i> — | over 400 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to September 1942. |

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 86 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 23 December 1943.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was posthumously awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *Frank J. Petrarca* (Army serial no. 20501334), Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 27 July 1943 in the fight for Horseshoe Hill, New Georgia, British Solomon Islands, Private *Petrarca* advanced with the leading troop element to within 100 yards of the enemy fortification where mortar and small arms fire caused a number of casualties. Singling out the most seriously wounded, he worked his way to the aid of Private Scott, lying within 75 yards of the enemy, whose wounds were so serious that he could not even be moved out of the direct line of fire. Private *Petrarca* fearlessly administered first aid to Private Scott and two other soldiers and shielded the former until his death. On 29 July 1943 Private *Petrarca*, during an intense mortar barrage, went to the aid of his sergeant who had been partly buried in a foxhole under the debris of a shell explosion, dug him out, restored him to consciousness, and caused his evacuation. On 31 July 1943 and against the warning of a fellow soldier, he went to the aid of a mortar fragment casualty where his path over the crest of a hill exposed him to enemy observation from only 20 yards distance. A target for intense knee mortar and automatic fire, he resolutely worked his way to within 2 yards of his objective where he was mortally wounded by hostile mortar fire. Even on the threshold of death he continued to display valor and contempt for the foe. Raising himself to his knees, this intrepid soldier shouted defiance at the enemy, made a last attempt to reach his wounded comrade, and fell in glorious death.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Leon A. Fox*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility, while serving as Health Director for the Caribbean and North Atlantic Engineer Divisions from 30 November 1940 to 15 December 1942. During this period, in addition to his normal duties as Division Health Director, General *Fox* was charged with carrying out a health program of great magnitude in connection with construction work in the Caribbean bases, northern ferry routes, ferry routes across Africa, Pan-American Highway, Northwest Division, and foreign

missions located in Africa, Iran, and Iraq. Throughout, General Fox has demonstrated great foresight, energy, organizing ability, and inspiring leadership, which have contributed in large part to the successful prosecution of these important projects.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9360, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Carlyle H. Wash*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in duties of great responsibility in the organization of the III Interceptor Command from 1 March to 25 June 1942; the training of light, medium, and dive bombardment units and establishment of training proficiency standards in the Third Air Force, which he commanded from 25 June to 26 November 1942; and in the perfection and coordination of ground-air training in the II Ground Air Support Command, which he commanded from 26 November 1942 until his death on 26 January 1943. General Wash's tireless efforts, devotion to duty, and superior knowledge of training problems enabled him to contribute largely to the efficient expansion of the Army Air Forces program and were of great value to his country.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *Leo P. Koziel* (Army Serial No. 37038196), Company B, * * * Engineer Regiment (C), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. From 5 April to 20 October 1942 Sergeant *Koziel* and one other soldier were assigned the mission of assembling a sawmill and organizing a group to operate it during the period his unit was engaged in constructing a 305-mile sector of the Alaska highway. These two enlisted men, without prior experience or close commissioned officer guidance, devised operating procedure so effectively that the mill could be disassembled, transported, and reassembled within a 24-hour period whenever the timber supply was exhausted or the local situation demanded a lumber supply nearer to the point of its use. Sergeant *Koziel's* efforts contributed materially to the accomplishment of his unit. The availability of lumber instead of timber for the construction of bridges speeded bridge construction.

V. SOLDIER'S MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Private First Class *Arthur E. Boucher* (Army serial No. 31260844), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Staff Sergeant *George W. Bugler* (Army serial No. 31260895), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Private First Class *Howard R. Doane* (Army serial No. 31301740), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, 19 August 1943.

Private First Class *Francis J. Doucer* (Army serial No. 31260793), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Private *John J. Dunn* (Army serial No. 31302180), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Private First Class *Robert M. Hazelton* (Army serial No. 35333841), Transportation Corps Section, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Fort Lawton Staging Area, Fort Lawton, Washington. For heroism at Seattle, Washington, on 19 February 1943.

Captain *Edmund C. Knight*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Private *Jimmie V. Sharpe* (Army serial No. 34305493), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, on 19 August 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ward H. Van Atta*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, 19 August 1943.

First Lieutenant *Lewis T. Veater*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For heroism at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, on 6 October 1943.

Private First Class *William Velozo* (Army serial No. 31303267), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, 19 August 1943.

Technician Fourth Grade *Perry E. Walper* (Army serial No. 33135783), Detachment Medical Department, United States Army. For heroism along the banks of the Potomac River on 27 June 1943.

Private *George H. Ward* (Army serial No. 31329177), 150th Engineer Combat Battalion, United States Army. For heroism at Nashua, New Hampshire, 19 August 1943.

VI. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *James McDonald Rowland*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in an aerial flight off the coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 24 December 1941.

VII. AIR MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Major *Joseph P. Bohl* (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight at Accra, Africa, 20 January 1943.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order

No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert W. Burns* (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights from 7 December 1941 to 20 January 1942. As first pilot of one of the airplanes assigned to the only heavy bombardment squadron in the Caribbean Defense Command during this period, Colonel *Burns* participated in the pioneering of long range patrol flights and operations over the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal without adequate radio or other navigational aids. Many flights were conducted at night under black-out conditions with take-offs being made under adverse weather conditions and flights conducted far out to sea where heavy tropical thunderstorms were encountered. Information gathered from the flights was of great value in planning future missions and conducting future patrol flights. Possibility of encountering enemy task forces and enemy airplanes of fighter type or enemy antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. In the performance of these flights Colonel *Burns* displayed outstanding initiative and professional skill which contributed materially to the success of the assigned patrol operations, and his service reflects highest credit on himself and the military service.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9292-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Captain *Mabry Simmons*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained operational activity against the enemy in the Southwest Pacific area, during which hostile contact was probable and expected, from 8 December 1941 to 7 November 1942.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded to each of the following-named officers for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Donald W. Adams*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from February to June 1942.

First Lieutenant *Francis A. Davis*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from September 1942 to February 1943.

Captain *Richard A. Field*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from February to July 1942.

Major *Wayne A. Hanson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to December 1942.

Captain *Alden L. Van Buskirk*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to January 1943.

VIII.—OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *Donald W. Adams* (sec. VII), a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War

Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Donald W. Adams*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from July to November 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Adams* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Hardin E. Ross, Jr.*, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Hardin E. Ross, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Ross* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

IX. SECOND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *Donald W. Adams* (sec. VII), a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Donald W. Adams*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from December 1942 to April 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Adams* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

X. AIR MEDAL.—The General Orders indicated below pertaining to the awards of the Air Medal are corrected as follows:

| G. O. 1943 No. | Section | Grade and name | So much as reads— | Corrected to read— |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| 11 | V | Captain <i>Charles E. Morris</i> ----- | over 300 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from December 1941 to April 1942. |
| | | (Captain <i>Raymond A. Fortin</i> ----- | over 450 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from January to July 1942. |
| | | Captain <i>Sumner P. Lapp</i> ----- | over 450 hours from January to December 1942. | for 200 hours from January to May 1942. |
| 12 | ----- | Captain <i>Richard W. Laroque</i> ----- | over 500 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from January to April 1942. |
| | | First Lieutenant <i>Martin E. Lichte</i> --- | over 500 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from January to May 1942. |
| | | (First Lieutenant <i>La Vern B. Terrell</i> --- | over 550 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from January to April 1942. |
| | | Captain <i>Benjamin C. Adams</i> ----- | over 500 hours from January to November 1942. | for 200 hours from January to March 1942. |
| 18 | IV | Master Sergeant <i>Charlie R. Herring</i> --- | over 300 hours from January to December 1942. | for 200 hours from February to July 1942. |
| | | Captain <i>Woodrow V. Nold</i> ----- | over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. | for 200 hours from December 1941 to May 1942. |
| | | (Captain <i>George E. Prieston</i> ----- | over 400 hours from January to December 1942. | for 200 hours from August 1941 to February 1942. |
| 20 | IV | Captain <i>Jack D. Reedner</i> ----- | over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. | for 200 hours from January to June 1942. |
| | | Staff Sergeant <i>Harold C. Single-terry</i> . | over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to July 1942. |
| 21 | II | Sergeant <i>Hal B. Page</i> ----- | over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from April to June 1942. |
| 29 | III | (First Lieutenant <i>Carl G. Damann</i> --- | over 200 hours from June 1942 to March 1943. | for 200 hours from June 1942 to February 1943. |
| | | First Lieutenant <i>Elbert W. Hyde</i> --- | over 200 hours from May 1942 to March 1943. | for 200 hours during May and June 1942. |
| 42 | VII | Sergeant <i>William J. Drummond</i> --- | over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. | for 200 hours from February to September 1942. |

[A. G. 200.6 (16 Dec. 43).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 85 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 17 December, 1943.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918) a Medal of Honor was posthumously awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Sergeant *William L. Nelson* (Army serial No. 32065506), Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict at Djebel Dardys, Northwest of Sedjenane, Tunisia. On the morning of 24 April 1943 Sergeant *Nelson* led his section of heavy mortars to a forward position where he placed his guns and men. Under intense enemy artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, he advanced alone to a chosen observation position from which he directed the laying of a concentrated mortar barrage which successfully halted an initial enemy counter attack. Although mortally wounded in the accomplishment of his mission, and with his duty clearly completed, Sergeant *Nelson* crawled to a still more advanced observation point and continued to direct the fire of his section. Dying of hand grenade wounds and only 50 yards from the enemy, Sergeant *Nelson* encouraged his section to continue their fire and by doing so they took a heavy toll of enemy lives. The skill which Sergeant *Nelson* displayed in this engagement, his courage, and self-sacrificing devotion to duty and heroism resulting in the loss of his life were a priceless inspiration to our armed forces and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

Private *James W. Reese* (Army serial No. 33130065), Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict with the enemy on 5 August 1943 at Mt. Vassillio, Sicily. When the enemy launched a counter attack which threatened the position of his company, Private *Reese*, as the acting squad leader of a 60-mm mortar squad, displaying superior leadership and on his own initiative, maneuvered his squad forward to a favorable position, from which, by skillfully directing the fire of his weapon, he caused many casualties in the enemy ranks, and aided materially in repulsing the counterattack. When the enemy fire became so severe as to make his position untenable, he ordered the other members of his squad to withdraw to a safer position, but declined to seek safety for himself. So as to bring more effective fire upon the enemy, Private *Reese*, without assistance, moved his mortar to a new position and attacked an enemy machine-gun nest. He had only three rounds of ammunition but secured a direct hit with his last round, completely destroying the nest and killing the occupants. Ammunition being exhausted, he abandoned the mortar, seized a rifle and con-

tinued to advance, moving into an exposed position overlooking the enemy. Despite a heavy concentration of machine gun, mortar, and artillery fire, the heaviest experienced by his unit throughout the entire Sicilian campaign, he remained at this position and continued to inflict casualties upon the enemy until he was killed. His bravery coupled with his gallant and unswerving determination to close with the enemy, regardless of consequences and obstacles which he faced, is a priceless inspiration to our armed forces.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph R. Sarnoski*, Air Corps, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 16 June 1943, Lieutenant *Sarnoski* volunteered as bombardier of a crew on an important photographic mapping mission covering the heavily defended Buka area, Solomon Islands. When the mission was nearly completed, about 20 enemy fighters intercepted. At the nose guns, Lieutenant *Sarnoski* fought off the first attackers, making it possible for the pilot to finish the plotted course. When a coordinated frontal attack by the enemy extensively damaged his bomber, and seriously injured 5 of the crew, Lieutenant *Sarnoski*, though wounded, continued firing and shot down two enemy airplanes. A 20-millimeter shell which burst in the nose of the bomber knocked him into the catwalk under the cockpit. With indomitable fighting spirit, he crawled back to his post and kept on firing until he collapsed on his guns. Lieutenant *Sarnoski* by resolute defense of his aircraft at the price of his life made possible the completion of a vitally important mission.

II.—Medal of Honor.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor has been awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *John C. Morgan* (then flight officer), Army Air Forces, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty, while participating on a bombing mission over enemy occupied continental Europe, 28 July 1943. Prior to reaching the German coast on the way to the target, the B-17 airplane in which Flight Officer *Morgan* was serving as copilot was attacked by a large force of enemy fighters, during which the oxygen system to the tail, waist, and radio gun positions was knocked out. A frontal attack placed a cannon shell through the windshield, totally shattering it, and the pilot's skull was split open by a .303 caliber shell, leaving him in a crazed condition. The pilot fell over the steering wheel, tightly clamping his arms around it. Flight Officer *Morgan* at once grasped the controls from his side and, by sheer strength, pulled the airplane back into formation despite the frantic struggles of the semi-conscious pilot. The interphone had been destroyed rendering it impossible to call for help. At this time the top turret gunner fell to the floor and down through the hatch with his arm shot off at the shoulder and a gaping wound in his side. The waist, tail, and radio gunners had lost consciousness from lack of oxygen and hearing no fire from their guns, the copilot believed they had bailed out. The wounded pilot still offered desperate resistance in his crazed attempts to fly the airplane. There remained the prospect of flying to and over the target and back to a friendly base wholly unassisted. In the face of this desperate situation Flight Officer *Morgan* made his decision to continue the flight and protect any members of the crew who might still be in the ship and for 2 hours he flew in formation with one hand at the controls and the other holding off the struggling pilot before the navigator entered the steering compartment and relieved the situation. The miraculous and heroic performance of Flight Officer *Morgan* on this occasion resulted in

the successful completion of a vital bombing mission and the safe return of his airplane and crew.

III.—Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, WD 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Robert C. Candee*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility from 28 April 1942 to 1 October 1943. Displaying great technical skill, efficiency, and a broad knowledge of the tremendous task intrusted him, General *Candee* organized and placed into operation the Eighth Air Support Command * * *. General *Candee* also prepared all detailed plans, and directed the actual execution of all missions carried out by the Eighth Air Force in connection with a full scale cross channel invasion rehearsal on 9 September 1943. General *Candee* placed a medium bombardment wing on an operational basis within a minimum time, and directed highly successful methods of tactical employment which resulted in the proved worth of the B-26 airplane for operations in the European theater of operations. The untiring effort, technical knowledge, and efficiency displayed by General *Candee* during this period reflect high credit on himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Vice Admiral *Arthur S. Carpenter*, United States Navy. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility. As Commander of Allied Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific area from 11 September 1942 to 23 November 1943, Admiral *Carpenter* coordinated all naval activities of both United States and allied forces, utilizing to the utmost advantage the limited resources available. His wide professional experience, sound judgment, and energy were of the greatest service in planning and executing combined operations, and his personal vigor and tact enlisted the enthusiastic cooperation of all forces under his command. His forces engaged initially in containing operations and subsequently in both naval and amphibious offensive operations with marked effectiveness in spite of limited means. Admiral *Carpenter* made an invaluable contribution to the success of the campaigns in the Southwest Pacific area during this critical period.

Major General *Wade H. Haislip* (then brigadier general), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duties of great responsibility as Chief of the Budget and Legislative Planning Branch from 23 April 1940 to 18 February 1941, and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of the War Department General Staff from 19 February 1941 to 19 January 1942. His executive ability was of inestimable value in the formulation of important policies for the augmentation of the Military Establishment, which tripled in size, and in the drafting and passage of legislation to effect this augmentation. General *Haislip's* sound judgment and clear conception of personnel requirements enabled him to envisage the necessity for the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and to make other profound contributions to the creation of a war Army. Due to his outstanding ability and special knowledge the initial mobilization of the necessary manpower for our expanding Army was successfully completed.

Major General *Ralph Royce*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a duty of great responsibility to the Government. As commanding general of the First Air Force from April to

August 1943, General *Royce* established standardized training programs which insured that his units would be trained and ready for oversea combat service at the appointed dates. He laid out and instituted plans for winter training and secured and prepared bases along the South Atlantic coast, thus permitting the uninterrupted training of units assigned to the First Air Force. General *Royce* improved maintenance and supply conditions so that all available aircraft were employed to the maximum possible extent. Due to his close supervision through inspections and superior leadership his command improved materially in morale and operating efficiency during a period when the development of highly trained fighter units was of paramount urgency.

IV.—Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *John H. Yeomans*, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1941 to June 1943 in connection with the establishment of air transportation across Africa, the Middle East, and India. During the period when the trans-African airways were operated by the Pan-American Airway-Africa, Limited, and after this air route was taken over by the military authorities, Colonel *Yeomans*, as manager and executive officer, occupied key positions of responsibility. In order to further the efficient operations of the organization to which he was assigned Colonel *Yeomans*, far and beyond the duty normally expected of an officer occupying his position, personally participated in the survey of new routes. Colonel *Yeomans*' expeditious accomplishment of his mission contributed materially to the turning of the tide against Rommel and played an important part in the desert campaign of the United Nations.

V.—Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Colonel *Levi L. Beery*, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from July 1939 to May 1943. As Chief of the Maintenance Engineering Branch, Field Service Section of the Matériel Command and the Air Service Command, Colonel *Beery* displayed great professional skill in organizing the maintenance activities of the Air Corps. His comprehensive grasp of engineering problems and wide experience in carrying out the functions of maintenance of aircraft constituted a material factor in the fulfillment of the mission of the Air Service Command during a critical period in the expansion of the Army Air Forces in the theaters of operations.

First Lieutenant *Walter P. Benjamin*, Adjutant General's Department (then technical sergeant, Engineer Amphibian Command), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Assignment and Reassignment Clerk, Procurement and Placement Section, Headquarters Engineer Amphibian Command. Since the inception of this command with new and varied demands for skilled personnel, he administered the assignment, reassignment, and transfer of over 25,000

enlisted men. This called for use of new and tentative Tables of Organization to cover the allocation of men whose duties were not shown on the Enlisted Men's Classification Sheet since they were in an entirely new field of skills not used before. Sergeant *Benjamin* therefore had to exercise unusually careful and responsible judgment as there was no previous experience or precedent by which he could be guided. He aided in the selection of cadres for new organizations of men chosen for further training, the assignment of men with previous military training and of trainees just completing basic training. This task required sound judgment, ability to think rapidly and accurately, and a high degree of initiative. By his devotion to duty and extreme efficiency, Sergeant *Benjamin* contributed in a marked degree to the success of this new organization and rendered services of conspicuous worth to the Government.

Colonel *Robert M. Falkenau*, United States Army, retired. For exceptionally meritorious services as Chief of the Salvage, Surplus Property and Reclamation Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General since 31 March 1942. Upon entering on extended active duty, Colonel *Falkenau* devoted all of his energies toward making a constructive approach to the many problems involved in the salvage and reclamation of quartermaster items. He developed new methods for the segregation and disposition of waste materials, installed an important program for the conservation of containers, established a project for the rebuilding of Army shoes, and directed the organization of over 225 repair shops at posts, camps, and stations. Colonel *Falkenau* overcame operating problems of great magnitude and, upon retirement, left an efficient and sound organization as evidence of his untiring efforts.

Second Lieutenant *Raymond M. Hallowell*, Corps of Engineers (then master sergeant, Headquarters and Service Company, 341st Engineer General Service Regiment, United States Army). For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during construction of the Alcan Highway from May to September 1942. Sergeant *Hallowell* was the senior noncommissioned officer with the party charged with locating 256 miles of road from Fort St. John, British Columbia, to Fort Nelson, British Columbia. His knowledge of surveying and locating roads in dense forests contributed immeasurably to the successful selection of the detailed road location through vast areas of muskeg and swamp. Without any consideration for his own personal safety or comfort, Sergeant *Hallowell* remained constantly at the forward point of the locating parties and led the way to Fort Nelson. His performance of duty in the face of enormous difficulties imposed by the almost unknown wilderness in which he operated was an inspiration to all those working with him.

Master Sergeant *Norman Harding* (Army serial No. R-2120529), Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Sergeant *Harding* organized and administered the Administration and Personnel School for enlisted men at the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. He overcame many serious handicaps and by his tact, persistence, and outstanding personal characteristics trained instructors and operated the school. He has made an outstanding contribution to the morale, efficiency, and operation of his organization.

Brigadier General *Thomas L. Holland*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Commanding Officer of the Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot. General *Holland*, then major, established the Fourth Corps Area Depot, the fore-

runner of the present installation. The depot organized by General *Holland* was an installation of minor size, but the skill with which it was established allowed its great expansion to be effected without interruption. The Atlanta Depot, under General *Holland*, grew to become one of the largest and most efficiently administered installations of its kind in the world. The credit for the outstanding performance of the installation lies in the intelligent planning and leadership exerted by its commanding officer who, through his own individual efforts and example, inspired the depot personnel to perform in an extraordinary manner, with the result that the organizations and posts, camps, and stations of the *Fourth Service Command* were promptly and adequately supplied with their needs.

Colonel *George Kraigher*, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from August 1941 to June 1943 in connection with establishment of air transportation across Africa, the Middle East, and India. Colonel *Kraigher* was in a large degree responsible for the effective operation of the *Africa-Middle East Air Transport Service*. As operations manager of *Pan-American Airways-Africa, Limited*, he devoted himself unselfishly to the militarization of this line, bringing to the *Air Transport Command* the intimate knowledge he gained as pilot for the first survey of trans-African routes by American personnel. Colonel *Kraigher* brought not only his own personal knowledge and experience, but by his example and leadership, his subordinates joined him in the militarization program, effecting an efficient organization that has proved of great military value to the United States and her allies.

Lieutenant Colonel *Henry C. Kristofferson*, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from November 1942 to June 1943 in connection with the establishment of air transportation across Africa, the Middle East, and India. Using the knowledge he gained as chief pilot of the first survey of the trans-African route by American personnel, he planned the details of organizing the African air transportation prior to its militarization. The efficiency of Colonel *Kristofferson's* planning was demonstrated when, under his direction, aircraft were dispatched and delivered from West Africa to Cairo 30,000 pounds of vitally needed material to turn back the Axis attack.

Colonel *Edmund C. Langmead*, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. While on duty in Headquarters, Army Air Forces, from October 1939 to September 1943, Colonel *Langmead* displayed marked professional ability, keen judgment, and devotion to duty and rendered outstanding service to the Government by integrating aircraft production with operational requirements in combat theaters and by establishing the pattern of distribution of aircraft between the United Nations. Colonel *Langmead's* work has contributed immeasurably to the over-all air strength of the United Nations today and to the mutual understandings and coordinated efforts essential to victory.

Colonel *Alfred J. Maxwell*, Finance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 9 September 1939 to 30 September 1943. As Finance Officer, United States Army, Brooklyn, New York, Colonel *Maxwell* displayed initiative, foresight, and administrative ability in high degree as well as superior judgment in the solution of intricate financial problems involved in the operation of one of the largest disbursing offices heavily engaged in procurement and contract payments and in overseas activities. As Commanding Officer of the Finance Replacement Training Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana,

Colonel *Maxwell* exhibited tireless energy and high professional attainments in reorganizing that training facility so that it contributed in a vital manner to the development and expansion of the financial activities of the Army. The zeal and ability with which he has discharged his important duties during this critical period reflect highest credit on himself and the military service.

Brigadier General *Russell A. Osmun* (then colonel, General Staff Corps (Quartermaster Corps)), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As United States military observer in India he has shown a keen conception of existing conditions, excellent judgment, and a superior quality of leadership. Throughout his tour of duty in India, from 15 March 1942 to 2 July 1943, he maintained the most harmonious relations with British and Indian military and civil leaders, thereby contributing to the successful prosecution of the united nations war effort. During a part of this period General *Osmun* acted as military observer at the front during the British campaign in Burma where he gained valuable information under most difficult and hazardous conditions. His reports to the War Department concerning the Burmese Campaign and on the military, physical, and economic conditions in the territory covered, were noteworthy because of their extreme accuracy and because they contributed in marked degree to the information necessary for the proper training and effective use of our armed forces.

Master Sergeant *Harry A. Raymond* (Army serial No. 6787577), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from August 1939 to August 1943. As enlisted Chief of the Special Service Section at Langley Field, Virginia, he has, by his superior judgment, industry, cooperation, tact, and administrative ability, been instrumental in the development of the entertainment facilities at Langley Field from those required at a small peacetime station to the ones necessary at a greatly expanded wartime installation. Sergeant *Raymond's* untiring efforts to provide adequate entertainment, recreational and athletic facilities contributed materially to the high esprit de corps of the personnel at this air base.

VI. Soldier's Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

First Lieutenant *Harold F. Anderson*, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

Corporal *William H. Gifford* (Army serial No. 39021713), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

Staff Sergeant *Harold G. Johnson* (Army serial No. 6957289), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

Corporal *Thomas R. King* (Army serial No. 33009100), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

Staff Sergeant *Sherman R. Koons* (Army serial No. 20323442), 1344th Service Unit, Third Service Command, Philadelphia Military Police Detachment, United States Army. For heroism at Wyndmoore, Pennsylvania, on the morning of 26 October 1943.

Private *William A. Ledford* (Army serial No. 6943952), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

First Lieutenant *William C. O'Bryan* (then second lieutenant), Air Corps,

United States Army. For heroism in the South Atlantic Ocean, 20 to 22 May 1943.

VII.—Air Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Fleming D. Pierce, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity from December 1941 to September 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering anti-aircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Pierce* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

VIII.—Air Medal.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Kenneth F. Kilpatrick*, Infantry, United States Army. For meritorious service while participating in an aerial flight on the night of 17 August 1943. In the course of a parachute resupply mission in the vicinity of Florence, South Carolina, Lieutenant *Kilpatrick* was in the cockpit with the pilot when one motor went dead and the second one started to go out. The airplane was losing altitude rapidly and the pilot ordered "abandon ship." Lieutenant *Kilpatrick* left the cockpit and ordered the men to abandon the airplane. Of those who were to jump, only Lieutenant *Kilpatrick* realized that the ship was rapidly losing altitude and was not at the moment more than 250 feet above the ground. However, with utter disregard for his own safety he ordered the men out, supervised the jumping, and verified the fact that all his men were out before jumping himself. Lieutenant *Kilpatrick's* courage and decisiveness insured the safety of the airplane and safe landing by parachute of most of his men.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering anti-aircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Staff Sergeant *Theodore R. Asbury* (Army serial No. 16039296), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator from August 1942 to March 1943.

Corporal *Eugene L. Cieri* (Army serial No. 20349556), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator mechanic gunner from March 1942 to June 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Frederick M. Courcelle* (Army Serial No. 11055658), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator from January to July 1943.

Sergeant *Charles R. Johnson* (Army serial No. 11044261), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator from October 1942 to April 1943.

Technical Sergeant *Curtiss Judson* (Army serial No. 12066847), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator from June 1942 to April 1943.

First Lieutenant *Robert T. Robinson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to August 1943.

Corporal *Frank Sama* (Army serial No. 20522626), Air Corps, United States Army, as armorer gunner from February to December 1942.

First Lieutenant *William M. Shy*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from March to July 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Wilbert L. Wilson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier from December 1942 to June 1943.

IX.—Oak-Leaf Cluster.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *Fred M. Speake*, as published in General Orders, No. 30, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was posthumously awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Fred M. Speake* Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from November 1942 to March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Speake* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

X.—Oak-Leaf Cluster.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

Captain *Thomas E. Peddy*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from August to November 1942.

Captain *John J. Pozorycki*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from August to October 1942.

First Lieutenant *Jack D. Pritchard*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from June to December 1942.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by

Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *Paul G. Ferstle*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to October 1942.

Captain *William D. Jernigan*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from April to September 1942.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

Captain *Ralph A. Blakelock*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from June to October 1942.

First Lieutenant *John S. Dreher*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from May to October 1942.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Lewis W. Tanner* as published in General Orders, No. 16, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Lewis W. Tanner*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from August to November 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Tanner* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted man, as published in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

Technical Sergeant *Edward C. Gibson* (Army serial No. 6852469) Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator from July to December 1942.

Second Lieutenant *Walter J. Koslow, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from November 1942 to January 1943.

6. By direction of the President in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 42, War Department 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *Raymond Baguley*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from October 1942 to January 1943.

First Lieutenant *James D. Flowers Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1942 to January 1943.

XI. Second Oak-Leaf Cluster.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *John J. Pozerycki*, as published in General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *John J. Pozerycki*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator from November 1942 to February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering anti-aircraft fire. The services of Captain *Pozerycki* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942) for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. The citations are as follows:

Captain *Ralph A. Blakelock*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from November 1942 to June 1943.

First Lieutenant *John S. Dreher*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from November 1942 to May 1943.

First Lieutenant *Abner O. McDaniel*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from February to July 1943.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Technical Sergeant *Edward C. Gibson*, as published

in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Technical Sergeant *Edward C. Gibson* (Army serial No. 6852469), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as radio operator from January to June 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Sergeant *Gibson* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *Raymond Baguley*, as published in General Orders, No. 42, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Raymond Baguley*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator during February and March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Baguley* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

XII.—Third Oak-Leaf Cluster.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *John J. Pozerycki*, as published in General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1943, a third bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *John J. Pozerycki*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator from March to May 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Pozerycki* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 79 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 15 November 1943.

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I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Addison E. Baker*, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action with the enemy on 1 August 1943. On this date he led his command, the 93d Bombardment Group (H), on a daring low level attack against enemy oil refineries and installations at Ploesti, Rumania. Approaching the target his aircraft was hit by a large caliber anti-aircraft shell, seriously damaged, and set on fire. Ignoring the fact he was flying over terrain suitable for safe landing, he refused to jeopardize the mission by breaking up the lead formation and continued unswervingly to lead his group to the target, upon which he dropped his bombs with devastating effect. Only then did he leave formation, but his valiant attempts to gain sufficient altitude for the crew to escape by parachute were unavailing and his aircraft crashed in flames after his successful efforts to avoid other airplanes in formation. By extraordinary flying skill, gallant leadership, and intrepidity Colonel *Baker* rendered outstanding, distinguished, and valorous service to our Nation.

Second Lieutenant *Walter C. O'Neil*, Infantry, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on Attu, Aleutian Islands, on 24 May 1943. A well prepared enemy position on Fishhook Ridge consisted of fox holes and protected by machine guns and snipers on both flanks had been holding up the advance of an attacking battalion. The approach to this position was up a steep hill and across snow fields which offered no cover. With a platoon of 18 men Lieutenant *O'Neil* launched his attack and led his men forward with utter disregard of enemy fire coming from three directions. Upon reaching a shelf of rocks about 50 yards from the enemy position he reorganized his small force now consisting of only eight men, posted two automatic riflemen to return the fire of the machine guns and snipers from the flanks, and continued the advance with the six remaining men. Upon reaching a point just under the enemy position, Lieutenant *O'Neil* ordered a grenade assault, leaped to his feet and, hurling grenades, urged his companions to follow. The objective was reached with three men, and the attack was continued on the enemy position until all grenades were expended. With almost all his ammunition also gone, Lieutenant *O'Neil* returned to the cover of the rock ledge where he was resupplied with ammunition during the night. As a result of this attack the enemy was forced to withdraw up the ridge about 500 feet where a new stand was made with about 40 men. As soon as darkness lifted Lieutenant *O'Neil*, disregarding the heavy odds against him and in spite of his harrowing experience of the preceding day, again launched an attack with six men. The attack was pressed home until the enemy was killed or driven from the ridge. This action enabled the battalion to gain a foothold on the strategic ridge and was in a large measure responsible for the joining of the north and south forces engaged in the Attu operation. Lieutenant

O'Neil's heroic action in the face of great danger and his spectacular display of battlefield leadership is worthy of the highest traditions of the Army.

Colonel *Jack W. Wood*, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy. Commanding the 339th Bombardment Group, he led it on 1 August 1943 as last element of a daring low level attack against enemy oil refineries and installations at Ploesti, Rumania. This force was assigned a most difficult target which, lying cupped in the mountains, presented the hardest objective to strike on a low level attack. Arriving in the target area after previous elements had thoroughly alarmed enemy defenses, Colonel *Wood* experienced difficulty in locating this objective because of low lying clouds over the mountains, but he disregarded fighter attacks and continued search for the assigned target until found. With outstanding gallantry and despite intense and extremely accurate enemy fire, he led his organization onto the assigned target with such precision and leadership that maximum damage was inflicted upon the refineries. Through his extraordinary heroism and gallant leadership Colonel *Wood* rendered signal and distinguished service by ensuring destruction of installations vital to enemy prosecution of the war.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Richard C. du Pont, special assistant on the Army Air Forces glider program. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 20 April to 11 September 1943. In the capacity of special assistant on the Army Air Forces glider program Mr. *du Pont* displayed exceptional professional ability and inspiring leadership in planning and supervising the effective utilization of military gliders and related equipment. Under his skillful direction full exploitation of the large glider for airborne operations was rapidly attained. He effected important changes in training technique which constituted practical application of current combat requirements personally observed in the Sicilian campaign. Charged with over-all supervision of research in the field of unpowered flight he maintained close coordination with civilian contractors in their efforts to improve glider equipment. While participating in an experimental flight of a new type of glider of radical design Mr. *du Pont* was killed at March Field, California, on 11 September 1943. His extensive background of glider flight experimentation coupled with his intelligent appraisal of the immediate requirements of the glider program of the Army Air Forces contributed materially to the successful accomplishment of a mission of the greatest importance to the war effort of the United States Government.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named enlisted man:

Sergeant *Loren E. Howarth* (Army serial No. 16047881), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Sergeant *Howarth* was radio operator on a B-17F type aircraft which crashed on the Greenland Ice Cap on or about 9 November 1942, with the resultant destruction of the radio set on the airplane. Through outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of skill, under many trying conditions, he collected the remnants of radio equipment that are still serviceable and constructed an emergency radio transmitter and receiver set, together with a hand-cranked generator. This set served

as the only means of communication between the crew members of the disabled aircraft and the searching party. After many tedious hours of effort, he established radio contact with the nearest Greenland bases so that searching aircraft were able to locate the position of the wrecked airplane. Immediate rescue, however, was impossible and Sergeant *Howarth* and his crew members spent 15 days on the Ice Cap during all of which his exemplary conduct and unflagging spirit served to bolster the morale of the entire party. Sergeant *Howarth* was killed on 29 November 1942 in an airplane accident incidental to the attempted rescue of this party.

IV.—LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Colonel *William H. Clopton, Jr.*, Transportation Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of the Fiscal Division, Office Chief of Transportation. By his outstanding executive ability and untiring energy, Colonel *Clopton* developed the Fiscal Division to an exceedingly high degree of efficiency. He established a field organization for fiscal matters which materially simplified such operations in the ports of embarkation. Colonel *Clopton* was responsible for the preparation and publication of a manual of fiscal procedure which is now a standard in Army Service Forces installations.

Major General *James K. Crain*, United States Army. As Chief of the Field Service Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, General *Crain* (then colonel and brigadier general), by his leadership, judgment, and high professional attainments, rendered exceptionally meritorious service during the period of the declared national emergency and present war, from 1 April 1940 to 5 June 1942. He amalgamated and expanded the military and civilian elements of the Field Service Division throughout the United States into a smoothly operating organization, providing adequate expansion of storage, depot, and maintenance facilities to support the expanding Army of the United States. The soundness of his foresight, judgment, and execution of the expansion of ordnance field service activities is reflected in the fact that all allied troops using American ordnance matériel have received efficient equipment in battle and adequate maintenance facilities. General *Crain's* services in the exercise of this important duty have made a material contribution to the development of the fighting Army of the United States.

Brigadier General *Dale D. Hinman*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Antiaircraft Officer for the Special Army Observers Group, London, England, from May to November 1941, General *Hinman* displayed high professional attainments, marked judgment, and devotion to duty, and rendered service of outstanding value to the Government in planning all antiaircraft defenses of areas to be controlled by the United States Army forces in the United Kingdom, and instituting the system of coordination between the British and American antiaircraft forces.

V.—SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star was awarded by the War Department to the following-named individual:

Michael Chinigo. Correspondent. International News Service. For gallantry in action. Mr. *Chinigo*, in his capacity as an accredited correspondent assigned to the 3d Infantry Division, landed with the first group of as-

sault troops on the shores of Sicily, 10 July 1943. Disregarding his personal safety, he moved forward with advance groups, under heavy enemy fire, interrogating prisoners as they were taken, and assisting the wounded. Later, he accompanied a patrol which entered Palermo in advance of the occupation by our troops, contacted the chief of police and went with him to inform the Italian troops that the American forces had taken the city. Accompanying a patrol on another occasion, he entered Messina prior to its occupation, and returned with two truckloads of Italian prisoners. Mr. *Chinigo's* absolute disregard for personal safety, his voluntary actions and willingness to be of service above and beyond any call of duty reflect highest credit on himself and his profession.

VI.—AIR MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Herbert B. Emrich* (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious service while participating in an aerial flight at Grenier Field, N. H., 25 June 1943. While engaging in aerial gunnery over Joe English Bombing Range 15 miles west of Grenier Field, Lieutenant *Emrich* displayed good judgment and exceptionally good pilot technique when as a result of a broken oil line, smoke filled the cockpit of his airplane, a P-47, whereupon he brought his ship directly to Grenier Field, landing straight ahead on a runway which was downwind and even though his landing speed was excessive, he handled his airplane on the ground in such a manner that the excess speed was lost without overapplication of the brakes. A ground loop at the end of the runway turned him onto a taxi-strip without doing any damage to the airplane. The action of Lieutenant *Emrich*, by his skill and judgment under such conditions and at the risk of his own safety, saved the Government valuable equipment, reflecting great credit on the military service.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained anti-submarine patrol activity. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Second Lieutenant *Franklyn Bachman*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier from January to May 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Montee R. Baker*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from November 1942 to July 1943.

First Lieutenant *James E. Bailey*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot and copilot from December 1942 to April 1943.

Captain *Ray J. Binder*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from December 1941 to May 1942.

Sergeant *Walter P. Blasic* (Army serial No. 13040606), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio-operator-gunner from July 1942 to February 1943.

Staff Sergeant *Daniel M. Boone* (Army serial No. 6972068), Air Corps, United States Army, as aerial-engineer-gunner from August 1942 to January 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Robert N. Bott*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier from January to May 1943.

Second Lieutenant *Oren D. Bragdon*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier from January to May 1943.

- Second Lieutenant *Denny E. Bram*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier-navigator from June to December 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Henry Branch II*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from June to December 1942.
- Staff Sergeant *Donald W. Brant* (Army serial No. 20744883), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio-operator-gunner from July 1942 to February 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Marshall T. Bruner* (Army serial No. 38056066), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner from 21 December 1941 to 29 July 1942.
- First Lieutenant *Charles R. Bullock*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot and copilot from December 1942 to June 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Robert H. Carlisle* (Army serial No. 14107702), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner from 3 April to 16 June 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Vernon C. Cates* (Army serial No. 34306741), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner from 1 April to 15 June 1943.
- Sergeant *Ivan E. Cochran* (Army serial No. 39082995), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio-operator-gunner from August 1942 to February 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Irving Cooper*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator from May to August 1942.
- Staff Sergeant *John T. Dominy* (Army serial No. 6996143), Air Corps, United States Army, as aerial-engineer-gunner from September 1942 to April 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Melvin H. Duckworth* (Army serial No. 6994191), Air Corps, United States Army, as armorer-gunner from August to November 1942.
- Technical Sergeant *Buren O. Eagle* (Army serial No. 6653943), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar-operator-gunner from January to June 1942.
- Second Lieutenant *Robert R. Fahrland*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot from January to September 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Marc E. Feay* (Army serial No. 39830676), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio-operator-gunner from 1 April to 16 June 1943.
- First Lieutenant *Edwin I. Feist*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot and copilot from December 1942 to April 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *George J. Freeman* (Army serial No. 15099543), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner from 1 April to 16 June, 1943.
- Staff Sergeant *Walter B. Fuller* (Army serial No. 6941886), Air Corps, United States Army, as armorer-gunner from August 1942 to March 1943.

VII. OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel *Donald B. Adams* by the Commanding General, North African theater of operations, as published in General Orders, No. 51, Headquarters North African Theater of Operations, 10 July 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), with the following citation:

Colonel *Donald B. Adams*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As engineer of the United States Army Northern Ireland Forces, and later of the Northern Ireland Base Command, he was responsible for the development of the construction program required to provide facilities for housing all American troop contingents, for the storage of all American supplies and equipment, and for the construction of all storage and hospital space required for the maintenance of the Northern Ireland Forces in addition to the provision of supply facilities for engineer materials and equip-

ment, and for the establishment of a utilities system for the maintenance of American installations. Colonel Adams' energy and continuous application resulted in the provision of all necessary accommodations required by American troops in this subtheater.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant Colonel *Robert W. Colglazier Jr.* by the Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, as published in section IV, General Orders, No. 50, Headquarters North African Theater of Operations, 9 July 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), with the following citation:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert W. Colglazier Jr.* (then major), Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As acting Headquarters Commandant, assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and as Chief of the Engineering Branch of the Engineer Section, Headquarters United States Army Northern Ireland Forces, and later of the Northern Ireland Base Command, he was responsible for the establishment and development of the Headquarters, the orderly organization of the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and the development of all engineering plans for the accommodation of the United States Army Northern Ireland Forces. By his intense energy, industrious application, and his intelligent handling of all of his assignments, Colonel *Colglazier* has contributed in a marked degree to the successful carrying out of the mission of the American Forces in Northern Ireland.

VIII.—SECOND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer, as published in General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *William H. Dowd*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from May to August 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Dowd* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

IX.—LEGION OF MERIT.—So much of section III, General Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Colonel *Donald B. Adams* and Lieutenant Colonel *Robert W. Colglazier, Jr.*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is rescinded (see sec. VII).

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 66 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 11 October 1943.

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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 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was posthumously awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted men:

First Sergeant *Elmer J. Burr* (Army serial No. 20647479), Company I, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. During an attack near Buna, New Guinea, on 24 December 1942, Sergeant *Burr* saw an enemy grenade strike near his company commander. Instantly, and with heroic self-sacrifice, he threw himself upon it, smothering the explosion with his body. Sergeant *Burr* thus gave his life in saving that of his commander.

Sergeant *Kenneth E. Gruennert* (Army serial No. 20647931), Company L, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. On 24 December 1942, near Buna, New Guinea, Sergeant *Gruennert* was second in command of a platoon with a mission to drive through the enemy lines to the beach 600 yards ahead. Within 150 yards of the objective the platoon encountered two hostile pillboxes. Sergeant *Gruennert* advanced alone on the first and put it out of action with hand grenades and rifle fire, killing three of the enemy. Seriously wounded in the shoulder, he bandaged his wound under cover of the pillbox, refusing to withdraw to the aid station and leave his men. He then, with undiminished daring and under extremely heavy fire, attacked the second pillbox. As he neared it he threw grenades which forced the enemy out where they were easy targets for his platoon. Before the leading elements of his platoon could reach him he was shot by enemy snipers. Sergeant *Gruennert's* inspiring valor cleared the way for his platoon which was the first to attain the beach in this successful effort to split the enemy position.

II. LEGION OF MERIT.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 20 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *Samuel M. Behrman* (Army serial No. R-54107), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. After the Japanese attack of 7 December 1941, he was assigned as battalion camouflage sergeant and was given the duties which would normally be performed by the battalion and division camouflage officers. Despite his advanced years, lack of materials and facilities, and other difficulties, Sergeant *Behrman* planned and executed, or advised on many major camouflage installations of an infantry division in such a manner as to evoke much favorable comment in each case from officers of all grades. Initiative, aggressiveness, and unswerving devotion to duty have marked the superior performance of his duties.

Brigadier General *Edwin Butcher*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Third Service Command. Displaying high devotion to duty, loyalty, and unflagging zeal, and exercising sound judgment, tactful coordination, impartiality, and fairness, General *Butcher* fostered a spirit of cooperation among the officers of the staff which was a leading factor in the efficient operation of this headquarters both prior to and subsequent to its considerable wartime expansion and reorganization.

Colonel *John F. Franklin* (Infantry), Transportation Corps United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

standing services as Executive Officer, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, and later as Commanding Officer, Fort Mason, California. As executive officer of a port of embarkation at the outbreak of the current war, Colonel *Franklin* rendered invaluable service to his country during the initial expansion of that port to a wartime basis. As commanding officer of Fort Mason, California, the improvements in housing and mess facilities inaugurated during his administration, under the most trying working conditions, contributed materially to the welfare and morale of the men under his command. Characterized as they were by sound judgment, self-denial to the point of endangering his own health, and a deep rooted concern for the welfare of his subordinates, the services performed by Colonel *Franklin* were highly outstanding and constitute a material contribution to the war effort of his country.

Colonel *William A. Kenyon*, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Assistant Director of the Army Postal Service. It was very largely due to his foresight and persistence in the formulation and testing of plans well in advance that the Army Postal Service was put in operation without delay immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. Colonel *Kenyon's* long experience was invaluable in guiding the Army Postal Service through the most difficult period of its tremendous expansion. During 1939, 1940, and 1941, by his sustained efforts at maneuvers and during mobilization, he had perfected plans for the wartime Army Postal Service. He was instrumental in securing the present agreement between the War and Post Office Departments for handling Army mail. Through his high devotion to duty, thorough knowledge of the basic principles and detailed methods of handling Army mail, Colonel *Kenyon* has throughout his service continued to make important contributions to the operation of the Army Postal Service.

Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert D. Mendenhall*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as commander of the Internal Security Subdistrict comprising the southern part of the State of Georgia, an area of 25,000 square miles, including 100 miles of vulnerable sea frontier and many industrial and maritime installations vital to the national war effort. In this position he exhibited extraordinary fidelity and efficiency in organizing measures of protection and security. In addition, Colonel *Mendenhall* has concurrently performed the duties of engineering officer of the Fourth Service Command and instructor for company officers schools, and command and staff schools for field officers. The instruction imparted at these schools has constituted an important contribution to the war effort. His example of tact, patience, and industry was an inspiration to all persons with whom he came in contact.

Colonel *Harold W. Rehm*, Ordnance Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As Commanding Officer and Acting Construction Quartermaster of the Detroit Tank Arsenal, and as Commanding Officer of the Tank Engineering Office, also in Detroit, from 1 January to 7 August 1942, Colonel *Rehm* distinguished himself by achievements beyond that which had been reasonably expected or predicted. The months he gained beyond his schedule in building the Detroit Tank Arsenal and achieving quantity production of the M3 medium tank proved to be of immense importance in the strategy of the war, when these tanks, produced with unexpected speed, largely because of his outstanding forcefulness and ingenuity, played a prominent role in turning back the German threat against Alexandria in 1942. The engineering improvements and adaptations he guided so brilliantly at the Tank Engineering Office were of immeasurable benefit to speed of manufacture, and to the fighting power of American tanks, self-propelled gun mounts, and tank destroyers.

Master Sergeant *Hubert K. Woods* (Army serial No. 6890354), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in charge of Air Transport Command activities at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, from 5 March to 4 July 1943. Sent to this island for the purpose of establishing an air

transport evacuation station for personnel from Espiritu Santo and Guadalcanal, Sergeant *Woods* by untiring effort through existing handicaps, set up the depot, arranged with the task force commander for the acquisition of ground and operational facilities for aircraft travel, personally processed the transient personnel through the station, and acquired necessary quarters and messing facilities for the Air Transport Command detachment which arrived later. In the accomplishment of this mission, Sergeant *Woods* exhibited a high degree of efficiency and ready acceptance of responsibility.

III. AIR MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Captain *Peter E. Brohme*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Captain *Brohme* was pilot of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by Captain *Brohme* had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Captain *Brohme's* effectiveness and daring under hazardous flying conditions reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Master Sergeant *Basil E. Fletcher*, (Army serial No. 11009167); Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as engineer in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Sergeant *Fletcher* was engineer of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Sergeant *Fletcher's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Captain *Paul A. Fluery*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as pilot in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Captain *Fluery* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Captain *Fluery's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Second Lieutenant *Robert D. Hill*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as copilot in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Lieutenant *Hill* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Lieutenant *Hill's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Second Lieutenant *Michael Lada*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as copilot in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Lieutenant *Lada* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the

uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Lieutenant *Lada's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Staff Sergeant *Vernon G. Luhrsen* (Army serial No. 36322697), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as radio operator in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Sergeant *Luhrsen* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Sergeant *Luhrsen's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Captain *Frederick T. Mahoney*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as pilot in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Captain *Mahoney* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Captain *Mahoney's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Private *Salvatore S. Maragioglio* (Army serial No. 16125832), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as radio operator in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Private *Maragioglio* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Private *Maragioglio's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Private *Jack L. Nelson* (Army serial No. 18165367), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as radio operator in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Private *Nelson* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Private *Nelson's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Second Lieutenant *Elmer L. Ward*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as copilot in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Lieutenant *Ward* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Lieutenant *Ward's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

Sergeant *Thomas W. Wishbaum* (Army serial No. 37011552), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating as

engineer in an aerial flight between 20 and 24 January 1943. Sergeant *Wishbaum* was crew member of an airplane which transported troops and supplies to the Fighting French Forces in Libya, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. Fields used by the airplane had not been cleared completely of land mines, and the uncertain strength and location of enemy ground forces added to the hazards of the mission. This dangerous mission of great responsibility required outstanding initiative, resourcefulness, and a high degree of courage. Sergeant *Wishbaum's* daring under hazardous flying conditions and his exceptional professional skill reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.

IV__OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *William M. Riddle*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from September to December 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Riddle* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Nathan Sutin*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator from October to December 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Sutin* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department, to First Lieutenant *Abner O. McDaniel*, as published in General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25 WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Abner O. McDaniel*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from October 1942 to January 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *McDaniel*, reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 20, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25 WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *John L. Rea, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during February and March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Rea* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Francis E. Skipp, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Skipp* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Captain *Clyde A. Thompson*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Thompson* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Captain *Richard B. Uhle*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Uhle* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 21, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

Captain *Walter W. Burbank*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as aircraft observer from September to December 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Burbank* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Maurice E. Hebert*, Air Corps, United States Army (see sec. VIII, G. O. 54, WD, 1943). For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as bombardier during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Hebert* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Fred H. Newman*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during February and March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Newman* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Captain *Harold W. Norton*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from January to March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Norton* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Second Lieutenant *Alfred C. Folck*, as published in General Orders, No. 28, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Second Lieutenant *Alfred C. Folck*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from December 1942 to May 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Folck* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

6. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to First Lieutenant *Daniel E. Yarbrough*, as published in General Orders, No. 30, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions

of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25 WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Daniel E. Yarbrough*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from October to March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Yarbrough* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

7. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 42, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25 WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1943 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *James H. Bogert*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator from November 1942 to January 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Bogert* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Lionel J. Cormier*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from August to December 1942. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Cormier* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Herbert P. Detjens*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from October 1942 to January 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Detjens* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

V.—SECOND OAK-LEAF CLUSTER.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 12, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

Captain *Theodore H. Gorton* (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during May and June 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Gorton* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Nathan Sutin*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator from January to May 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Sutin* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

2. By direction of the President in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Roderick G. Davelius*, as published in General Orders, No. 19, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended

by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Roderick G. Darelius*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from November 1942 to May 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Darelius* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to Captain *Richard B. Uhle*, as published in General Orders, No. 20, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Richard B. Uhle*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot from March to June 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Captain *Uhle* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded by the War Department to each of the following-named officers, as published in General Orders, No. 42, War Department, 1943, a second bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to them by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, WD, 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, WD, 1942). The citations are as follows:

First Lieutenant *James H. Bogert*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as navigator during February and March 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Bogert* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Lionel J. Cormier*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in sustained antisubmarine patrol activity as pilot during January and February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made under the hazards of unfavorable weather conditions and the possibility of encountering antiaircraft fire. The services of Lieutenant *Cormier* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

VI. AIR MEDAL.—So much of section IV, General Orders, No. 41, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Captain *Hervey A. McDaniel, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as reads "as pilot" is corrected to read "as observer."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 40 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 17 July 1943.

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I.—Authority to appoint general courts martial.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Army Air Forces Training Command, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. G. 250.4 (14 Jul 43).]

II.—Citation of units in the United States Forces in the Philippines.—
1. Section III, General Orders, No. 43, War Department, 1942, is rescinded.
2. So much of General Orders, No. 14, War Department, 1942, as pertains to the *5th Interceptor Command, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is reestablished.

[A. G. 330.13 (4 Jun 43).]

III.—Award of Medal of Honor.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

Major *Charles W. Davis*, Infantry, United States Army. For distinguishing himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on Guadalcanal Island. On 12 January 1943, Major *Davis*, then Captain, executive officer of an Infantry Battalion, volunteered to carry instructions to the leading companies of his battalion which had been caught in cross fire from Japanese machine guns. With complete disregard for his own safety he made his way to the trapped units, delivered the instructions, supervised their execution, and remained overnight in this exposed position. On the following day Major *Davis* again volunteered to lead an assault on the Japanese position which was holding up the advance. When his rifle jammed at its first shot he drew his pistol and, waving his men on, led the assault over the top of the hill. Electrified by this action another body of soldiers followed and seized the hill. The capture of this position broke Japanese resistance and the battalion was then able to proceed and secure the corps objective. The courage and leadership displayed by Major *Davis* inspired the entire battalion and unquestionably led to the success of its attack. Residence at appointment: Montgomery, Alabama.

IV.—Award, posthumous, of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, WD, 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was posthumously awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

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Colonel *Walter S. Smith*, Air Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious service in the performance of duties of great responsibility from 9 March 1942 to 24 January 1943: As Chief of the Transport and Facilities Division, Directorate of Air Support, Headquarters of the Army Air Forces, he was charged with the responsibility of preparing a construction program for more than 90 Air Support Bases in the vicinity of all Army Ground Forces installations of over 10,000 troops, and the coordination of all activities concerned in their construction. By his untiring efforts, excellent judgment, and comprehensive knowledge, these bases were completed in record time. Colonel *Smith* supervised the activation, organization, and development of the I Troop Carrier Command which is today one of the most efficient weapons within the Army Air Forces. His example, his ability, leadership, resourcefulness, persistence, and unswerving devotion to duty were all in the highest tradition of the Army Air Forces of the United States. Residence at appointment: Birmingham, Alabama.

V.—Awards of Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order No. 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Colonel *George J. Schulz*, Coast Artillery, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as commanding officer of the * * * Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, and executive of a force that established and defended an island base in the Pacific during the period 19 January 1942 to 18 February 1943. Colonel *Schulz* continued in active command of his regiment while also assigned to duty as force executive. During this period, his regiment joined the force and moved to foreign service. The force established itself, organized the base and its defenses and defended the base. As regimental commander, Colonel *Schulz* planned, organized, and commanded the complete antiaircraft defense of the base. As force executive, he organized the force staff and planned and supervised the operations of the force. His tireless energy, his broad experience, and his virile leadership hastened the orderly preparation of the defenses and facilitated the defense of this island base. Entered military service from Delaware.

Master Sergeant *William J. Walker*, (Army serial No. 20849231), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as assistant to the liaison officer during the 1942 Louisiana maneuvers. He carried on the many duties incident to his assignment with marked ability, initiative, and tact and exemplified a devotion to duty regardless of hours or working conditions in keeping with the finest traditions of the service. Residence at enlistment: Tulsa, Oklahoma.

VI.—Citation for gallantry in action.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, WD, 1918), the following-named enlisted man is cited for gallantry in action

and is entitled to wear the Silver Star decoration. The citation is as follows:

Carl F. Schreiber, formerly gunnery sergeant, 78th Company, 6th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, 2d Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action on 15 September 1918, at St. Mihiel, France. Residence at enlistment: Seattle, Washington.

VII.—Awards of Oak-Leaf Cluster.—1. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded to Captain *Kenneth D. Casper* by the commanding general, Southwest Pacific Area, as published in General Orders No. 27, Headquarters Southwest Pacific Area, 1 September 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Major *Kenneth D. Casper* (then captain), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from January to November 1942. During this period, Major *Casper* participated as pilot in more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Major *Casper* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: Humboldt, Kansas.

2. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded to Master Sergeant *William J. P. Griffin* by the War Department as published on page 14, General Orders No. 19, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Master Sergeant *William J. P. Griffin* (Army serial No. 6382232), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from January to November 1942. During this period, Master Sergeant *Griffin* participated as navigator in more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Master Sergeant *Griffin* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at enlistment: Fernandina, Florida.

3. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded to First Lieutenant *Edward M. Jacquet* by the War Department as published on page 5, General Orders No. 34, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

First Lieutenant *Edward M. Jacquet*, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from December 1941 to May 1942. During this

period, Lieutenant *Jacquet* participated as pilot in more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Lieutenant *Jacquet* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Entered military service from Michigan.

4. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded to Technical Sergeant *Conrad J. Kersch* by the War Department as published on page 5, General Orders No. 34, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Technical Sergeant *Conrad J. Kersch* (Army serial No. 6558428), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from December 1941 to May 1942. During this period, Technical Sergeant *Kersch* participated as engineer in more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Technical Sergeant *Kersch* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at enlistment: Algonquin, Illinois.

5. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded to Captain *Donald C. Miller* by the War Department as published on page 6, General Orders No. 34, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Captain *Donald C. Miller*, (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from December 1941 to May 1942. During this period, Captain *Miller* participated as bombardier in more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Captain *Miller* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: Greenville, Texas.

6. By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Flying Cross awarded to Corporal *Conrad R. Payne* by the War Department as published on page 20, General Orders No. 19, War Department, 1942, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, WD, 1926). The citation is as follows:

Second Lieutenant *Conrad R. Payne* (then staff sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific Area from January to November 1942. During this period, Lieutenant *Payne* participated as bombardier in

more than fifty operational flight missions during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These flights included long range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. The services of Lieutenant *Payne* reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at enlistment: Lenoir, North Carolina.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 5 June 1943.

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| Awards, posthumous, of Medal of Honor..... | II |
| Award of Distinguished-Service Medal..... | III |
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I.—Authority to appoint general courts martial.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer, Mountain Training Center, Camp Hale, Colorado, is empowered, pursuant to the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts martial.

[A. O. 250.4 (4-21-43).]

II.—Awards, Posthumous, of Medal of Honor.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918), a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted men:

Sergeant *William G. Fournier* (Army serial number 11014123), Company M, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty at Mount Austen, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 10 January 1943. As leader of a machine gun section charged with the protection of other battalion units, his group was attacked by a superior number of Japanese, his gunner killed, his assistant gunner wounded, and an adjoining gun crew put out of action. Ordered to withdraw from this hazardous position, Sergeant *Fournier* refused to retire but rushed forward to the idle gun and, with the aid of another soldier who joined him, held up the machine gun by the tripod to increase its field of action. They opened fire and inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy. While so engaged both these gallant soldiers were killed, but their sturdy defense was a decisive factor in the following success of the attacking battalion. Residence at enlistment: Winterport, Maine.

Technician Fifth Grade *Lewis Hall* (Army serial number R-1990920), Company M, * * * Infantry, United States Army. For gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty at Mount Austen, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 10 January 1943. As leader of a machine gun squad charged with the protection of other battalion units, his group was attacked by a superior number of Japanese, his gunner killed, his assistant gunner wounded and an adjoining gun crew put out of action. Ordered to withdraw from this hazardous position, Technician *Hall* refused to retire but rushed forward to the idle gun and with the aid of another soldier who joined him and held up the machine gun by the tripod to increase its field of action he opened fire and inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy. While so engaged both these gallant soldiers were killed, but their sturdy defense was a decisive factor in the following success of the attacking battalion. Residence at enlistment: Wellston, Ohio.

III.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bull. No. 43, W. D., 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant General *Delos C. Emmons*, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great

responsibility as Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, in command of all United States Army Forces in the Central Pacific area and as Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. General *Emmons* assumed command of this country's most vital Pacific outpost, the Hawaiian Islands, during the period immediately following the attack by the Japanese 7 December 1941. The period of his command was marked by the highly efficient organization of the military defenses of the Central Pacific area and by the practical development of the principle of unity of command in conjunction with the Pacific fleet, resulting in signal success in combined Army and Navy action during the battle of Midway. Under his military governorship the civilian life of the Territory was closely integrated into the total war effort. Entered United States Military Academy from West Virginia.

IV.—Award of Soldier's Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bull. 8, W. D., 1926), a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following named enlisted man:

Staff Sergeant *Clarence L. Stingsank* (Army serial number 37046022), 434th Bombardment Squadron (Medium), Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism at McChord Field, Washington, on 7 November 1941. Residence at enlistment: St. Paul, Minnesota.

V.—Award of Air Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, 11 May 1942 (Bull. 25, W. D., 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (Bull. 49, W. D., 1942), an Air Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant General *Delos C. Emmons*, Army of the United States. For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight in furtherance of the development and expansion of the air ferry route from the continental United States to Australia. Since December 1941 as senior air officer in the Pacific and as Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, he participated in frequent aerial flights throughout the entire Pacific, personally supervising the establishment of air bases along the air ferry route to Australia. The pioneer work performed by this officer was invaluable in providing the present highly developed facilities by reason of which it is possible to overcome the inherently hazardous problems of air operations peculiar to the Pacific in sending air reinforcements to the South and Southwest Pacific theaters. General *Emmons*, by numerous flights of great length in all kinds of weather to the pin-point air bases of the ferry route, demonstrated the feasibility of all weather flying and the strategic mobility of long range modern aircraft. Entered United States Military Academy from West Virginia.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1943.

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I. Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Howard K. Ramey*, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility. As Commanding General of the * * * Bomber Command, General *Ramey* displayed outstanding ability in organizing and directing operations against the enemy. His personal example and initiative contributed greatly toward maintaining excellent morale and effective fighting spirit among the officers and men of his command and enabled them to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles in carrying out their combat assignments. The results achieved by his forces during the period between January and March 1943 are evidence of the outstanding leadership demonstrated by General *Ramey* at all times. The culmination of his efforts was the part he played in the annihilation of a 22-ship enemy convoy in the Bismarck Sea. General *Ramey* frequently accompanied his crews on combat and reconnaissance operations and he is missing in action as a result of one of these aerial operations. By his outstanding courage and unflagging devotion to duty General *Ramey* exemplified the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces and provided a source of inspiration to all who served with him. Entered military service from Mississippi.

II. Awards of Air Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, May 11, 1942 (Bull. 25, W. D., 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, September 11, 1942 (Bull. 49, W. D., 1942), an Air Medal was awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in anti-submarine patrol flights. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. All members of the crew exhibited untiring energy and meticulous care while flying. Possibility of encountering enemy ships of fighter type or anti-aircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. These services reflect highest credit to the military forces of the United States.

First Lieutenant *Walter W. Burbank*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Wisconsin.

First Lieutenant *Henry C. J. Evans*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 200 hours from December 1941 to June 1942. Entered military service from New Jersey.

Major *Otha B. Hardy, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from December 1941 to December 1942. Entered military service from Louisiana.

Captain *Robert H. Heartwell*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from December 1941 to October 1942. Entered military service from Ohio.

- First Lieutenant *Donald H. Heaton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered United States Military Academy from Washington.
- Second Lieutenant *Maurice E. Herbert*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (bombardier) over 200 hours from May 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Maine.
- First Lieutenant *Robert A. Hill, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Maryland.
- Second Lieutenant *John S. Hunter, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (navigator) over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Massachusetts.
- First Lieutenant *Robert A. Jaegers*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.
- Second Lieutenant *Charles F. Jennings*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (navigator) over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Massachusetts.
- Private First Class *Wesley T. Johnson* (Army serial No. 18060585), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Conroe, Texas.
- Captain *William F. Kayhoe*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Virginia.
- Staff Sergeant *Lavelle Kile* (Army serial No. 6970081), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Kisatchie, Louisiana.
- Captain *Albert J. Lucy*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from March to December 1942. Entered military service from Illinois.
- Technical Sergeant *Donald E. Lahmers* (Army serial No. 6938145), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator over 650 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Dover, Ohio.
- First Lieutenant *James B. Lampley*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from May 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from North Carolina.
- Second Lieutenant *James J. McDermott*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (bombardier) over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Massachusetts.
- Second Lieutenant *George E. McNeice*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (bombardier) over 200 hours from May 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Massachusetts.
- Captain *Horace B. McWhirter*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from South Carolina.
- Captain *Charles A. Martin*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from March 1942 to April 1943. Entered military service from Louisiana.

- First Lieutenant *Hugh A. Moffitt, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer (navigator) over 200 hours from February 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from North Carolina.
- Corporal *Joseph A. Moser* (Army serial No. 37130315), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Bridgeton, Missouri.
- Major *Vernon Q. Mullin*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from February 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Texas.
- First Lieutenant *Fred H. Newman*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from May 1942 to February 1943. Entered military service from Tennessee.
- Corporal *Foreman Nix* (Army serial No. 18065121), Air Corps, Army of the United States, as radio operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Munday, Texas.
- Private First Class *William P. Norman* (Army serial No. 17032307), Air Corps, Army of the United States, as radio operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Private First Class *Dewey J. Northam* (Army serial No. 18084700), Air Corps, Army of the United States, as radio operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Ada, Oklahoma.
- First Lieutenant *Harold W. Norton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from April 1942 to February 1943. Entered United States Military Academy from Wyoming.
- Sergeant *Hal B. Page* (Army serial No. 18038157), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Cisco, Texas.
- First Lieutenant *Edgar T. Poole*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from April 1942 to February 1943. Entered United States Military Academy from Arizona.
- Major *Harvard W. Powell*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot, over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Entered military service from Minnesota.
- First Lieutenant *Edward M. Rex*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from New York.
- Staff Sergeant *Marvin R. Simpson* (Army serial No. 19021055), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Nampa, Idaho.
- Sergeant *Merle A. Smith, Jr.* (Army serial No. 16041936), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Trenton, Michigan.
- Corporal *Leonard Toloczko* (Army serial No. 11033257), Air Corps, United States Army, as radar operator over 200 hours from February 1942 to February 1943. Residence at enlistment: Rockfall, Connecticut.

III.—Award of Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 20, 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, W. D., 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, October 29, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, W. D., 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Albert J. Gilardi*, Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. In January 1941 he established and commanded a radar station in Massachusetts which operated in the Air Defense Command Test Sector exercises during which he developed operating procedures which proved of *great value in later operations*. In July and August 1941 he gathered data on which was planned a comprehensive aircraft warning service for an over-sea command. From December 1941 to April 1942 he installed an important radar station on an exposed and difficult site requiring extensive modification of equipment which had been designed for radically different terrain and climatic conditions. Entered military service from California.

IV.—Citation of units in the United States Forces in Southwest Pacific Area.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, W. D., 1942), citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, was awarded to the following-named forces. The citation is as follows:

The *Papuan Forces, United States Army, Southwest Pacific Area*, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period July 23, 1942, to January 23, 1943. When a bold and aggressive enemy invaded Papua in strength, the combined action of ground and air units of these forces, in association with Allied units, checked the hostile advance, drove the enemy back to the seacoast and in a series of actions against a highly organized *defensive zone, utterly destroyed him*. Ground combat forces, operating over roadless jungle-covered mountains and swamps, demonstrated their courage and resourcefulness in closing with an enemy who took every advantage of the nearly impassible terrain. Air forces, by repeatedly attacking the enemy ground forces and installations, by destroying his convoys attempting reinforcement and supply, and by transporting ground forces and supplies to areas for which land routes were nonexistent and sea routes slow and hazardous, made possible the success of the ground operations. Service units, operating far forward of their normal positions and at times in advance of ground combat elements, built landing fields in the jungle, established and operated supply points, and provided for the hospitalization and evacuation of the wounded and sick. The courage, spirit, and devotion to duty of all elements of the command made possible the complete victory attained.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1943.

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I. Designation of airfield.—1. So much of section IV, General Orders, No. 10, War Department, 1943, as pertains to Bergstrom Army Air Field, Delvalle, Tex., is rescinded.

2. The airfield situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|---|--------------|
| Bergstrom Army Air Field (named in honor of Captain <i>John Bergstrom</i> , Air Corps Reserve). | Austin, Tex. |

[A. G. 680.9 (3-27-43).]

II. Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Major General *Stephen G. Henry*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility in organizing and establishing the Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Kentucky. With meager facilities, a small nucleus of partially trained instructors, by great foresight, force of character, sheer ability, and an exceptional knowledge of pedagogy, he has built up the Armored Force School until it is a model of efficiency. General *Henry* as Commandant of the Armored Force School from July 25, 1940, to February 24, 1943, contributed materially to the successful training of Armored Force units, thus insuring their early departure for theaters of operations. Entered military service from Louisiana.

Brigadier General *Albert W. Kenner* (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. General *Kenner* (then colonel) organized the medical service of the * * * Task Force, accompanied that force in the landings in French Morocco, and directed the operation of the medical service during the combat phases of the operation. When existing facilities at * * *, French Morocco, were inadequate to care for the number of burned and mangled men brought there from ships which had been sunk, he obtained shelter and medical supplies and personnel to care for them. He personally supervised their care and, as a result of his efforts, only two out of four hundred patients died. Entered military service from Washington, D. C.

Major General *Robert Olds*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility as Commanding Officer, Air Corps Ferrying Command, United States Army.

General *Olds* pioneered the North Atlantic Ferry Service from Canada to England, which work included the establishment of ground installations on both sides of the Atlantic as well as the organization and very successful operation of the ferry service itself. In addition General *Olds* set up an extensive flying force to ferry airplanes from American factories to take-off points for trans-Atlantic flights by the British Ferry Service. In consideration of changing conditions in the European battle fronts he then opened the South Atlantic ferry delivery and later the Pacific Ferry Service. The objectives desired have been achieved and surpassed owing to the energy and ability of General *Olds*. The success of these ferry services under his leadership and inspiration has contributed in a very high degree to the defense of our country and its allies. Entered military service from Maryland.

Major General *Alexander M. Patch*, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious services in a position of great responsibility. As Commanding General of all Allied troops on an island group in the South Pacific from March 12 to November 1942 he exhibited marked military and administrative ability. Owing to his tact and resourcefulness, relations with the foreign military, civil, and political authorities during occupancy of the island group were diplomatically and amicably handled, thus increasing the prestige of the United States and aiding materially in the defense of the South Pacific. Entered United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania.

III.—Awards, posthumous, of Air Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, May 11, 1942 (Bull. 25, W. D., 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, September 11, 1942 (Bull. 49, W. D., 1942), an Air Medal was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer and individual:

Leslie E. Cook, aircraft pilot, employed by the Whitehorse Sector, Alcan Highway. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight over the Donjek River area, Canada, on November 16, 1942. Upon receipt of information that a soldier in a camp at the Donjek River was critically ill with acute appendicitis, Mr. *Cook*, a Canadian civilian pilot, agreed to transport two physicians and medical supplies from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to the camp. The flight was made at night over 300 miles of hazardous terrain and in the face of extremely bad fog and generally adverse weather conditions. It was necessary to land on a dry gravel river bed with only the lights of parked trucks to mark the area. By successfully completing this dangerous mission the physicians were able to perform the operation that saved the life of the soldier. The action of Mr. *Cook* in volunteering to act as pilot after another experienced pilot had refused to undertake the journey because of the dangerous weather reflects marked courage, skill, and determination which is worthy of emulation by all military personnel.

First Lieutenant *Frazier Curtis*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight near Key Field, Mississippi, on December 23, 1942. While acting as pilot of a V-72 type airplane, Lieutenant *Curtis* encountered engine trouble a few minutes after taking off. Unable to keep the engine in operation, he ordered his passenger to jump to safety. Although the airplane was rapidly losing altitude, Lieutenant *Curtis* remained at the controls until his passenger had jumped. Lieutenant *Curtis* lost his life when his own parachute failed to open because of the limited altitude. His action in remain-

ing at the controls to enable his passenger to leave the airplane exemplifies the finest traditions of the Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

IV.—Awards of Air Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, May 11, 1942 (Bull. 25, W. D., 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, September 11, 1942 (Bull. 49, W. D., 1942), an Air Medal was awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men for meritorious achievement while participating in anti-submarine patrol flights. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. All members of the crew exhibited untiring energy and meticulous care while flying. Possibility of encountering enemy ships of fighter type or anti-aircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. These services reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States.

Captain *Benjamin C. Adams*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 500 hours from January to November 1942. Entered military service from Georgia.

First Lieutenant *John Arthur Ahlm*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 250 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Idaho.

First Lieutenant *John Joseph Alder*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from Wisconsin.

Sergeant *Charles R. Aleman* (Army serial No. 13045634), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenant *Arthur C. Anderson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Jackson Heights, New York.

Second Lieutenant *Edward L. Anderson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from New York.

Technical Sergeant *William E. Andrews* (Army serial No. 14020744), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Fairmont, North Carolina.

Sergeant *Robert W. Anthony* (Army serial No. 14047974), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Knoxville, Tennessee.

Sergeant *Donald C. Appleman* (Army serial No. 14027085), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Orlovista, Florida.

Staff Sergeant *Carl L. Appling* (Army serial No. 14028423), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer gunner over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Augusta, Georgia.

First Lieutenant *Donald L. Arlen*, Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Washington, D. C.

Technical Sergeant *Phillip H. Arnaud* (Army serial No. 6968500), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours

- from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Arnaudville, Louisiana.
- First Lieutenant *John Thomas Ashford, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 450 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from North Carolina.
- First Lieutenant *Paul R. Badger*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft navigator over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Entered military service from New Hampshire.
- Staff Sergeant *Kenneth T. Bagnell* (Army serial No. 6146310), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Salem Depot, New Hampshire.
- First Lieutenant *Robert F. Ballash*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 400 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Cleveland, Ohio.
- Sergeant *Pascal Baroni* (Army serial No. 11016311), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Burlington, Vermont.
- First Lieutenant *Robert A. Barraclough*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.
- Staff Sergeant *Houston B. Berry* (Army serial No. 14042844), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer gunner over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Georgetown, Mississippi.
- First Lieutenant *Edward F. Blum*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 500 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Rochester, New York.
- First Lieutenant *John A. Bogari*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Ohio.
- Corporal *Walter A. Bohnenstiehl* (Army serial No. 17035380), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Troy, Illinois.
- Sergeant *Donald E. Bowman* (Army serial No. 15017508), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Columbus, Ohio.
- First Lieutenant *George S. Boylan, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from North Carolina.
- Sergeant *Joseph W. Brannon* (Army serial No. 14027015), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 450 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Orlando, Florida.
- Second Lieutenant *Edward M. Brewster*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from New York.
- Technical Sergeant *John W. Buck* (Army serial No. 14032341), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Armathwaite, Tennessee.

- Staff Sergeant *Kermit C. Buckner* (Army serial No. 14030499), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Mars Hill, North Carolina.
- Staff Sergeant *Arthur H. Burrow* (Army serial No. 6915774), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Altamont, Illinois.
- Major *Richard G. Buswell*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Tennessee.
- Second Lieutenant *Arthur C. Carter*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Louisiana.
- Sergeant *Anthony L. Casey* (Army serial No. 32017455), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Long Island City, New York.
- Staff Sergeant *William R. Cauble* (Army serial No. 16041314), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Cairo, Illinois.
- Technical Sergeant *Francis X. Caulfield* (Army serial No. 6901654), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: East Orange, New Jersey.
- Captain *Louis D. Chandler*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: West Point, Mississippi.
- Sergeant *Alfred E. Chastain* (Army serial No. 14047793), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Calhoun, Georgia.
- Second Lieutenant *Robert E. Chesser*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from May to November 1942. Residence at appointment: Volusia, Florida.
- Second Lieutenant *Charles W. Christy*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Virginia.
- Corporal *Ralph M. Colflesh* (Army serial No. 6886294), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Wayne, Pennsylvania.
- Corporal *Edwin W. Connally* (Army serial No. 14045331), Air Corps, United States Army, as amorer-gunner over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Silvertown, Georgia.
- First Lieutenant *Norman Cosby*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: New Rochelle, New York.
- First Lieutenant *John E. Crane*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 400 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Richmond, Indiana.

- First Lieutenant *Edwin A. Cronmer* (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from May to November 1942. Residence at appointment: Pemberton, New Jersey.
- First Lieutenant *Ferd J. Curtis*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 550 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Chicago, Illinois.
- First Lieutenant *Dean H. Dalton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Missouri.
- First Lieutenant *James H. Darden*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 450 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Guymon, Oklahoma.
- Staff Sergeant *Frederick E. Davenport, Jr.* (Army serial No. 6973625), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 200 hours from February to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Austell, Georgia.
- Captain *Ralph F. Dawson* (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from December 1941 to April 1942. Residence at appointment: Descanso, California.
- First Lieutenant *Robert W. Depke*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: East Aurora, New York.
- Sergeant *David C. Dodd* (Army serial No. 14046716), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner, over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Jasper, Alabama.
- First Lieutenant *Volla A. Dunham, Jr.* (then second lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 200 hours from May to October 1942. Residence at appointment: Shreveport, Louisiana.
- Second Lieutenant *Kenneth H. Dustin*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Ausable Forks, New York.
- Captain *Channing Burton Emberson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Oakland, California.
- Staff Sergeant *Malcolm N. Epperson* (Army serial No. 14032693), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- First Lieutenant *Edward I. Finneburgh*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: New York City, New York.
- Sergeant *George R. Finney* (Army serial No. 14042908), Air Corps, United States Army, as armorer-gunner over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Grenada, Mississippi.
- First Lieutenant *Frederick Peter Fulton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Dawson, Oklahoma.
- Sergeant *Welton K. Fulton* (Army serial No. 33089797), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Danville, Virginia.

- Second Lieutenant *Floyd S. Funk*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Warsaw, Indiana.
- Second Lieutenant *Joseph A. Gaudin, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: El Reno, Oklahoma.
- Captain *Richard F. Ginther*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Traverse City, Michigan.
- Corporal *Wesley V. Golcher* (Army serial No. 33072746), Air Corps, United States Army, as engineer-gunner over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- First Lieutenant *George E. Good*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 450 hours from January 1941 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Gary, Indiana.
- Staff Sergeant *James R. Grainger* (Army serial No. 35162983), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Evansville, Indiana.
- Staff Sergeant *Deckerd J. Gray, Jr.* (Army serial No. 14047686), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Trion, Georgia.
- First Lieutenant *Gerald C. Grell*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Pierz, Minnesota.
- Private *William I. Hall* (Army serial No. 33072728), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- First Lieutenant *Joseph L. Hamilton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Alton, Illinois.
- Second Lieutenant *Arthur J. Hammer*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Larchmont, New York.
- Corporal *Robert W. Harrington* (Army serial No. 15063323), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Bicknell, Indiana.
- Second Lieutenant *John F. Harvey*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Seattle, Washington.
- Sergeant *Roy R. Haynes* (Army serial No. 14047973), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Sergeant *Marlborough L. Hays* (Army serial No. 14046662), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Collierville, Tennessee.
- First Lieutenant *Marvin W. Helfert*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Seattle, Washington.

- Master Sergeant *Charlie R. Herring* (Army serial No. 6226048), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier, over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Shawnee, Oklahoma.
- Captain *Robert D. Herbert, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Tennessee.
- Second Lieutenant *Warren J. Hiner*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Ohio.
- Captain *Charles W. Horton, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.
- Staff Sergeant *Phillip Howe* (Army serial No. 14027125), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Miami, Florida.
- First Lieutenant *William Louis Hunt*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft observer over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Niagara Falls, New York.
- First Lieutenant *John N. Hutton*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: St. Joseph, Missouri.
- First Lieutenant *Joseph R. Irvin*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Montgomery, Alabama.
- First Lieutenant *Harley W. Jefferson*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Wisconsin.
- First Lieutenant *Oren L. Jeffries*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Columbus, Ohio.
- Staff Sergeant *Joseph S. Joffrion* (Army serial No. 14046729), Air Corps, United States Army, as gunner over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Dequincy, Louisiana.
- Staff Sergeant *Charles C. Johnson* (Army serial No. 14032898), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Knoxville, Tennessee.
- First Lieutenant *Nicholas B. Kehoe, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from New York.
- First Lieutenant *Victor H. Kerr*, Field Artillery (serving with Army Air Forces), United States Army, as observer over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Colorado.
- First Lieutenant *Richard R. Kettering*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Springfield, Ohio.
- Sergeant *Gerald F. Kiefer* (Army serial No. 14052911), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

- Second Lieutenant *Ralph E. Lamma*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Washington, D. C.
- First Lieutenant *Jonathan Preston Lancaster*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 250 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Houston, Texas.
- Staff Sergeant *Harold Jerome Leines* (Army serial No. 17025174), Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft gunner over 200 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Milbank, South Dakota.
- Captain *Alan W. Long*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 250 hours from January to August 1942. Entered military service from Maryland.
- Staff Sergeant *Lee D. McAdams, Jr.* (Army serial No. 14046636), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator, over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Second Lieutenant *Chester McGahan*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Rochester, New York.
- Captain *James J. Mahoney*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Entered military service from Massachusetts.
- First Lieutenant *Benjamin B. Mathis*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Elba, Alabama.
- Captain *Paul Lewis Mathison*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft pilot over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Madison, Wisconsin.
- First Lieutenant *Hugh D. Maxwell, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Pink Hill, North Carolina.
- Staff Sergeant *Harry D. Miser* (Army serial No. 19000588), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Stockton, California.
- Corporal *Bernard I. Monaghan* (Army serial No. 15062892), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: West Terre Haute, Indiana.
- Sergeant *Robert T. Moore* (Army serial No. 14046631), Air Corps, United States Army, as aircraft gunner over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Crowder, Mississippi.
- Captain *Woodrow V. Nold*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Captain *William Orchard*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Summit, New Jersey.
- Staff Sergeant *James L. Pack* (Army serial No. 14030426), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 300 hours from January

- to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Arcadia, South Carolina.
- Second Lieutenant *William Pelechuk*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Astoria, Long Island, New York.
- Sergeant *Charles V. Perkins* (Army serial No. 14046689), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 200 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Sandersville, Mississippi.
- Staff Sergeant *Richard A. Peterson* (Army serial No. 16003855), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at enlistment: Maywood, Illinois.
- Second Lieutenant *Stanley L. Plecha*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: McDonald, Ohio.
- Corporal *George L. Pohlig* (Army serial No. 33072856), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Captain *Clarence R. Porter* (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as combat crew commander over 350 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Denver, Colorado.
- Second Lieutenant *John D. Powers*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 450 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Waterville, Maine.
- Captain *George E. Prieston* (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 400 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: New York, New York.
- Second Lieutenant *Joseph J. Pritsky*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Plainfield, New Jersey.
- Second Lieutenant *Norman E. Purdy*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Hamilton, Ohio.
- First Lieutenant *Joseph W. Scannell*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Second Lieutenant *John W. Scott*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 200 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Rochester, New York.
- First Lieutenant *Charles R. Sloan*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Dubuque, Iowa.
- Second Lieutenant *John W. Smith*, Air Corps, United States Army, as aerial observer (navigator) over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Newport, Rhode Island.
- Sergeant *Richard L. Smith* (Army serial No. 14038744), air corps, United States Army, as armorer-gunner over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Waycross, Georgia.

- First Lieutenant *Bernard J. Stanek*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Hillsboro, Wisconsin.
- First Lieutenant *Reuben L. Thomas, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 550 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Sergeant *Garnett B. Thompson* (Army serial No. 6971300), Air Corps, United States Army, as bombardier over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Birmingham, Alabama.
- First Lieutenant *Edward M. Thornbury*, Air Corps, United States Army, as observer over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Richmond, Virginia.
- Sergeant *John L. Tidwell* (Army serial No. 14027098), Air Corps, United States Army, as armorer-gunner over 250 hours from March 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Melbourne, Florida.
- First Lieutenant *Herbert B. Trankle*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Bloomer, Wisconsin.
- Sergeant *Kenneth M. Vance* (Army serial No. 14031014), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 300 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Lake, Mississippi.
- Second Lieutenant *Gordon F. Voght*, Air Corps, United States Army, as copilot over 250 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Kenmore, New York.
- First Lieutenant *Linn E. Wilde, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Sacramento, California.
- Staff Sergeant *Douglas Wilkinson* (Army serial No. 14031349), Air Corps, United States Army, as radio operator over 400 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at enlistment: Sicily Island, Louisiana.
- First Lieutenant *Howard C. Williams, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as pilot over 350 hours from January 1942 to January 1943. Residence at appointment: Kansas City, Missouri.
- First Lieutenant *Edward F. Witsell, Jr.*, Air Corps, United States Army, as navigator over 300 hours from January to December 1942. Residence at appointment: Maxwell Field, Alabama.

V...Award of Oak-Leaf Cluster.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Air Medal awarded to Major *Maurice J. Fitzgerald* by the War Department as published on page 7, General Orders, No. 11, War Department, 1943, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9158, May 11, 1942 (Bull. 25, W. D., 1942), as amended by Executive Order No. 9242-A, September 11, 1942 (Bull. 49, W. D., 1942). The citation is as follows:

Major *Maurice J. Fitzgerald*, Air Corps, United States Army. For meritorious achievement while participating over 250 hours of antisubmarine patrol flight as pilot from February 1942 to February 1943. Accomplishment of many of these missions was made when unfavorable weather conditions made flying hazardous. All members of the crew exhibited untiring energy and meticulous care while flying. Possibility of encountering enemy ships

of fighter type or antiaircraft fire added to the hazards of these missions. The services of Major *Fitzgerald* reflect highest credit on the military forces of the United States. Residence at appointment: Fort Smith, Arkansas.

VI.—Award, posthumous, of Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 20, 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, W. D., 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, October 29, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, W. D., 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Horace H. Manchester*, General Staff Corps (Air Corps), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. On February 10, 1941, he organized and administered the British Empire Section of the newly organized Air Branch of the Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff. On March 1, 1942, he was made Executive of the Air Group; on January 21, 1943, he was appointed Chief of the Air Unit, Military Intelligence Service. In all capacities he displayed outstanding qualities of leadership. During the formative period of the branch he showed rare organization talents during difficult transition periods in the organization. Tact and forcefulness were combined with resourcefulness in persistent work toward the accomplishment of a clearly indicated goal. His sound judgment and comprehensive grasp of important aviation phases, his unusual ability to perform delicate and vital tasks in relation to world air problems, as well as an unswerving devotion to duty were tangible evidence of the outstanding contributions he made to the service. Entered military service from New York.

VII.—Award, posthumous, of Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 20, 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, W. D., 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, October 29, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, W. D., 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded posthumously by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Warrant Officer *John Heitmann*, (W-901424), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As Secretary of the Enlisted Specialist School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, he performed his duties during a period of ever increasing expansion of the school in a superior manner and showed great foresight in planning, designing, and supervising this expansion from a meager peacetime size to its war stature. His devotion to duty and disregard for his own welfare, demonstrated by overexertion after repeated warnings by medical officers, contributed to his early and sudden demise. He showed remarkable courage and foresight in the execution of all duties assigned him. Entered military service from Menlo Park, California.

VIII.—Awards of Legion of Merit.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 20, 1942 (sec. III, Bull. 40, W. D., 1942), and Executive Order No. 9260, October 29, 1942 (sec. I, Bull. 54, W. D., 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Chief Warrant Officer *Sherman Collings* (W-901519), Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

standing service. As chief clerk of the National Guard Office, First Corps Area, and during the process of the induction of the National Guard of the New England States into Federal service, he demonstrated exceptional qualities and capabilities valuable to the Commanding General in carrying out his responsibilities in connection with the rapid expansion from peace to war strength of this component of the Army of the United States. His assistance was also invaluable in the formulative stage of the State guards. As chief clerk for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Headquarters, First Corps Area, he has continued to exercise his duties in an exceptionally meritorious manner. Entered military service from Illinois.

Technical Sergeant *Rea M. Davenport* (Army serial No. 6032691), Detached Enlisted Men's List, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as assistant to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of California Medical School, San Francisco, California. Sergeant *Davenport* voluntarily assisted in the organization and instruction of the personnel for General Hospital No. * * *, University of California Medical School (Affiliated Unit) now serving overseas. These duties were carried on without regard to the additional time and effort involved. Residence at enlistment: New Salem, Massachusetts.

Master Sergeant *Joseph Doyer* (Army serial No. 6408197), Detached Enlisted Men's List, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As port sergeant major in connection with the complex task of conversion of the headquarters of a small peacetime port organization into a vast port of embarkation, he displayed judgment, initiative, and organizational ability of the highest order. His efficient and planned handling of details of office organization materially aided in the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Residence at enlistment: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Captain *Claudius G. Farrow, Jr.* (then first lieutenant), Signal Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Serving with a Pacific Task Force from the time of its organization, Lieutenant *Farrow* exhibited marked devotion to duty, untiring willingness, resourcefulness, and ingenuity in connection with the highly technical assignment of setting up and maintaining the radio detector equipment with which the force was equipped. He overcame major handicaps and unusual problems arising from the initial installation without adequate equipment or personnel. Residence at appointment: Los Angeles, California.

Private First Class *Tadao Hodai* (Army serial No. 30102226), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services between the dates of December 20, 1942, and February 28, 1943, at a southern training center. Residence at enlistment: Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Technical Sergeant *Charles E. Hartzell* (Army serial No. R-1245987), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. Upon the tremendous expansion of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Sergeant *Hartzell* was placed in charge of storage and distribution of all individual and garrison equipment. Storage space was widespread, diversified, and in many cases extremely inconvenient of access. With the assistance of wholly inexperienced personnel, Sergeant *Hartzell* so organized and operated his section, without

regard for hours of labor, bitter cold, or extreme congestion, as to maintain a constant flow of essential supplies to provide for 10,000 men in such a manner that on no occasion were troops without essential equipment for their comfort. He has further maintained that same standard of service throughout the subsequent expansions of his station. Residence at enlistment: El Dorado, Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenant *Jessie L. Ivey* (then sergeant, 155th Infantry), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as section leader of mortar platoon, Company D, 155th Infantry. In the performance of his duties he has ably demonstrated his initiative, devotion to duty, and desire for betterment of training of his unit. He has conclusively proved his ingenuity by perfecting practice mortar shells for the training of his unit. This has resulted in an increased efficiency of his organization. Residence at enlistment: Canton, Mississippi.

Private First Class *James P. Masseboeuf* (Army serial No. 32222365), Company F, 141st Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. While undergoing training on the battle experience course, Private First Class *Masseboeuf* was struck in the head and shoulder by a machine gun bullet. Despite these wounds he continued to advance under fire. His aggressive spirit, courage, and determination to finish his assigned task set an inspiring example to his fellow soldiers. Residence at enlistment: Ridgewood, New York.

First Lieutenant *Raymond O. Morrell* (then master sergeant, 16th Signal Service Company), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as noncommissioned Officer in Charge, Headquarters Third Corps Area Radio Station. He has been of great assistance in preventing and blocking cryptographic violations, and it is through his exceptional ability and conscientiousness that the tremendous increase in message traffic has been cleared without interruption in the communication center. Entered military service from Indiana.

Private First Class *Taneyoshi Nakano* (Army serial No. 30102347), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services between the dates of December 20, 1942, and February 28, 1943, at a southern training center. Residence at enlistment: Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Major *Theodore J. Pick* (then captain), Transportation Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Assistant and Acting Superintendent, Army Transport Service, Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation, Transportation Corps, in the face of persistent great difficulties. Major *Pick* displayed outstanding initiative, energy, and devotion to duty. His resourcefulness in applying his technical knowledge of shipping to the practical local problems and his desire to be of prime assistance to his commander were material and invaluable assets to the war effort. With disregard for hours, and with exhausting activity during the incapacity of his chief for a considerable period, Major *Pick* carried on the recruitment, organization, training, and operation of his section, and showed a superior sense of responsibility and capacity in loading ships and handling labor. Residence at appointment: Baltimore, Maryland.

Warrant Officer *Allen L. Pool* (W-2117110) (then master sergeant, Detached Enlisted Men's List), United States Army. For exceptionally meri-

torious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As personnel sergeant major in connection with the complex task of conversion of the headquarters of a small peacetime port organization into a vast port of embarkation, he displayed judgment, initiative, and organizational ability of the highest order. His efficient and planned handling of details of office organization materially aided in the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Entered military service from California.

Second Lieutenant *Rocco Sansone* (then master sergeant), Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Stationed with a Pacific Task Force, Master Sergeant *Sansone* was in full charge of the installation and operation of an Army airways communication system. In this work he exhibited great initiative and perseverance in overcoming the many difficulties which confronted him. The dependability, thoroughness, energy, and intelligence demonstrated by this soldier in the completion of this installation have built up an excellent reputation for the efficiency of this radio system. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Major *Joseph M. Shanks*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as property officer in the storage and distribution division at the Kansas City Quartermaster Depot. Major *Shanks* has contributed materially to the quartermaster depot supply system by planning and conducting inventories and assisting in the necessary reorganization of certain other quartermaster depots in a most efficient manner and with minimum disruption of supply activities. In addition to his regular duties he has conducted experiments in stock reporting which have resulted in standard procedures by all quartermaster depots. Residence at appointment: Garden City, Kansas.

Captain *John R. Strother*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. As assistant to and later Officer in Charge of the Inspection Branch, Quartermaster Section, Atlanta General Depot, he was charged with final inspection of the enormous quantities of supplies purchased and delivered at the depot. By virtue of his exceptional organizing ability, sound judgment, and zealous regard for the best interests of the Government, Captain *Strother* performed in a superior manner duties appropriate to an officer of higher grade and greater age. Residence at appointment: Atlanta, Georgia.

Corporal *Yukio Yokota* (Army serial No. 30100987), Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services between the dates of December 20, 1942, and February 28, 1943, at a southern training center. Residence at enlistment: Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

IX.—Citation of unit of United States Forces in North African theater of operations.—As authorized by Executive Order No. 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, W. D., 1942), citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is awarded to the following-named unit. The citation reads as follows:

The *3d Battalion, 6th Armored Infantry*, United States Army, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on November 8, 1942. Charged with the seizure of port installations at Oran, Algiers, the battalion entered the harbor aboard two cutters in the face of powerful shore batteries and

guns of ships at anchor; upon reaching the harbor proper, the cutters promptly came under terrific artillery and small arms fire accurately laid through the help of searchlights. Using the only available infantry weapons and small caliber guns mounted on the boats, the battalion continued toward its objective until both cutters were sunk with severe loss of personnel. Despite the odds, surviving members of the battalion swam ashore, supporting their wounded, and fought their way through machine-gun fire in a desperate attempt to carry out their mission. In the face of great odds and with no expectancy of aid, the action of the battalion was marked by gallantry, fearlessness, and devotion to duty.

X.—Citation of troop units engaged in construction of the Alcan Highway.—The units listed below are cited for meritorious conduct in the construction of the Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway during the period March to October 1942:

18th Engineer Combat Regiment.
35th Engineer Combat Regiment.
93d Engineer General Service Regiment.
95th Engineer General Service Regiment.
97th Engineer General Service Regiment.
340th Engineer General Service Regiment.
341st Engineer General Service Regiment.
73d Engineer Light Ponton Company.
74th Engineer Light Ponton Company.
133d Quartermaster Truck Company.
134th Quartermaster Truck Company.
140th Quartermaster Truck Company.
141st Quartermaster Truck Company.
428th Engineer Dump Truck Company.
Company D, 29th Engineer Topographic Battalion.
Company A, 648th Engineer Topographic Battalion.
Sector Headquarters and attached Army Air Forces, Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, and Signal Corps Detachments.

The above units were charged with the task of constructing a 1,600-mile highway from Fort St. John, British Columbia, Canada, to Siana, Alaska, "with all speed within the physical capacity of the troops." The general route selected for the highway lay across vast areas of almost impenetrable wilderness, vaguely mapped and but little known. Commencing with the spring thaw and continuing through the summer floods, the troops overcame the difficulties imposed by mountainous terrain, deep muskeg, torrential streams, heavy forests, and an ever-lengthening supply line. By virtue of remarkable engineering ability, ingenious improvisation, and unsurpassed devotion to duty, the units assigned to the highway construction completed their mission in one short working season, and thereby opened a supply road to Alaska that is of inestimable strategic value to the war effort of their country.

The foregoing citation does not come within the provisions of paragraph 12, AR 260-10, or section III, Circular No. 342, War Department, 1942.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,

OFFICIAL:

Chief of Staff.

J. A. ULIO,

Major General,

The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1943.

| | Section |
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| Award of Distinguished-Service Medal..... | II |
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I. Award of Distinguished-Service Cross.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918), a Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Joseph W. Stilwell, lieutenant general, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous bravery in action while in command of Chinese Forces in Burma during the spring of 1942. His presence and personal example in an exposed position of the front lines of a Chinese division on April 23, 1942, inspired this unit to renewed effort, resulting in the capture of Taunggyi. While at this position General *Stilwell* was exposed to concentrated rifle, machine gun, and mortar fire, which inflicted heavy casualties on Chinese troops in the immediate vicinity. On April 28, 1942, while visiting the entire front of two Chinese divisions, he spent considerable time with one of them and on the ground directed a readjustment of forces. During the entire campaign he personally directed operations at positions subjected to continuous enemy aerial strafing and frequent air bombardment with utter disregard for his own personal safety. His outstanding example of courage and leadership in direct contact with the enemy prolonged at a critical time and place the resistance of forces of the United Nations against a better armed and determined enemy who still maintained the powerful impetus of his initial assault against the Allied forces. Entered United States Military Academy from New York.

II. Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918), a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Joseph B. Pate, colonel (Infantry), General Staff Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as senior neutral military observer during the settlement of the Peruvian-Ecuadoran boundary dispute from August 1941 to March 1942. Colonel *Pate's* extraordinary ability, understanding, and expert handling of the negotiations were principally responsible for the successful outcome of the Talara Conference. The complicated and involved proceedings called for the exercise of every faculty at the command of a versatile diplomat. His unflinching and unique knowledge of the psychology and personalities involved enabled him to reconcile the numerous points of view of representatives from five countries. At the end of 7 months of successful arbitration Colonel *Pate* had gained the friendship and admiration of combatants and observers alike. His consummate tact and skill paved the way for the solution of a long standing dispute and contributed greatly to the reestablishment of hemisphere peace. Entered military service from Tennessee.

III. Citation of unit in United States Forces in Southwest Pacific.—As authorized by Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, Bull. 11, W. D., 1942), a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence

of deserved honor and distinction, is awarded to the following-named unit. The citation reads as follows:

The *374th Troop Carrier Group*, United States Army, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period September 19, 1942, to December 22, 1942. This unit was charged during this period with transportation by air of troop equipment and supplies to the forward areas in Papua and the evacuation of casualties to the rear areas and although attacked by enemy aircraft the group efficiently and successfully accomplished its assigned mission. Utilizing various types of unarmed aircraft an average of 100 tons of supplies a day was flown to the troops and casualties were evacuated daily. Several thousand troops, including artillery, were quickly transported to battle areas by this means. The high degree of technical ability, the devotion to duty, and the excellent morale of the group as a whole made possible this outstanding contribution to the success of the campaign in this area.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

William R. Miller (Army serial No. 15016687), sergeant, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the Netherlands West Indies on September 28, 1942. Residence at enlistment: Ashville, Ohio.

Kenneth N. Shade, second lieutenant, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism in the Netherlands West Indies on September 28, 1942. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

VI. Awards of Distinguished-Flying Cross.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1926 (Bull. S. W. D., 1926) a Distinguished-Flying Cross was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Algene E. Key, major, Air Corps, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement in aerial flight while stationed at an advanced base in the Southwestern Pacific. Major *Key* performed many hours of operational flight over hostile territory. During enemy attacks, his calm courage and superior flying skill enabled him to perform his missions with the greatest efficiency. In addition to the successful accomplishment of a 22,000-mile flight into a theater of operations on January 1, 1942, Major *Key* played a vital role in important evacuation flights over enemy territory. His effectiveness and daring under hazardous flying conditions reflect great credit upon himself and the Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: Meridian, Mississippi.

Vincent L. Snyder, captain, Air Corps, United States Army. For heroism and extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights from December 10, 1941, to October 24, 1942. During this period Captain *Snyder*, serving with the 93d Bombardment Squadron on over fifty missions against the enemy in the Philippines, Java, and more recently from bases in Australia, has participated in over three hundred hours of combat flying against numerically superior enemy air forces. Despite extremely adverse weather, he has flown many thousands of miles over enemy occupied territory as copilot and pilot and inflicted severe damage to enemy aircraft and installations. The courage and initiative shown by Captain *Snyder* in these combat operations exemplified the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: Chester, Illinois.

VII. Award of Oak-Leaf Cluster.—By direction of the President, in addition to the Distinguished-Service Medal awarded to Major General *Ralph McT. Pennell* by the War Department as published on page 7, General Orders, No. 31, War Department, 1922, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was awarded to him by the War Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918). The citation is as follows:

Ralph McT. Pennell, major general, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as commanding general of an infantry division in the Hawaiian Department during the period March 15, 1942, to November 1, 1942. By outstanding ability, leadership, and energy, he brought his division to a high degree of training and readiness for combat conditions. He showed remarkable ability in the disposition of his troops and in the location of positions within his command. As representative of the Military Governor on the Island of Hawaii, he personally solved the problems concerned with the government of this island which has a large alien and alien-descent population. By reason of his qualities as an officer, a very diffi-

cult situation was handled in a superior manner and military-civilian relationships were greatly improved. Entered United States Military Academy from South Carolina.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General.
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 13, 1943.

| | Section |
|--|---------|
| Designation of military reservation..... | I |
| Award of Medal of Honor..... | II |
| Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal..... | III |
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| Award of Oak-Leaf Cluster..... | VII |

I. Designation of military reservations.—The military reservation situated at the location indicated is named as follows:

| Name | Location |
|--|------------------|
| Camp Gordon Johnston (named in honor of Colonel <i>Gordon Johnston</i> , Cavalry, United States Army). | Carrabelle, Fla. |

[A. G. 680.9 (12-24-42).]

II. Award of Medal of Honor.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918) a Medal of Honor was awarded by the War Department, in the name of Congress, to the following-named officer:

William H. Wilbur, colonel, Infantry, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. Colonel *Wilbur* prepared the plan for contacting French commanders in Casablanca and securing an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. On November 8, 1942, he landed at Fedala with the leading assault waves where opposition had developed into a firm and continuous defensive line across his route of advance. Commandeering a vehicle he was driven toward the hostile defenses under incessant fire, finally locating a French officer who accorded him passage through the forward positions. He then proceeded in total darkness through sixteen miles of enemy occupied country, intermittently subjected to heavy bursts of fire and accomplished his mission by delivering his letters to appropriate French officials in Casablanca. Returning toward his command, Colonel *Wilbur* detected a hostile battery firing effectively on our troops. He took charge of a platoon of American tanks and personally led them in an attack and capture of the battery. From the moment of landing until the cessation of hostile resistance Colonel *Wilbur's* conduct was voluntary and exemplary in its coolness and daring. Entered United States Military Academy from Massachusetts.

III. Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bull. 43, W. D., 1918) a Distinguished-Service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officers:

Uzul G. Ent, colonel, Air Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility as senior neutral military observer on the Peruvian side during the settlement of the recent Peruvian-Ecuadoran boundary dispute. The confidence in and admiration for Colonel *Ent* of the Commander in Chief of the Peruvian Army and all other Peruvian officers with whom he worked was a substantial factor in the successful agreement reached at Talara, which finally

established a demilitarized zone between the two combatants. His ability, intelligence, and initiative gave him the full confidence and cooperation of his Argentine and Brazilian colleagues on their joint mission. Throughout this arduous period, he performed these clearly exceptional duties in a superior manner and concurrently maintained the outstanding caliber of his regular duties as military attaché. Colonel *Ent's* duties in this capacity were far above those normal to his grade or assignment, and throughout brought international credit to the Army of the United States. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Edgar King, colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in the performance of duty of great responsibility. Colonel *King* conceived and skillfully formulated a plan for the operations in war of the Medical Department in Hawaii, the planning of which was brilliantly justified by its success in battle. His execution of this plan on December 7, 1941, was performed with such consummate skill as to save an unprecedented proportion of wounded, elicit the admiration of the medical world, and bring distinction upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Arkansas.

LaVerne G. Saunders, brigadier general (then colonel), United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. Brigadier General *Saunders* has displayed marked efficiency in the exercise of his command of the 11th Bombardment Group during a period of continuous and intensive employment since July 31, 1942. He has at all times exercised good judgment and a marked spirit of cooperation while performing his duties under operational control of the Navy. Under his leadership, in the conduct of ground activities and on numerous air missions, the group has inflicted great damage to defensive Japanese naval, ground, and air forces as well as to important installations in the Solomon Islands. Such damage has included the probable destruction of one aircraft carrier with 20 hits and 17 near misses being made on enemy surface vessels. Out of a total of 240 air contacts, his group has destroyed 60 enemy airplanes and damaged 33 others. Throughout the period, while directing the operations of the 11th Bombardment Group, General *Saunders* carried the additional responsibilities of air base commander, including extremely difficult problems in logistics, administration, airdrome improvement, and security. The leadership and ability of General *Saunders* under trying conditions and in the face of the enemy have been of outstanding character. Entered military service from South Dakota.

IV.—Award of Soldier's Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1926 (Bull. S. W. D., 1926) a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following-named officer:

Robert S. Chester, major, Coast Artillery Corps, 7th Battalion, Officer Candidate Regiment, Antiaircraft Artillery School, United States Army. For heroism at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, on September 20, 1942. Entered United States Military Academy from Michigan.

V.—Awards of Soldier's Medal.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1926 (Bull. S. W. D., 1926) a Soldier's Medal was awarded by the Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 22 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1942.

Citation of units of both military and naval forces of the United States and Philippine Governments.—As authorized by Executive Order 9075 (sec. II, Bull. 11, W. D., 1942), a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is awarded to all units of both military and naval forces of the United States and Philippine Governments engaged in the defense of the Philippines since December 7, 1941.

[A. G. 210.54 (4-12-42).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 No. 14 }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 WASHINGTON, March 9, 1942.

Citation of units in the United States Forces in the Philippines.—As authorized by Executive Order 9075 (sec. II, Bull. 11, W. D., 1942), a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, is awarded to the following-named units. The citations read as follows:

The *North Luzon Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on December 23, 1941, when in a state of partial mobilization and training, in the vicinity of Lingayen Gulf, Pangasanan, Philippines, the North Luzon Force withstood repeated assaults by greatly superior forces. When forced to withdraw by sheer pressure of numbers, despite the very heavy casualties inflicted upon the enemy, this Force maintained complete cohesion while executing difficult delaying actions under heavy ground attacks supported by continuous bombardment from unopposed dive bombers. Losses in some organizations exceeded 50 percent, but the undaunted valor of the depleted command made possible the successful withdrawal into the Bataan Peninsula on January 6, 1942.

The *South Luzon Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on December 24, 1941, when in a state of partial mobilization and training, in the province of Tayabas, Philippines, the South Luzon Force withstood repeated assaults by greatly superior forces. When forced to withdraw because of a double envelopment, this Force maintained complete cohesion while executing difficult delaying actions. Threatened with destruction by an attack on its rear, it threw out a covering force, halted the enemy advance, and eluded the trap, completing an extremely difficult movement into the Bataan Peninsula on January 1, 1942.

The *Philippine Department, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period December 8-31, 1941. With its headquarters and its installations under intense aerial bombardment, utterly without protection, all of its agencies not only continued to function with marked efficiency, but also, by virtue of magnificent devotion to duty under fire, expended their activities in order to further the partially completed mobilization of the Philippine Army. Under increasing hostile bombardment it successfully evacuated all its installations and large quantities of additional supplies, by road or water, to the Bataan Peninsula, thus contributing in great measure to the successful execution of the strategic plan of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East.

The *Far Eastern Air Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period December 8-22, 1941. Deployed on inadequate airfields, at most places without anti-aircraft protection, and only partially equipped with modern airplanes, it was attacked on December 8, 1941, by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Displaying magnificent courage and devotion to duty, it engaged the enemy that was greatly superior in numbers at every point and fought its limited equipment to destruction. Despite heavy losses, air and ground echelons continued to function at maximum effectiveness and extracted toll from the enemy far out of proportion to their meager means.

The *515th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Constituted initially as a provisional unit on December 8, 1941, when hostilities began, it effected its organization, obtained its material from depot stocks, and was in position to fire by daylight of December 9, 1941. During the period from December 9, 1941, to January 6, 1942, this regiment defended initially Nichols Field and portions of the city of Manila against heavy aerial attacks, materially reducing the effectiveness of the hostile bombardment. After the evacuation of Manila, this regiment, through skillfully executed displacements, successfully covered the retirement of the ground forces into the Bataan Peninsula. Through technical skill and courage and devotion to duty, the regiment contributed in large measure to the successful execution of the difficult movement that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan.

The *200th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. From December 8-22, 1941, this regiment defended Clark Field, Pampango, Philippines, against attack by overwhelming numbers of hostile medium and dive bombers. Although it suffered heavy casualties in personnel, the regiment, through magnificent courage and devotion to duty, continued to display outstanding technical ability and exacted a heavy toll from the attacking forces, thus materially reducing the effectiveness of the hostile attack. When Clark Field was uncovered by the withdrawal of the North Luzon Force, this regiment, displacing to the rear, successfully covered the retirement into the Bataan Peninsula, contributing in large measure to the successful execution of the difficult maneuver that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan.

Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the period December 8-31, 1941, operating under continuous aerial bombardment, these units planned and directed the delaying action that made possible the withdrawal of the North and South Luzon Forces into the Bataan Peninsula; they planned and executed the evacuation of Manila, and through prodigies of labor, working to complete exhaustion of personnel, brought about the movement of supplies and equipment that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan, the execution of demolitions that effected the delay essential to the success of the withdrawing, and the maintenance of communications without which the maneuver might have failed.

The *I Philippine Corps, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on January 21, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula, by Japanese forces that were superior in numbers, training, and equipment, and with complete superiority in the air, its units maintained position through sheer tenacity despite penetrations in its front and left rear. Skillfully executed counterattacks driven home with magnificent courage on the part of the troops resulted in the isolation of four hostile elements and their consequent complete annihilation, thus restoring on February 14, 1942, the integrity of the corps front.

The *II Philippine Corps, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on January 7, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula, it withstood continuous assaults by superior forces supported by waves of unopposed medium and dive

bombers operating over front lines and artillery positions. Its flank having been turned by a hostile penetration on Mount Natib, it executed skillfully conceived counterattacks with magnificent elan, thus making possible its successful withdrawal to a prepared battle position on January 26, 1942.

The *Philippine Department, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the period from January 6 to February 14, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula, all elements of the Philippine Department, operating under conditions that imposed the utmost hardship upon officers and men, under continuous aerial bombardment, performed prodigies far beyond reasonable expectations, in the execution of its mission. Improvising means under the most difficult conditions, it maintained equipment and the even flow of supply and evacuation, making possible the magnificent resistance of the I and II Philippine Corps on the battle position.

The *200th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, and the 515th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. From January 7 to March 8, 1942, these regiments were constantly in action on the Bataan Peninsula, covering airfields and artillery and rear installations. Under constant attack by an enemy enjoying unopposed superiority in the air, these regiments, despite heavy losses in men and material, maintained a magnificent defense through outstanding technical ability and courage and devotion to duty, contributing in large measure to the successful defense of the Bataan Peninsula.

The *5th Interceptor Command, United States Army Forces in the Far East*, with its attached units, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period January 6 to March 8, 1942. Operating in the Bataan Peninsula and on Corregidor its meager air element constantly carried out hazardous reconnaissance missions and executed numerous surprise attacks against hostile ground, air, and naval elements despite the overwhelming force of the enemy. The courage and resourcefulness of its pilots have been worthy of the most profound emulation. Its ground units, operating under constant air bombardment, prepared, maintained, and defended airfields and essential installations. The spirit, courage, and devotion to duty of this unit made possible a major contribution to the prolonged defense of this area.

The *Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, United States Army Forces in the Far East* are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period from December 29, 1941, to February 28, 1942. Although subjected to terrific bombardment by enemy air echelons and prolonged fire by hostile land batteries, with heavy casualties and major damage to all utilities, this command, through outstanding courage and devotion to duty, maintained its defense at the peak of battle efficiency. Antiaircraft artillery units surpassed all known records in accuracy of fire, taking heavy toll of the attacking hostile planes; seacoast artillery units fired with tremendous effect in support of ground forces on Bataan and on hostile batteries and troop concentrations in Cavite Province; service elements, working day and night without regard to enemy action, repaired and maintained essential installations. Through its magnificent effectiveness of the fortified island and on Bataan, the Harbor Defense

of Manila and Subic Bays wrote a brilliant page in the history of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the defense of Bataan from January 12 to February 14, 1942. The foresight and precision in planning by the staff, the effective execution of these plans by the service elements, the courage and coolness under fire, and the marked devotion to duty of all elements made possible, despite manifold handicaps, the preparation and execution of the plans which resulted in the successful defense of Bataan against repeated and varied attacks by superior enemy forces throughout this period.

[A. G. 381 (3-8-42).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.