

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 25 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 12 April 1948

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I. ROTC UNIT.—Effective 12 April 1948, the following Class MI ROTC school is converted to and redesignated a Class JCMI ROTC school:

Allen Academy, Bryan, Texas.

[AG 000.8 (24 Mar 48)]

II. SECTION 55C, NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, UNITS.—Effective 1 July 1948, section 55c, National Defense Act, units will be established at the following institutions:

Cardinal Farley Military Academy, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, New York.

The McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute, Inc., McDonogh, Maryland.

[AG 000.8 (22 Mar 48) (17 Feb 48)]

III. TRIPLER GENERAL HOSPITAL, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—Effective as of 1 April 1948, the Tripler General Hospital was discontinued at Fort Shafter, Territory of Hawaii, and established at Moanalua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

[AG 683 (26 Mar 48)]

IV. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, Bul. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, Bul. 11, WD, 1942), the following unit is cited under the provisions of AR 260-15 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, 47th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for conspicuous battle action during the 5-day period between 24 and 28 November 1944, during which time it assaulted and completely penetrated the enemy main line of resistance guarding approaches to the Roer River. After clearing scattered resistance in Nathberg on 23 November 1944, the *2d Battalion* launched its main attack, at 1000 on 24 November 1944, toward Hucheln, Germany. Coming under murderous barrages of mortar, artillery, flat-trajectory, and machine-gun fire about 300 yards west of Hucheln, the *2d Battalion*, using its attached tanks, closed on the enemy and in fierce hand-to-hand fighting forced their way into the town. They immediately engaged in house-to-house fighting throughout the entire night, capturing over 60 prisoners, 2 tanks, 18 machine guns, and many bazookas and small arms. Continuing their drive forward, on 25 November, they assaulted one of the strongest positions in the enemy's belt, the town of Wilhemshohe. The cellars of all houses had been strongly reinforced and reconverted into individual pillboxes. Following a heavy artillery barrage, the *2d Battalion* closed swiftly with the enemy and, again in violent hand-to-hand fighting which lasted until midnight, forced the capitulation of the town. Over 300 of the enemy were taken alive, in addition to much equipment including 2 antitank guns, six 20-mm antiaircraft guns, 20 machine guns, and many bazookas and small arms. On 26 November, the *2d Battalion*, reinforced, resumed the attack on the castle of Frenzenbert. Since the battalion had completely broken through the enemy's main line of defense, the enemy, in desperation, threw a company of paratroopers into the castle to halt our advance. In the face of extremely heavy artillery and mortar barrages, Company K succeeded in gaining a foothold in the outer buildings of the castle, putting up a savage battle until Companies F and G were able to force their

way to the castle and assist them. For 2 days, a violent hand-to-hand battle continued in the castle, during which time the enemy launched repeated counter-attacks from the northeast and southeast to relieve the hard-pressed paratroopers holding out in the castle. On the third day, the castle was completely cleared of the enemy after more than 60 of the defenders had been killed. Within the 5 days from 24 to 28 November, the *2d Battalion* assaulted and captured 3 heavily fortified positions, over 450 prisoners, twenty 20-mm antiaircraft guns, 2 tanks, 2 antitank guns, and hundreds of automatic weapons and small arms. In addition, the *2d Battalion* completely destroyed one battalion of enemy infantry, one company of paratroopers, and parts of two other infantry battalions. Without ever having flank protection from units on its right and left, suffering severe casualties from the constant heavy barrages rained upon it, and having to cross more than 5 kilometers of heavily fortified and difficult terrain, the *2d Battalion, 47th Infantry Regiment*, engaged and defeated a fanatical enemy by a magnificent display of courage and devotion to duty. (General Orders 22, Headquarters 9th Infantry Division, 3 February 1945, as approved by the Commanding General, First Army, 21 January 1945.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

OMAR N. BRADLEY
Chief of Staff, United States Army