

LAST G.O. FOR 1947

GO 28

GENERAL ORDERS  
No. 28

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 December 1947

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**I..DEPOTS.**—1. *Effective 1 January 1948*, the following depots will be reclassified from subinstallations to separate class II installations under the control of The Quartermaster General:

Auburn General Depot, U. S. Army, Washington.  
Belle Mead General Depot, U. S. Army, New Jersey.  
Boston Quartermaster Depot, Massachusetts.  
Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot, Texas.  
Memphis General Depot, U. S. Army, Tennessee.  
Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, California.  
New Cumberland General Depot, U. S. Army, Pennsylvania.  
Richmond General Depot, U. S. Army, Virginia.  
Stockton General Depot, U. S. Army, California.

2. Section I, General Orders 57, War Department, 1947, is rescinded.  
[AG 328.8 (22 Dec 47)]

**II..ROTC UNITS.**—*Effective 1 July 1948*, Corps of Military Police ROTC units will be established at the following colleges:

Florence State Teachers College, Florence, Alabama.  
Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania.

[AG 000.8 (1 Aug 47)]

**III..BATTLE HONORS.**—As authorized by Executive Order 9896 (sec. I, Bul. 22, WD, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, Bul. 11, WD, 1942), citations of the following units under the provisions of AR 260-10, as approved by the Commanding General, Sixth Army, are confirmed by the Department of the Army in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. *Company F, 136th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the period 9 to 11 April 1945 on Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. At 1600 on 9 April 1945, *Company F* completed relief of a much larger unit in position on Skyline Ridge, Neuva Viscaya Province, Northern Luzon. The position was on a high, barren ridge, well out in advance of all other forces of the regiment in that sector, and constituted the right flank of the division. Three miles to the southeast was the left flank of the adjacent division. In front, were strong forces of the enemy. *Company F* was still engaged in consolidating its new position when the enemy, who had been watching from adjacent heights, suddenly opened up with heavy machine-gun and mortar fire in preparation for an attack. Throughout the remaining daylight hours, the men were pinned to their fox holes by the fierceness of the enemy fire. At nightfall, the company braced itself for the inevitable attack. At midnight, the enemy struck on the right flank of the position. Although the men of *Company F* laid down a barrage of artillery, mortar, rifle, and grenade fire, some of the fanatical enemy, attacking in superior numbers, succeeded in penetrating the position with light machine guns, fixed bayonets, grenades, and demolitions. The attack continued with unabated fury throughout the night.

Only as dawn came, were the men of *Company F*, by the toughest type of hand-to-hand fighting and heavy supporting fires of friendly 81-mm mortars and artillery, able to stop the attack and expel the enemy from the position. Many enemy had been killed, but as daylight came, it could be seen that the enemy had surrounded the position on all sides. Wire communications and supply lines had been cut and the company was completely isolated. The supply of food, water, ammunition, and especially grenades was nearly exhausted. The only means of resupply was by air. Although this means was utilized, many of the supplies fell into the hands of the surrounding enemy, and although the company did receive some water, small arms, and mortar ammunition, food and grenades were still lacking. Throughout the day, despite constant harassment by the enemy, the company labored in the sweltering heat to reorganize its position and prepare for further attacks. Reinforcements were on the way, but the men knew that they must hold the vital position alone until help could arrive. On several occasions, sorties were made to dislodge strong groups of enemy who had dug in near the flanks of the position. It was vital that these enemy be destroyed before nightfall and, with ferocious courage, small groups of *Company F* sallied forth. So fierce were their attacks that in one of these sallies 82 of a total enemy force of 40 were killed in their positions and the remaining 8 were forced to flee. As night fell, the company crouched in its fox holes awaiting the attack, outnumbered, but unafraid. At 0100, the blasting of grenades, mortars, and demolitions covered the entire position. The enemy swarmed in, only to be met with withering fire of friendly artillery and mortars and the ready bayonets of the heroic defenders. Using every means of fighting at their disposal, the men of *Company F* destroyed the enemy in such numbers that once more he was forced to withdraw. One hundred thirty-seven enemy lay dead before the position, however, the company had also suffered. Only a little more than half of the original 97 men were still in condition to fight. Throughout the next day, the gallant company withstood incessant hammering by enemy machine guns and mortars. Although completely surrounded and short on supplies, the company, realizing the importance of its position, prepared itself once more to withstand all the assaults the enemy could launch. Meanwhile, friendly reinforcements had moved into other commanding positions in the area and orders were issued to the battered but unbeaten men to withdraw. At dark, on 11 April, under a heavy artillery barrage, the company began its movement out of the position which it had held at so great a cost. The courage of the heroic company had succeeded in destroying twice its number of enemy, had held vital terrain protecting the flanks of two divisions and had prevented enemy interference with other friendly operations in that sector. The determination, unflinching devotion to duty, and superb courage displayed by each man of *Company F*, 136th Infantry Regiment, were major factors in the success of operations in Northern Luzon and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

2. *Company G*, 136th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the period 20 to 26 March 1945, on Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. An important bridge had been blown out by an enemy demolition crew in the vicinity of Camp 3. To secure the area near the bridge in order that the engineers could construct a crossing, it was necessary to occupy high ground on both sides of the Bued River. *Company G* was given the mission of securing the right flank, by blocking the enemy move-

ments from down the Piggan and Hill BM Middle area. In the late afternoon of 28 March 1945, the enemy made a determined attack upon the position occupied by *Company G*. They set fire to the dry cogon grass and forced temporary evacuation of the area. When the company returned, the enemy had occupied their positions and opened up with mortars, machine guns, and rifles. *Company G* immediately assanited and, after a bloody, close-range fight, drove the enemy out and again occupied the position. The fight had been costly as *Company G* had suffered 18 casualties. At 0400 on 28 March 1945, approximately 50 enemy, armed with grenades and small arms, again hit *Company G*. They were supported by long-range mortars and artillery fire from enemy positions on commanding ground. Endeavoring to stop the fanatical rushes of the enemy, *Company G* brought intense protective mortar fire close in around their positions and shelled adjacent wooded areas. Despite the wall of mortar fire, the enemy continued their charges. Finally they set fire to the cogon grass in an attempt to drive *Company G* from the security of their fox holes and burn out machine-gun positions, but a sudden shift in the wind rendered the fire ineffectual. The men of *Company G* fought on stubbornly, hurling the enemy back each time he attacked. Not until 0700 was the attack completely repulsed. Within 20 yards of *Company G*'s position, the bodies of 25 enemy dead, rifles, machine guns, and mortars were found. The determination, unflinching devotion to duty, and superb courage displayed by each man of *Company G*, 136th Infantry Regiment, were major factors in the success of operations in Northern Luzon and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

5. *Company I*, 136th Infantry Regiment, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the period 26 to 28 March 1945, in the vicinity of Baguio, Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. On 26 March 1945, our forces were making a drive on the city of Baguio in Northern Luzon, along the Kennon Road, which ran up a narrow defile bordered by towering mountains on either side. The positions of our troops were seriously threatened by enemy forces on a well-defined ridge east of the Kennon Road. This ridge was strongly fortified and was used by the enemy as a base from which to launch counterattacks on our forces. To relieve this situation, a battalion was ordered to seize this position and annihilate the enemy. *Company I*, an assault company, began its movement on the night of 25 March 1945. In order to reach positions from which it could attack, it was necessary for the company to scale the heights of a 5,500-foot mountain, and then proceed down the other side to the enemy position. All that night and all the next day, the company worked its way forward, despite the ever present menace of enemy observation. At 1215 hours, after 36 hours of movement over difficult terrain, the company found itself confronted with strong enemy opposition, honeycombed with fox holes and caves, defended by a company of the enemy. Because of the nature of the terrain, it was impossible to place artillery fire on the enemy strong points located on the crest of the objective. Only 60-mm mortars and light machine guns could be used in support. Later, when the men of *Company I* launched their attack, they encountered the full fury of the enemy's machine guns, rifles, and grenades from concealed positions commanding the crest of the hill. At 1630 hours, after a continuous fire fight which had lasted 3½ hours, *Company I* halted its attack and began reorganizing. During the night, the exhausted men were harassed by numerous infiltration attempts on the part of the enemy. On the following morning, the company, with renewed

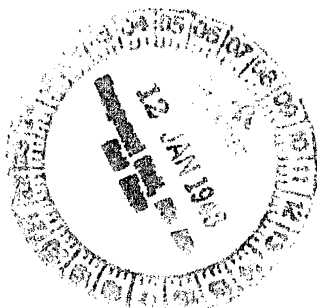
determination, moved forward and secured its objective, killing over 52 of the enemy. The determination, unflinching devotion to duty, and superb courage displayed by each man of *Company I, 136th Infantry Regiment*, contributed immeasurably to the success of operations in Northern Luzon and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL  
Major General  
The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Chief of Staff, United States Army



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