I. **GENERAL.** — 1. **Confirmation.** — The following list of units of the United States Army to which decorations have been awarded by belligerent foreign governments during World War II, together with the citations therefor, is confirmed in accordance with current regulations.

2. **Wearing of foreign decorations.** — The wearing of foreign decorations by individuals will be in accordance with AR 260-15 and the following:

   a. **French and Belgian Fourragères.** — Normally, two citations are required before a unit becomes eligible for the award of the Fourragère. The award of the Fourragère is not automatic, but must be specifically authorized by decree of the respective foreign government. A citation in orders or award of the Croix de Guerre to a unit does not authorize the wearing of the decoration by an individual. Likewise, no award of the Croix de Guerre to an individual will serve to constitute eligibility to wear the Fourragère. The Fourragère may be worn permanently by individuals who participated with the unit in both actions for which the unit was cited. The French Fourragère may be worn temporarily by individuals assigned to the unit subsequent to the time the award was made, but only so long as they remain with such unit. The Belgian Fourragère is not authorized to be worn temporarily.

   b. **Netherlands Orange Lanyard.** — The Netherlands Orange Lanyard may be worn permanently by individuals who participated with the unit in the action for which it was cited and temporary wearing of the Lanyard is not authorized.
OF UNITS AND CITATIONS.—3. Divisions.

27th Armd FA Bn (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

81st Cav Ren Sq (Mecz) (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

Hq & Hq Co, 1st Inf Div
1st Engr Combat Bn
1st Medical Bn
1st Cav Ren Troop (Mecz)
16th Inf Regiment
18th Inf Regiment
26th Inf Regiment
Hq & Hq Btry, 1st Inf Div Arty
5th FA Bn (155-How)
7th FA Bn (105-How)
32d FA Bn (105-How)
33d FA Bn (105-How)
Hq, Sp Troops, 1st Inf Div
1st QM Co
1st Sig Co
701st Ord Light Maint Co

(Attached nondivisional units are listed in par. 4a.)

Hq & Hq Co, 1st Inf Div
1st Engr Combat Bn
1st Medical Bn
1st Cav Ren Troop (Mecz)
16th Inf Regiment
8th Inf Regiment
8th Inf Regiment

1ST ARMORED DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 279, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit, heir of the noblest traditions of the U. S. 1st Infantry Division, which covered itself with glory during the war of 1914-18. Placed under the command of General JUIN, Chief of the French Army Detachment, at the beginning of the Tunisian Campaign in 1943, distinguished itself in the Ouseltia valley, supporting effectively the French 19th A. C., and repulsing a strong German offensive. In March 1943, it received the shock of the enemy offensive at Kasserine, and after hard fighting, stopped the German armor and took successively Gafsa and El Guettar, at the price of great sacrifices. In April 1943, it strongly attacked near Beja and menaced Mateur in such a way that at the beginning of May, Mateur fell, opening the way to Tunis.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 280, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit which landed on the beach of Colleville, 6 June 1944, in spite of stubborn resistance of the coastal fortifications and of the enemy reinforcements. In the afternoon of the same day it seized the crest overhanging the beach and, pushing toward the interior, occupied strategic positions in spite...
of the furious German counterattacks. In spite of its heavy losses, it succeeded in establishing and consolidating a strong bridgehead, thus contributing to the decisive victory of Normandy.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939–1945) awarded under Decision No. 281, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

(For prior citation for the French Fourragere in the colors of the Croix de Guerre, see WD General Orders 11, 1924.)

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Medaille Militaire (Military Medal), awarded under Decision No. 282, 27 July 1946, as amended by Addendum, 3 December 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

From 6 to 5 September 1944, the Division and the attached units in the area

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1Cited as 2d Field Signal Battalion in World War I.
1ST INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

of Mons, under heavy pressure, destroyed an enemy pocket, including approximately 9,000 men of the 348th Infantry Division of the 18th German Air Army, and of the 6th Parachute Division. During this operation, the 1st Infantry Division of the United States Army and the attached units, after valiant efforts, captured more than 5,000 prisoners, killed or wounded 4,000 enemy soldiers and captured or destroyed more than 1,500 vehicles and 40 tanks. The Division also took the Commanding Officer of the 6th German Airborne Division, prisoner.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The Division fought against the enemy in the northern flank of the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes in the area of Eupen-Malmedy. These counterattacks were launched by the enemy on 28 and 30 December 1944, but they were repulsed after heavy combat. This action prevented the expansion of the critical break-through. Independently of the strenuous defense, a strong base was established that later formed the pivot of attacks against western penetrations of the enemy. After the enemy counterattacks were efficiently stopped, the 1st Infantry Division of the U. S. Army and the attached units pushed forward to reduce the pockets and throw the enemy out of Belgian territory.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

2D ARMORED DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 514, 22 May 1945, as amended by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

On 2 September 1944, at 0930, its reconnaissance elements crossed the Belgian border near Rume. These were the first American troops to enter Belgium and this marked the beginning of the liberation of the country. The Division fought violently and threw back the enemy on the Albert Canal. This Division liberated the towns of Tournai, Wavre, Tirlemont and Hasselt.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 514, 22 May 1945, as amended by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles,
Hq & Hq Btry, 2d Armd Div Arty
14th Armd FA Bn
78th Armd FA Bn
92d Armd FA Bn
Hq & Hq Co, 2d Armd Div Trains
2d Ord Maint Bn
48th Armd Med Bn
MP Platoon
Supply Bn
(Attached nondivisional units are listed in par. 4a.)

17th Armd Engr Bn, 2d Plat, Co D

41st Armd Inf Regiment, 2d Bn

Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

During the German offensive in the Ardennes, in December 1944, the 2d Armored Division was located in Germany, on the banks of the Roer River between Linnich and Julich. On 21 December 1944, it received orders to proceed to the region of Havelange, Avin Clavier. This movement of more than 100 miles was accomplished in less than 24 hours and on 23 December 1944, the Division established contact with hostile forces at Celles. From the 23d to the 28th of December 1944, violent engagements developed in the Celles salient and brought about the total destruction of the spearhead division of the Fifth Panzer Army. This victory blocked the German advance and prevented it from reaching the Meuse. From thence on, the Division pushed back the enemy forces and, after having retaken many communities of the Ardennes region, it liberated the town of Houffalize.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 514, 22 May 1945, as amended by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit inspired by the highest sentiments of duty. On 8 August 1944, it was charged with destroying a bridge 5 kms. back of the enemy lines, in the region of Lonlay l'Abbaye. It accomplished its mission with the most absolute contempt for danger. Finding the bridge occupied, the 2d Platoon attacked and accomplished its task under enemy fire, evincing the finest qualities of bravery and army discipline.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This magnificent Battalion is animated by the greatest sacrificial spirit. During a long offensive, which lasted from 14 to 28 November 1944 and which was to lead the 2d Armored Division from the Puffendorf to the Roer, they courageously attacked a powerful antitank pit, heavily mined and protected by heavy artillery. In spite of serious losses, they crossed the pit and followed up their initial success by seizing Edernan, Mertzenhausen and Barmen, thus permitting the 2d Armored Division to attain its objectives.
2D ARMORED DIVISION—Continued

**41st Armd Inf Regiment, Co H**

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A fine unit inspired by the best qualities of courage and combativeness. It was particularly outstanding during the period from 8 to 14 August 1944, during the combat in the neighborhood of Mortain. Isolated and lacking supplies, it valiantly supported numerous counterattacks and took by storm positions of vitally strategic importance.

**41st Armd Inf Regiment, Co I**

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A fine combat unit, spirited and animated by exceptional courage. It distinguished itself particularly during the operation in Normandy, near Grimesnil, on 29 and 30 July 1944. Its mission was to capture a road by which the German forces were withdrawing. It withstood, without weakening, the attack of an enemy column of 2,500 men and 90 vehicles, during more than 6 hours of fierce hand-to-hand fighting. In spite of the enemy numerical superiority of 4 to 1, it destroyed this enemy force, killing 450 men and taking 900 prisoners. This brilliant action contributed to the annihilation of the enemy forces in Normandy and success of the Allied landing.

**66th Armd Regiment, Co A & 2d Bn**

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, very combative and possessive to the highest degree, the qualities of fighters. It distinguished itself by its series of bold actions from 20 July to 12 August 1944, in the region of St. Lo. It overcame successively strong resistance at Willebaudon, Tessy-Sur-Vire and Gathemo, taking many prisoners and destroying a considerable amount of war material. This unit aided in securing, in a brilliant manner, the success of the Allied landing.

**67th Armd Regiment, 3d Plat, Co B; Hq Co, 2d Bn Co E**

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A fine combat unit, spirited and animated by exceptional courage. It distinguished itself particularly during the operation in Normandy, near Grimes-
nil, on 29 and 30 July 1944. Its mission was to capture a road by which the German forces were withdrawing. It withstood, without weakening, the attack of an enemy column of 2,500 men and 90 vehicles, during more than 6 hours of fierce hand-to-hand fighting. In spite of the enemy numerical superiority of 4 to 1, it destroyed this enemy force, killing 450 men and taking 900 prisoners. This brilliant action contributed to the annihilation of the enemy forces in Normandy and success of the Allied landing.

2D INFANTRY DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

During the period 18 to 19 December 1944, the 2d Infantry Division with attached units received the order to cease its participation in the great attack in which it was completely engaged. It was ordered then to play the principal part in the constitution of the “North Shoulder” of the Ardennes. This was accomplished by resistance, as a stone wall, the enemy attack, in a way to limit and check it and to give our forces the time and the opportunity to organize the struggle against the German plan. Its operation led to an absolute success under the most difficult conditions of pressure and climate.
2D INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

noncommissioned officers, and such a power of resolution and judgment from
the command that the operation of the Division became a force stimulating the
confidence of higher echelons.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded by Decree No. 2509, 17 June
1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

LUXEMBOURG CROIX DE GUERRE, 1940–1945, awarded by Decree 21
March 1947, by the Minister of the Armed Forces, Luxembourg, with the
following citation:

Wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of the glorious battles participated in by the 9th United States Infantry Regiment of the 2d Infantry Division for
the liberation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg during the months of Sep-
tember and October 1944, and wishing to give symbolic expression to Luxem-
bourg's gratitude to and admiration for this military unit commanded by
Colonel C. J. Hirschfelder.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under
Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Govern-
ment of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This Regiment possesses the finest military qualifications. In August 1944, it
was charged with the taking of Brest and by skilful maneuvers and despite
severe losses, succeeded in breaking down, one by one, the resistances protecting
the city. In spite of the strenuous return fire of the enemy, it seized the penin-
sula of Duolais, the support of Plougastel, and plunged into Brest next, driv-
ing from it a strong force that defended itself by fighting street by street, house by house.

3D ARMORED DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No.
267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the
French Republic, with the following citation:

This is a magnificent Divisional Headquarters which showed an exceptional
combat spirit. Setting up its "Command Posts" very close to the line of fire, it
came into contact several times in the course of rapid Allied advance from
the Seine to the Siegfried Line, with German elements and engaged them in
battle. They threw back the enemy, liberating several towns and villages,
namely: Quincy, Brye-Comte Robert, Mangy le Hongre, Levignan and Villers
Cotteret. At Mons, in Belgium, the Headquarters of the 3d Armored Division
bore, for 36 hours, the brunt of the attack of the elements of the Seventh Ger-
man Army in retreat, and in spite of these attacks, it succeeded in holding them in,
taking numerous prisoners and destroying a large amount of matériel.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the King-
dom, with the following citation:

Operating from 3 to 13 September 1944, under orders of the VII U. S. Army
Corps, it constituted the advance guard of the Infantry advance in Belgium.
Crossing the border in the surrounding of Mons, this Division and the attached
units cleared the way through the center of Belgium to the German Border,
overcoming the strong enemy resistance. It forced the enemy to fall back to
the Siegfried Line. These operations permitted the liberation of Mons, Charle-
roi, Namur, Huy, Liege, Verviers, Limbourg, and Eupen.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the King-
dom, with the following citation:

Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the
enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an
advance toward the North. From 20 to 25 December 1944, the Division and the
attached units effectively resisted the enemy in the course of the first
phase of the Ardennes offensive. From 26 December 1944 and during all the
month of January 1945, these units were broken up into task forces and at-
tached to the infantry divisions. They fought obstinately, cleared roads, ob-
structed others, and succeeded also in preventing any new penetration by
the enemy.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1330, 7 Novem-
ber 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
1330, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the King-
dom (for citation, see "30th Infantry Division," second citation only).
3D ARMORED DIVISION—Continued

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This is a highly trained unit, which notably distinguished itself at the time of the capture of Mons (Belgium), 31 August to 3 September 1944. It attacked an enemy superior in numbers without respite. Large elements of the German Seventh Army were disorganized by its bold maneuvers, which inflicted very heavy losses, compelling abandonment of more than 500 vehicles and taking of more than 2,000 prisoners.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1948, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," first citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit which especially distinguished itself during the German offensive in the Ardennes. During the period 20 to 27 December 1944, it was thrown into the breach with the mission of checking the enemy's advance in the Hotten (Belgium) region. In spite of enemy attacks, it occupied the positions which had been assigned to it, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This action gave proof of the finest qualities of valor and military discipline.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1386, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," second citation only).

3D INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 596, 15 March 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite Division which has remained faithful to the traditions of courage and sacrifice which it had already made during the last war, when it won the nickname "Red of the Marne." Under the vigorous impetus of an energetic chief and skilled maneuverer, General O'Daniel, it fought without interruption for 169 days, from the Mediterranean beaches to the banks of the Rhine. Placed under the command of the Commanding General of the 1st French Army, for the operations of the Alsatian pocket, it contributed greatly, by the power of its repeated attacks, to the victorious battle of Colmar. During the night of January 23 to 24, 1945, it succeeded in crossing, by surprise, the Fecht and Ill and in taking the first enemy position, in spite of a violent snowstorm and a field of action sown with obstacles. Allowing the adversary no respite and pushing its action harder and harder, it crossed the Colmar Canal in order to circle and conquer by sheer fighting, the city of Neuf-Brisach, thereby cutting one of the two remaining routes of retreat left to the German troops still defending the Colmar region. It captured during these actions, more than 4,000 prisoners thus concluding brilliantly the series of glorious operations which took place from the Mediterranean to the Rhine.

(For prior citations for the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and Gilt Star, see WD General Orders 11, 1924)

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945), awarded under Decision No. 976, 27 July 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

4TH ARMORED DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 270, 20 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite Division possessing the highest military virtues. During the furious combat of 27 to 30 July 1944, the unit broke the German defense and captured Coutance, then the key position of Avranches. Immediately exploiting the break-through by a maneuver of great boldness, it plunged into the break in decisively fewer than 10 days, thus decisively throned the German counterattacks, freed Rennes, Vannes, and Nantes and confined the enemy to Lorient. Continuing its advance on a 300-kilometer front, it crushed the Loire and seized Nantes on 11 August 1944. Its crushing action largely contributed to the success of the campaign in France.
4TH ARMORED DIVISION—Continued

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, inspired by savage energy, which has already established its reputation in Normandy. From 12 to 29 September 1944, preceding the advance of the Third Army across the Moselle, it seized several key positions and inflicted extensive losses on the enemy. By its bold and aggressive action, the unit contributed in a large measure to the success of the Allied Armies, which drove the enemy out of France.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre, (1939–1945), awarded under Decision No. 272, 22 July 1946, as amended by Decision No. 2858, 29 August 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

4TH INFANTRY DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," second citation only).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

5TH ARMORED DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A group of units inspired by a fierce will to conquer. It especially distinguished itself in the break-through of the Siegfried Line at Wallendorf, Germany. From the 14th to 20th of September 1944, it threw itself into the attack on the city and drove the enemy from it. It continued its advance and seized a bridge over the river Our. Subject to a counterattack supported by tanks and in spite of heavy losses, Combat Command R, nevertheless continued its advance, penetrating farther and farther into Germany.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

5TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 297, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit animated to the highest degree with the spirit of sacrifice and always in front in battle. Picked to carry out a surprise action in the course of the operations from 9 to 15 September 1944, in the region of Arnville and Army, it succeeded in placing two battalions on the right bank of the Moselle in the middle of the night on terrain where progress was difficult due to heavy rain-
5TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

fall. Counterattacked at dawn by a powerful enemy, it succeeded in holding its position in spite of heavy losses due to a lack of antitank arms. After 6 days of uninterrupted combat, it occupied the village of Army and forced the enemy to fall back.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit possessing fine qualities of skill in maneuvers and heroism. Near Fontainbleau, on 23 and 24 August 1944, it crossed the Seine under fire from mortars and artillery, and established a bridgehead on the opposite bank. In spite of furious counterattacks, it succeeded in breaking the enemy vise, thus permitting the main body of Allied troops to continue its advance in the liberation of French territory.

6TH ARMORED DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which distinguished itself by the courage and heroism of its members. In the course of the attack on a position in the neighborhood of Chambrey, district of Nancy, it rushed to the attack under enemy fire. Rushing into position, it drove the enemy out of it after fierce and deadly hand-to-hand combat. The glorious sacrifice of this unit made possible the resumption of the victorious march of the Allied forces.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which distinguished itself by its courage in battle in the region of Brest. On 26 and 29 August 1944, it was charged with taking a position which was firmly held, from which the enemy dominated the rest of the front. Rushing courageously to the attack, in spite of the intense fire, it drove the enemy away, after a hard battle. The sacrifice made by this unit gave the artillery an excellent observation point from which it reduced enemy positions and permitted the victorious advance of the Allied forces.

7TH ARMORED DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, in Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

During the crucial period of the German offensive of the Ardennes, in 1944, the American 7th Armored Division, attacked by enemy forces estimated at eight divisions, among them 3 SS Panzer and 2 Panzer Divisions, held the important center of Saint-Vith, preventing any advance and any exploitation on this main line, thus dooming the German offensive to frustration and, by its sacrifice, permitting the launching of the Allied counteroffensive.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, in Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

Passing over to the attack on 20 January in the Saint-Vith sector where it...
had fought previously, the 7th Armored Division pushed the enemy out of the position that it had been organizing for two weeks and pushed it without respite seven kilometers beyond the Belgian frontier, inflicting heavy losses on this enemy. During these nine days it captured more than one thousand prisoners.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 274, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit in morale and discipline. From La Ferte Bernard to Verdun, it harassed the enemy day and night from 14 to 31 August 1944, operated at an advanced point of the 7th Armored Division and seized, almost without any destruction, 15 important French cities. This unit fought 28 battles, among which were those of Chartres, Provins, Provins, Provins, and Warmeriville, crossing the Seine at Melun against stubborn enemy resistance, then the Marne, and finally the Meuse, covered 600 kilometers in 16 days, freeing, in record time, 15 French Departments from the German yoke.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 274, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit animated by the highest military qualities. It was alerted from 16 December 1944 at Rheinburg, Germany, to come and close up the breach made by the enemy in the Belgian Ardennes, the 17th Tank Battalion was ordered to hold the wave of the panzer divisions breaking toward France. Increasing its counterattacks, it succeeded in holding the enemy on the march on a sector of more than 40 kilometers of the front from 15 to 23 December 1944 by continual engagements, especially bloody at St.-Vith, Rodt, and Gouvy.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945), awarded under Decision No. 275, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.
7TH ARMORED DIVISION—Continued

to hold for 4 days the powerful enemy wave which was breaking through the French frontier. Severely tried, totally encircled, it fought on the spot till exhausted. By this spirit of sacrifice of its officers and enlisted men, it dedicated itself to check the German offensive of 16 December 1944.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939–1945), awarded under Decision No. 275, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which distinguished itself in the Gouvy (Belgium) sector during the period from 17 to 22 December 1944. Cut off from the main body of the Allied forces and violently attacked by an enemy superior in number and supported by tanks, it reacted with all the means at its disposal. Possessing only light arms, it succeeded in pushing the enemy back, inflicting severe losses upon it, thus giving the finest example of bravery and military discipline.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid squadron, inspired by the best martial traditions. It especially distinguished itself on 27 October 1944, in the vicinity of Meyel (Holland). Although it sustained severe losses in the course of different operations, it did not hesitate to make a surprise attack on an enemy superior in number which was composed of elements of the 9th and 15th Panzer Grenadier Divisions, in order to clear a communication route vital to the Allied advance. It succeeded in immobilizing this force, inflicting heavy losses on it.

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 270, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit actuated by the finest qualities of courage and combativeness. Engaged in the region of Vesley (France) on 13 July 1944, in a supposedly weakly defended sector, it discovered itself suddenly face to face with forces superior in number and, although lacking heavy arms, did not hesitate to attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A brilliant unit which especially distinguished itself in the Brittany campaign on 8 August 1944. Installed in front and inside enemy defense installations, cut off from its communications, sustained, without yielding, six enemy counterattacks preceded by heavy artillery and mortar fire. This unit succeeded in reestablishing contact and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, forcing it to abandon its attacks, destroying 1 tank and taking 60 prisoners.

9TH ARMORED DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7358, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1329, 7th November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an advance toward the north. From 20 to 25 December 1944, the division and the
400th Armd FA Bn (Atchd to 401st FA Group which was atchd to 30th Inf Div)

Hq & Hq Co, 9th Inf Div
9th Medical Bn
9th Cav Ren Troop (Mech)
15th Engr Combat Bn
39th Inf Regt
47th Inf Regt
60th Inf Regt
Hq & Hq Btry, 9th Inf Div Arty
23th FA Bn (105-How)
34th FA Bn (155-How)
60th FA Bn (105-How)
84th FA Bn (105-How)
Hq & Hq Co, Sp Troops, 9th Inf Div
9th QM Co
706th Ord Light Maint Co
Band, 9th Inf Div
MP Platoon, 9th Inf Div
(Attached nondivisional units are listed in par. 4a.)

39th Inf Regt, 1st Bn

39th Inf Regt, 3d Bn

47th Inf Regt
9TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

sive combat against a powerfully organized enemy from 20 June to 1 July 1944. After having mopped up the coast west of Cotentin, it reached, on 24 June, the outer defenses of Cherbourg, occupied Cherbourg on 25 June, then, exploiting its success, liberated the towns of Orville, La Hague, Greville, and Grouchy, after violent combat. In spite of heavy losses, it entered Cherbourg after having captured more than 3,000 prisoners, 40 antiaircraft guns and a large amount of materiel. It thus demonstrated the highest military qualities and contributed, with exemplary bravery, to the outcome of the battles which liberated France.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A battalion of remarkable dash and combat spirit. It was engaged from 24 to 28 November 1944, in the region of the Roer, after having mopped up Northberg, and defeated the principal line of enemy resistance. Exploiting its initial success it continued its attacks, without letting up, under a murderous mortar barrage, in the direction of Hucheln which was captured by stubborn house-by-house fighting. Stopped at the Chateau of Freuzenberg by an enemy greatly superior in numbers, it nevertheless continued its attacks in the face of a very heavy artillery barrage and succeeded in winning the positions. Due to magnificent courage and high conception of duty, it captured more than 450 prisoners in 5 days of deadly combat, destroyed almost three enemy battalions and captured a large amount of materiel. It contributed to the defeat of the enemy in a particularly difficult action.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit which is skilled in maneuvers. It was engaged in the operations of Cotentin from 11 to 18 June 1944. It accomplished magnificently the mission that had been assigned to it. After having taken possession of Orglandes, it crossed the Douve at St. Columbe, then Valdeckie and captured the neighboring heights. In 5 days of uninterrupted fighting, it attacked a powerfully organized enemy filled with the resolve to conquer. It thus contributed in a great measure to the fall of Barneville.

13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "517th Parachute Infantry Combat Team" listed in numerical sequence in par. 4a).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "517th Parachute Infantry Combat Team" listed in numerical sequence in par. 4a).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1329, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an advance toward the north. From 20 to 25 December 1944, the Division and the attached units effectively resisted the enemy in the course of the first phase of the Ardennes offensive. From 26 December 1944, and during all the month of January, the outer defenses of Spa were broken up by the enemy, and attached to the infantry divisions. They fought obstinately, cleared roads, obstructed others, and succeeded also in preventing any new penetration by the enemy.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division," second citation only).

17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 159, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 160, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").
26TH INFANTRY DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2588, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The 26th Infantry Division of the United States Army, operating in the 3d U. S. Army, crossed the Belgian border in the neighborhood of Arlon and Bastogne between 20 December 1944 and 26 January 1945, during the German offensive of the Ardennes. In spite of the tenacity of the enemy defense and the difficulties of the ground, in order to diminish the pressure made by the enemy forces on the vital center of communications of Bastogne, the division attacked with success. It then continued its attack and forced the German forces to withdraw from Belgian soil in that sector.

For prior citation for the French Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star, see WD General Orders 11, 1924.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 1286, 3 November 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A valiant regiment, already cited during the war of 1914-18. It was the decisive element in the attack launched by the 26th Infantry Division from 8 November to 11 December 1944, in Lorraine. During a night attack on 8 November 1944, the 104th Infantry Regiment broke through a long line of resistance toward Vic-Sur-Selle. Regardless of enemy reinforcements, it took Benestroff on 19 November 1944. The next day after heavy fighting, it took Hill 234, a heavy point in the enemy system of defense, and forced them to evacuate this strong line of defense. It took Guebling, Schwiex, and several fortified positions on 24 November 1944, after crossing several mine fields. On 3 December 1944, it broke a working system of the Maginot Line by taking Kalhausen, liberating the last French piece of ground occupied by the enemy in that sector. The 104th Infantry Regiment inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during these actions, including 1,428 prisoners, more than 3,000 wounded and about 700 dead.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945), awarded under Decision No. 269, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

28TH INFANTRY DIVISION

LUXEMBOURG CROIX DE GUERRE, 1940-1945, awarded by Decree dated 31 October 1949, by the Minister of the Armed Forces, Luxembourg, with the following citation:

The 28th Infantry Division, Army of the United States, is cited and awarded the Croix de Guerre, 1940-1945, for military operations during the month of September 1944 in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which resulted in the driving of the German Army from Luxembourg soil and the liberation of Luxembourg from the Nazis, thereby restoring to the citizens of Luxembourg their basic individual rights. During these operations, the 28th Infantry Division swept on a north-south line through Luxembourg, liberating the Eisleck, including the towns of Wiltz, Clevaux, Weiswampach, and Trois-Vierges. One combat team of the division, the 112th Combat Team, took part in the liberation of Luxembourg City on 10 September 1944. Later, during the month of December 1944, the same Division, suffering extremely heavy casualties, gallantly defended Luxembourg soil in the Battle of the Bulge, taking the full impact of the German assault on its division front, and delaying the advance of elements of nine German divisions for four days, thereby allowing reinforcements to assemble at Bastogne, Belgium, and stop the German advance.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 565, 27 March 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A select regiment which demonstrated its tactical worth and fighting spirit under all circumstances. Under command of its chief, Col. James E. Rudder, it participated from 28 January 1945 onward, in close collaboration with the French armored formations in the operations of the siege of Colmar. During all the time of the hard engagements against a tenacious enemy, its efforts and sacrifices contributed in a great measure to the success of the maneuver which was to end 2 February 1945, in the capture of Colmar, and spared the city of the consequences of street fighting. It fought side by side with the French
28TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

units, and demonstrated a comradeship in all instances which gave the best example of fellowship in arms and community ideals.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7258, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division,” first citation only).

29TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 268, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit animated by the highest military virtues. During the landing operations of 6 June 1944, it displayed extraordinary heroism. Its mission was to seize positions strongly held by an enemy determined to defend itself at any cost. This unit landed on a heavily mined beach and was subjected to violent fire from weapons of every caliber. After having seized cliffs of vital importance, it attacked and seized St. Laurent-S-Mer. In spite of heavy losses in personnel and matériel, it defended the occupied ground, which covered the advance on Isigny. By seizing its assigned objectives, it contributed in a great measure to the defeat of the enemy and the liberation of France.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit of unbreakable morale and possessing the finest war virtues. On the night of 10-11 July 1944, it distinguished itself splendidly in the course of the German push in the region of St. Lo. Making ready to attack St. Lo at dawn, 11 July, it was surprised in the dead of night by a powerful enemy supported by flamethrowers and numerous and effective artillery. In spite of the momentary confusion, severe losses and 3 hours of fighting, it held the ground. It pushed the enemy back, and brilliantly made a breach in the line of resistance.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This battalion is animated by the finest military qualities. It was ordered to occupy Fort Keranroux, key position defending the city of Brest, between 12 and 16 September 1944. After 5 days of uninterrupted combat, including hand-to-hand fighting, it occupied the fort and was able to maintain its position, in spite of intense artillery fire.

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

It displayed extraordinary heroism in the combat against the German Army.
30TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

from 4 to 10 September 1944, while operating under the command of the XIX Corps and it supported the 2d Armored Division during its march through Belgium over Tournai, Nivelles, Waterloo, Louvain, St. Trond, and Tongres. The action assigned to the division and its attached units in conquering resistance points of the enemy led to the liberation of that part of Belgium from the enemy forces which occupied it. A great quantity of materiel was destroyed and many enemy soldiers were put out of the fight by being killed or made prisoners.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent infantry battalion with a very high morale and which possessed the finest military qualities. In the course of the German attack on Mortain, on 7 August 1944, it withstood without weakening, the desperate impact of the enemy which was attempting to cut the communications between the American forces in Normandy and Brittany by trying to reach Avranches. Under an avalanche of fire which decimated the 1st Battalion, the survivors remained at their posts skillfully manipulating their antitank arms. They stopped the wave of enemy armored forces and neutralized the enemy which had penetrated into friendly lines after heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “118th Cavalry Group,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This regiment is inspired by the purest spirit of self-sacrifice and has very high morale. From 17 to 26 December 1944, it endured, without weakening, dangerous enemy infiltrations into the region of La Gleize and of Stoumont, in Belgium. Drawn up in two columns, one at Stoumont, the other at Habemont, their mission being to stop the German forces, the regiment engaged in hard and bloody combat, succeeding in maintaining its position, thus permitting the arrival of reinforcements. As a result of a series of maneuvers, it contributed to the encirclement and destruction of the attacking forces.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A spirited unit animated by the finest military qualities and with exceptional courage. It acted magnificently from 6 to 12 August 1944, in the battle of Mortain, the possession of which assured the liaison between the Allied forces in Normandy and Brittany. Subjected to continual strong enemy attacks, and in spite of the encirclement, lack of provisions, medical care, and the enemy summons to surrender, it dug into the terrain and thus maintained intact the position of the Allied armies.
30TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit which distinguished itself by its heroism and courage from 6 to 13 August 1944 in the region of Mortain. Charged with holding a vital position, it dug into the terrain in spite of incessant attacks from the enemy, which succeeded in encircling Hill 314. Counterattacking, it destroyed 60 enemy tanks and vehicles, stopping the German infiltration and brilliantly assured the advance of the Allied forces.

34TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite Division, whose loyal and efficient cooperation with the French divisions, which began in Tunisia, was gloriously continued throughout the Italian campaign. During the operations of Belvedere, the 34th Infantry Division, despite the difficulties of the moment, displayed the most courageous actions in support of the operations of the 8th Algerian Division.

35TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 281, 20 December 1944, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A battalion animated by the greatest qualities of courage and combativeness. It distinguished itself in a remarkable manner during the offensive operations in the Mortain sector during the period between 10 and 13 August 1944. It was given the mission of reestablishing contact with units momentarily encircled and, heedless of losses, broke through the enemy lines and was successful in extricating a battalion that was in a critical situation. Counterattacked in turn by forces greatly superior in number, notably by SS elements, it valiantly bore the blow, thus making possible the arrival of reinforcements, which, after five hours of furious fighting, broke the German resistance.

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit which engaged in the battle of La Manche. It stood out especially because of its bravery and fighting spirit at the time of the attack on Hill 122, on 15 July 1944. After having taken this position, which was heavily fortified, mined and occupied by an enemy which was greatly superior in numbers, the 134th Infantry Regiment, exploiting its initial success, broke into St. Lo and engaged for 1 week an enemy who had resolved to resist at any cost.
Band, 36th Inf Div
MP Platoon, 36th Inf Div
(Attached nondivisional units are listed in par. 4a.)

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

seized a large amount of matériel. Worthy of the finest traditions of the American Army, the unit opened an important penetration route towards Colmar and for the 2d Army Corps, a prelude to the complete liberation of French soil.

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent formation whose fighting spirit and cooperation were particularly admired by the units of the French Expeditionary Corps. After their entry into the line in Italy, this division, with certain of its infantry, played a glorious part in the victory of Acquafondata from 1 to 31 January 1944.

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 273, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A remarkable unit which displayed splendid endurance and exceptional fighting zeal. It distinguished itself brilliantly from 21 to 24 November 1944 in hard combat. It mopped up in the forest of Parroy and materially aided the 2d Armored French Division to break through to the Col de Saverne. In spite of heavy losses, it fought stubbornly against a dashing and fanatical enemy, preventing it from reappearing in the Vosges. It thus contributed greatly to the liberation of Baccarat, Phalsbourg, and Saverne.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 5, 14 January 1949, by the Minister of National Defense, with the following citation:

Splendid unit incited by savage vigor, landed in Normandy in June 1944. Covered itself with glory in the battles of Saint-Lo and at Haye-du-Puits. Participated in the capture of Fougères, Laval, and Le Mans, then crossing the Seine at Maintes-Gassicourt, on 19 August 1944, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy before marching triumphantly into Paris on 27 August 1944. By its bold actions, contributed largely to the success of the Allied armies and the liberation of Paris.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945), awarded under Decision No. 48, 16 August 1949, by the Minister of National Defense.

82D AIRBORNE DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 160, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A crack unit that brilliantly distinguished itself during the dropping of the 82d Airborne Division over France in the night 6-6 June 1944. In spite of the stiff resistance of the enemy and its very heavy losses, it managed by its military qualities and the gallantry of its personnel, to occupy the important position of Saint Mère l’Eglise, thus making possible the success of the landing in strength of the Allied liberating troops.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 160, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, renowned for the gallantry and the spirit of sacrifice of its fighting men. It displayed the finest military qualities during the battle of
82D AIRBORNE DIVISION—Continued

Normandy. It formed part of the 82d Airborne Division and occupied central road points and river communications, commanding the access to the landing beaches of the Cotentin. It sacrificed itself on the banks of the Merderet and the Douve, at Saint Sauveur le Vicomte and at Etienneville from 6 to 20 June 1944, in order to stem at all cost the advance of the German reinforcements which far outnumbered them in strength and fire power. It forced the enemy to remain on the defense, thus permitting the arrival of the main Allied force.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre, awarded under Decision No. 161, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1054, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

This elite division which had gone with great elan through the campaigns of Tunisia, Sicily, Italy, Holland, and France, again distinguished itself particularly in the battle of the Ardennes from 17 to 31 December 1944. Called upon as a reinforcement by the Allied High Command in the area of the Saar on 17 December at the time when they were in the vicinity of Reims, the division was able to take up combat positions in the region of Werbomont only 24 hours later and this under very severe climatic conditions. Progressing toward Amblève and the Salm, the division opened and maintained a corridor for the elements of four American divisions which were surrounded in the vicinity of St. Vith, thus giving new courage to the engaged units. The division had prevented the enemy from piercing the north flank of the pocket created by the offensive of Von Rundstedt and thus succeeded in saving the city of Liège and its surroundings from a second occupation by the Germans.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1054, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

After having excelled in defensive warfare at the banks of the Salm and the Amblève, and after having repelled successfully the repeated attacks of the best German shock troops, the 82d Airborne Division with the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment attached, in spite of extreme cold and excessively deep snow, went on the offensive themselves and advanced to the German border, capturing 2,500 German prisoners, including five battalion commanders. This fighting was extremely valuable as the organic composition of the division handicapped the unit considerably, not having at their disposal, as any other infantry division would have, heavy weapons to support their attack. During 23 days, under most painful and adverse conditions, the veterans of the 82d Airborne Division did not cease to give a wonderful example of courage and heroism, exemplifying their fighting spirit by several remarkably brilliant actions. By its valor, the division wrote another page in the heroic annals of Allied airborne troops and rendered an important service to Belgium and to the Allied cause by establishing the necessary basis for the new pursuit of the enemy toward the Rhine River.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1054, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS MILITARY ORDER OF WILLIAM (Decree of the Knight of the Fourth Class), awarded under Royal Decree No. 30, 8 October 1945, by Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, with the following citation:

Considering that the 82d Airborne Division of the United States Army, during the airborne operations and the ensuing fighting actions in the central part of the Netherlands in the period from 17 September to 4 October 1944, excelled in performing the tasks allotted to it, with tact, coupled with superior gallantry, self-sacrifice and loyalty; considering also, that the actions of the aforesaid division took place in the area of Nijmegen; have approved and ordered. 1. To decree that the divisional colors of the 82d Airborne Division of the United States Army shall be decorated with the Military Order of William, degree of the knight of the fourth class; 2. To authorize the division to carry in its divisional colors, the name of the town of Nijmegen on 4 October 1944.

NETHERLANDS ORANGE LANYARD, awarded under Ministerial Decree No. X 25, 8 October 1945, by the Netherlands Minister of War, with the following citation:

Considering that the outstanding performance of duty of the 82d Airborne Division, United States Army, during the airborne operations and the ensuing fighting actions in the central part of the Netherlands in the period from 17 September to 4 October 1944, has induced HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, to decree that the divisional colors with the Military Order of William, degree of the knight of the fourth class; considering also, that it is desirable for each member of the personnel of the 82d Airborne Division, United States Army, who took part in the aforesaid operations, to possess a lasting memento of this glorious struggle; decrees that each member of the personnel of the 82d
82D AIRBORNE DIVISION—Continued

Airborne Division, United States Army, who took part in the operations in the area of Nijmegen in the period from 17 September to 4 October 1944 is allowed to wear the Orange Lanyard of the Royal Netherlands Army.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division," second citation only).

84TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 845, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent division, inspired by a wonderful spirit in combat. In the battle of Garigliano and during the greater part of the offensive which led the Allied Armies to the Tuscan Appennines, in spite of heavy losses, it maintained close contact with the units of the left flank of the French Expeditionary Corps. It contributed immeasurably to the brilliant series of success which will remain the common heritage of the American and French Armies.

90TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 845, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit which particularly distinguished itself during the combat of 9 to 19 November 1944 on the Moselle and the Sarre Rivers. After having crossed the Moselle River by open attack, the unit seized the fort of Koenigsmacker, capturing many prisoners. Although violently counterattacked, nevertheless the unit continued its advance over heavily mined ground, penetrating deeply into the Maginot Line, taking by storm, strong positions defending Metz, attaining all the objectives which had been assigned to it.
90TH INFANTRY DIVISION—Continued

90th Sig Co
790th Ord Light Maint Co
Band, 90th Inf Div
MP Platoon, 90th Inf Div
(Attached nondivisional units are listed in par. 4a.)

92D INFANTRY DIVISION

The Cross for Merit of War (Croce al Merito di Guerra), awarded under Decree No. 1729, 18 October 1945, by the Minister of War, Royal Italian Army.

95TH INFANTRY DIVISION

French Croix de Guerre with Palm, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit animated by the finest martial qualities. Fighting for the first time, it contributed in a large measure to the fall of Metz by a series of daring operations carried out from 10 to 15 November 1944. Crossing the Moselle at Thionville, under violent fire from the enemy, it rushed into the fortified position of Metz to overwhelm it from the north. After heavy fighting, it reduced the forts of Yutz and Illange, killing 300 Germans, capturing 216 prisoners and routing important enemy forces.

99TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

During the period from 16 December 1944 to 20 February 1945, the division and attached units showed a stoical determination and an extraordinary heroism in facing, checking and finally pushing back the German offensive of the Ardennes. The division took a defensive position on the Elsenborn crest and checked all the enemy attacks under extremely difficult climatic conditions until 30 January 1945, when the division was again able to take the offensive.

Belgian Fourragere (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” second citation only).
101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 367, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid airborne unit which gave proof of extraordinary heroism in the course of the Normandy landing operations on 6 June to 8 July 1944. It parachuted before dawn on the assault beach on 6 June and in spite of all sorts of difficulties, succeeded in regrouping. Attacked by important forces with violent fire, it nevertheless occupied positions of strategic importance for the landing of the division. This action opened the way to the Carentan road for the assault troops. In this way, it greatly contributed to the first phase of the liberation of France.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 828, 30 July 1945, as amended by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

By its glorious resistance from 22 to 27 December 1944, in the hardest time of the Battle of the Ardennes, it kept, completely isolated, the key position Bastogne. The 101st Airborne Division with its attached units caused the failure of the enemy's plan. This required a deep penetration into Belgium and this division served as a pivot to the operations of the counteroffensive which liberated the invaded territories. During these operations, because of its courage, endurance, discipline and experience in fighting, the 101st Airborne Division pushed back the unceasing attacks of the elements belonging to eight German divisions, in spite of scarce supplies. These troops and their chiefs wrote one of the most beautiful pages of military history and earned the admiration of the world and the everlasting gratitude of Belgium.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The 101st Airborne Division of the U. S. Army landed by parachute, seaplanes and small boats on 6 June 1944, on the seashore of France, and was one of the first units ready to attack the enemy in the campaign which later liberated Europe which was occupied by the Germans. It was necessary that small detachments enter into hard combat at many places to reunite themselves at the assembly points. They inflicted big losses to the enemy and the division had many losses itself while winning back important points, attacking and keeping centers of communication, bridges and high positions. The success with which these missions were performed prevented the enemy from using reinforcements which could have succeeded in preventing the landing of the VII Corps of the U. S. Army which finally participated in the liberation of Belgium.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

Considering that the outstanding performance of duty of the 101st Airborne Division, United States Army, during the airborne operations and the ensuing fighting actions in the southern part of the Netherlands in the period from 17 September to 28 November 1944, has greatly contributed to the liberation of that part of the country; considering also, that it is desirable for each member of the division, who took part in the aforesaid operations, to possess a lasting memento of this glorious struggle; decrees: That each member of the personnel of the 101st Airborne Division, United States Army, who took part in the operations in the southern part of the Netherlands in the period from 17 September to 28 November 1944, is authorized to wear the Orange Lanyard of the Royal Netherlands Army.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1197, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

It distinguished itself by its gorgeous resistance from 22 to 27 December 1944, in the hardest time of the battle of the Ardennes. Completely isolated, it held the key position of Bastogne. The 101st Airborne Division with its attached units caused the failure of the enemy's plan which required a deep
101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION—Continued

penetration into Belgium and it served as a pivot to the operations of the counter-offensive, which liberated the invaded territories. During these operations, due to its courage, endurance, discipline, and experience in fighting, the 101st Airborne Division pushed back the unceasing attacks of the elements belonging to eight German divisions, in spite of scarcity and difficulty of obtaining supplies. These troops and their chiefs wrote one of the most beautiful pages of military history and earned the admiration of the world and the everlasting gratitude of Belgium.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “509th Parachute Infantry Combat Team” listed in numerical sequence in par. 4e).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 367, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division” above).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

106TH INFANTRY DIVISION

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division” first citation only).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division” second citation only).

4. Nondivisional units.—a. Army Field Forces Units.

Allied Military Government, Fifth Army

CROSS OF WAR MERIT, awarded under Royal Italian Army Order No. 927, 17 November 1945, by the Minister of War, with the following citation:

In testimony of the personal courage, abnegation, capacity for organization and realization of the officers and men of the Allied Military Government, Fifth Army, shown in the course of the campaign of liberation, to the benefit of the civil population so long burdened by hard servitude and disastrously injured by the devastation of war. The generous military spirit and high and humanitarian sense of responsibility, inspired by the most noble traditions of the American people, contributed in a decisive manner to reinforce the bonds of admiration, of respect, and of friendly understanding between the two peoples.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, as amended by Decree No. 4309, 26 September 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:
The units of the Antwerp X Antiaircraft Artillery Command played a heroic part in the organization and maintenance of the antiaircraft defense, with a view of opening the Antwerp Port on 28 November 1944. They caused the failure of the supreme attack of V-1 bombs thrown by the Germans located in the Trier area, as well as of the areas situated at the northwest of Nimegue. Due to the unceasing efforts of the personnel belonging to these units, the matériel destruction and loss of lives for the Belgian civilians as well as for the Allied troops was held to the minimum. Fighting day and night, these military personnel performed their duty in a remarkable way. This resulted in the liberation of the harbor of Antwerp and the forwarding of supplies of ammunition to five Allied armies. The heroic behavior of these units honors very much the Antwerp X Antiaircraft Artillery Command and the Allied forces.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

The units of the Antwerp X Antiaircraft Artillery Command, at the moment of the supreme offensive thrown by the Wehrmacht on 16 December 1944, established, without precedent against the attempts of destruction, an antiaircraft defense system of the harbor of Antwerp. The results of this heroic action, the success of which was of vital importance to the Allied cause in general, and for the maintenance of the liberation of Belgium in particular, proved so effective that the utilization of the harbor was never interrupted. The action of the officers and men, together with their unceasing efforts and their technical ability, closed the campaign with a result that outstanding success was obtained by the destruction of 97 percent of the pilotless aircraft engaged by the command.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).
Military Intelligence Interpreter Teams Number 408-F & 408-G (Atchd to 9th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

Military Intelligence Interpreter Team Number 418-G (Atchd to 3d Armd Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

Military Intelligence Interpreter Team Number 448-G (Atchd to 99th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “99th Infantry Division”).

Order of Battle Team Number 5 (Atchd to 101st Abn Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

Order of Battle Team Number 9 (Atchd to 3d Armd Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

Order of Battle Team Number 29 (Atchd to 99th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “99th Infantry Division”).

Photo Interpreter Team Number 9 (Atchd to 101st Abn Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “101st Airborne Division”).

Photo Interpreter Team Number 24 (Atchd to 9th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

1st Armd Group, Hq & Hq Co (Atchd to 88th Inf Div) FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).
1st Armd Regt, Co F (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

1st Counter Intelligence Corps Det (Atchd to 1st Inf Div)

1st Engr Sp Brig,
- Hq & Hq Co
- 24th Amph Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 33d Cml Decontamination Co
- 191st Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 261st Medical Bn, Hq & Hq Det; Co's A, B, & C
- 286th Joint Assault Sig Co
- 306th QM Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 363d QM Sv Co
- 449th MP Co
- 462d Amph Trk Co
- 478th Amph Trk Co
- 479th Amph Trk Co
- 531st Engr Shore Regt
- 556th QM Railhead Co
- 562d QM Railhead Co
- 577th QM Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 625th Ord Ammunition Co
- 3207 QM Sv Co
- 3497th Ord Medium Automotive Maint Co
- 3939th QM Gas Sup Co
- 4144th QM Sv Co

ATTACHED
- 1st Med Depot Co, 2d Sec, Advance Medical Plat
- 3d Aux Surgical Group, Teams Number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6
- 8th Air Force Intransit Group, Det A
- 23d Ord Bomb Disposal Sq
- 38th Engr Gen Sv Regt, Hq; Hq & Sv Co; 1st Bn & 2d Bn
- 165th Sig Photo Co, Det E
- 175th Sig Repair Co, Dets G, L, & M
- 215th Sig Depot Co, Det 2
- 226th Port Co
- 227th Port Co
- 228th Port Co
- 229th Port Co
- 244th QM Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 262d QM Bn, Hq & Hq Det
- 298th Port Co
- 299th Port Co
- 300th Port Co
- 301st MP Escort Guard Co
- 301st Port Co
- 302d Port Co2
- 303d Port Co2
- 304th Port Co2
- 305th Port Co2
- 440th Engr Depot Co, 1st Plat
- 467th Engr Maint Co, 1st Plat
- 481st QM Sv Co
- 490th Port Bn
- 518th Port Bn
- 519th Port Bn2
- 553d QM Railhead Co
- 595th MP Escort Guard Co
- 602d Engr Camouflage Bn, Det
- 607th QM Grave Registration Co, 4th Plat
- 783d MP Bn, Co D

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 845, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "88th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "1st Infantry Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 758, 25 May 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

The following units are cited for exceptional war services rendered during the operations for the liberation of France: 1st Engineer Special Brigade, including all units belonging to this brigade, or attached to it, which were a part of Assault Force U, and were engaged in the assault on the beaches of Normandy.

Also cited with 13th Major Port.
FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 128, 22 July 1944, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An outstanding observation and spotting unit under the command of Col. J. D. Ellerson. This unit completed its observation and listening posts during the winter campaign on the rain and snow-swept peaks of the Mainarde, Monna Casale, and Monna Acquafondata. From these positions they furnished, in day and night operations, extremely valuable information to the Allied counterbattery staff. From 11 May 1944, it supplied the artillery unit of the French Expeditionary Corps with an exact lay-out charted by the sound and flashes of numerous enemy guns and, in spite of losses in personnel, carried out its difficult task with admirable zeal.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A remarkable unit characterized by a spirit of collaboration, zest for battle, and magnificent military qualities. From 14 September 1944 to 8 February 1945, it operated with the I Corps of the First French Army. In spite of the violent enemy attacks, the difficulty of the terrain, and the atmospheric rigors, it tirelessly furnished the most valuable information. Thanks to this unit, more than 700 enemy artillery positions and other installations were located. Their magnificent aid contributed in a large measure to driving the Germans from the Belfort Gap and to the liberation of Alsace.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This shock unit particularly distinguished itself in the course of the landing operations in Normandy, 6 June 1944. At Pointe du Hoc, in spite of great losses, the unit captured, by storm, cliffs commanded by heavy guns which were captured and destroyed, thus permitting the main body of the Allied forces to land.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit skilled in maneuvers, full of dash, which stood out by the bravery of its fighters. It distinguished itself particularly at Mars-la-Tour, where an enemy airdrome was recaptured with a considerable quantity of fuel, at Saint Privat and Sainte Marie, by doing effective reconnaissance work for the 7th Armored Division, then in the capture of Metz, by neutralizing on the Vionville-Rezonville-Gravelotte-Rezerieulles Line, an important number of en-
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

placements of heavy arms and again by bringing back valuable information about the enemy. By this series of daring and deep reconnaissance actions during the months of August and September 1944, this unit made it possible for the Third U. S. Army to advance rapidly across France up to the Moselle.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2208, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “26th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Armored Division,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1944, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit animated by the finest qualities of courage and combativeness. It attracted particular notice while engaged in the battle of Normandy from 21 June to 1 July 1944, at Pointe de la Hague. Attacked day and night by forces greatly superior in number and subjected to very violent artillery fire, it nevertheless occupied positions vital to the protection of Cherbourg, occupying Vaubille, Thiebot, Bouchard, and Dannery. Its action contributed in a large measure to the elimination of the enemy from le Cap de la Hague.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 758, 25 May 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

The following units are cited for exceptional war services rendered during the operations for the liberation of France: 5th Engineer Special Brigade, including all the units belonging to this Brigade, or attached to it, which were a part of Assault Forces O and B, and which were engaged in the assault on the beaches of Normandy.
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>271st Port Co</td>
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<td>283d Port Co²</td>
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<td>467th Engr Maint Co, 2d Plat</td>
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<td>487th Port Bn, Hq &amp; Hq Det²</td>
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<td>503d Port Bn, Hq &amp; Hq Det</td>
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<tr>
<td>607th Grave Registration Co, 2d Plat</td>
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<tr>
<td>1219th Engr Fire Fighting Plat</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Ranger Inf Bn</td>
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FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This superb shock unit was always in the thick of the fight. It notably distinguished itself on 6 June 1944, at the time of the Normandy landings. Thrown onto a heavily mined beach under terrific fire, with the mission of neutralizing several enemy elements, they attained the objectives to which they had been assigned and were successful in holding the positions, thus making possible the landing of other important forces.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 758, 25 May 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

The following units are cited for exceptional war services rendered during the operations for the liberation of France: 6th Engineer Special Brigade, including all units assigned to this Brigade, or attached to it, which were a part of Assault Forces O & B, and which were engaged in the assault on the Normandy beaches.
8th Finance Disbursing Sec
153d QM Bn, Hq & Hq Det
184th Port Co
185th Port Co
186th Port Co
187th Port Co
228th Army Postal Unit
267th Port Co
268th Port Co
280th Port Co
281st Port Co
282d Port Co
283d Port Co
284th Port Co
285th Port Co
302d Port Co
303d Port Co
304th Port Co
305th Port Co
306th Port Co
334th Harbor Craft Co
339th Harbor Craft Co
345th Harbor Craft Co
345th Medical Composite Sec
350th Medical Composite Sec
352d Harbor Craft Co
355th Engr Gen Sv Bns
487th Port Bn, Hq & Hq Det
517th Port Bn, Hq & Hq Det
519th Port Bn, Hq & Hq Det
604th Engr Base Equipment Co
793d MP Bn, Hq Det & Co’s A, B, C, & D
13th FA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry
13th FA Oban Bn, Btry A (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)
13th Major Port
Hq & Hq Co
5th Major Port, Hq & Hq Co
22d Postal Regulating Sec
29th Field Hospital
30th General Hospital
106th Port Marine Maint Co
119th Ord Bomb Disposal Sq (Sep)
120th Ord Bomb Disposal Sq (Sep)
121st Ord Bomb Disposal Sq (Sep)
134th Finance Disbursing Sec

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit animated by exceptional combat spirit. After having distinguished itself brilliantly with the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy, it contributed in a large measure to the victory in Provence, Alsace and at Royan. Placed in the midst of the French Army, it was an indispensable aid to our troops and because of the quality of its contribution to the battle and its spirit of collaboration, it was, in their eyes, a living example of France-American friendship.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3254, 7 December 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

This unit displayed courage and devotion at the port of Antwerp by working without respite during the frightful period of the V-1 and V-2 bombings from October 1944 to May 1945. It contributed in the saving of the city and the harbor from all but complete destruction.
799th Port Co
800th Port Co
906th Sig Sv Co
1072d Engr Port Repair Ship Co
1218th Engr Fire Fighting Plat
1592d Engr Utility Det
1698th Engr Utility Det
1717th Engr Floating Power Plant
3037th QM Bakery Co
3583d QM Trk Co
3601st QM Trk Co
3610th QM Trk Co
3611th QM Trk Co
3616th QM Trk Co
3883d QM Trk Co
4261st QM Trk Co
4262d QM Trk Co
Med Det, 487th Port Bn
Med Det, 517th Port Bn
Med Det, 519th Port Bn
Med Det, 793d MP Bn

LUXEMBOURG CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under decree dated 2 June 1947, by Charlotte, Grand-Duchess of Luxembourg, with the following citation:
This unit so notably performed its duties in maintaining public order and security during the difficult times before, during, and after the offensive of von Rundstedt, that the remembrance of the outstanding services given to the Grand-Duchy is forever perpetuated.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 128, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, with the following citation:
An exceptionally fine unit which was employed in direct support of the French troops from the latter’s arrival on the Italian front. It displayed the finest qualities of endurance, energy and daring. This group was composed of the 17th and the 933d Field Artillery Battalions. From 11 May 1944, throughout the French Expeditionary Corps offensive, it afforded speedy and generous protection of our advance elements, thus aiding them effectively in their victorious advance.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR, awarded under Decision No. 832, 17 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
An organization of excellent bearing which was under the command of Lt. Col. Stevenson, Veterinary Corps, during the campaign of Italy, and under the command of Major Deal, Veterinary Corps, during the campaign in France. It brought to the French Veterinary Service appreciable and constant cooperation and permitted it to accomplish the evacuation of animals in the best condition to the advantage of the units engaged.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A Battalion inspired with verve and combat ardor worthy of praise. It distinguished itself during the battle of Mons on 2 September 1944. Cut off from the main body of the unit, and in a very exposed position, it endured, without weakening, the repeated attacks of an SS Battalion. Assisted by four light tanks, it attacked compelling the enemy to retreat, taking 250 prisoners. Continuing the pursuit on the morning of 3 September 1944, it established contact with an important enemy column. The 18th Field Artillery Battalion attacked it on the spot and after three hours of combat, forced the Germans to break off and to abandon 14 vehicles, numerous dead, and 338 were taken prisoners.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3311, 3 January 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:
The 18th Field Artillery Battalion was assigned to the 3d Armored Division from 1 to 8 September 1944, and during that period contributed in an impor-

Received an additional citation for French Croix de Guerre, and further listed in numerical sequence in this paragraph.

Also cited with 6th Engr Sp Brig for French Croix de Guerre.
tartant degree to the liberation of Belgium. On 2 September 1944, it resisted a Battalion of SS troops on the Mons road, which resulted in not only the defeat and surrender of the German unit, but also prevented a later attack upon the supply trains. On 3 September the members of the 18th Field Artillery Battalion acted as infantry to lead a tank attack against a strongly entrenched force on the outskirts of Mons.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3311, 3 January 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The 18th Field Artillery Battalion again distinguished itself during the battle of the Ardennes in December 1944 and January 1945. From its position on the north flank of that zone, it hurled back the German troops and advanced swiftly toward Malmedy and Stavelot in support of the 30th Infantry Division of the U. S. Army. It resisted the constant and fanatical break-through attacks of the enemy. On 24 December 1944, this unit received the command to go immediately into the Manhay-Grand Mesnil zone, to halt the advance of the German attack. By a night march in the snow, the battalion reached the position indicated and was attached to the 75th Infantry Division and placed in support of the 18th Armored Division. By its effective and accurate fire, the 18th Field Artillery Battalion helped localize the break-through and contributed in an invaluable manner to definitely stopping the German attack. Throughout the entire campaign, fighting to the limit of their endurance in adverse weather conditions and against constant attacks, all the members of the 18th Field Artillery Battalion conducted themselves with gallantry, devotion and determination, and contributed to the defeat of the common enemy. BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3311, 3 January 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A gallant unit which called special attention to itself at the time of the landing operations of 6 June 1944. It was assigned the task of mopping up the beaches at Vierville S/Mer-Colleville S/Mer, and performed its task with complete disregard of death, under the intense fire of the enemy artillery facing the infantry. This action permitted the regular and uninterrupted advance of the allied infantry.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid artillery group, magnificently trained and animated by fine qualities of heroism. It was attached to the First French Army from 7 November 1944 to 12 March 1945, and distinguished itself principally in the operations of Belfort and in Alsace. By the speed and effectiveness of its intervention, it overcame the countless difficulties of the hard winter campaign, and contributed in a large measure to the destruction of the German forces and to the liberation of lower Alsace.
CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

During the period 7 to 13 September 1944, they penetrated into Belgian territory and attacked the enemy in the Beauraing-St. Hubert-Marche-Laroche-St. Vith sector. This attack, conducted with success, drove the enemy from southeastern Belgium and forced them to fall back in this region, upon the defenses of the Siegfried Line.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

From 20 December 1944 until 26 January 1945, during the German Ardennes offensive, the 9th United States Infantry Division and the units attached to it were assigned to defend the northern flank of the counteroffensive conducted by the V Corps of the United States in the Eupen, Luxembourg, Germany, sector. Pressing the attack without respite in the face of a stubborn defense, the enemy was incapable of expanding the breach caused by this break-through. After the enemy attack had been contained successfully, the 9th United States Division and the units attached to it took up the attack themselves and forced the German army to fall back and leave the territory of Belgium in this area.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent shock troop, eager and of wonderful courage. It particularly distinguished itself on 5 November 1944, at the capture of Berg, which defended the crossing of the Moselle. It attacked, without artillery preparation, positions strongly held by a trained and fanatical enemy. In spite of gunfire which was annihilating its ranks, this unit gave proof of wonderful dash and, aided by tanks, captured the position. It held this position despite terrific bombardment. In the course of the mopping up, it took 17 prisoners.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An engineer unit possessing a remarkable combative value and a very pronounced sense of heroism. From 17 to 19 December 1944, during the violent German offensive of the Ardennes, it attacked and occupied the key position of Wilz, Luxembourg, using extremely varied fire, despite heavy losses, and in spite of enemy attacks, thus turning aside the first German elements from the road leading to their objective of Bastogne.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

A crack unit which successfully completed the Tunisian, Sicilian, Italian, French, and Dutch campaigns, and distinguished itself in the battle of the Bulge from 17 to 31 December 1944. In the evening of 17 December, when the division was in the vicinity of Reims, it was called out as a reinforcement by the Allied High Command; 24 hours later, under extremely severe climatic conditions, the division had assumed positions in the region about Werbomont. Advancing toward the Ambleve and Salm, it opened a corridor and kept contact with elements of four American Divisions trapped in and about St. Vith, and by its magnificent courage, raised the morale of the units concerned. It prevented an enemy thrust in the north flank of the pocket created by von Rundstedt's offensive and thus saved the town of Liege and its approaches from another enemy occupation.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The 52d United States Airborne Division, with its attached units, after having delivered a marvelous counter-offensive, thrust along the Salm and Ambleve, and after having withstood repeated attacks by the best German units, put up a stubborn resistance to all hostile measures. It progressed, in spite of the added difficulty of cold weather and a deep fall of snow, to the German frontier, capturing 2,500 prisoners, 5 of which were Battalion Commanders. Some deeds were extremely valorous, since its table of equipment presented a serious handicap, in not being able to utilize heavy equipment meant to support them in action like a normal division. For 23 days, under the most trying circumstances, the veterans of the 52d Airborne Division did...
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

not cease to be an example of heroic courage, distinguishing their combat with several brilliant actions. With its valor enhancing the traditional spirit of the Allied airborne troops, it rendered immense services to Belgium and to the Allied cause, in establishing bases necessary for a new drive against the enemy and the Rhine.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit which attracted special attention in the course of the German offensive in the Ardennes. During the period from 12 to 22 December 1944, it was thrown into the breach, with the mission of holding the enemy advance in the Ligneuville-Stavelot-Trois Ponts areas. In spite of a lack of heavy arms and being attacked by an adversary greatly superior in number, it held the position which had been assigned to it, thus giving proof of the finest qualities of courage and military discipline.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 4309, 26 September 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Realm, with the following citation:

In the course of the period from 27 November to 14 December 1944, the 31st AAA Group and its attached units provided the antiaircraft defense of the City of Liege against numerous attacks from the German air force. The ardor displayed by these units in the accomplishment of their mission was outstanding in the protection of property and human lives among the civilian population of Liege, as well as among the Allied troops.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 4309, 26 September 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Realm, with the following citation:

At the time of the Ardennes offensive, and in spite of the efforts made by the German army to seize the City of Liege, the units forming the 31st AAA Group set up a particularly effective antiaircraft defense. During the period from 16 December 1944 to 26 January 1945, these units fought without respite against the most violent attacks of the German air force, thus contributing to the annihilation of every attempt by the enemy to secure possession of this particularly important center of communication and to effect a deep penetration into Belgium. The units of the 31st AAA Group displayed such an aggressive and effective defense that the Luftwaffe was unable to interrupt the continual stream of the supply trains bound for the front lines along the sole railway and over the single important bridge crossing the Meuse. These actions contributed in a large part to the liberation of Belgium.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 4309, 26 September 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Realm.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 268, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A valiant unit, always in the breach. It took part in the campaigns of Tunisia, Italy, France, and Germany, and distinguished itself particularly in the sector of the French Expeditionary Corps during the preparations to open the road to Rome to the Allied troops. Always in close cooperation with the French units, the 67th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion played a large part in the success of our arms by adding to its credit 33 enemy aircraft shot down or damaged.
69th Sig Bn, Co A

70th Tank Bn (Atchd to 4th Inf Div)

76th FA Bn (105-How) (Atchd to 401st FA Group which was atchd to 30th Inf Div)

81st Smoke Generator Company (Atchd to 4th Inf Div)

82d Engr Combat Bn

82d Engr Combat Bn, Co B (Atchd to 113th Cav Group)

83d Cml Mortar Bn, Co’s C & D (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

83d Cml Mortar Bn, Co D (Atchd to 36th Inf Div)

84th Cml Mortar Bn, Co D (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

86th Cml Mortar Bn, Co A (Atchd to 401st FA Group which was atchd to 30th Inf Div)

86th Cml Mortar Bn, Co C (Atchd to 2d Inf Div)

NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A communications unit inspired by a fine spirit of abnegation with remarkable bravery. During the triumphant advance of the XX U. S. Corps across France, it was charged with the difficult mission of establishing the indispensable communications for the continuation of the combat. Operating very often in advance of the Infantry, obliged to fight while at work, it was always in the breach at the most critical spots, thus contributing greatly to the speed of the Allies freeing the territory of France.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "4th Infantry Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 277, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "30th Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "36th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "4th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, brave and animated with a fine spirit of sacrifice. It heroically distinguished itself at Vire from 7 to 9 August 1944, by proceeding under enemy artillery and infantry fire, to communications centers critical to the passing of tanks and troops. In spite of grave losses, it accomplished its mission, thus protecting Vire and greatly contributing to the destruction of a large part of the German 72d Army.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "36th Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 277, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "30th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1394, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "4th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "2d Infantry Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A fine unit which was particularly outstanding in the course of the battles of Boisbenatre-Colourvay on 2 August 1944. Caught by fierce artillery fire and attacked by superior forces, it reacted instantaneously with all its resources, cutting off enemy access to important roads. This averted a serious threat to the flank of the Armored Division.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2364, 26 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Armored Division,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A splendid battalion which particularly distinguished itself in the course of the landing operations of 6 to 30 June 1944. It was ordered to support the assault forces and took part in the attacks at Quineville, Ste. Mere l’Eglise, Carentan, Montebourg, Valognes, and Cherbourg. Despite heavy losses, its one thought was to accomplish the mission to which it had been assigned, thus giving the finest example of courage and military spirit.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1329, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:
Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an advance toward the north. From 20 to 25 December 1944 the division and the attached units effectively resisted the enemy in the course of the first phase of the Ardennes offensive. From 26 December 1944 and during all the month of January 1945, these units were broken up into task forces and attached to the infantry divisions. They fought obstinately, cleared roads, obstructed others, and succeeded also in preventing any new penetration by the enemy.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A unit which distinguished itself in the Gouvy (Belgium) sector during the period from 17 to 22 December 1944. Cut off from the main body of the Allied forces and violently attacked by an enemy superior in number and supported by tanks, it reacted with all the means at its disposal. Possessing only light arms, it succeeded in pushing the enemy back, inflicting severe losses upon it, thus giving the finest example of bravery and military discipline.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 245, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A unit which distinguished itself in the Gouvy (Belgium) sector during the period from 17 to 22 December 1944. Cut off from the main body of the Allied forces and violently attacked by an enemy superior in number and supported by tanks, it reacted with all the means at its disposal. Possessing only light arms, it succeeded in pushing the enemy back, inflicting severe losses upon it, thus giving the finest example of bravery and military discipline.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 243, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A splendid battalion which particularly distinguished itself in the course of the landing operations of 6 to 30 June 1944. It was ordered to support the assault forces and took part in the attacks at Quineville, Ste. Mere l’Eglise, Carentan, Montebourg, Valognes, and Cherbourg. Despite heavy losses, its one thought was to accomplish the mission to which it had been assigned, thus giving the finest example of courage and military spirit.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1329, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:
Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an advance toward the north. From 20 to 25 December 1944 the division and the attached units effectively resisted the enemy in the course of the first phase of the Ardennes offensive. From 26 December 1944 and during all the month of January 1945, these units were broken up into task forces and attached to the infantry divisions. They fought obstinately, cleared roads, obstructed others, and succeeded also in preventing any new penetration by the enemy.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1381, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” first citation only).
101st Counter Intelligence Corps Det (Atchd to 101st Abn Div)

102d Cav Group (Mecz)  
Hq & Hq Troop  
102d Cav Rcn Sq (Mecz) (Atchd to 29th Inf Div)  

102d Cav Rcn Sq (Mecz), Troop A

105th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 1st Inf Div)

106th Cav Group (Mecz), Hq  
106th Cav Rcn Sq (Mecz)  
121st Cav Rcn Sq (Mecz)  

**Nondivisional Units—Continued**

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 268, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "23rd Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "38th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 279, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "1st Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 280, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "1st Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 281, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "1st Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 872, 24 June 1945, as amended by Resolution No. 469, dated 18 February 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent group, whose brilliant operational successes during the period from 20 August 1944 to 10 February 1945, impel admiration. Boldly thrusting out deep reconnaissances east of the Moulindre around Crespieres and up to the Moselle near Charmes, it established a bridgehead and held it all alone. Toward Luneville and Baccarat, it engaged in protective and advance guard missions, first at Andelot and then from the Marne to the Moselle and in the La Mortagne area. It took the village of Mont, overran Vaucourt and reached the Emmersville, Gledenborn, Wadgassen line, where it held out stubbornly in spite of violent German counterattacks on 31 December 1944 and 1 January 1945. During the course of these operations, the 106th Cavalry Group showed tenacity and spirited operating efficiency of the highest praise. Never letting up in its drive, even when it had to battle against a determined enemy superior in numbers, it carried out all its assigned missions, seeking contact which the enemy was attempting to elude. This unit demonstrated the finest military attributes and incomparable battle attainments.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 872, 24 June 1945, as amended by Resolution No. 469, 18 February 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

Outstanding for its devotion to duty and fighting spirit, the 106th Cavalry Group successfully accomplished all missions with which it was entrusted from 5 to 20 August 1944, in cooperation with the 2d French Armored Division. On 8 October 1944, in particular, on the outskirts of Mons, three of its squadrons for more than 6 hours engaged an infantry regiment, which was supported by

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# Also cited with 38th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron for Belgian Fourragere.
# Also cited with 102d Cav Group for French Croix de Guerre.
artillery, engineers and tanks, and inflicted heavy casualties. It took 218 prisoners and captured 40 vehicles. In a bold attack on 12 August 1944, on the flanks of an organized and determined enemy, it made a great contribution in the Caen-Falaise sector to the advance of the XV Corps easterly to the Seine. The esprit de corps and the heroism, both individual and collective, demonstrated by the 106th U. S. Cavalry Group exemplify the highest military traditions.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 977, 27 July 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1398, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "30th Infantry Division," second citation only).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," second citation only).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

In a brilliant military operation of four days, the 113th Cavalry Group progressed 130 miles on a front of 20 miles, crossing Belgium between Charleroi and Brussels, in order to reach the Albert Canal and the Meuse in the Tongres area, on a mission of combat reconnaissance, without the continuous support of the other combat units of the XIX Corps, who were temporarily immobilized because of the lack of gasoline. In spite of the unknown position of the enemy, the danger of being cut off from their Corps or immobilized in enemy territory because of the lack of fuel, the firm resolution of the 113th Cavalry Group to carry on its mission was never shaken for an instant. The bravery and intelligence with which this advance was effected permitted the Allies to seize the Albert Canal line rapidly, reconnomer the fort of Eben-Emael, the Meuse, and thus free from German domination an area of about 2,500 square miles, including hundreds of Belgian villages and towns.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit engaged in the battle of Normandy and charged with the defense of the strong points and centers of communication of Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Pesnel, Avranches, and Pontorson. Though attacked by a very active air force, even before it had taken up its position, it nevertheless countered with all its strength, shooting down numerous enemy aircraft, and thus prevented the destruction of bridges which were of vital importance to the success of the operations.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit which, after landing in Provence, fought without stopping in the advance guard of the 7th U. S. Army up to the marches of Lorraine. As a reconnaissance group of the 7th U. S. Army, it made a successful landing on the beaches of St. Maxine and St. Tropes. On the second day, it demonstrated the finest qualities of skill in maneuvering and contributed to the success of the action of this group, especially the annihilation of important enemy forces in the region of Montelimar. Under the forceful direction of an energetic chief and with remarkable daring, it preceded its group by more than 180
kilometers without hesitation. It occupied, by surprise, important positions and a network of communications in this region, inflicting on the enemy important losses in matériel, and captured more than 2,500 prisoners, three of whom were generals. During this period, it worked in close liaison with the local resistance elements and coordinated the activity of the Marquis who were associated with it.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR**, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit engaged in the battle of Normandy and charged with the defense of the strong points and centers of communication of Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Pesnel, Avranches, and Pontorson. Though attacked by a very active air force, even before it had taken up its position, it nevertheless countered with all its strength, shooting down numerous enemy aircraft, thus preventing the destruction of bridges which were of vital importance to the success of the operations.

**CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 15 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom** (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division,” first citation only).

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

This unit was under the command of Col. F. T. Anderson, assisted by Lieu-

**120th AAA Gun Bn (Mobile)**

**131st Armd Ord Maint Bn, Co C**

**143d AAA Gun Bn (Mobile)**

**168th Engr Combat Bn**

**177th FA Group, Hq & Hq Btry**

**178th FA Group**

**179th FA Bn (155-How)**

**183d FA Bn (155-How)**

**183d FA Bn (155-How)**

**186th FA Bn (155-How)**

**197th FA Group**

**197th FA Bn (155-How)**

**198th FA Bn (155-How)**

**248th FA Bn (8 in-How)**

**179th FA Bn (155-How) (Atchd to 4th Armd Div)**

**183d FA Bn (155-How) (Atchd to 3d Armd Div)**

**186th FA Bn (155-How) (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)**

**187th FA Group**

**Hq & Hq Btry**

**24th FA Bn (8 in-How)**

**French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Star**, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit which attracted particular attention at the Pont-Brocard region (France) on 28 July 1944. It was attacked by important enemy elements which, hard-pressed by the 3d Armored Division, were endeavoring to break through at any cost. It put up a magnificent resistance and compelled the enemy to break off combat, leaving numerous dead on the field.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR**, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

Operating under the orders of the XVIII U. S. Airborne Corps, it resisted the enemy break-through in the south of Spa, at the same time preventing an advance toward the north. From 20 to 25 December 1944, the division and the attached units effectively resisted the enemy in the course of the first phase of the Ardennes offensive. From 26 December 1944 and during all the month of January 1945, these units were broken up into task forces and attached to the infantry divisions. They fought obstinately, cleared roads, obstructed others, and succeeded also in preventing any new penetration by the enemy.

**CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom** (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” second citation only).
188th FA Group, Hq & Hq Btry (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

191st FA Bn (155-How) (Atchd to 4th Armd Div)

194th FA Group
Hq & Hq Btry
663d FA Bn (155mm-Gun)
698th FA Bn (240mm-How)
988th FA Bn (155mm-Gun)
998th FA Bn (8 in-How)

195th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Self-Propelled)
(Atchd to 2d Armd Div)

196th FA Bn (105-How) (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

197th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Self-Propelled)
(Atchd to 7th Armd Div)

203d AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (SP) (Atchd to 7th Armd Div)

206th Engr Combat Bn

217th AAA Gun Bn (Mobile)

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," first citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "4th Armored Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 128, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, with the following citation:

An outstanding unit which was placed under the command of Col. J. C. Cook. Due to its spirit of cooperation, skilful manoeuvring, and accuracy of its fire, it was able to produce the maximum results from its equipment. It carried out its operations with success while in support of the French expeditionary and neighboring corps. It was composed of the 633d, the 988th, the 998th, and the 698th Field Artillery Battalions, commanded by Lt. Col. H. George E. Halliday, Kellog W. Harkins, Robert M. Douglass, and Chester V. Clifton, Jr., respectively. It particularly distinguished itself by means of its harassing fire on the road to Esperia, on Pico, on the Frosinome crossroads, and by its counterbattery used in protection of the French right flank and front. The actions of this group contributed in a large measure to the defeat of the enemy.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "2d Armored Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 16 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This unit landed on 6 June 1944, at St. Laurent-S/Mer, under heavy artillery fire. In spite of serious losses, it gained the objective to which it had been assigned and immediately attacked the hostile defense, destroying many of its pieces. It displayed fine military qualities and a sacrificial spirit.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 16 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, which participated in numerous operations after the Normandy landing. It again distinguished itself in the region of Dillingen (Sarre) in the course of the combat of 6 to 22 December 1944. Ordered to establish a means of crossing the Sarre and subjected to extremely violent artillery fire, it nevertheless succeeded in laying out a route and brought up rafts, thus permitting the 90th Division to accomplish its mission.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit engaged in the battle of Normandy and charged with the defense of the strong points and centers of communication of Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Pesnel, Avranches, and Pontorson. Though attacked by a very active air force, even before it had taken up its position, it nevertheless countered with all its strength, shooting down numerous enemy aircraft, thus preventing the destruction of bridges which were vital in importance to the success of the operations.
FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A gallant unit, which attracted special attention at the time of the landing operations of 6 June 1944. It was given the mission of clearing the beaches in advance of the Infantry and did its job under terrific enemy fire, on heavily mined ground. It continued to serve with the same ardor and with the utmost disregard of danger in the operations that followed. This unit displayed the finest qualities of valor and discipline.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, for citation, see "4th Armored Division".

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, which distinguished itself in the Bullyingen region (Belgium) on 17 December 1944. It was thrown into a breach opened by the enemy and assigned the mission of closing off three roads of vital strategic interest. After a furious combat, it blocked the adversary, causing them severe losses, thus showing the finest qualities of courage and military valor.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

A crack unit which successfully completed the Tunisian, Sicilian, Italian, French, and Dutch campaigns, and distinguished itself in the battle of the Bulge from 17 to 31 December 1944. In the evening of 17 December, when the division was in the vicinity of Reims, it was called out as a reinforcement by the Allied High Command. Twenty-four hours later, under extremely severe climatic conditions, the division had assumed positions in the region about Werbomont. Advancing toward Ambleve and Salm, it opened a corridor and kept contact with elements of four American divisions trapped in and about St. Vith, and by its magnificent courage, raised the morale of the units concerned. It prevented an enemy thrust in the north flank of the pocket created by Von Rundstedt's offensive and thus saved the town of Liege and its approaches from another enemy occupation.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

The 82d United States Airborne Division, with its attached units, after having delivered a marvelous counteroffensive thrust along the Salm and Ambleve, and after having withstood repeated attacks of the best German units, put up a stubborn resistance to all hostile measures. It progressed, in spite of the added difficulty of cold weather and a deep fall of snow, to the German frontier, capturing 2,500 prisoners, 5 of which were battalion commanders. Some deeds were extremely valorous, since its table of equipment presented a serious handicap, in not being able to utilize heavy equipment meant to support it in action, like a normal division. For 23 days, under the most trying circumstances, the veterans of the 82d Airborne Division did not cease to be an example of heroic courage, distinguishing their combat with several brilliant actions. With its valor enhancing the traditional spirit of the Allied Airborne troops, it has rendered immense services to Belgium and to the Allied cause in establishing bases necessary for a new drive against the enemy and the Rhine.
290th FA Obn Bn, Btry A (Atchd to 401st FA Group which was atchd to 30th Inf Div)

291st Engr Combat Bn

297th Engr Combat Bn (Atchd to 4th Cav Group which was atchd to 2d Armd Div)

299th Engr Combat Bn, Co C (Atchd to 7th Armd Div)

376th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

377th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 4th Inf Div)

390th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Self-Propelled)

390th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Self-Propelled) (Atchd to 28th Inf Div)

401st FA Group
Hq & Hq Btry
187th FA Bn (155-How)
809th FA Bn (155-How)
(Attached units are listed in numerical sequence in this par.) (Atchd to 30th Inf Div)

411th AAA Gun Bn (Mobile)

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A unit imbued with courage in a high degree and possessing exceptional military qualities. It distinguished itself particularly in August 1944, at the Normandy bridgehead, by checking the numerous enemy air attacks and thus saving the vital lines of communication leading to Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Avranches, and Ducey for the army of the invasion. It was called upon
to make frequent changes of position and, though barely installed and without protection, it met waves of enemy aircraft, shooting down, in 9 days, 93 planes, 32 of which were probable, and damaging a very considerable number.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 20 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which distinguished itself in the Gouvy (Belgium) sector during the period from 17 to 22 December 1944. Cut off from the main body of the Allied forces and violently attacked by an enemy superior in number and supported by tanks, it reacted with all the means at its disposal. Possessing only light arms, it succeeded in pushing the enemy back, inflicting severe losses upon it, thus giving the finest example of bravery and military discipline.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which was characterized by the bravery and heroism of its command in the course of the landing operations on the beaches of Normandy on 6 June 1944, and the following days. Charged with transporting supplies of all kinds from boats on the invasion beaches to the advanced position, it kept an incessant flow in spite of underwater obstacles, mines, and deadly enemy fire. Their actions contributed to the success of the units engaged on the Normandy bridgehead. Working without interruption, the 453d Amphibian Truck Company transported 150,000 tons during the 100 days that the operation lasted.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This unit participated in the battle of Normandy from 6 June 1944, on, and was charged with the evacuation of the wounded to hospital ships. It accomplished its mission, exhausting all its means, in spite of heavy losses, caused by enemy artillery and mines. It displayed a noble spirit of sacrifice.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 273, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “79th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 5, 14 January 1949, by the Minister of National Defense (for citation, see “79th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945), awarded under Decision No. 48, 16 August 1949, by the Minister of National Defense.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A unit imbued with courage in a high degree and possessing exceptional military qualities. It distinguished itself particularly in August 1944, at the Normandy bridgehead, by checking the numerous enemy air attacks and thus saving the vital lines of communication leading to Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Avranches, and Ducey, for the army of the invasion. It was called upon to make frequent changes of position and, though barely installed and without protection, it met waves of enemy aircraft, shooting down, in 9 days, 93 planes, 32 of which were probable, and damaging a very considerable number.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division, first citation only").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940) awarded under Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 270, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "4th Armored Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "4th Armored Division").

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 272, 29 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 367, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940) awarded under Decree No. 1196, 22 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

NETHERLANDS ORANGE LANYARD, awarded under Ministerial Decree No. P 203, 20 September 1945, by the Netherlands Minister of War (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 159, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 160, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 161, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940) awarded under Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS ORANGE LANYARD, awarded under Ministerial Decree No. P 203, 20 September 1945, by the Netherlands Minister of War (for citation, see "101st Airborne Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 159, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 160, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 161, 6 April 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1034, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1034, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "82d Airborne Division").
BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1034, 4 October 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS MILITARY ORDER OF WILLIAM, awarded under Royal Decree No. 30, 8 October 1945, by Wilhelmina, Queen, of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau (for citation, see “82d Airborne Division”).

NETHERLANDS ORANGE LANYARD, awarded under Ministerial Decree No. X 25, 8 October 1945, by the Netherlands Minister of War (for citation, see “82d Airborne Division”).

508th Prcht Inf Regt (Atchd to 7th Armd Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division,” second citation only).

509th Prcht Inf Combat Team (Atchd units are listed in numerical sequence in this par.)

509th Prcht Inf Bn (Atchd to 3d Armd Div)

517th Prcht Inf Combat Team (Attached units are listed in numerical sequence in this par.)

526th Armd Inf Bn (Atchd to 30th Inf Div)

531st AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 30th Inf Div)

535th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 99th Inf Div)

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “509th Parachute Infantry Combat Team”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division”).

This crack organization distinguished itself by its bravery and endurance during the campaign in the south of France. Parachuting on the morning of 15 August 1944, into Provence, in the vicinity of Draguignan, with the mission of protecting the right flank of the landing forces, it vigorously conducted the combat for 94 days in succession. They pushed back the opposing forces to the Italian frontier, in spite of heavy losses and a very lively enemy reaction. This greatly contributed to the success of the landing in Provence.

535th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 99th Inf Div)

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1329, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division,” second citation only).
537th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile) (Atchd to 90th Inf Div)

550th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile)

551st Prcht Inf Regt, 1st Bn (Reinforced)

557th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile), Btry C (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

558th FA Bn (105-How), Btry B

596th Abn Engr Co (Atchd to 517th Prcht Inf Combat Team)

596th Abn Engr Co, 1st Plat (Atchd to 509th Prcht Inf Combat Team)

601st FA Bn (75-How) (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

612th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 2d Inf Div)

612th Tank Destroyer Bn, Co A (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

628th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to Combat Command R, 5th Armd Div)

630th FA Bn (8-in How)

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 276, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “90th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit engaged in the battle of Normandy and charged with the defense of the strong points and centers of communication of Coutances, Hyenville, La Haye, Pesnel, Avranches, and Pontorson. Though attacked by a very active air force even before it had taken up its position, it nevertheless countered with all its strength, shooting down numerous enemy aircraft, thus preventing the destruction of bridges which were of vital importance to the success of the operations.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic with the following citation:

An elite parachute unit of magnificent bravery and well-tempered morale. During the landing operations in Provence (southern France), it found itself, on 16 August 1944, at Draguignan, completely cut off from the main body of the Allied forces. Limited to its own arms, for 5 days, it endured the furious enemy attacks which were supported by a rain of artillery and mortar fire. In spite of heavy losses, it proceeded to attack, freeing Draguignan and taking numerous prisoners, among them several of high rank in the German Army.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “517th Parachute Infantry Combat Team”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic with the following citation:

A crack unit animated by the highest sense of duty. It immediately distinguished itself in the course of numerous operations in the Somme, Verdun, and Metz sectors. During the period from 5 October to 14 December 1944, and particularly in the course of the artillery duels, it did not hesitate to place its pieces as near as possible to the enemy, inflicting important losses on the latter. Its actions allowed the infantry to advance with the maximum of safety.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “509th Parachute Infantry Combat Team”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 845, 21 June 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation see “5th Armored Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
634th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 1st Inf Div)

635th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 1st Inf Div)

636th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 36th Inf Div)

639th AAA Automatic Wpns Bn (Mobile), Btry D (Atchd to 30th Inf Div)

644th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 2d Inf Div)

666th QM Trk Co (Atchd to 82d Abn Div)

A unit which distinguished itself particularly during operations of the Vosges from 17 September to 18 November 1944. It was charged with supporting the II Corps of the French Army, and rendered valuable assistance in disorganizing the enemy by its fire behind the lines. Participating in the offensive of Belfort, it distinguished itself again from 14 November 1944 to 10 March 1945, by aiding with all of its fire the I Corps of the French Army, thus permitting the infantry to advance with the minimum of losses.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 128, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, with the following citation:

Under the command of Lt. Col. Henry P. Ward, this unit took part in all the operations of the French Expeditionary Corps, with magnificent zeal, from the month of February 1944. On the occasion of the attack of 11 May, it contributed in a great measure by the accuracy of its shooting to the neutralizing of the enemy artillery. During the pursuit of the enemy, it contributed to their disorganization by pushing forward its batteries and by rapid and outright firing. Its actions afforded the French forces particularly efficient support.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "2d Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 5564, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "2d Armored Division", second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 277, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "36th Infantry Division").
cap, in not being able to utilize heavy equipment, meant to support it in action, like a normal division. For 23 days, under the most trying circumstances, the veterans of the 82d Airborne Division did not cease to be an example of heroic courage, distinguishing their combat with several brilliant actions. With its valor enhancing the traditional spirit of the Allied airborne troops, it has rendered immense services to Belgium and to the Allied cause, in establishing bases necessary for a new drive against the enemy and the Rhine.

**BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940)**, awarded under Decree No. 2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

**CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army**, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

**BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940)**, awarded under Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

**CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army**, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

**CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army**, by Decree No. 3640, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2d Armored Division”).

**BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940)**, awarded under Decree No. 3640, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No. 276, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit animated by the finest military qualities. It distinguished itself in a remarkable manner during the offensive operations in the Mortain sector during the period between 10 and 13 August 1944. It was
given the mission of reestablishing contact with units momentarily encircled
and, heedless of losses, broke through the enemy lines and was successful in
extricating a battalion that was in a critical situation. Counterattacked in turn
by forces greatly superior in number, notably by SS elements, it valiantly bore
the blow, thus making possible the arrival of reinforcements, which, after 5
hours of furious fighting, broke the German resistance.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom
with the following citation:

A crack unit which successfully completed the Tunisian, Sicilian, Italian,
French, and Dutch campaigns, and distinguished itself in the Battle of the
Buige from 17 to 31 December 1944. In the evening of 17 December, when the
division was in the vicinity of Reims, it was called out as a reinforcement by
the Allied High Command; 24 hours later, under extremely severe climatic
conditions, the division had assumed positions in the region of Werbomont.
Advancing toward the Amblève and Salm, it opened a corridor and kept contact
with elements of four American divisions trapped in and about St. Vith, and
by its magnificent courage, raised the morale of the units concerned. It pre-
vented an enemy thrust in the north flank of the pocket created by Von
Rundstedt's offensive and thus saved the town of Liege and its approaches from
another enemy occupation.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
2086, 3 April 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom,
with the following citation:

The 82d United States Airborne Division, with its attached units, after hav-
ing delivered a marvelous counteroffensive thrust along the Salm and Amblève,
and after having withstood repeated attacks of the best German units, put up
a stubborn resistance to all hostile measures. It progressed, in spite of the
added difficulties of cold weather and a deep fall of snow, to the German
frontier, capturing 2,500 prisoners, 5 of which were battalion commanders.
Some deeds were extremely valorous, since its table of equipment presented a
serious handicap, in not being able to utilize heavy equipment meant to support
it in action like a normal division. For 23 days, under the most trying circum-
stances, the veterans of the 82d Airborne Division did not cease to be an
example of heroic courage, distinguishing their combat with several brilliant
actions. With its valor enhancing the traditional spirit of the Allied airborne
troops, it has rendered immense services to Belgium and to the Allied cause, in
establishing bases necessary for a new drive against the enemy and the Rhine.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2086, 3 April
1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
2090, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom
(for citation, see “2d Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2090, 17 June
1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the
French Republic, with the following citation:

A remarkable shock unit of high military value. It distinguished itself mag-
nificently on 6 June 1944, in the assault on the beaches of Normandy, sacrific-
ing itself for the liberation of Europe. It received a deadly fire on the shore
and, in spite of severe losses of men and tanks, it hurled itself on the fortified
positions along the beach to destroy a keen and fanatical enemy.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the
French Republic (for citation, see “29th Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No.
1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the
Kingdom (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division”).
CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 279, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “1st Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 280, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “1st Infantry Division”).

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 281, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “1st Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “1st Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1395, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 268, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “29th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 284, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 284, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 277, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “6th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 8 F, 8 August 1950, by the Ministry of War.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 127, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps (for citation, see “2d Armored Group”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 127, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps (for citation, see “2d Armored Group”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).
759th Tank Bn
759th Tank Bn (Atchd to 4th Cav Group which was atchd to 2d Armored Div)

760th Tank Bn (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

773d Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 90th Inf Div)

776th Tank Destroyer Bn, Co A (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

777th AAA Automatic Wpn's Bn (Self-Propelled)

780th Tank Bn

801st Tank Destroyer Bn, Co A (Atchd to 9th Inf Div)

803d Tank Destroyer Bn, Co C (Atchd to 118th Cav Group)

804th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 88th Inf Div)

807th Tank Destroyer Bn, Co A

811th Tank Destroyer Bn, Co A (SP) (Atchd to 7th Armd Div)

813th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 79th Inf Div)

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A unit which outstandingly distinguished itself in the region of Klienhau (Germany) in the course of the operations of 7 to 21 December 1944. After having taken a strategic height very important to the enemy, it was successful in occupying the position in spite of fierce counterattacks which lasted 2 days. The adversary was compelled to withdraw, leaving numerous dead on the field.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3864, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "2d Armored Division," second citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "88th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "99th Infantry Division").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "99th Infantry Division").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "9th Infantry Division," second citation only).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, 28 April 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "113th Cavalry Group").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A choice unit which especially distinguished itself on 15 November 1944, by forcing a crossing of the Moselle at Thionville, despite enemy fire of unusual violence. After having taken Fort Elange and, although stopped before the ports of Saint Julien Champagne and Bellecroix by a curtain of fire, did not hesitate to resume the attack and plunged on toward Metz, taking more than 200 prisoners, including numerous officers.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see "7th Armored Division," first citation only).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 273, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "79th Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 5, 14 January 1949, by the Minister of National Defense (for citation, see "7th Infantry Division").
FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-1945) awarded under Decision No. 48, 18 August 1949, by the Minister of National Defense.

814th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 7th Armd Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

818th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 26th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 2509, 17 June 1948, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “26th Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

823d Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 30th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “30th Infantry Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1393, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

893d Tank Destroyer Bn (SP) (Atchd to 4th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 6133, 18 June 1949, by the Ministry of National Defense, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:
During the period from 7 to 13 September 1944, they penetrated into Belgian territory and attacked the enemy in the Beauraing-St. Hubert-Marche-Laroche-St. Vith sector. This attack was conducted with success and drove the enemy from southeastern Belgium and forced them to fall back in this region on the Siegfried Line defenses.

893d Tank Destroyer Bn, Co C (Atchd to 9th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division,” second citation only).

894th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 2d Armd Group) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “2nd Armored Group”).

899th Tank Destroyer Bn (Atchd to 9th Inf Div) CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “9th Infantry Division”).

899th Tank Destroyer Bn, 2d Plat, Co C CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1391, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A magnificent combat unit with very high morale and animated by the finest martial qualities. During the German attack on Mortain from 6 to 12 August 1944, it was attacked incessantly. In spite of dangerous enemy infiltrations, which isolated the fighters, it dug into the terrain and frustrated the German attempt to cut communications between the Allied forces in Brittany and Normandy.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A magnificent combat unit with very high morale and possessing fine qualities of heroism. On 7 August 1944, at Saint Barthelemy, Normandy, it was subjected to the brunt of the German attack which attempted to reach Avranches and to cut the Allied forces. In spite of heavy losses and under a rain of fire, Company B held courageously, and by the skillful maneuvering of its antitank arms, checked the dangerous enemy infiltration.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 127, 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, commanding the French Expeditionary Corps (for citation, see “2d Armored Group”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
An excellent unit which especially distinguished itself at the time of the capture of Cherbourg. By the accuracy of its fire, it destroyed several enemy guns which were hindering the advance of the troops. In addition, it showed its valor during the street battles in Cherbourg and Greville, locating and neutralizing numerous arms very deadly to the infantry.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see "88th Infantry Division").

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This unit was inspired by the finest qualities of courage and discipline. It was charged with erecting a bridge over the Moselle near Arnaville, on 9 November 1944, and was subjected to violent fire from heavy enemy artillery. Having failed the first attempt to throw the bridge across and despite serious losses of men, it persevered and succeeded in carrying out the mission which it had been assigned, thus permitting the Allied troops to continue their advance.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit of heroic pontoniers of exemplary bravery. It notably distinguished itself from 9 to 14 November 1944, at Malling sur Moselle. Charged with throwing a bridge over the rising river beneath a hail of incessant artillery...
and infantry fire, it accomplished its mission in record time. On 12 November, the barely finished bridge was destroyed by enemy artillery fire. Overcoming difficulties, in spite of heavy losses, and with rare energy, it rebuilt the bridge, permitting the 90th Infantry Division to resume its victorious and liberating march.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “3d Armored Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1330, 7 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “4th Armored Division”).

LUXEMBOURG CROIX DE GUERRE, 1940-1945, awarded by Decree, 19 December 1946, by the Minister of the Armed Forces, Luxembourg, with the following citation:

Wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of the glorious battles participated in by the 1102nd Engineer Combat Group, U. S. Army for the liberation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg during the months from September to December 1944 and, especially, those battles for her defense at the time of Von Rundstedt offensive from the middle of December 1944 to the end of January 1945, and wishing to give symbolic expression to Luxembourg's gratitude to and admiration for this military unit commanded by Colonel Douglas.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This unit is actuated by remarkable courage and spirit of sacrifice. It notably distinguished itself on 12 November 1944, at Thionville, by building, in record time, under murderous fire from mortars and armed enemy groups, a heavy bridge across the Moselle. This action made possible the swift advance of the Allied forces.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (for citation, see “88th Infantry Division”).

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, whose bravery, dash and courage were remarkable. Landing in southern France, behind the enemy lines, it considerably facilitated the advance of the Allies during the period from 8 June to 1 December 1944, by destroying the enemy installations and preventing ambushes along the roads of communication. Maneuvering in a remarkable manner and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, it was an example of energy and tenacity in the accomplishment of its mission.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite unit of extraordinary combat sense and possessing magnificent courage. It conducted itself in a masterly manner during the Allied landing on the shores of Normandy on the morning of 6 June 1944. It was charged with making a breach in the German coast defense, with removing the mines from the beach, and aiding in the debarkation of the assault waves. Under direct enemy fire, it accomplished this mission at the cost of heavy losses. It contributed, by the sacrifice of its men, to the success of the Allies.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

b. Air Force units.

7th Photo Rcn Group
   Hq & Hq Sq
   13th Photo Rcn Sq
   14th Photo Rcn Sq
   22d Photo Rcn Sq
   27th Photo Rcn Sq

IX Tactical Air Command
   Hq & Hq Sq
   1st Combat Control Sq, (Amph)
   6th Airdrome Sq
   6th Tactical Air Comm Sq
   8th Tactical Air Comm Sq
   9th Airdrome Sq
   IX Fighter Command, Hq & Hq Sq
   10th Fighter Sq
   12th Tactical Rcn Sq
   15th Tactical Rcn Sq
   16th Station Complement Sq
   17th Station Complement Sq
   30th Photo Rcn Sq
   33d Photo Rcn Sq
   45th Station Complement Sq
   48th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq

50th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
   64th Airdrome Sq
   66th Airdrome Sq
   67th Tactical Rcn Group, Hq & Hq Sq
   70th Fighter Wg, Hq & Hq Sq
   71st Fighter Wg, Hq & Hq Sq
   71st Station Complement Sq
   73d Mobile Training Unit
   73d Station Complement Sq
   75th Station Complement Sq
   81st Airdrome Sq
   81st Fighter Sq
   82d Airdrome Sq
   83d Airdrome Sq
   84th Fighter Wg, Hq & Hq Sq
   86th Mobile Training Unit
   86th Station Complement Sq
   96th Station Complement Sq
   98th Station Complement Sq
   107th Tactical Rcn Sq
   109th Tactical Rcn Sq
   153d Liaison Sq
   184th Med Dispensary, Avn
   186th Med Dispensary, Avn
   187th Med Dispensary, Avn
   210th Med Dispensary, Avn
   211th Med Dispensary, Avn
   212th Med Dispensary, Avn
   213th Med Dispensary, Avn
   214th Med Dispensary, Avn
   215th Med Dispensary, Avn
   216th Med Dispensary, Avn
   217th Med Dispensary, Avn
   218th Med Dispensary, Avn
   219th Med Dispensary, Avn
   302d Airdrome Sq

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom (for citation, see “7th Armored Division”).

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 7253, 13 July 1950, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, tireless and full of bravery. During 1944, in spite of sharp resistance on the part of the enemy, it performed over 2,900 photographic missions at low altitude in unprotected planes. This action brought to the Allied Command the elements essential to the success of the landing and then of the Allied ground operations. This unit facilitated the rapid destruction of enemy communication lines and military installations. By its ability and spirit of sacrifice, it contributed greatly to the liberation of French territory.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 1392, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

Exceptional heroism was displayed in combat during the period of 6th of June 1944, to the 30th of September 1944. During this time, the IX Tactical Air Command had the enormous task to assure the land cooperation for the benefit of the ground forces of the American and Allied Armies, at the moment of their victorious advance, which, from the Normandy beaches, led them to the initial phases of the liberation of Belgium. All along the hard period of combat operations, the intrepid pilots of the IX Tactical Air Command operated from bases situated immediately in the rear of the advance echelons of the ground forces, contributing strongly in opening a way for the land units in march, destroying the enemy centers of communication, harassing the concentrations of troops, machine-gunning and bombarding the columns of tanks and sweeping the sky of the enemy planes. The pursuit-plane bombardi...
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

305th Station Complement Sq
312th Station Complement Sq
313th Fighter Sq
316th Fighter Control Sq
318th Station Complement Sq
322d Signal Co Wg
327th Fighter Control Sq
322d Signal Co Wg
334th Signal Co Wg
365th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
366th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
367th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
368th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
370th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
371st Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
386th Fighter Sq
387th Fighter Sq
388th Fighter Sq
389th Fighter Sq
390th Fighter Sq
391st Fighter Sq
392d Fighter Sq
393d Fighter Sq
394th Fighter Sq
396th Fighter Sq
397th Fighter Sq
401st Fighter Sq
402d Fighter Sq
403d Fighter Sq
404th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
404th Fighter Sq
405th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
406th Fighter Sq
414th Signal Co, Avn
422d Night Fighter Sq
425th Night Fighter Sq

428th Fighter Sq
429th Fighter Sq
430th Fighter Sq
433d Signal Construction Bn, Heavy, Hq & Hq Co;
Co’s A & B
474th Fighter Group, Hq & Hq Sq
483th Fighter Sq
492d Fighter Sq
493d Fighter Sq
494th Fighter Sq
506th Fighter Sq
507th Fighter Sq
508th Fighter Sq
509th Fighter Sq
510th Fighter Sq
511th Fighter Sq
555th Signal Air Warning Bn, Hq & Hq Co;
Co’s A, B, & C
566th Signal Air Warning Bn, Hq & Hq Co;
Co’s A, B, & C
738th Signal Air Warning Bn
928th Signal Bn, Tactical, Co’s A, B, C, & D
and Med Det
1062d MP Co, Avn
1227th MP Co, Avn, & Det A
1228th MP Co, Avn, & Det A
1291st MP Co, Avn, & Det A
1292d MP Co, Avn, & Det A
1293d MP Co, Avn, & Det A
1294th MP Co, Avn, & Det A
2018th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2029th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2048th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2059th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat

8 Received an additional citation for French Croix de Guerre and further listed in numerical sequence in this paragraph.
11 Also cited with XXIX Tactical Air Command for Belgian Fourragere.
12 Also cited with 404th Fighter Group, for French Croix de Guerre.
BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1392, 20 November 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.
CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 717, 7 July 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

It established its headquarters at Arlon on 1 October 1944, and its groups of pursuit planes, reconnaissance and light bombers were installed in the airfields of Beauvechain, Le Culot, La Bruyere, St. Trond, Ophoeven, and Asch. From all of these operation bases, situated in Belgium, the XXIX Tactical Air Command was able to organize and execute, under extremely difficult atmospheric conditions, missions of protecting the land forces, harassing columns and concentrations of enemy troops, and destruction of material, food and centers of communications used by the enemy.

CITED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY of the Belgian Army, by Decree No. 717, 7 July 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:

At the moment of the counter-offensive of the enemy in the Ardennes, the XXIX Tactical Air Command entered action on 18 December 1944, demolishing vast concentrations of German Armored troops in the region of Malmedy. From 24 to 28 December 1944, the XXIX Tactical Air Command distinguished itself by the unceasing support it gave the land forces. In these 4 days, it made 145 sorties against the enemy, destroying 27 enemy planes, 34 tanks, 391 car transports, 31 armored tanks, 14 staff cars, 12 locomotives and 102 trains, including tank loadings. 556 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy during these operations which took place in Bastogne, St. Vith, Houffalize, St. Hubert, and Celles. From 1 to 15 January 1945, the planes of the XXIX Tactical Air Command pursued the enemy stubbornly in his retreat from Belgium, harassing the infantry columns and machine-gunning the tanks. They inflicted irreparable and decisive losses on the enemy at St. Vith and Vielsalm and Houffalize. The unceasing and heroic efforts of all the officers, warrant officers, and soldiers, from all the units of the XXIX Tactical Air Command, permitted this command to organize and execute the missions which were assigned to it. A glorious and decisive part belongs to them in the defeat of the enemy during the battle of the Ardennes. They contributed in a large part, because of their military virtue, to the liberation of Belgium.

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 717, 7 July 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

492d Fighter Sq
493d Fighter Sq
494th Fighter Sq
506th Fighter Sq
507th Fighter Sq
508th Fighter Sq
573d Signal Air Warning Bn
1201st MP Co, Avn, Det A
1292d MP Co, Avn
1298th MP Co, Avn
2018th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2064th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2149th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2153d Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat
2154th Engr Avn Fire Fighting Plat

12d Bomb Wing
Hq & Hq Sq
34th Bomb Sq
95th Bomb Sq
332d Bomb Sq
319th Bomb Group
Hq & Hq Sq
349th Bomb Sq
350th Bomb Sq
44th Bomb Sq
320th Bomb Group
Hq & Hq Sq
441st Bomb Sq
442d Bomb Sq
444th Bomb Sq

100th Bomb Group
Hq & Hq Sq
349th Bomb Sq
350th Bomb Sq
351st Bomb Sq
418th Bomb Sq

111th Tactical Rcn Sq

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 44, 8 August 1944, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

During April, May, and June 1944, it performed a very important part in the preparation and support of the Allied offensive actions which opened on 11 May 1944, in central Italy. It attacked the rear lines of the large opposing German forces in order to aid the French Army and particularly distinguished itself by the following actions: (1) On 12 May 1944, participated in the attack and destruction of an enemy division command post; (2) on 18 May 1944, attacked bridges and important communications lines; (3) on 24, 25, and 30 May 1944, it destroyed bridges completely, preventing any movement of enemy troops. Within that period, during which it flew more than 5,000 sorties, it dropped upon the enemy more than 10,000 tons of bombs, downed several fighter planes, and lost only 20 planes to the enemy due to antiaircraft. Skilled and formidable fighters, their results testify to the efficiency and tactical skill of the personnel and to the high competence and the experienced technique of the command.

12 Also cited with 464th Fighter Group for French Croix de Guerre.
13 Also cited with IX Tactical Air Command for Belgian citations.

Also cited with 404th Fighter Group for French Croix de Guerre.
FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 324, 8 June 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

This is a brilliant American Fighter Group. Under the stimulus of its commander, Col. Leonard C. Lydon, it contributed especially valuable and effective aid to the French Expeditionary Corps during the campaigns of Italy and France. Due to the skill and courage of its pilots, many vital enemy objectives were destroyed in the break-through of the sector of the lower Garigliano. Their action permitted the French troops to accomplish their mission which was to capture Rome. On 29 May 1944, it dealt a severe blow to the enemy communications system between Vallecorsa, Frosinone, and Ceprano. This prevented the enemy transports from escaping the combined Franco-American attack. By murderous attacks of its fighter-bomber Thunderbolts on the day of the invasion of the south of France, it collaborated brilliantly with the French troops, in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy. From 20 January to 9 February 1945, it participated in the reduction of the pocket of Colmar, permitting the First French Army to drive the enemy from the left bank of the Rhine. This unit is cited as an example of successful work and continued collaboration between the French and American units.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid fighter group, distinguished for its heroism and its dash. During a surprise air attack (1 January 1945) on the airdrome occupied by this unit, it took off with courage and resolution under the machine-gun fire of German planes. Thanks to its remarkable combativeness, it succeeded in stopping the enemy attack by shooting down 23 of the assailants. Through this brilliant feat of arms, it restored to normal a situation that was considered critical and pregnant with consequences for the Allied forces, thus contributing to the maintenance of Allied pressure on the German Army and to a more rapid liberation of France.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A remarkable combat unit, distinguished for its courage, its combat zeal, and its extraordinary endurance. It has to its credit more than 1,000 enemy planes destroyed or damaged. From the time it reached the line, on 1 December 1943, until 31 December 1944, it distinguished itself by its brilliant feats of arms. It furnished efficient and incessant air cover for the troops which landed in Normandy and advanced victoriously into central France by making 519 sorties, in spite of difficulty in supply and repair. It escorted bombers to Germany over great distances, destroying during the course of these raids, 324 enemy planes. In a bitter struggle, conducted often in the ratio of 10 to 1, it shot down 81 and 39 enemy planes, respectively, in the skies of France on 25 August 1944 and 12 September 1944. While on missions to machine-gun and bomb military objectives, it caused the additional destruction of 560 military transports, 490 locomotives, 1,129 cars, 14 bridges and 609 factories and military buildings. It greatly contributed to the collapse of the enemy forces and to the liberation of French soil.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit that is ardent and animated with the finest spirit of sacrifice. It distinguished itself brilliantly during the period from 11 February 1944 to 15 January 1945, by performing numerous and perilous escort missions involving machine-gun fire on ground targets and dropping equipment by parachute. The principal builder of Allied air supremacy had, by 18 November 1944, shot down the impressive number of 426 enemy planes and inaugurated new combat tactics by machine-gunning ground targets in the heart of Germany. By its military valor and its remarkable courage, it hastened the liberation of French territory.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 1387, 15 November 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

An elite group which entered the operations on 20 October 1943, until 1 March 1944, and protected the extensive strategic bombardment of the 8th Air Force. It established the magnificent record of never permitting the loss of an escorted bomber by an enemy plane. From 1 March 1944, to 6 June 1944, this group attacked all important centers of communication in northern France, especially the bridges of the Seine River and of the Loire River and the airports of Gael, Saint Omer, and Abbeville. It actively participated in the battle of Normandy and in the surrender of St-Lo and Vire, including the capture of...
20,000 German soldiers in the south of the Loire River. From 1 until 10 January 1945, which was a very critical period, it performed a great number of very successful missions in direct support of the 2d Armored Division. During that difficult period, it brought down 20 enemy planes and damaged 6 others. It destroyed numerous buildings, vehicles, trucks, and routes of communication of the enemy. This unit contributed greatly to the liberation of France and the final victory.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent combat unit, remarkable for its extraordinary heroism, its highly developed sense of duty, and a great tenacity in performing missions. It distinguished itself during the campaign in France. On numerous combat missions brilliantly conducted, especially from 1 to 10 August 1944, it hammered the enemy rear relentlessly, enabling the forces of liberation in Normandy to break through the Normandy front. From 11 to 15 August 1944, it neutralized the Falaise pocket with a deluge of fire and steel, always keeping planes in the air, in spite of difficulties of all kinds. On 17 August, it protected the French 2d Armored Division and opened for it the road to the capital. During the month of August 1944, it destroyed 36 enemy planes, 421 vehicles, 52 tanks, 22 locomotives, 899 cars, 12 bridges and ammunition dumps. It greatly contributed to the collapse of the German forces and to the success of the decisive campaign in Normandy.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent combat unit, distinguished for its valor, determination, endurance and exceptional courage. It played an important role in the Allied victory by rapid and timely actions during the course of more than 2,500 sorties, notably from 6 June 1944, to 14 September 1944. It paralyzed the enemy reinforcements on their way to the Normandy beaches with its destructive power and hastened the enemy defeat by its offensives in support of the Allied ground forces which were driving through France. Within a little over 3 months, it destroyed 17 bridges, 17 gasoline dumps, 9 fortifications, and attacked 5 troop concentrations, 4 classified yards, and other important targets. Through the

373d Fighter Group
Hq & Hq Sq
410th Fighter Sq
411th Fighter Sq
412th Fighter Sq

394th Bomb Group
Hq & Hq Sq
584th Bomb Sq
585th Bomb Sq
586th Bomb Sq
587th Bomb Sq
valor and effectiveness of its bombings, it contributed greatly to the success of
the Allied forces of liberation.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No.
332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of
the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent fighter unit, full of dash, tenacious and brave beyond all praise.
It distinguished itself brilliantly during the campaign of Normandy on 29, 30,
and 31 July 1944, by continuously providing air cover and protection for the
shock columns of four armored divisions. In spite of losses and enemy anti-
aircraft fire which was very dangerous by reason of a low ceiling, it contributed
greatly to the success of the decisive break-through of the American First
Army to the west of St.-Lo. During these 3 days, it attacked numerous targets
on the ground, destroying 94 tanks and over 300 vehicles, and stopped the
enemy attack by destroying 13 Focke-Wulf 190’s and Messerschmitt 109’s. Be-
sides, in response to the appeals of the French forces of the interior, in Brit-
tany, it furnished aid and protection. By its presence in the sky above Brittany,
it gave encouragement to the resistance forces in the peninsula.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No.
332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of
the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, distinguished for its exceptional heroism, military valor
and profound sense of duty. Its mission was to transport by plane-towed
gliders, airborne troops charged with invading Normandy. It accomplished
this dangerous, delicate, and essential task with sureness, precision, and
speed, on the nights of 5 to 6 June 1944, during the next 2 days. In spite
of violent enemy resistance and numerous ground obstacles, it attained the
specific ground objectives, with very light losses, thanks to the ability of the
pilots. It made it possible for the airborne troops to regroup rapidly and in-
ject timely confusion into the enemy zone exposed to the frontal attack of the
bulk of the landing forces. Through the courage and ability of its pilots, it
executed its mission brilliantly and contributed materially to the collapse of
the Atlantic wall and to the liberation of France.

**FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM**, awarded under Decision No.
332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of
the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, distinguished for its exceptional heroism, military valor
and profound sense of duty. Its mission was to transport by plane-towed
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11 Also cited with XXIX Tactical Air Command for Belgian Fourragere.
15 Also cited with IX Tactical Air Command.
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit which nobly distinguished itself by opening hostilities against the Fortress Europe on 6 June 1944, in a brilliant feat of arms. It again distinguished itself from 20 to 28 August 1944, during the famous dash of the American 3d Army through France. It provided constant supplies of all kinds for the armored units dashing like arrows in pursuit of the enemy who was falling back of Metz. It piloted unprotected planes without armor or armament and landed on fields that had barely been liberated which were still full of mines, obstacles and shell holes. The crews of the 434th Troop Carrier Group completed 520 sorties and transported by night and by day in all sorts of weather about 3 million liters of gasoline, heavy oil and ammunition, and evacuated about 2,000 seriously wounded men from the front. Through their energy, their magnificent skill as aviators, and their coolness, these crews made a great contribution to the rapid liberation of the soil of France.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939–1945), awarded under Decision No. 333, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent formation which was animated with splendid courage and which gave proof of exceptional heroism and military valor. It distinguished itself brilliantly on the nights of 5 June and 7 June 1944, when the Allies landed. It successfully executed its delicate and dangerous mission on which depended the success of the airborne troop attack on the enemy rear lines in Normandy. It piloted planes with gliders without armor or armament. It arrived over the ground objectives in close formation, thus making it possible for the airborne troops to regroup rapidly and open combat immediately with all their means, in spite of a sharp enemy resistance. Through the courage and ability of its pilots, it made a remarkable contribution to the initial effort for the liberation of French territory.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:
A remarkable unit which proved its worth by opening the invasion route to the Allied forces on 6 June 1944, in Normandy, in a brilliant feat of arms. This exploit was repeated on 15 August 1944, when the Allies landed in Provence. The airborne invasion troops were transported in two missions. With unarmed and unprotected planes, towing heavy gliders, it took off from its base in Italy and crossed the Ligurian Sea. In spite of sharp enemy resistance, it crossed the coast of Provence and flew deep into the country in close formation, landing parachutists and gliders in a rather narrow zone which facilitated their essential regrouping for the success of the operation. Thus it was possible, through the ability and coolness of its crews, to hurl at the enemy's rear an important force consisting of 1,500 men, 70 pieces of artillery and several tons of ammunition and equipment, which contributed greatly to the rapid conquest of southern France.

FRENCH FOURRAGERE in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939–1945), awarded under Decision No. 333, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded by Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A splendid unit, animated by the finest spirit of courage and tenacity. It distinguished itself brilliantly in air operations over occupied territories and Germany from 1 December 1943 to 1 February 1945. It made 228 combat missions and dropped over 13,000 tons of bombs on vital German centers, in spite of sharp enemy resistance, which cost it 97 planes as against 142 enemy planes shot down or damaged. By its sacrifices, its tireless devotion, and its excellent crew work, it made a great contribution to the liberation of French territory.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A fine fighter unit, animated by exceptional fighting spirit and extraordinary heroism. Of recent formation, active ever since its arrival in Europe, it immediately achieved a brilliant feat of arms by making over 830 sorties between 5 and 15 June 1944, to support and protect effectively the Allied invasion forces in the attack on the continent. It then continued its action by escorting heavy bombers, pursuing enemy aircraft and machine-gunning enemy
NONDIVISIONAL UNITS—Continued

ground installations, contributing greatly to the success of the Allied forces in liberating France.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 332, 17 September 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:

A magnificent unit, distinguished by its dash, courage, and spirit of sacrifice. From 4 January to 17 September 1944, it flew over 2,000 night and day combat missions, in unprotected planes, over French territory that was still occupied. It dropped, by parachute, many arms and much equipment for the use of the French forces of the interior, under conditions which were rendered perilous by fighter planes and by a very vigilant antiaircraft. It thus made a great contribution to the Allied war and to the liberation of French territory.

[AG 200.62 (20 Nov 50)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:  
EDWARD F. WITSELL  
Major General, USA  
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS  
Chief of Staff, United States Army

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