

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 38 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 16 April 1952

DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Citation of units----- I
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION—Awards----- II

I. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—As authorized by Executive Order 9306 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following units in the general orders indicated is confirmed in accordance with AR 220-315 in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. The *2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division*, and the following attached units:

18th Reconnaissance Company, 1st Cavalry Division;

2d Platoon, Heavy Mortar Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment,

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Taegu, Korea, during the period 14 to 19 September 1950. During the enemy drive through South Korea, the United Nations Forces strategically withdrew and formed a last ditch perimeter along the Nakdong River. On 14 September, the *2d Battalion* was ordered to attack and secure Hill 570, the dominating terrain feature in the area of Taegu. This city represented the last remaining road center that led to the vital supply port of Pusan. Under the cover of accurate supporting fire from attached artillery and mortar units, the battalion stormed up the craggy hill under intense enemy fire. After 3 hours of bitter, close combat fighting, the enemy was driven from the crucial ground. Ordered to hold the hill at all costs, the battalion fought tenaciously day and night from 14 to 19 September to repulse desperate hostile attempts to regain the key hill position. During this action, enemy patrols constantly infiltrated the battalion's emplacements in the darkness and hid just below these emplacements. At dawn, the enemy would fanatically attack in banzai fashion, throwing hand grenades. Tremendous mortar barrages and daylight attacks by numerically superior enemy forces were a common occurrence during these seven harrowing days. Despite the overwhelming odds and pressure exerted against the position, the battalion fought with imbued fury to successfully hold the critical ridge. Although the situation was discouraging at times, the officers and men never wavered in their determination to stop the enemy. The battalion's gallant stand staved off almost certain defeat to other units and was materially responsible for preventing the enemy from possibly sweeping on to Pusan. The *2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division*, and attached units displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing their missions under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the action. The extraordinary heroism of the members of these units reflects great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 612, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 3 August 1951.*)

2. *Company K, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division*, and the following attached units:

2d Section, Machine Gun Platoon, Company M, 5th Cavalry Regiment;

2d Section, 81-mm Mortar Platoon, Company M, 5th Cavalry Regiment;

2d Section, 75-mm Recoilless Rifle Platoon, Company M, 5th Cavalry Regiment;

Regimental Radio Team, 5th Cavalry Regiment;

Detachment, Medical Company, 5th Cavalry Regiment;

2d Platoon, Company A, 70th Tank Battalion (second award),

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in
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action against the enemy in the vicinity of Tokchol-II, Korea, on 6 September 1951. On that date, *Company K* and attached units were assigned the mission of establishing a patrol base and forming a perimeter defense in a position 6,000 yards forward of the main line of resistance. At 0400 hours, *Company K* and attached units were subjected to an intense artillery and mortar barrage and then attacked from all sides by an estimated enemy battalion. The initial assault made by the hostile forces was contained and the enemy was forced to withdraw after suffering heavy casualties. During the remainder of the night, six more attacks were launched against the friendly perimeter, but the gallant soldiers of *Company K* and attached units, undaunted by these fierce onslaughts, consistently repulsed the attackers. At daylight, the enemy was observed deploying an estimated enemy battalion in position between *Company K* and a ferry site, from which friendly reinforcements were to cross. At 1000 hours, an attack toward the ferry site was contained and *Company K* and attached units were ordered to fight clear of the perimeter. An armored task force broke through to the company's position to evacuate the casualties and to prepare for the break out. At 1730 hours, the task force, with *Company K* and attached units in attack formation, successfully fought their way out of the untenable position. During this action, *Company K* and attached units inflicted approximately 850 casualties on the enemy. *Company K*, *5th Cavalry Regiment*, *1st Cavalry Division*, and attached units displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the campaign. The extraordinary heroism and steadfast devotion to duty displayed by the members of these units reflect great credit on themselves and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service. (*General Orders 754, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 9 October 1951.*)

3. *Company L*, *7th Infantry Regiment*, *3d Infantry Division*, and the following attached units:

2d Section, Heavy Machine Gun Platoon, Company M, 7th Infantry Regiment;
2d Section, 75-mm Recoilless Rifle Platoon, Company M, 7th Infantry Regiment;

Forward Observation Team, Battery C, 10th Field Artillery Battalion;
Detachment, Medical Company, 7th Infantry Regiment.

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Chungmasan, Korea, on 6 and 7 September 1951. On 6 September, *Company L* relieved *Company I* which had established a patrol base on Hill 224 approximately 5,000 yards in front of the main line of resistance. During the daylight hours, *Company L* and attached units prepared defensive positions on the hill. Shortly after dark, elements of two enemy regiments moved into positions from which they could attempt to dislodge *Company L* from the patrol base. The enemy then placed an estimated two companies along the main supply route to the friendly lines. Sending small probing patrols from its main forces against the perimeter of the patrol base, the enemy built up strength and prepared for its main assault. At 0240 hours, 7 September, the hostile force launched its assault from behind a well-laid smoke screen and, using its superior numbers to press the attack, poured a devastating barrage of small-arms, automatic-weapons, and mortar fire into the perimeter. Undaunted by the vast numbers of enemy troops, the friendly forces engaged them in savage hand-to-hand combat. Although their positions were seriously threatened, *Company L* and attached units, by shifting the men from one position to another to meet each major threat as it occurred, contained each assault and prevented a serious pene-

tration. At daybreak, the hostile force, now fully exposed in the open terrain, broke contact and fled in panic and disorder, abandoning its equipment and leaving the area littered with casualties. The tenacious resistance and perseverance exhibited by *Company L* and attached units in defending Hill 284 enabled them to withstand repeated onslaughts and inflict approximately 500 casualties on the enemy. *Company L, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division*, and attached units displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart from and above other units participating in the campaign. The extraordinary heroism displayed by all members of these units reflects great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 761, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 12 October 1951.*)

II. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 220-315, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following units of the United States Army for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated. The citations read as follows:

1. The *4th Signal Battalion, Corps*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 3 September 1950 to 14 July 1951. This unit, a corps signal battalion, continually performed duties of a magnitude normally found only at an army level or higher. The battalion operated equipment far in excess of existing tables of organization and equipment without any increase in authorized personnel. Communications from corps to divisions and separate task forces during this period were consistently outstanding. Construction and operations were performed over excessive distances in a terrain that did not lend itself to good communications and in areas heavily infested by enemy guerrilla forces, causing additional difficulties. The service furnished by this battalion was accomplished regardless of the fact that the unit was understrength in critically needed technicians and less one organic construction company within the battalion. The *4th Signal Battalion, Corps*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The meritorious conduct of members of this organization reflects great credit on themselves, the Signal Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 600, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 31 July 1951.*)

2. The *7th Infantry Division Band* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 September 1950 to 30 June 1951. Members of the band trained long and arduously in both the use of their many musical instruments and in the proficient use of infantry weapons. After the Inchon invasion, the band set aside their musical instruments and actively participated in the defense of the division command post. From time to time, band members were formed into reconnaissance patrols and combed the rugged Korean hills, searching for guerrilla hide-outs. At a time when enemy raiding parties and ambushes were a nightly occurrence and invasion forces were battling to relieve the pressure on embattled United Nations Forces to the south, the band established road blocks, participated in outpost duty, and guarded vital supplies. At the time of the evacuation of Hungnam, band members unloaded tons of essential matériel. On several occasions braving subzero weather and enemy action, the small unit moved through guerrilla infested territory as

advance party for the division command group. Working tirelessly, the band organized variety shows and musical combinations for the entertainment of line soldiers whenever the tactical situation permitted. The *7th Infantry Division Band* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The exemplary conduct of the members of this unit reflects great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 600, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 31 July 1951.*)

3. The *13th Engineer Combat Battalion, 7th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 11 September 1950 to 10 May 1951. Elements of the battalion went ashore at Inchon on 18 September in support of the 32d Regimental Combat Team and provided effective engineer support during the Inchon-Seoul-Suwon operation in a particularly sedulous manner. In North Korea, the battalion performed prodigious engineering tasks in support of the 7th Infantry Division in its drive from Iwon Beach to the Manchurian border on the Yalu River, to include demolition of bridges, laying and clearing mine fields, assault crossings of rivers, road and bridge repair and construction, and the construction of air strips for light and heavy aircraft. The adeptness and versatility of the unit and the adroitness of its members were conspicuously demonstrated on many occasions and earned the complete confidence of all members of the division's regimental combat teams. A prime example of their versatility presented itself when the hydroelectric and cableway system was captured from the enemy in North Korea. With great speed and skill, this system was repaired and operated by members of the battalion. Covering a distance of approximately 19 miles over terrain which was impassable to vehicular traffic, the operation of this system facilitated the delivery of hundreds of tons of supplies, ammunition, and equipment to front-line units, saving countless precious days and thousands of trucking miles which would have been required to transport these items by truck over precarious mountain roads. Although trained and equipped as combat engineers, exigencies of the service on numerous occasions dictated their being pressed into battle as infantrymen. They took their place in the line without hesitation and with pride and skill which exemplified the highest traditions of the combat engineers. This unit has met every challenge and has performed its primary mission, that of engineer support, with such assiduity as to distinguish it in an exemplary manner. The *13th Engineer Combat Battalion, 7th Infantry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The meritorious conduct and professional ability of members of this unit brought great credit on themselves, the Corps of Engineers, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 578, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 23 July 1951.*)

4. The *21st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 6 July 1950 to 30 June 1951. This unit, the first military police criminal investigation unit to arrive in Korea at the outbreak of hostilities, supported the combat divisions in all investigative matters in an outstanding manner. The determined spirit of the personnel of the unit contributed greatly to the successful accomplishment of crime prevention and investigation throughout the entire Eighth Army, despite the most adverse conditions. During this period, the *21st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* investigated 619 cases, conducted 4 black-market surveys of the vital port of Pusan, and recovered almost \$80,000 worth

of Government property and \$17,600 worth of private property. Their tasks were performed with efficiency and thoroughness and were the greatest single factor in the protection and recovery of supplies so vital to military operations. The *21st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The determination, skill, and excellence with which this detachment performed its outstanding duties reflect great credit on its members, the Military Police Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 573, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 22 July 1951.*)

5. The *25th Military Police Company, 25th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period July 1950 to March 1951. During this period, the company discharged its duties in a superior manner by solving the many problems presented by poor roads and rugged terrain. The company's ability to overcome all traffic problems was demonstrated by its performance at Masan, Chindong-ni, Kumsan, Taejon, Kaesong, Kunu-ri, Pyongyang, Seoul, Suwon, and at the Han River crossings. The motor patrols of this unit worked night and day under the most adverse weather conditions, hazardous road conditions, and danger because of enemy infiltration and road blocks. The company received, processed, and evacuated over 23,000 prisoners of war and 22,000 refugees. In clearing the division's main supply routes of refugees, the company aided the uninterrupted flow of supplies and tactical elements. On many occasions, members of this organization served as infantrymen with task forces and in perimeter defenses in an exemplary manner. The *25th Military Police Company, 25th Infantry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The determination, ability, and esprit de corps of this organization reflect great credit on each individual member, the Military Police Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 442, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 20 June 1951.*)

6. The *25th Quartermaster Company, 25th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 August 1950 to 31 January 1951. Throughout this period during the Korean campaign, despite shortages in personnel and equipment and serious maintenance problems inherent in the critical tactical situation at that time, the *25th Quartermaster Company* continued to support the 25th Infantry Division plus attached army and corps units in an exceptional manner. Through its tenacity and resourcefulness, this company improvised means of augmenting existing supply and service facilities, providing outstanding logistical support under exceptionally difficult conditions. The services rendered by this company went far beyond those required of a company of this type. The superior performance and exemplary achievements of the company materially contributed to the successful operation of the 25th Infantry Division. The *25th Quartermaster Company, 25th Infantry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The zeal, discipline, and determination exemplified by members of this company reflect great credit on themselves, the Quartermaster Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 470, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 28 June 1951.*)

7. The *27th Ordnance Maintenance Company, 1st Cavalry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services
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in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 18 July 1950 to 28 May 1951. Personnel of this company displayed determination and skill beyond that normally expected in the performance of such duties in a combat zone. Under extremely hazardous conditions, the company achieved its high level of efficiency under the difficulties of insufficient supplies, shortage of personnel, adverse weather conditions, and frequent displacement because of enemy action. Each task assigned to the company was performed in an exemplary manner. Vast amounts of ordnance equipment damaged in battle were repaired and returned to using units with a minimum of lost time, thereby materially increasing the combat effectiveness of the 1st Cavalry Division. The *27th Ordnance Maintenance Company, 1st Cavalry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The perseverance, ingenuity, technical ability, use of field expedients, and personal self-sacrifice of all personnel reflect great credit on themselves, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 578, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 23 July 1951.*)

8. The *76th Engineer Dump Truck Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 18 September 1950 to 30 April 1951. From the initial landings at Inchon to the Chinese Communist Forces intervention at Kunu-ri, this unit successfully supported United Nations military operations in an exemplary manner. Although technically trained as basic army troops, the members of this unit, after only 10 days of training in the operations of amphibious vehicles, successfully engaged in reconnaissance and combat patrol missions in support of the 4th Ranger Company. This contributed in great measure to the tactical success of that unit's mission. The *76th Engineer Dump Truck Company* subsequently supported both I and IX Corps simultaneously, not only in engineer dump truck operations, but by serving as engineer troops in the operation of clay pits, rock quarries, rock crushing and screening plants, and in the maintenance and operation of engineer class IV dumps. The company successfully evacuated engineer supplies and equipment and denied to the enemy that which it could not move when its dump position became untenable and it was necessary to evacuate rear guard elements on tanks. The *76th Engineer Dump Truck Company* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The determination and esprit de corps of this unit reflect great credit on its members, the Corps of Engineers, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 573, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 22 July 1951.*)

9. The *164th Military Intelligence Service Detachment* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 12 July 1950 to 12 July 1951. During this period, the detachment furnished the Eighth Army with vital and timely information which was obtained from interrogations of prisoners of war and the translation of captured enemy documents. As the only military intelligence unit available to the Eighth Army at the outset of the Korean campaign, the *164th Military Intelligence Service Detachment* screened all prisoners of war, completed interrogations, and reproduced and disseminated the information obtained to all interested agencies. In addition to the above assigned tasks, the detachment was utilized to assist in the coordination of activities of newly activated interrogation of prisoner of war detachments. The detachment served as a liaison between the Eighth Army and the Republic of Korea forces on matters pertaining to intelligence information and prisoner of war interrogations.

Realizing the urgent necessity for speed in accomplishing its mission, the detachment, despite the handicap of operating under extremely adverse and often hazardous conditions, devised field expedients to provide the G-2, Eighth Army, with reliable information in order that deployment of units in combat could be accomplished successfully. Through the experience gained in actual field operations, the detachment compiled a series of standing operating procedures for the processing of captured enemy documents and the interrogation of prisoners of war, which have been used as a basis for Eighth Army intelligence instructions.

The *164th Military Intelligence Service Detachment* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The determination, effectiveness, and professional ability of the members of this detachment reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 639, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 9 September 1951.*)

10. The *565th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period September 1950 to April 1951. The *565th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company* was assigned the missions of establishing and operating military cemeteries in Korea, searching for and recovering United Nations dead, and operating graves registration collecting points. This company was the first graves registration unit to arrive in Korea and, though badly understrength and previously inexperienced in graves registration activities, was placed immediately in charge of all United Nations cemeteries in Korea. The company performed this task in the most outstanding manner, often making identifications and burials under enemy fire. During the cited period, the *565th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company* made 4,641 interments, recovered 1,557 United Nations dead from isolated graves and the Korean countryside despite harassment from guerrillas and mine fields, and disinterred 3,204 remains for return to the continental United States. They also operated 10 cemeteries and participated in both the Inchon and Hungnam landings. The *565th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The consistent high standards of operating efficiency, loyal teamwork, and meritorious conduct displayed by the members of this company reflect great credit on themselves, the Quartermaster Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 403, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 June 1951.*)

11. The *Armed Forces Radio Service Detachment, 8214th Army Unit*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 4 October 1950 to 18 May 1951. During this period, the men operated a mobile radio station in Korea and maintained a broadcast schedule for at least 18 hours daily with limited personnel and equipment under most adverse conditions. In addition to normal operation of the station, the personnel of the unit repeatedly volunteered to accompany combat units so that they might bring first-hand reports to their listening audience through actual tape recordings of critical military engagements. Although their facilities were limited, members of the staff produced complete radio shows of such an excellent quality that they have been rebroadcast in many other parts of the world. The superior manner of performance and outstanding devotion to duty of this organization contributed materially to the morale and esprit de corps of the Eighth Army. The *Armed Forces Radio Service Detachment, 8214th Army Unit*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The morale, discipline, and devotion to

duty exemplified by the members of this unit reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 441, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 20 June 1951.*)

12. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 52d Medical Battalion*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 24 September 1950 to 31 May 1951. Although this unit's basic mission was to serve as an administrative headquarters, it assumed the additional responsibilities of medical regulating and evacuation without loss of efficiency of operation. Between 15 January and 3 April, to meet the high casualty influx, all personnel, including clerks, cooks, mechanics, and other administrative personnel, without neglecting their primary duties, operated a 24-hour ambulance shuttle, handling a total of 28,402 incoming and 11,940 outgoing patients, in addition to rendering ambulance service to units in the Pusan area on both emergency and routine status. This was accomplished concurrently with the over-all administration of seven attached medical units. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 52d Medical Battalion*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The skill, effectiveness, versatility, and outstanding meritorious achievements of the members of this unit reflect great credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 600, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 31 July 1951.*)

13. *Service Battery 11th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 10 September 1950 to 31 March 1951. Assigned the mission of rendering logistical support to a medium artillery battalion in combat, the battery performed its mission under adverse conditions with outstanding success. Through the untiring efforts of all sections of the battery, equipment, personnel, and vital supplies were furnished in a minimum of time. Personnel of this unit worked willingly and untiringly to insure that ammunition, petroleum products, and rations were sent expeditiously to the forward elements. Ammunition supply points and petroleum dumps were located at great distances and drivers had to make continuous trips over rough terrain to maintain a constant supply of these important items. When vehicular replacements, tools, and spare parts were critically needed, the personnel of the battery alleviated this situation by working greater periods of time, by taking usable parts from abandoned vehicles, and by ingeniously improvising the necessary spare parts. *Service Battery, 11th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The initiative, tenacity, and devotion to duty displayed by this unit contributed in a high degree to the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned to the battalion and reflect great credit on its members and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 689, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 9 September 1951.*)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS
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