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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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Section

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

I. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. II., WD Bul. 11, 1942), the following units are cited under AR 260-15 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 *23d Regimental Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division*, comprised of the following units:

23d Infantry Regiment (Oak-Leaf Cluster for 3d Battalion only)
37th Field Artillery Battalion (105-mm howitzer)
The French Battalion, United Nations Forces (Oak-Leaf Cluster)
Battery B, 82d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (SP)
Battery B, 503d Field Artillery Battalion
Company B, 2d Engineer Battalion
2d Clearing Platoon, Clearing Company, 2d Medical Battalion
1st Infantry Ranger Company

is cited for extraordinary heroism in combat near Chipyong-ni, Korea, during the period 13 through 15 February 1951. These units, comprising a regimental combat team, were disposed in a defensive perimeter around Chipyong-ni with the hazardous mission of holding this important communications center and denying the enemy its extensive road net. On 13 February, hordes of Chinese Communist troops launched many determined attacks from every quarter, strongly supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire. Prearranged fire with artillery, tanks, and mortars hurled back these fanatical assaults until the morning of 14 February, when the enemy separated the *23d Regimental Combat Team* from supporting units to the south, entirely surrounded it, and made resupply possible only by air drop. Because of the encircling force, estimated to be four Chinese communist divisions, the Chipyong-ni perimeter rapidly developed into a "stand or die" defense. Fierce hand-to-hand combat engaged the two forces in the evening of the second day of the siege and only one company remained in reserve. With ammunition stocks running low, this one remaining unit was committed on 15 February and waves of attacking Chinese communists again were stemmed. Shortly after noon of 15 February, radio contact was reestablished with a relief force, and friendly tanks broke through the enemy encirclement and forced his withdrawal. The dogged determination, gallantry, and indomitable spirit displayed by the *23d Regimental Combat Team* when completely surrounded and cut off, the destruction of attacking Chinese communist hordes which enabled the United Nations Forces to maintain their front and resume the offensive, and the steadfast and stubborn refusal to allow a fanatical and numerically superior force to dislodge them are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit on all members of the units who participated in this historical combat action.

2. The *27th Infantry Regiment (less Heavy Tank Company), 25th Infantry Division*, and the following attached units:

8th Field Artillery Battalion (less C Battery)
37th Field Artillery Battalion (less A Battery)

Company C, 65th Engineer Combat Battalion
Company C, 73d Tank Battalion
5th Air Force Tactical Air Control Party

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat against the armed enemy in Korea during the period 21 through 24 August 1950. On 21 August, the enemy had massed an infantry division plus two regiments supported by armor and artillery in an effort to break through United Nations Forces and seize Taegu, Korea, site of the Eighth Army Headquarters and a strategic rail and highway center. By skillful, defensive deployment and through courageous and tenacious fighting by all personnel of the regiment and supporting forces, the determined defenders not only held but improved their positions. Throughout the 74-hour period, the enemy attacked with fanatical fury, yet in the face of these screaming "banzai" charges the men of the 27th Infantry Regiment bravely and coolly held their fire until the enemy closed, and then literally blasted them into annihilation. Infiltration and flanking attacks carried to the regimental command post and rear echelon positions; all personnel became engaged in the action. The entire command, involved in close combat, displayed indomitable courage in stopping the many fanatical charges and denying the enemy an important terrain corridor leading to Taegu. The steadfast courage with which the members of the 27th Infantry Regiment and supporting units held their positions in the face of vastly greater enemy forces reflects the highest combat credit on the command and is in keeping with the esteemed traditions of the Army of the United States.

3. The 35th Infantry Regiment (less Heavy Tank Company), 25th Infantry Division, and the following attached units:

64th Field Artillery Battalion

Company A, 89th Medium Tank Battalion

Battery C, 90th Field Artillery Battalion

Company B, 65th Engineer Combat Battalion

1st Platoon, Battery A, 25th AAA Battalion

Tactical Air Control Party, 80th Fighter-Bomber Squadron

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat against the enemy near Masan, Korea, from 1 to 4 September 1950. The regiment and attached units, deployed in a defensive position along the Nam River on a 25,000 yard front, were heavily attacked by the 7th North Korean Division and elements of the 4th, 6th, and 9th North Korean Divisions, including supporting armor and artillery. The determined and repeated assaults drove the units back on each flank of the 35th Infantry Regiment. By infiltration and flanking movements, the enemy was able to penetrate to the rear of the regiment. Under these critical conditions and in the face of fanatical frontal assaults, the gallant defenders turned back attack after attack by small-arms fire, grenades, and hand-to-hand combat. Artillery and rear echelon units were brought under direct assault by hostile infiltration and flanking attacks. Several positions were surrounded, but the men stood their ground. All elements found themselves engaged in close combat. Through ability, courage, tenacity, and indomitable fighting spirit, the enemy was contained and denied his most cherished objective, the capture of Pusan. The extraordinary heroism, steadfastness, and courageous determination of the 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, and attached units reflect the highest credit on themselves and uphold the esteemed traditions of the Army of the United States.

4. *The Turkish Brigade*, a member of the United Nations Forces in Korea, and the following attached units:

Turkish United Nations Brigade Advisory Group

Company A, 79th Tank Battalion

Company D, 89th Medium Tank Battalion

3d Platoon, Battery A, 25th AAA AW Battalion

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat in the area of Kumyangjang-ni, Korea, from 25 to 27 January 1951. The *Turkish Brigade* and attached units were deployed along a 7-mile front between I and IX Corps, against numerically superior hostile forces defending their vital supply route and their main line of resistance south of the Han River. Enemy-held hills 185 and 156 and Kumyangjang-ni were defended tenaciously and stubbornly against savage and relentless attacks by the *Turkish Brigade*, but finally fell in dogged and bitter hand-to-hand combat. The success of the savage bayonet assault is reflected in the 1,734 casualties inflicted on the hostile forces during the period. The fanatical defense by well-entrenched communist troops was finally smashed by the gallant, intrepid United Nations personnel engaged in the encounter. This sustained drive carried all strong points for a depth of 10 miles and crushed the defenders of the sector. The fidelity, indomitable fighting spirit, and outstanding heroism displayed by the *Turkish Brigade* and attached units in this bitter assault are in keeping with the finest and noblest traditions of heroic fighting men, and reflect the highest credit on the United Nations Forces, the United States military service, and the Turkish homeland.

II. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 260-15, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following units for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated. The citations read as follows:

1. *The 2d Signal Company, 2d Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 17 August 1950 to 16 April 1951. The *2d Signal Company* had the mission of providing all signal communications for Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division. Despite a rapidly changing tactical situation and adverse conditions, the company installed 50 command post signal networks and provided and maintained wire lines to the combat units. It also operated a radio relay section and provided official signal corps photography for the division. The *2d Signal 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 meritorious achievements and exemplary conduct of the *2d Signal Company, 2d Infantry Division*, reflect great credit on itself, each individual member, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 354, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 May 1951.*)

2. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 4th Ordnance Battalion*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 20 August 1950 to 28 February 1951. The detachment accomplished missions of ordnance maintenance, supply and recovery, and evacuation support under the most severe conditions of ordnance field service. This unit aided materially to the success of the I Corps in the advance from the Pusan perimeter, the recapture of Seoul, AGO 103B

and the capture of Pyongyang. Upon the intervention of the Chinese communist forces, the detachment moved and maneuvered the battalion units with such skill and efficiency that there was no breakdown of ordnance support. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 4th Ordnance 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, and outstanding meritorious achievements of this unit reflect great credit on its members, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 385, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 June 1945.*)

3. The *11th Engineer Combat Battalion* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period 28 August 1950 to 28 February 1951. During this period, the battalion worked under terrific difficulties and seemingly insurmountable problems. The battalion was confronted with combat hazards, extreme heat which handicapped operations, and totally inadequate supplies and equipment because of the sudden demands through military operations. The battalion constructed defensive positions strategically important to block the advance of the enemy on Pusan and often did so while under enemy fire. The unit supported assault river crossings and constructed many floating and fixed bridges across Korean rivers. Roads were indispensably important. The *11th Engineer Combat Battalion* constructed 40 miles of new roads, maintained 2,200 miles of existing roads, and constructed airstrips and airfields. Many times the members of the battalion discarded their engineer tools to fight shoulder to shoulder with infantrymen when the enemy threatened a breakthrough. The ubiquitous battalion prepared roads and bridges for combat units from Pusan to Kunu-ri, and likewise engaged in demolition activities. The *11th Engineer Combat 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 results of the battalion's accomplishments exemplify the effectiveness of a well-organized force and their signal achievements reflect credit on the unit, its members, the Corps of Engineers, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 322, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 17 May 1951.*)

4. The *14th Engineer Combat Battalion* (less Company A) 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 8 March 1951. During the early critical period of the Korean campaign, the battalion served as infantry with the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. During this action, the battalion also placed mines, barbed-wire entanglements, and booby traps. In the initial break-out of the Pusan defensive perimeter, the battalion provided engineer support to the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st Republic of Korea Division in crossing the Naktong River. In the drive northward, the Imjin, Yaesong, and Taedong Rivers were bridged by the battalion. The battalion served as infantry in Task Force Allen, which was heavily assaulted in the initial Chinese communist attack. During the withdrawal in the face of numerically superior forces, the battalion demolished all bridges in the path of the enemy. Major demolitions also were accomplished in Pyongyang. In the spring offensive of the United Nations, the battalion bridged the Han and Pukhan Rivers to permit troops to flank the city of Seoul,

forcing the enemy to withdraw from that city without defending it. The *14th Engineer Combat Battalion* (less Company A) displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The high degree of skill, morale, and determination with which the members of this organization performed their tasks reflect great credit on themselves, the Corps of Engineers, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 408, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 6 June 1951.*)

5. *Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 14th Transportation Port Battalion*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period 1 September 1950 to 1 March 1951. Advance elements of this unit arrived with the invasion forces at Inchon and immediately began the task of coordinating and supervising the repair of damaged facilities at the Port of Inchon. Despite the destruction caused by war, the unit accepted the challenge, and through untiring efforts made a major contribution toward the successful operation of the Port of Inchon during the early phases of the invasion. On 16 October, personnel of the headquarters were called upon to organize a provisional medium port. With only the personnel and equipment of the headquarters, this unit assumed the duties and responsibility of a headquarters staff of a medium port. The individuals assigned to this organization successfully operated the Port of Inchon and accomplished a major task in discharging vitally needed war supplies and equipment for the Eighth United States Army and attached troops during a critical phase of the Korean campaign. Although faced with extremely difficult conditions, such as the unusual tidal ranges, inadequate port facilities, insufficient equipment and inadequate personnel, the unit met operational requirements in the Port of Inchon. During the period 6 December 1950 through 5 January 1951, the unit directly controlled and supervised the unloading of thousands of tons of valuable military cargo and hundreds of military personnel. Through their superior performance of duty, this unit so successfully discharged its responsibilities at the Port of Inchon that only a minor portion of military supplies had to be destroyed prior to the evacuation of the port when the enemy recaptured the area. During the period of its operational function as a medium port, the *Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company*, handled a total of 418,140 long tons of cargo, 30,205 vehicles, and 220,734 personnel. Following the evacuation of Inchon, the unit was attached to the 7th Transportation Medium Port at Pusan, where it established a camp area under adverse conditions in a highly creditable manner, and personnel of the unit continued to perform outstanding service to the logistical support of the United Nations Forces in Korea. The *Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 14th Transportation Port 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 achievements of the unit at the Port of Inchon during the invasion and subsequent evacuation and the services rendered at Pusan are outstanding and reflect high credit on each member of the command and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 302, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 12 May 1951.*)

6. The *21st Transportation Car Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of

combat operations during the period 17 July 1950 to 31 January 1951. Throughout this period, the *21st Transportation Car Company* furnished Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, with passenger transportation and messenger service. The vehicles of the organization traveled approximately 2,100,000 miles over the rough Korean roads. The problem of shortage of parts for vehicles was overcome by the superior mechanical ability and initiative of the members of this unit, thereby establishing a constant and efficient passenger transportation and messenger service. The motor pool located in the Eighth Army compound is a superior product of the work of this unit. The motor pool, by far the most outstanding in Korea, has been a constant source of praise because of its beauty in appearance and its orderliness of operation. The *21st Transportation Car 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 officers and enlisted men of this unit, by their aggressiveness, ingenuity, and resourcefulness, overcame all obstacles and fulfilled all assigned missions in a superior manner, which reflect great credit on themselves, the Transportation Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 381, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 June 1951.*)

7. The *24th Replacement Company, 24th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period 16 September 1950 to 15 March 1951. Throughout this phase of combat operations, the *24th Replacement Company* processed over 11,500 replacements for elements of the command. Often the company operated close to the front lines, and on numerous occasions in several echelons, widely dispersed, and far from railheads and receiving points to insure the expeditious and effective flow of replacements to the front-line elements of the division. Although seriously hampered by inadequate road and rail nets throughout Korea and frequent movements because of the ever-changing complexion of the campaign, the personnel of the organization solved the many and varied problems inherent in such an operation through their selfless devotion to duty, and in so doing contributed most materially to the successful accomplishment of the division's mission. The company, in addition to the normal detailed processing involved, conducted a brief course of orientation for immediate entry into combat and, during the latter portion of the period, operated training cycles designed to acquaint all replacements with the type of fighting in which they would be engaged. In addition to this monumental task, the unit processed over 1,400 Republic of Korea troops for integration into the division. The *24th Replacement 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 zeal, superior performance, and complete devotion to duty displayed by all ranks of the *24th Replacement Company, 24th Infantry Division*, during this phase of the campaign reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 321, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 17 May 1951.*)

8. The *24th Signal Company, 24th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period 16 September 1950 to 15 March 1951. During this period, the company was confronted with the responsi-

bility of installing and maintaining communications to support the 24th Infantry Division in its sundry combat duties. Difficulties exceeded those normally encountered. The suddenness with which the division was drawn from occupation duties and committed to battle found the company short of immediate supplies and equipment for expanded combat needs. There was also the handicap of inexperienced Signal Corps men. The battle grounds likewise presented unsurmised difficulties. Valuable supplies and equipment were often lost during early withdrawals. In addition, installing communications through flooded rice paddies and over rivers and rugged mountains required the greatest of effort from each member of the company. Under these conditions the *24th Signal Company* met the technical requirements which enabled the division to accomplish its mission. Mobile carrier systems were constructed for very high frequency terminal and relay operations, radio operators trained, wire networks installed, and materials salvaged for reuse. Messenger schedules were established to augment, broaden, and assure necessary communications under hazardous combat conditions. The *24th Signal 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 outstanding skill, success, and achievements of the *24th Signal Company, 24th Infantry Division*, reflect credit on the unit, its members, individually, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 350, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 May 1951.*)

9. The *114th 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 6-month period 25 November 1950 to 25 May 1951. As a result of careful devotion to duty and tireless efforts of the men of the *114th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company*, the dead of United Nations Forces were interred in suitable sites in accordance with the customs of the various member nations. When it was decided to establish one central United Nations Cemetery to accommodate all interments in Korea, the task of preparing and maintaining this cemetery was given to the *114th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company*. In an extremely short period of time while still remaining operational, the company transformed a bleak hilltop into a dignified and beautiful cemetery in keeping with the reverent spirit in which the United Nations Forces regard their honored dead. The *114th 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 excellence with which this company has performed its outstanding duties reflects great credit on itself and the United States Army. (*General Orders 344, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 25 May 1951.*)

10. The *117th Station Hospital* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater from September 1943 to April 1944. In September 1943, this unit was assigned the mission of preparing ground for and constructing and operating a 500-bed station hospital at the site of former Koki Mission, Port Moresby, New Guinea. With energy and enthusiasm, the unit set about the complex task of construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of an abandoned tent hospital, which was then in a miserable state of repair and sanitation. In 43 days, the area had been cleared and drained, 50 buildings had been constructed, and 30 structures

remodelled for the reception of wounded battle casualties. The accomplishment of this task was undertaken and completed by a force of 150 Army Medical Service officers and men hastily recruited from personnel whose training had been entirely along professional medical lines. More than 2,400 casualties cleared the facility in the first 2 months of operation. Construction and rehabilitation continued and a total of 115 buildings were completed for occupancy by early April 1944. Patients were routed to the installation for treatment from battle areas in New Guinea, New Britain, and the Admiralty Islands because of the high caliber of its professional service. The entire hospital staff was imbued with the basic ideal that care of the wounded was of the utmost primary importance and this paramount objective obtained throughout the entire period. The accomplishment of this contributory mission is attributable to the persistent and aggressive efforts of the members of this organization, and their achievement places the unit above and beyond those of a similar type who meet normal requirements. The consistently high standard of operating efficiency, teamwork, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty reflect great credit on the *117th Station Hospital* and the Army of the United States.

11. The *162d Ordnance Maintenance Company, 2d Engineer Special Brigade*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period 14 August 1950 to 14 February 1951. Assigned the mission of providing ordnance maintenance and supply support for the 2d Engineer Special Brigade, attached units, and divisional elements of the X Corps, the unit performed its many assignments with outstanding success. The speed and efficiency with which all jobs were accomplished materially contributed to the success of the X Corps in its amphibious landing at Inchon, the capture of Seoul, and later operations against the opposing enemy. The *162d Ordnance Maintenance Company, 2d Engineer Special Brigade*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The spirit of efficiency, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty exemplified by the members of this unit are worthy of the highest praise and reflect credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 361, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 27 May 1951.*)

12. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 192d Ordnance Battalion*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 30 June to 31 December 1950. The unit moved from Kobe, Japan, to Pusan, Korea, on 8 July, and immediately established recognition through its extraordinary devotion to duty. Under the critical conditions imposed by the tactical situation, this unit issued matériel for field units from ships and trucks within 8 hours after arrival. Continuous operations were immediately initiated to help alleviate the demand for matériel and equipment imposed by heavy combat losses. Members of the unit worked fervently to support combat necessities. The unit initiated the processing and hiring of approximately 3,000 indigenous laborers, clerks, mechanics, and technical personnel. The unit's task of supply and maintenance of ordnance matériel for all United Nations Forces in Korea was performed with such skill and ingenuity as to be reflected in the combat effectiveness of the units served. The morale and discipline of the detachment was consistently superior. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 192d Ordnance*

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 technical skill, cooperation, and devotion to duty displayed by each member of the unit reflect credit on themselves, the Ordnance Corps, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 317, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 16 May 1951.*)

13. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 226th Ordnance Base Depot*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 24 July 1950 to 31 March 1951. The mission of directing, coordinating, planning, and supervising the ordnance logistical support of the United Nations Forces was imposed upon this hastily activated unit because of the critical nature of the tactical situation. It immediately proceeded to acquit itself with distinction by providing the necessary control to provide unified and comprehensive direction to the ordnance operations. This achievement was made possible only by the genuine devotion to duty evidenced by this entire organization and manifested by exceptional diligence over sustained periods. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 226th Ordnance Base Depot*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The exceptionally meritorious service of this unit reflects great credit on itself, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 407, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 6 June 1951.*)

14. *The 287th Signal Company, 2d Engineer Special Brigade*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period August 1950 to February 1951. The *287th Signal Company* was assigned the mission of providing all signal communications for the 2d Engineer Special Brigade, and frequently called upon to extend its network far beyond normal capabilities. The company installed and operated all signal communications in the city of Incheon during the assault landing at that port. This included complete signal communications for all units of the brigade, the 1st Marine Division, naval units, and the 3d Logistical Command. In addition, the unit installed an internal wire communication system at the prisoner of war stockade at Incheon, and a telephone line from Incheon to Yongdongpo. The unit was able to provide and maintain communication facilities to meet the extensive needs of combat requirements. These communications were indispensable to the brigade. The high degree of skill, morale, discipline, and will to work displayed by members of the company during this period were exemplary. *The 287th Signal Company, 2d Engineer Special Brigade*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. Its outstanding efficiency and achievement record have contributed significantly to combat operations and reflect credit on itself, its members, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 305, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 13 May 1951.*)

15. *The 330th Ordnance Depot Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 25 September 1950 to 24 March 1951. During this period, the unit furnished ordnance supply support for the X Corps operation from Incheon landing. When further tactical missions were planned, the unit was

split in half. One section was assigned to X Corps as the only ordnance supply support for the Wonsan and Hamhung operation and the remaining section was left to operate Ordnance Base Depot Number 2 for the Port of Inchon to support all Eighth Army units while other ordnance field depots were moving up from the south. Only sincere devotion to duty and aggressive initiative overcame the tremendous supply problems which arose because of the nature of these operations and the shortage of men, equipment, and supplies. Upon the completion of the X Corps operations at Hungnam, the company was reunited and, although under strength, continued to furnish ordnance support to X Corps and Eighth Army units in a superior manner. The *330th Ordnance Depot 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 exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services displayed by each member of the *330th Ordnance Depot Company* reflects credit on themselves, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 382, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 June 1951.)

16. The *363d Medical Composite Detachment (Laboratory)* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater from March to December 1945. Specially selected by The Surgeon General to proceed direct from the United States to Luzon, Philippine Islands, this outstanding unit was given the comprehensive and difficult mission of setting up operations in the devastated and war-torn Santo Tomas University in Manila. With energy and aggressiveness, the personnel of the unit achieved such admirable results in the initial construction and rehabilitation of the site that operations commenced on 1 June 1945, without any target date having been set by higher authority. Receiving 900 specimens for clinical pathological examination the first day, the unit completed more than 120,000 technical procedures in the first 4 months of operation. The ability to handle adequately and expeditiously all clinical laboratory procedures on Central Luzon for the military and civilian population is attributable to the outstanding capacity for planning, the intensive training received prior to arrival, and the esprit de corps consistently maintained by the personnel of the entire unit. The accomplishment of this complex mission was an attainment above and beyond the performance normally expected from a unit of this type. The continually high standard of operating efficiency, teamwork, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty demonstrated by the *363d Medical Composite Detachment (Laboratory)* reflect great credit on itself and the Army of the United States.

17. The *450th Engineer Depot Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater from January to August 1944. This unit faced the momentous task of supplying tonnages of engineer materials to combat units approximately five times as large as those for which it was originally and normally activated. It functioned continuously, capably, and efficiently in the administration and supervision of many difficult types of labor; in the maintenance of accurate stock-record accounts under adverse conditions; in its ingenuity in the manufacture of scarce items; and in the redesigning of supply operations to more adequately provide for combat forces through a simple, flexible, and expeditious system. The *450th Engineer Depot Company's* consistently

high standard of operating efficiency, teamwork, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty reflect great credit on itself and the Army of the United States.

18. The *514th Medical Clearing Company (Separate)* 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 15 April 1951. During this period, the *514th Medical Clearing Company (Separate)* offered outstanding services in support of the United Nations Reception Center and the United Nations Forces in the Taegu area by rendering second echelon medical support and the evacuation of patients to army hospitals. In addition, this company acted as air evacuation holding installations on seven airstrips in Korea. One of its platoons moved via air from Taegu to Anju to assist in the evacuation of United Nations patients from the K-29 airstrip. Its platoons offered close support to the mobile army surgical hospitals in their mission of direct support of combat divisions. The personnel of this unit through their high devotion to duty, efficiency of operation, and desire to see a task well done processed over 27,000 United Nations casualties. The *514th Medical Clearing Company (Separate)* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The professional standards, effectiveness, and versatility displayed by the members of this company in the performance of their duties reflect great credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 352, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 May 1951.*)

19. The *538th Engineer Maintenance Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 23 October 1950 to 25 April 1951. The *538th Engineer Maintenance Company* operated efficiently under extremely difficult and trying conditions in maintaining engineer equipment while extending front-line maintenance support to I, IX, and X Corps troops. Displaying extraordinary devotion to duty and superior operating ability, this unit met all challenges and successfully overcame them despite an acute shortage of spare parts and personnel. The handicap of spare-parts shortages was alleviated by establishing a salvage crew to acquire parts from abandoned and damaged equipment. Successful accomplishment of their missions reflects extraordinary qualities of skill, cooperation, determination, and efficiency of the company. The *538th Engineer Maintenance 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 exceptionally meritorious service of this organization reflects great credit on its members, the Corps of Engineers, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 360, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 27 May 1951.*)

20. The *622d Military Police Company, I Corps*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 23 September 1950 to 23 March 1951. During this period, the *622d Military Police Company* provided traffic control throughout the corps area, assisted in control and screening of refugees, and evacuation of prisoners of war. These tasks were performed under very difficult conditions over a greatly extended area and inadequate transportation facilities. On several occasions it was necessary to channel all traffic over a single one-way bridge, which called for exceptional ability on the part of the military police to keep

the traffic moving. The fact that supplies and troop movements continued without interruption is in a large measure a reflection of the devotion to duty and proficiency of the members of this company. The *622d Military Police 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 outstanding performance of military police duties displayed by all members of the *622d Military Police Company, I Corps*, reflects great credit on themselves, the Military Police Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 384, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 June 1951.*)

21. The *725th Ordnance Maintenance 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 July 1950 to 31 January 1951. Under exacting and urgent conditions, the *725th Ordnance Maintenance Company* achieved its outstanding effectiveness under the hazards of enemy fire, inadequate supplies, and partially trained personnel. Heavy combat material losses were alleviated by the rapid on-the-spot repairs made by the contact teams and by the diligence and extreme devotion to duty of all personnel. Damaged and inoperative equipment was evacuated, frequently under enemy fire, and returned to service expeditiously. Through perseverance, ingenuity, and technical skill, arduous tasks were met with challenge and successfully performed. The *725th Ordnance Maintenance 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 success of this unit was revealed by the combat effectiveness of the units it served, and its extraordinary qualities of skill, cooperation, determination, and marked efficiency reflect credit on each individual member, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 399, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 4 June 1951.*)

22. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8055th Army Unit*, 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 6 January 1951. This hospital, the first of its type to land in Korea, under extremely adverse conditions, fulfilled its primary mission of offering surgical treatment and hospitalization to front-line combat elements in a highly commendable manner. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8055th Army Unit*, moved 15 times during this period in order to be available to front-line combat units, and provided treatment for more than 10,980 patients. Problems such as shortages of personnel and equipment, inadequate transportation, and an unusually large influx of casualties were handled expeditiously. The personnel of this hospital cheerfully performed their various tasks with efficiency and thoroughness, which resulted in exemplary medical service and the saving of many lives. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8055th 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 exceptionally meritorious service of all members of this hospital reflects credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 401, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 June 1951.*)

23. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8063d Army Unit*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in

15,000 patients were cared for during the 9 months this hospital was in operation, and the medical service rendered to the United Nations Forces was of the highest caliber. Under all types of conditions, this hospital displayed outstanding initiative and aggressive action in performing its many missions. Although the hospital was required to operate in no less than 13 different areas in close medical support of front-line units, its effectiveness and efficiency excelled the high standards set by the Army Medical Service. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8076th 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 efficiency, effectiveness and versatility shown by the members of the hospital in the performance of their assigned missions reflect great credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 353, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 May 1951.*)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

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

J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army