

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 77 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 5 September 1951

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**I. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.**—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1948), 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 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. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Medical Company, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division* (second award), distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance in action against an armed enemy near Sanghongjong-ni, Korea, on 27 May 1951. When forward elements of the 21st Infantry Regiment raced through enemy forces and made contact with units of a friendly division on their right, a large number of the Chinese Communists Army were effectively sealed off within the trap. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Medical Company* formed a joint perimeter defense far from any supporting rifle units of the regiment. At about 0200 hours, this perimeter was attacked by approximately 300 well-armed enemy troops trying to break through to their own lines. A hastily bolstered defense repulsed their attack with heavy losses. The brunt of the initial phase of the first attack was taken by the *Medical Company*. Here, such deadly fire was placed on the advancing enemy that they were thrown into confusion momentarily, but soon recovered and resumed the assault, finally being thrown back after suffering heavy casualties. Withdrawing to high ground, the enemy placed automatic-weapons fire into the perimeter, bringing the entire area under harassing fire. This fire was lifted from time to time as the enemy made repeated attacks every 30 to 50 minutes until daylight. These attacks increased in strength and determination. Men were shifted to meet each new threat as it developed, turning every attack into a bitter defeat for the enemy. During these encounters, rifle butts, bayonets, fists, and, on one occasion, an axe were used to the best possible advantage. At about 0630 hours, more enemy were observed heading down a valley toward the command post area. Every available man was alerted to stop them and this enemy force was engaged and thrown back. At this time, units of a friendly regiment arrived on the scene and scattered engagements continued until 1100 hours. Enemy casualties were 300 dead, approximately 250 wounded, and 450 prisoners taken. This heroic defense against tremendous odds was accomplished by relatively untrained men, unused to close combat, whose duties were mostly administrative. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Medical Company, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division*, 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 this campaign, and by their extraordinarily heroic conduct they brought great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 557, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 18 July 1951.*)

2. *Tank (Special Weapons) Company, 10th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea*, is cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in combat against the armed enemy near Sinch'on, Korea, on 23 April 1951. This tank company, because of its shortage of organic vehicles, had been converted into a modified heavy weapons company. On 23 April, the company was holding positions it had occupied only the afternoon before, along with Company B, 10th Battalion Combat Team. At 0100 hours, an estimated enemy regiment, closely supported by artillery, heavy mortar, and machine-gun fire, assaulted in fanatical wave upon wave. Finally, through sheer force of numbers, the left platoon of Company B was dislodged, exposing the *Tank (Special Weapons) Company's* right flank and rear as the enemy poured through the gap in battalion strength to occupy the high ground south of the company's position. The enemy further worked themselves close

into the southern perimeter of the company. Despite repeated assaults, this gallant company of only 70 men inflicted casualties at the rate of 17 to 1, refusing to relinquish any part of the crucial commanding ground it held. When the battalion was ordered to withdraw, the *Tank (Special Weapons) Company* was ordered to act as a holding and covering force. But as the two flanking units withdrew, the enemy was quick to fill the resulting vacuums, to strengthen their envelopment, and redouble their efforts to eliminate the obstacle to their success. Then, almost simultaneous with the reception of its own withdrawal order, the company was dislodged from a portion of its position by a sudden powerful enemy rush. Realizing that several dead and wounded had been left to the enemy, the company, now critically low in numbers and exhausted, refused to move out and proceeded to reorganize and rally in one last courageous assault to recover their injured comrades. The company then conducted an orderly withdrawal, despite having to run a gauntlet of fire. The tenacity of purpose under the most intense pressure, the courage, the faith with which the *Tank (Special Weapons) Company* achieved its long bitterly contested stand, prevented a large sector of the United Nations front from collapsing. The *Tank (Special Weapons) Company 10th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea*, displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set it apart and above other units participating in the action. The individual and collective heroism of the members of this valiant company reflect the highest credit on themselves, their homeland, and the Armed Forces of the United Nations. (*General Orders 569, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 21 July 1951.*)

**II. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.**—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 200-15, 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 *25th Evacuation Hospital* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater during the period 20 November 1942 to 30 November 1945. Arriving at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, in November, a field hospital was built and started limited operations on 8 February 1943, despite torrential rains, intense heat, tropical diseases, and enemy bombardment. Originally organized as an evacuation hospital, the *25th Evacuation Hospital* unit actually served the command as a combined station, evacuation, and general hospital, rendering surgery, treatment, and evacuation during a 2½-year period to more than 20,000 resident patients, 30,000 out-patients, and 68,000 treatment cases not requiring hospitalization or out-patient service. Through the persistent and industrious application to duty by all members of the unit, double the normal capacity of patients were processed and many hundreds of American lives were doubtless saved. In April 1945, the organization moved to Batangas, Philippine Islands, where another hospital was built and where the unit cared for more than 5,000 sick and wounded patients with the same high efficiency and esprit de corps as had been prevalent at Espiritu Santo. The operating efficiency, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty maintained in the *25th Evacuation Hospital* throughout this entire period reflect great credit on the unit and the military service.

2. The *60th Naval Construction Battalion* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater during the period 1 July 1943 to 15 March 1944. In July 1943, this unit was assigned the task of constructing an advance airbase on Woodlark Island. In 4 months it had carved a 6,700-foot runway out of dense jungle and constructed the essential accessory facilities, despite every obstacle of terrain, weather, and frequent interference from enemy air attacks. Moving, in November, to Finschhafen, New Guinea, with assistance from an Army engineer battalion, this unit constructed another base, again overcoming difficult terrain and working in incessant rain and under frequent enemy bombardment. Completion of the mission at Finschhafen by 15 March facilitated air operations in support of combat operations and permitted early neutralization of enemy air-

dromes at Cape Gloucester and Rabaul, New Britain. The prompt and efficient completion of these two missions under adverse and hazardous conditions and the consistently high standards of teamwork, morale, discipline, and devotion to duty maintained by the 60th Naval Construction Battalion reflect great credit on this unit, its individual members, and the United States Navy.

3. The 84th Engineer Construction Battalion is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 20 September 1950 to 20 March 1951. The battalion was confronted with combat hazards, extreme cold weather which hampered operations, and totally inadequate supplies and equipment because of the sudden and unusual demands through military operations. The battalion launched the first major Bailey Bridge in the Korean Theater over the Nakdong River at Waegwan in September, constructed a 1,344-foot low-level railroad bridge over the Imjin River in the vicinity of Munson-ni in October, and a 984-foot low-level railroad bridge was nearly completed over the Taedong River at Pyongyang in November when the evacuation of the area was ordered. This unit prepared all major highway and railroad bridges for demolitions between Pyongyang and Chonan during the withdrawal in December and January. The battalion supported the tremendous railroad rehabilitation program during February and March by repairing or constructing 5,663 feet of bridging and 7 miles of railroad sides and cleared numerous railyards of debris. The ubiquitous battalion maintained hundreds of miles of roads and many highway bridges during this period, and assisted corps in pile-driving missions with loans of engineer equipment and operators. Such work was a vital factor in opening and maintaining routes of communication which contributed to supply support of combat operations. The 84th Engineer Construction 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 battalion's accomplishments exemplify the effectiveness of a well-organized force and its achievements reflect great credit on the unit, its members, the Corps of Engineers, and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 469, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 28 June 1951.)

4. Service Battery, 92d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 20 September 1950 to 20 April 1951. During this period, this organization performed outstandingly its mission of logistical and maintenance support of a separate self-propelled artillery battalion. Serving with all United States divisions, as well as several Republic of Korea divisions, to meet the changing tactical situation, this battery was faced with many difficult supply and transportation problems, worn-out equipment, and other adverse operating conditions. However, the members of this unit prided themselves in overcoming such obstacles and performed their duties with efficiency, ingenuity, and dispatch beyond that normally expected. The maintenance of equipment, display of military courtesy, and the willingness, cooperation, and appearance of the personnel were superior. Service Battery, 92d Armored Field Artillery 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 esprit de corps and exceptionally meritorious service of this unit reflect great credit on each individual member and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 402, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 July 1951.)

5. The 191st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, attached to the 1st Cavalry Division, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 18 July 1950 to 18 January 1951. Individual members of the 191st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, serving with all levels of command in the division and conducting counterintelligence activities in conjunction with tactical operations in the face of determined enemy resistance, displayed a high degree of initiative and good judgment. The achievements made to the security of tactical troops are the result of the superior recognition and exploitation of counterintelligence targets by each member of the detachment. The initiative

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and superior skill of each individual agent, frequently under enemy small-arms and artillery fire, contributed greatly to the ultimate successful completion of the counterintelligence mission of the 1st Cavalry Division. The 191st Counter Intelligence Corps 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 staunch determination and meritorious conduct of every member of the detachment reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 515, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 Jul 1951.*)

6. The 703d Ordnance Maintenance Company, 3d Infantry Division, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 15 November 1950 to 15 June 1951. Assigned the mission of maintaining ordnance support to the 3d Infantry Division over an extremely wide front, the 703d Ordnance Maintenance Company accomplished this vital mission under the most adverse conditions of weather and enemy activity. While handicapped by shortages of personnel and equipment, the company furnished ordnance and supply support to artillery and infantry units in the division during the heroic withdrawal from the Hambung-Hungnam area. During this period, the company was called upon to support two armored battalions not normally organic to the division. In performing this additional task, the company displayed exceptional ingenuity and skill. The unit functioned efficiently under all conditions and, regardless of difficulties, maintained ordnance equipment and extended support direct to the front-line units. The support rendered to the front line units had a measurable effect on the combat efficiency of the units concerned. To accomplish this, the company maintained a large inventory of parts and major items to expedite maintenance which would normally require the replacement of entire assemblies or evacuation of the major items. The 703d Ordnance Maintenance Company, 3d 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 members of this company reflect great credit on themselves, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 487, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 2 July 1951.*)

✓ III. **DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.**—So much of section V, DA General 45, 1950, as reads "The 24th Infantry Division and the attached 441st Counter Intelligence Corps Team" is amended to read "The 24th Infantry Division and the attached 441st Counter Intelligence Corps Team and Company A, 71st Heavy Tank Battalion."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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

J. LAWTON COLLINS  
Chief of Staff, United States Army