

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 74

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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I. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—As authorized by Executive Order 9336 (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 citation reads as follows:

The *1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division*, and the following attached units:

- 1st Platoon, Medical Company, 7th Cavalry;*
- 2d Platoon, Heavy Mortar Company, 7th Cavalry;*
- 3d Platoon, Heavy Mortar Company, 7th Cavalry (2d award);*
- Company C, 70th Tank Battalion (2d award for 2d and 3d Platoons only);*
- 77th Field Artillery Battalion (2d award for Battery C only),*

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Yonchon, Korea, during the period 3 to 12 October 1951. On 3 October, this battalion was assigned the critically important mission of protecting the left flank of the regimental sector, supporting an attack by the 3d Battalion, and preparing to launch an assault through the positions secured by the 3d Battalion to capture strategic objectives farther north. In order to accomplish their primary mission, several intermediate objectives had to be seized by the personnel of this battalion, although the heights to be taken were protected by heavy concentrations of enemy artillery, mortars, and automatic weapons. The friendly troops moved indomitably through the intense hostile fire and launched repeated, determined attacks in an effort to dislodge the foe from the strategic slopes. After several days of bitter fighting, the friendly force secured the commanding hills and immediately set about to organize effective defensive perimeters. The fanatical enemy quickly launched a large-scale counterattack. This assault was repulsed at great cost to the hostile force, but, obsessed with the idea of regaining the vital ground they had lost, the enemy troops attacked again and again. Fifteen separate assaults were launched by the enemy and each was met with the utmost aggressiveness by the friendly troops, who held their positions tenaciously although forced to go without food, water, and sleep. In the valiant defense of their sector, the members of this battalion killed approximately 800 of the enemy, wounded approximately 1,500, and captured 60. As a result of this action, one enemy regiment was completely decimated and two more were depleted to such an extent that it was necessary for the hostile force to replace them with reserve units. The *1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division*, with its attached units, displayed such superlative effectiveness in accomplishing its mission under extremely hazardous and difficult conditions as to set it apart and above other units participating in the action. The extraordinary heroism, magnificent fighting spirit, and esprit de corps exhibited by the members of this battalion reflect the greatest credit on themselves and are in keeping with the most esteemed traditions of the military service. (*General Orders 328, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 23 June 1952.*)

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 *64th Field Hospital* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 24 September 1950 to 1 April 1952. During the early phases of hostilities in Korea, the personnel of this hospital displayed their outstanding skill and versatility by operating their installation first as an evacuation hospital, responsible for utilizing every available facility in the removal of the wounded

to rear areas, and later as a mobile surgical unit functioning in direct support of United Nations combat troops. During this period, this hospital cared for over 7,000 casualties, never failing to render the ultimate in modern medical and surgical care to this tremendous influx of patients despite extremely adverse operating conditions. With the advent of the Chinese Communist Forces intervention and the subsequent retrograde movement of the United Nations Forces, the staff of this installation accomplished the evacuation of their entire facility in a manner which evoked the highest possible praise for its matchless efficiency. Upon being instructed to establish a 3,000-bed prisoner of war hospital, the members of this hospital again displayed their exceptional technical skill and unstinting devotion to duty and, by exploiting every facility at their command, soon had their installation ready for operation. Although the staff of this organization numbered the complement usually assigned to a 400-bed hospital, they approached their task with the utmost self-assurance and, to date, have treated approximately 36,000 patients. The 64th Field Hospital displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The diligence, outstanding ability, and esprit de corps exhibited by the members of this hospital reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 287, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 4 June 1952.)

2. Team B, 313th Engineer Utilities Detachment, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 15 March 1951 to 24 February 1952. Upon its arrival in Korea, this team was assigned the exacting mission of operating and maintaining the various utilities used by Headquarters IX Corps. Because of the fluid tactical situation, it was frequently necessary for the corps headquarters to move from one site to another. When such a move proved necessary, the members of this team, exercising extreme ingenuity and outstanding skill, maintained the utilities at the old site while, at the same time, installing and operating new facilities at the selected command post. In addition, such duties as road construction and maintenance, fire protection, and building air strips were consistently carried out with great efficiency despite the small size of this unit. Although the task assigned to them ordinarily would have been carried out by a much larger organization, the members of this team, averaging 2 officers and 21 enlisted men, approached each task with the utmost self-assurance and carried it to completion with such effectiveness as to elicit the highest possible praise from all those cognizant of their fine work. Hampered by the loss of key personnel through the rotation and enlisted reserve phase-out programs, this team nevertheless operated at peak efficiency throughout this period and set a standard of excellence which is worthy of emulation in all future campaigns. Team B, 313th Engineer Utilities Detachment, displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The technical proficiency, singleness of purpose, and esprit de corps exhibited by the members of this team reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 287, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, Korea, 4 June 1952.)

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