

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 62

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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I. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), the following units are cited under 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 *Second Kagnev Battalion, Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces to Korea*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Kumhwa, Korea, during the period 29 October to 3 November 1952. During the evening of 29 October 1952, reinforced enemy troops launched an attack in an effort to sever a strategic area from the remainder of the battalion sector. Although the enemy pursued the attack with great intensity, troops of this battalion courageously met each onslaught with extremely accurate rifle fire, grenades, and bayonets and transformed the enemy thrust into a disorganized rout. The following evening, after several sporadic attempts, the hostile troops attacked in force and were again repulsed by the determined friendly stand. Later that same evening a furious three-pronged attack was launched over the entire battalion sector. The fury of the enemy onslaught carried them into the first line trenches at which time troops of this battalion unhesitatingly ran from their bunkers to meet the aggressor in hand to hand combat, inflicting extremely heavy casualties and driving them from the positions. Twice more the enemy resumed their efforts but the defenders met the oncoming foe with such skill and tenaciousness that they were forced to forego any further attempt to penetrate the friendly positions. Pressing their advantage to the fullest, a combat patrol was dispatched to attack enemy positions and, after being reinforced by other elements of the battalion, pressed forward through the intense fire, stormed the enemy strong point with an extraordinary display of gallantry and succeeded in destroying the enemy positions. The heroism and courage exhibited by the members of this unit in denying the enemy a vitally strategic area reflect great credit on themselves, their organization and the Ethiopian Army. (*General Orders 401, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 26 June 1954.*)

2. The *Third Kagnev Battalion, Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces to Korea*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Toksan-Ni, Korea, on 20 May 1953. Following an intense mortar and artillery barrage which had sealed supply and reinforcement routes, the enemy launched a furious reinforced attack against two friendly outposts and the battalion's forward positions on the main line of resistance. The superior numbers of the attacking force would have impelled a lesser defender to withdraw to positions along a secondary line of defense; however, the battalion troops rallied with a magnificent surge of spirit and heroic determination to hold the assigned sector at any cost. The battalion called for the fire of their supporting artillery on the besieged first outpost and the men defending that position left their bunkers and moved through their own barrage to hurl the enemy from the outpost at bayonet point. This same procedure was followed by the second outpost and they too were successful in forcing the enemy to retreat. Meanwhile, the hostile force hurled wave after wave against the main line of resistance in their attempt to overrun the bat-

talion position but each time the defenders unhesitatingly raced from their positions to grapple with the enemy in hand to hand combat, and, after exacting extremely heavy casualties, forced them to retreat. Because of the unwavering courage of the officers and men of the battalion every thrust of the enemy attack was repulsed and the entire invading force was decisively routed. As the enemy retreated from the battalion sector, a friendly probing patrol, which had remained deep behind the attacking enemy force during the entire period of action, established telephone contact with the battalion, directed extremely accurate artillery fire on the routed columns, and inflicted further severe casualties on the demoralized hostile troops. The superb esprit de corps and extraordinary heroism displayed by the members of this unit reflect great credit on themselves, their organization and the Ethiopian Army. (*General Orders 402, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 26 June 1954.*)

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 *First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of combat operations, and the United Nations Prisoner of War Command and United Nations Command Repatriation Group activities in Korea during the period 6 August 1951 to 31 December 1953. Utilizing leaflets and radio transmissions, this organization played a significant role in the successful achievement of the psychological warfare mission of the United Nations Command. To facilitate radio and leaflet propaganda and reach all educational levels of the target audience, members of the organization prepared and compiled a 4,000 character Chinese-English dictionary which proved vital in the production of effective propaganda material. In response to a United Nations Command offer disseminated by radio and leaflet propaganda, a North Korea pilot delivered to the United Nations Forces an undamaged enemy MIG-15 fighter plane, resulting in the attainment of indispensable information of its potentialities and vulnerabilities. Through an ingeniously planned and capably disseminated propaganda broadcast, the group contributed materially in destroying the morale of enemy troops, greatly reducing their effectiveness in combat. The *First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group* displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of unusually difficult tasks as to set them apart from and above other units. (*General Orders 286, Headquarters United States Army Forces, Far East, 27 July 1954.*)

2. The *7th Transportation Major Port* and the following assigned and attached units:

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7th Transportation Major Port
(second award)

58th Military Police Company (1 May 1953 to 28 February 1954) (second award)

149th Transportation Warehouse Detachment

153d Transportation Port Company

154th Transportation Port Company (second award)

155th Transportation Port Company

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 167th Transportation Truck Battalion

539th Transportation Light Truck Company (second award)

551st Transportation Light Truck Company

584th Transportation Light Truck Company

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 296th Transportation Truck Battalion

48th Transportation Heavy Truck Company

47th Transportation Heavy Truck Company

553d Transportation Truck Company

8074th Army Unit, Transportation Truck Detachment

467th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon

501st Transportation Harbor Craft and Marine Maintenance Company

512th Military Police Company (1 May 1953 to 28 February 1954) (second award)

551st Military Police Company (EG)

556th Transportation Heavy Truck Company

802d Quartermaster Service Company

863d Transportation Port Company

8032d Army Unit, Transportation Army Marine Ship Repair Company

8206th Army Unit, Port Operating Detachment

1st Section, 1st Platoon, 551st Transportation Truck Company

1st Platoon, 584th Transportation Truck Company

302d Transportation Port Battalion (Republic of Korea Army)

are cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of military operations in Korea from 1 January 1953 to 28 February 1954. Participating in the third Korean winter campaign, the summer-fall 1953 campaign, and post-armistice logistical operations, the *7th Transportation Major Port* and assigned and attached units competently loaded, discharged, and cleared all cargo shipped to the port and its five outports located at Suyong, Ulsan, Masan, Koje-do, Cheju-do, and the port of Sokcho-ri. Despite numerous complex problems imposed by a rapid turnover of personnel, an acute shortage of trained replacements and an inadequate flow of replacement parts and units of equipment, all difficulties were skillfully resolved through on the job training programs, establishment of improved policies and procedures, and diligent application of initiative, ingenuity, and improvisation on the part of each member of the command. Displaying exceptional efficiency and unity of effort, port personnel handled over 65 percent of the cargo tonnage in Korea, achieving a monthly tonnage of over one million measurement tons for 4 consecutive months which based on comparative tonnage figures, was the largest tonnage handled by any military port in the world. Through selfless individual duty performance and a superior spirit of cooperation and determination, a continuous flow of vital cargo was maintained in support of the United Nations' effort in Korea. The *7th Transportation Major Port* and assigned and attached units displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set them apart from and above other units with similar missions. The aggressive approach to complex problems, loyalty and esprit de corps exhibited by members of these units reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States.

3. The *25th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of

combat operations in Korea during the period 1 January 1953 to 31 April 1954. Committed to the direct support of the 25th United States Infantry Division, the vital task of preparing plans and recommendations concerning all aspects of counterintelligence for the Division Commander and his staff was performed with an exceptionally high degree of efficiency. In addition, such action as was necessary to seize and exploit counterintelligence targets was carried out with excellent results, contributing not only to the success of the 25th Division but to higher echelons of command. In pursuance of maximum security, detachment personnel frequently and voluntarily visited the most active combat areas in search of lucrative information and to enforce security measures. Following the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of the Demilitarized Zone, counterintelligence coverage was furnished for all alleged violations of the armistice agreement in addition to surveillance and interrogation missions within the demilitarized sector. Further, an intensive program of security lectures, surveys, inspections and investigations of suspected acts of espionage were constantly pursued, thereby assuring strict adherence to security regulations and contributing immeasurably to the combat readiness of United Nations Forces. The 25th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment performed its difficult tasks with such outstanding success as to set it above and apart from other units having a similar mission. The concerted effort, loyalty, diligence, and esprit de corps exhibited by members of the detachment throughout this period reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 413 Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 2 July 1954.*)

4. The 45th Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 April 1953 to 31 March 1954. Committed to the task of rendering medical service in close support of front line units, this organization's primary mission was to perform as a 60-bed surgical hospital. As a result of the lack of adequate facilities in the supported areas it often was required to assume many additional responsibilities. Through diligent application and exhaustive efforts these added duties were effectively overcome and excellent medical care continued to be given all patients without diminishing operational efficiency. On one occasion, while providing support for the Turkish Brigade, 169 patients were admitted in one day and 184 surgical procedures were performed. During Operation Little Switch medical examinations and treatment were given all repatriated United Nations Prisoners of War and later standby facilities were provided for Operation Big Switch. Although the hospital was required to operate in seven different areas and at one time was divided into two sections, its effectiveness and efficiency continued to exceed the high standards set by the Army Medical Service. The 45th Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart from and above other units with similar missions. The versatility, efficiency, and compassionate regard for patients displayed by members of this unit reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 314, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 21 May 1954, as amended by General Orders 442, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 17 July 1954.*)

5. The 97th Engineer Company (Depot) is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of military operations in Korea during the period 1 September 1953 to 31 May 1954. Charged with directing the activities of outlying Engineer Supply Points which provided general engineer supplies and mechanical equipment to United States and

United Nations units within the Eighth Army area of responsibility, this unit processed an enormous volume of supplies. These included material for the fabrication of prisoner of war camps, the Panmunjom Peace Conference site, the 40th Infantry Division's phase out operations and numerous other vital projects. Although faced with a shortage of trained personnel, operational control of an additional supply point was assumed without personnel augmentation. This supply point was maintained with the same high degree of efficiency that characterized the operations of all supply points for which the company was responsible. With the adoption of the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea Program, supplies for approximately 65 per cent of the Eighth Army projects were received, stored, and issued in addition to maintaining an outstanding record of accomplishment in normal operations. The *97th Engineer Company (Depot)* consistently rendered such an outstanding performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart from and above other units having a similar mission. The devotion to duty, initiative, technical ability, and esprit de corps exhibited by the members of the company throughout this period reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 424, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 8 July 1954.*)

6. The *166th Military Intelligence Platoon* (formerly the *166th Military Intelligence Service Platoon*) is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of combat operations in Korea from 20 November 1952 to 19 February 1954. Operating in direct support of Headquarters Korean Communications Zone, the platoon attained a superior record in the performance of its assigned mission of providing the command with prompt and efficient translator and interpreter services. Through close surveillance and careful monitoring of the Korean press and radio broadcasts from China, Moscow, North Korea, and South Korea, members of the unit skillfully translated and disseminated essential elements of information and significant reactions and trends pertinent to the intelligence field. Similarly, they competently handled a continuous flow of foreign language documents, pamphlets, and correspondence; provided subordinate commands with intelligence specialists during extremely critical periods requiring the services of qualified linguists, and rendered vital intelligence support during such internationally significant events as Operations Big Switch, Little Switch, and Reclaim. Although often confronted with numerous problems incident to personnel losses through rotation and a frequent lack of experienced translators, the unit resourcefully overcame these difficulties through initiation of effective on-the-job training programs which greatly increased its potential and capabilities. The *166th Military Intelligence Platoon* displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart from and above other units with similar missions. The perseverance, professional skill and esprit de corps exhibited by members of this platoon elicited high praise and commendation from all with whom they served and reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 224, Headquarters United States Army Forces, Far East, 14 June 1954.*)

7. The *476th Medical Detachment (Veterinary Food Inspection, Large)* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea during the period 1 August 1953 to 28 February 1954. The detachment conducted inspection of supplies received, stored, and distributed by the 55th Quartermaster Base Depot, charged with providing direct logistical support to combat and service units throughout Korea. In accomplishing this enormous task the unit inspected more than one-and-a-half billion pounds of rations to

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insure fulfillment of quality standards and wholesomeness. In addition to the exacting requirements of this assignment the detachment enlarged its scope of activities to include inspection of smaller supply points, ice cream plants, and administering of a rabies prevention program in the Taegu and Pusan areas. The *476th Medical Detachment*, with unwavering determination and fixity of purpose, maintained 16-hour-a-day, 7-day-per-week schedules to fulfill all responsibilities in a notably proficient manner. The detachment's exceptional devotion to duty, superior technical skill and monumental achievements reflect great credit on themselves, the Veterinary Corps, and the military service. (*General Orders 244, Headquarters United States Army Forces, Far East, 25 June 1954.*)

8. The *618th Medical Company (Clearing) (Separate)* (second award), is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 1 September 1952 to 31 December 1953. Despite the numerous obstacles created by the extremely fluid tactical situation, adverse weather and terrain conditions, and the frequent necessity of performing the functions of a larger organization, the vitally important mission of receiving and providing temporary medical and surgical care for patients until evacuated was always accomplished with the highest degree of proficiency. This was particularly outstanding when comparing the size of the organization with the number of patients handled during the critical phases of combat operations. Following the cessation of hostilities, it was necessary on several occasions to improvise emergency wards for convalescent patients recovering from hemorrhagic fever. Although this undertaking was an additional one, it was accomplished with the same high degree of efficiency that characterized all other operations, without impairing the effectiveness of the hospital's normal functions. The *618th Medical Company* displayed such outstanding devotion to duty in rendering medical care for members of the United Nations forces as to set it above and apart from other units having a similar mission. The exceptional professional ability, determination of purpose, and esprit de corps exhibited by members of the company throughout this period reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 451, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 20 July 1954.*)

9. The *Support Group, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, 8020th Army Unit*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in support of military operations in Korea during the period 11 November 1953 to 31 May 1954. This organization was charged with the vitally important mission of providing support for the various agencies that participated in the implementation of the Armistice Agreement which included the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command Repatriation Group, United States Foreign Service Delegation to the Preliminary Conference for the Political Conference, Swedish and Swiss Delegations to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, Swiss, Swedish, and Indian Delegations to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Custodian Force, India, and the Non-repatriated Prisoners of War. This mission included the security escort of all five of the Neutral Nations Delegation members when traveling South of the Military Demarcation line and in the Army area, and the escort of many high-ranking dignitaries of the United Nations, both civilian and military. Many unique and unusual problems were met as this was the first organization of its kind in the history of the United States Army, and its formation, organization, and method of operation had to

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be established without benefit of precedent. Through diligent and untiring efforts, its members succeeded in bringing all problems to a successful and expeditious conclusion. Although formed initially as a provisional unit and having personnel assigned on a temporary duty status without benefit of special training, the aggregate professional knowledge and technical skill permitted the development and establishment of operational procedures to satisfy the heavy and complicated demands of the supported groups of seven different nationalities. This prodigious undertaking demanded a degree of tact, patience, and ingenuity that normally is not required of a United States Army unit but which was provided on all occasions, thereby gaining the wholehearted respect, admiration, and cooperation of the various supported organizations. The *Support Group, United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission* accomplished its vital mission with such excellence that all nations and agencies involved were constantly assured outstanding facilities. The professional skill, diligence, loyalty, and esprit de corps exhibited by the members of this organization reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 450, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 20 July 1954.*)

10. *Headquarters Company, Inchon Replacement Depot, 8057th Army Unit* (third award), and the following assigned units:

- 34th Replacement Company* (second award);
- 52d Replacement Company* (second award);
- 55th Replacement Company* (second award);
- 369th Replacement Company* (second award);
- 509th Replacement Company,*

are cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea, in support of military operations, from 15 April to 31 December 1953. Responsible for receiving, processing, and shipping replacements, rotatees, hospital returnees, and reprofiled personnel, members of the depot and its assigned units demonstrated a commendable facility for teamwork and efficiency in providing service for personnel staged through the depot, effecting the rapid processing of 196,000 persons during the period. During historic "Operation Big Switch" from 5 August to 7 September 1953, when the return of American prisoners of war was anxiously awaited by families and friends, depot personnel set an unprecedented example of devotion to duty, coordination, and efficiency in providing comforts, billeting, and messing facilities for 3,065 repatriates and facilitated their return to the United States. Later when five of the assigned units were moved from Inchon to a consolidated location at Ascom City, members of the Depot effected the smooth transition without interruption of the organization's mission. The initiative, ability, and outstanding achievements exhibited by members of the Inchon Replacement Depot contributed significantly to the United Nations' campaign for international peace reflecting credit on themselves and the military service.

III. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.—1. So much of paragraph 7, DA General Orders 78, 1953, as reads "44th Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) (second award)", is amended to read "44th Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army)". (*General Orders 369, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, 11 June 1954.*)

2. So much of paragraph 21, DA General Orders 68, 1953, pertaining to the award of the Meritorious Unit Commendation to Headquarters Company, Inchon Replacement Depot, 8057th Army Unit is amended to read (second award).

3. So much of paragraph 18, section I, DA General Orders 22, 1954, as pertains to the award of the Meritorious Unit Commendation to the 352d Communication

Reconnaissance Company (second award), as reads: "from 1 March to 27 July 1952, inclusive," is amended to read "from 1 March 1952 to 27 July 1953, inclusive."

4. So much of paragraph 28, DA General Orders 32, 1954, as pertains to citation of Headquarters Special Troops and Headquarters Special Troops Augmentation 8207th Army Unit, Eighth United States Army (second award) is amended to read "Headquarters Special Troops (second award) and Headquarters Special Troops Augmentation, 8207th Army Unit, Eighth United States Army".

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

M. B. RIDGWAY,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN A. KLEIN,
Major General, United States Army.
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

According to requirements submitted on DA Form 12.

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