

GENERAL ORDERS }
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DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Citation of units..... Section I
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION—Awards..... II

1. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—1. As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), the following unit is cited under AR 260-15 in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

The *35th Infantry Regiment* with the following attached units: *25th Reconnaissance Troop* and *64th Field Artillery Battalion* are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in action on Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands, from 10 to 23 January, 1943. The regiment making the main effort of the division attacked the south flank of the long prepared and tenaciously defended Japanese positions in the vicinity of Mount Austen. The core of these positions was the Gifu strong point most heavily defended hostile bastion on the island. Containing this position with a reinforced battalion, the remainder of the regiment forced its way through almost impassable jungle terrain to attack the Sea Horse, an important supporting center of resistance in the enemy's defense line. Continuing the advance despite lack of supplies, exceptionally difficult terrain, and vicious counterattacks, the Sea Horse was secured and the strong enemy pocket east of the Sea Horse, which offered extremely stubborn resistance, overrun in hand-to-hand fighting. Consolidating this last position the advance was continued to the corps' objective. Meanwhile, the containing force had enveloped and fixed the Gifu strong point. The enemy firmly entrenched in well-camouflaged, log-reinforced pillboxes contested every foot of the ground. Relentlessly pressing the assault, the battalion supported by timely and accurate artillery fire finally broke the hostile line of pillboxes. Faced with annihilation, the enemy made a desperate attempt to cut his way out of the strong point, but the battalion held its position, smashed the fanatical attack, and, taking the offensive, overwhelmed the remaining defenders. The regiment in its first engagement killed over 1,100 Japanese, destroyed great quantities of enemy equipment, and broke the south anchor of the enemy's main defense line. The distinguished heroism, determined devotion to duty, and outstanding results achieved by the *35th Infantry Regiment* and its supporting units were a major contribution to the success of the operations on Guadalcanal and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the United States.

2. As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (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 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:

The *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division*, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the armed enemy in the vicinity of Chiprong-ni, Korea, during the period 30 January to 2 February 1951. During this period, the unit was advancing to the north as a part of the 23d Regimental Combat Team with the mission of locating and engaging the Forty-Second Chinese Army. The *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment*, supported by artillery and tanks, began the attack from the Chongsan-Tanguri assembly area up the Kumdang Chon valley. Advancing to the vicinity

of two railroad tunnels which cut through the north-south ridges on each side of the valley, the force halted at darkness. They began organizing and occupying positions around the tunnels. At 0450 hours on 1 February, the *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment*, was attacked by a large force of Chinese infantry, screaming, blowing bugles, and advancing under cover of a heavy barrage of mortar and automatic-weapons fire. The Chinese broke through a gap between Companies I and L of the *3d Battalion*, but were immediately thrown back by a determined counterattack which the battalion launched at the point of the bayonet. The enemy deployed more forces until the entire 374th Chinese Infantry Regiment was committed. They pressed the attack against the position for 8 hours. Many times they reached the crest of the ridges only to meet a hail of hand grenades and point-blank fire from the gallant defenders. The crisis came in the early afternoon with the *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment*, still under pressure and no air support available because of heavy ground fog. However, at this time the fog lifted and 24 fighter aircraft strafed and bombed the enemy. Observed mortar and artillery fire was placed on the masses of attacking troops. Under this merciless hail of fire, the enemy broke off the engagement and withdrew at 1800 hours on 1 February, just as a supporting United States battalion arrived from the south. On the next day, more than 600 dead Chinese were counted in front of the positions of the *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment*, and many more were known to have been killed or wounded. As a result of the gallant stand of the *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment*, the enemy was prevented from breaking through to the command post rear areas. The position was intact, and the 374th Chinese Infantry Regiment was practically destroyed. This action eliminated the 125th Chinese Infantry Division as an effective fighting force, and enabled the 23d Regimental Combat Team to continue its advance. The extraordinary heroism, aggressiveness, and determination displayed by the *3d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division*, reflect great credit on itself and each courageous soldier, and are in keeping with the fine combat traditions of the United States Army. (*General Orders 265, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea (Eusak), 3 May 1951.*)

The *3d Battalion, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment*, and the following attached units: *3d Platoon, Company A, 127th Engineers, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 2d Section, Anti-tank Gun Platoon, Support Company, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment*, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the armed enemy near Sukchon, Korea from 20 to 22 October 1950. On 20 October, these units were a part of a force which made an airborne assault behind enemy lines. The units parachuted at 1500 hours and seized their initial objectives by 1730 hours, 20 October. On 21 October, the *3d Battalion, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment*, and the attached units were given the mission of moving south toward Pyongyang to occupy blocking positions and prevent the enemy from escaping to the north. To accomplish this mission, it was necessary for the units to move south a distance of 8 miles and at the same time clear the enemy from the two principal routes of advance: the railroad and the Seoul-Pyongyang highway. Company I, plus half of Company M, was given the mission of clearing the railroad; Company K, plus half of Company M, the main road. Company I (reinforced) moved aggressively to a point north of Opari where it engaged and drove back an enemy outpost. This uncovered a well dug-in enemy force by battalion size supported by heavy mortars and 40-mm guns. Company I (reinforced) pressed its attack, but an enemy flanking attack

in overwhelming numbers forced the company to take up positions on the high ground to the west to prevent encirclement. In this action, Company I (reinforced) killed 200 enemy and so disrupted the enemy flanking attack that the enemy broke contact. In the meantime, Company K (reinforced) encountered an enemy force of two companies. The company's vigorous attack forced the enemy to withdraw to an area south of Yongyu. In pursuit of the enemy, Company K (reinforced) moved into Yongyu and took up positions on the high ground north of the town. In this action, Company K (reinforced) killed 150 enemy and captured a large quantity of enemy supplies. During the hours of darkness, the enemy regrouped his elements into a force of regimental size. During the period from 0115 to 0400 hours, 22 October, the enemy launched four attacks against the positions held by Company K (reinforced). All four attacks were repulsed with a loss to the enemy of 100 killed and many wounded. The enemy moved the bulk of his forces north around the west flank of Company K (reinforced) in an effort to make good his escape. However, once more he found his route blocked, this time by Company L and Headquarters Company. This attack was pressed with fanatical determination, despite staggering losses. By 1100 hours, the enemy force had been annihilated by the withering fire from Company L and Headquarters Company. In front of these two companies lay 450 enemy dead. The action of the *3d Battalion* and attached units during this period resulted in killing 805 enemy, taking 681 prisoners, capturing a Russian-made radar set, thirty-four 82-mm mortars, four 120-mm mortars, 12 cargo trucks, and numerous machine guns and rifles. The 239th North Korean Regiment along with remnants of the 2d North Korean Regiment were eliminated as an effective fighting force. The aggressive, determined spirit displayed by the members of the *3d Battalion* and attached units in the face of overwhelming odds in closing with and destroying the enemy set an example for airborne operations. Their combined efforts were of such significance that a determined attempt by the enemy to flee to the north was thwarted. The personal bravery by the members of these units was of such compelling consequence that they distinguished themselves on the field of battle and demonstrated a superb mastery of airborne tactics, terrain evaluation, and employment of weapons. The *3d Battalion, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment*, and attached units displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the action. Their extraordinary heroism and achievements reflect credit on themselves, their units, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 293, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 9 May 1951.*)

The *3d Battalion, 397th Infantry Regiment*, is cited for outstanding and exceptional accomplishment in combat during the period 1 to 5 January 1945 in the Bitche sector, near Rimling, France. The 100th Division was assigned the mission of defending against an expected enemy attack in force, which had as its objective the capture of Saverne Pass, a vital terrain feature in the Seventh Army front. The *3d Battalion, 397th Infantry Regiment*, occupied a defensive position on the left flank of the division. Suddenly, at midnight on New Year's Eve, the enemy (17th SS Pz Gren Div) launched a heavy and fanatical attack, the main effort of which encompassed the *3d Battalion* and units on its left. The unit on the left of the *3d Battalion* was driven back during the course of the day some 5,000 yards. Because of the width of the front, reserves were not

available to fill the gap. A platoon of the left company was overrun by the enemy tank-infantry assault, and the enemy infiltrated in force into Rimling, behind the lines of the *3d Battalion*. Notwithstanding the exposed and tactically disadvantageous position in which the *3d Battalion* found itself, it succeeded in restoring its lines and capturing or killing all of the infiltrating enemy. For 3 days the *3d Battalion*, in this exposed position, was subjected to repeated attacks from the front, flank, and rear by enemy tanks and infantry accompanied by mortar and artillery fire. Repeated attacks by troops of this division and the division on the left to reestablish the line and make contact with the left flank of the *3d Battalion* failed. The *3d Battalion*, nearly surrounded, still held on, despite heavy losses and a disadvantageous tactical situation, which warranted withdrawal. However, in doing so, it inflicted such heavy losses upon the enemy and impressed upon him so successfully the will of our troops to hold on, that further offensive action on this part of the front by the enemy was discontinued. The action of the *3d Battalion*, therefore, played a decisive role in thwarting the enemy from attaining his vital objective of Saverne Pass and enabled the division to hold its position without a serious change in dispositions. The extraordinary heroism, determination, esprit de corps, and effective fighting displayed by the *3d Battalion, 397th Infantry Regiment*, in successfully accomplishing this unusual and rugged task were an inspiration to other troops in the sector and reflect the greatest credit on the Armed Forces of the United States. (*General Orders 183, Headquarters, 100th Infantry Division, 27 June 1945.*)

Headquarters Battery, A Battery, and the 1st Ammunition Train Section of Service Battery, 90th Field Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division, are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the armed enemy in the vicinity of Pongam-ni, Korea, on 11 and 12 August 1950. On these dates, the units operated as a part of the 5th Regimental Combat Team with the mission of supporting the 555th Field Artillery Battalion. The *90th Field Artillery Battalion* (minus) moved forward to attack enemy positions on 7 August. The attack progressed favorably until the early morning of 11 August, when the enemy launched a strong, coordinated counterattack centered on the artillery positions. Following an intense mortar barrage and fire from small arms and automatic weapons, the enemy assaulted the artillery positions in a frenzied banzai charge. Two howitzers of *A Battery* immediately began to fire illuminating missions, while another howitzer was turned in the direction of the attack to silence the automatic weapons of the enemy. The enemy overran machine-gun positions on the battalion perimeter and gained control of surrounding high ground by infiltration. From this position, the enemy delivered a terrific volume of fire from automatic weapons. The battalion engaged the onrushing enemy from a distance of 100 yards. Under point-blank fire, the fanatical enemy was forced to withdraw, leaving a heavy toll of dead and wounded in the battalion position. The battalion remained in position and continued to fire on the enemy. The battalion command post moved a short distance to a less vulnerable position. During the night of 11-12 August, the battalion was subjected to heavy artillery and mortar fire. At approximately 0400 hours, 12 August, the enemy launched a second counterattack, supported by self-propelled artillery, tanks, mortars, and automatic weapons. By forcing friendly infantry off the surrounding high terrain, and again through successful infiltration, the enemy got into position to try to destroy the small force comprising the *90th Field Artillery Battalion*. At the start of the attack, the enemy was successful in

obtaining direct hits on two howitzers and several ammunition trucks of *A Battery* which caused many fires and ammunition explosions within the battalion perimeter. Simultaneously, the enemy launched a banzai charge from all directions, except the northeast. For the next 3½ hours, personnel of the *90th Field Artillery Battalion* (minus) withstood repeated attacks by the enemy infantry, and each time they were successful in stopping the attacks with accurate fire from machine guns and small arms. Enemy casualties were heavy. Friendly aircraft arrived and fired on the enemy with rockets and machine guns. The positions, however, had become untenable, and after making sure that all wounded personnel of the battalion had been loaded on the few remaining and serviceable vehicles, the battalion withdrew under protective fire from fighter airplanes. The majority of the personnel evacuated the area on foot and provided as much protective fire for the wounded as was humanly possible. In addition to battle casualties, the extreme and torrid heat from a blazing sun added greatly to the hazards of battle. The *90th Field Artillery Battalion* (minus) 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 extraordinary heroism displayed by the members of the *90th Field Artillery Battalion* (minus) reflects great credit on themselves, their battalion, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 291, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 8 May 1951.*)

Companies A and B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in combat against the armed enemy near Kamyangjang-ni, Korea, on 30 January 1951. On 29 January, following an artillery barrage and an air strike, *Company C, 5th Cavalry Regiment*, advanced to within 75 yards of the objective, where they met a withering concentration of fire from small arms, automatic weapons, and mortars which forced them to take cover. The company was ordered to withdraw under the covering fire from a tank battalion. The following morning, 30 January, *Company B* launched a coordinated holding attack over the ground used the previous day, with *Company A* maneuvering to the left and making the main effort. With a section of tanks and a platoon of infantry covering its left flank, *Company A* advanced north up a road and turned to approach Hill 312 from the west. Forming a base of fire with the first and fourth platoons, the second and third platoons of *Company B* moved to the base of the hill. While *Company B* drew the enemy's fire, *Company A* moved to within 75 yards of the enemy's positions before being detected. Using the third platoon as a base of fire, *Company A* deployed on a small ridge under heavy fire from small-arms and automatic weapons. The fourth platoon moved its mortars to the draw behind the third platoon. At 1100 hours, the first and second platoons of *Company A* jumped off in the assault after the first platoon of the Heavy Mortar Company had saturated the objective with a concentration of 4.2 mortar fire. The two platoons scrambled up a steep cliff, as the enemy, in an all-out effort to repulse the attackers, fired into the advancing soldiers and showered them with grenades. Trying to avoid the exploding grenades, the troops attempted to throw them back or kick them from their path. Numerous grenades rolled farther down the slope, wounding the men below. The supporting platoons continued to lay down a heavy concentration of fire on the enemy positions as the lines reached the crest. Pushing up the last few yards,

the men of the assault platoons expended their supply of grenades and with fixed bayonets moved in to clean out the enemy positions. The cavalrymen moved through the dugouts and trenches and engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. With razor-sharp bayonets glittering in the sun, the gallant soldiers bayoneted and killed the communists in courageous individual assaults. Wounded men from both forces staggered from the battle lines as the struggle gained momentum. The battle hung in balance as the lines swayed back and forth on the crest of the hill. Battle cries could be heard above the noise of exploding grenades and the clanging of smashing steel blades. With fixed bayonets, members of the third platoon, *Company A*, were committed. Their charge overwhelmed the enemy and swept over the hill. In the confusion, many well-camouflaged fox holes were overlooked and the enemy occupying these positions stood up, threw grenades, and fired into the backs of the attackers as the line swept forward and onward. Small and desperate hand-to-hand engagements took place over the entire hill as determined troopers inflicted heavy casualties on the defending forces. By this time the assault platoons of *Company B* had reached the objective and assisted in mopping up and securing the hill. The bravery, courageous actions, and extraordinary heroism displayed by all members of the attacking force were far above and beyond the call of duty. *Companies A and B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry 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 the action. Their aggressiveness and eagerness to close with the enemy contributed materially to their decisive victory. Their extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty reflect great credit on themselves and the United States Army. (*General Orders 289, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 8 May 1951.*)

Company L, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division;

Company A, 70th Tank Battalion (heavy);

Company D, 6th Medium Tank Battalion;

1st Squad, 1st Platoon, Company A, 8th Engineer Combat Battalion, are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the armed enemy near Koksuri, Korea, on 15 February 1951. On this date, the above named units, designated "*Task Force Crombez*," were organized into an infantry-tank task force to drive through enemy lines and to assist the 23d Regimental Combat Team which had been encircled by the enemy but was still holding Chipyong-ni. As *Task Force Crombez* approached Koksuri, they encountered heavy concentrations of mortar, small-arms, and automatic-weapons fire from an estimated 2,000 enemy occupying well dug-in positions on the cliffs along the sides of the road. Rocket-launcher crews made an all-out attempt to stop the advancing column. Fanatical antitank crews, carrying satchel and pole charges, attacked the column in waves. Other enemy from positions along the high bank on the road threw hand grenades in an effort to kill off the infantry mounted on the tanks. Through skillful maneuver by the armor and excellent covering fire by the infantrymen, the infantry-tank team destroyed many enemy combat crews in dug-in positions, knocked out numerous automatic weapons and mortars, and prevented the charging enemy from mounting the tanks. *Task Force Crombez* smashed through the 4 miles of defensive positions, leaving a path of destruction with over 500 enemy dead, and arrived at the objective at the most psychological moment. The enemy had attacked the 23d Regimental Combat

Team and had driven into their perimeter defense beyond the 155-mm howitzer battery positions. *Task Force Crombez* decisively defeated and repulsed the enemy attack against the beleaguered regiment in its perimeter defense of Chipyeong-ni. The intrepid bravery, outstanding fighting teamwork, and courageous actions displayed by all members of *Task Force Crombez* throughout the entire engagement insured the successful accomplishment of its tactical mission and the defeat of at least two enemy divisions. The units comprising *Task Force Crombez* displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the action. Their conduct throughout this operation was a demonstration of an outstanding performance of duty; is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service; and reflects great credit on themselves, their organizations, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 294, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea; 9 May 1951.*)

The *Netherlands Detachment, United Nations Forces in Korea*, is cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in combat against the armed enemy at Hoengsong and Wonju, Korea, during the period 12-15 February 1951. On the early morning of 12 February, the enemy launched an offensive with two divisions aimed at splitting the central front. Against this onslaught the *Netherlands Detachment* had the mission of maintaining blocking positions on the outskirts of the strategically important communication center of Hoengsong. The purpose of this was to permit two American battalions, supporting artillery, and remnants of the 5th and 8th Divisions of the Republic of Korea to withdraw from their exposed positions where surrounded. The *Netherlands Detachment* deployed astride the main axis of the hostile advance. Large groups of hostile forces approached along the high ground from the west and on the ridges to the north. A small enemy group penetrated to the positions of the defenders, but was quickly repulsed. By noon of 12 February, the enemy had concentrated a large force in the vicinity of Hoengsong and was delivering small-arms, automatic-weapons, and mortar fire on the gallant defenders. All during the afternoon, the troops of the *Netherlands Detachment* supported the withdrawal of United Nations Forces by delivering accurate and effective fire. After darkness had fallen, a company of enemy troops infiltrated with the withdrawing Republic of Korea forces. They succeeded in passing around the open right flank of the detachment's positions and reaching the location of the command post. Recognizing the enemy and shouting warning to his troops, the commander of the *Netherlands Detachment* rallied his headquarters personnel and led his small group against the treacherous foe until he fell mortally wounded. His gallant example and self-sacrifice so inspired the staff personnel that they repelled the enemy and killed many of them in fierce hand-to-hand combat. The battered and courageous troops withdrew to successive blocking positions until the last of the friendly forces broke through the enemy lines. The enemy meanwhile had infiltrated to the southwest and established a road block on the main supply route to Wonju. Once more, the valiant troops of the *Netherlands Detachment* were ordered to fight a rear-guard action and hold the enemy until the road block could be eliminated. They fought tenaciously against overwhelming odds, and gained time for friendly forces to open the road. Utilizing 13 February to establish new defensive positions, the *Netherlands Detachment* dug in and waited for the

next onslaught, which came against Company B early on the morning of 14 February. The company was forced back until friendly mortar and artillery fire could be brought to bear on the Chinese attackers. The situation became critical by the evening of 14 February. The enemy was in full control of Hill 325, a dominate terrain feature overlooking the friendly position. Communications were disrupted, losses heavy, and the situation fluid. At this time, Company A, so understrength that it had to be reinforced by a platoon from both Company B and the Heavy Mortar Company, was ordered to retake the hill. Launching their first counterattack at 0230 hours on the morning of 15 February, they were beaten back by heavy machine-gun fire from the top of the hill. They moved up again at 0345 hours. This time they advanced to within 300 yards of the crest, only to be repulsed for the second time. At 0600 hours, after two set-backs and three sleepless nights of fighting, this noble band of heroic men, short of ammunition and out of communications, snatched victory from defeat by fixing bayonets and storming the hill. Shouting their famous "Van Heutz" battle cry, they slashed their way to the crest of the hill through the last of the remaining enemy. The inspiring and determined actions of the brave soldiers of the *Netherlands Detachment* withstood the enemy offensive and enabled allied forces to withdraw and regroup. The *Netherlands Detachment* 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 with similar missions. The individual and collective heroism displayed by the soldiers of the *Netherlands Detachment* in their valiant stand against great odds reflect the highest credit on themselves, their homeland, and the Armed Forces of the United Nations. (*General Orders 298, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 May 1951.*)

II. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATIONS.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 260-15, 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:

Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion, is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations from July 1950 to April 1951. During this period, beginning with its duties as port company supporting the landing of the 1st Cavalry Division at Pohang Dong, *Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion*, expanded its repertoire of duties to include the demolition of bridges, laying and clearing mine fields, front line combat as infantrymen, assault crossings of rivers, road and bridge repair and construction, support of Republic of Korea and British combat units, clearing Seoul of land mines and "booby traps," and participating in several task force operations. *Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion*, was trained and equipped as a combat engineer unit, however, the exigencies of the service made it necessary to use the unit in many combat roles to the outstanding credit of the potentialities of *Company A*. The members of this company fought well as riflemen in the crucial days of the Nakdong River struggle; then quickly reverted to engineers to build the bridges and repair the roads for pursuit of the enemy. Their versatility has made them indispensable to the Korean operations. *Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion*, successfully accomplished all assigned missions; each member ex-

emplified devotion to duty, skill, and courage. Always confronted with danger, *Company A*, met the challenge and contributed immeasurably to combat operations. By its superior performance of exceptionally difficult and hazardous tasks, *Company A, 14th Engineer Combat Battalion*, set itself apart and above other units of similar missions, and brought acknowledged credit on itself, its members, combat engineers, and the military service of the United States Army. (*General Orders 266, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 3 May 1951.*)

The *74th Engineer Heavy Equipment Company* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations from September 1950 to March 1951. During this period, the *74th Engineer Heavy Equipment Company* was given the mission of maintenance and repair of approximately 400 miles of vital roads and bridges from Sinnjong to Namchonjin. The unit, with an acute shortage of personnel and equipment, constructed bypasses and bridges and kept the supply routes open during the extreme winter and inclement weather. Because of the scarcity of engineering units in the combat theater, the *74th Engineer Heavy Equipment Company* gave critically needed support to engineer units on major construction projects. Maintaining both rail and road traffic through a war-torn country, the company contributed immeasurably in keeping supply routes open in support of combat operations in Korea. The reconstruction of the Hampori railroad bridge, a task normally assigned to an entire engineer battalion, was superbly accomplished by the *74th Engineer Heavy Equipment Company* in guerrilla-infested territory and bitter cold. The consistent high standard of operating efficiency, loyal teamwork, and devotion to duty displayed by each member of the *74th Engineer Heavy Equipment Company* enabled the company to perform outstanding services which reflect credit on itself, the Corps of Engineers, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 269, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 4 May 1951.*)

The *21st Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations for a 6-month period from July 1950 to January 1951. Assigned the mission of direct back-up maintenance and supply support to the 25th Infantry Division, the *21st Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* repeatedly accomplished its vital but seemingly impossible mission under adverse conditions. While located at Masan during the critical period between 22 July and 28 September 1950, the company worked tirelessly and zealously in repairing and returning to the hard pressed 25th Infantry Division, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, and attached units critically needed items of small arms, artillery, and vehicles. The company's superb effort during this time materially aided the subsequent powerful and successful offensive of these units against the enemy. From 12 October to 10 November 1950, the *21st Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* was located at Taejon. Here, in addition to its primary mission of back-up of the 25th Infantry Division, the company had assigned to it for maintenance and support all of the Eighth Army units in the surrounding area. This resulted in a tremendous work load being placed on the company. The company also furnished road maintenance patrols on the main supply routes to the north and south of Taejon and operated the army collecting point. By unflagging determination and a high degree of efficiency, these tasks were accomplished in an exemplary manner. On 28 November 1950, the *21st Ordnance*

Medium Maintenance Company was bivouacked near Yonghyon and was busily repairing the accumulated overload of another ordnance company when they were notified that they were in grave danger of being surrounded by the surprise attack of the Chinese communists. They quickly loaded their equipment and moved south to Kunuri. For the remainder of the day, despite the grave danger involved, members of the company made repeated trips to the old area, towing out vehicles which were consigned to them. Because of this daring and diligent devotion to duty, the only vehicles destroyed were those which were too heavy for the towing equipment. The individual and collective meritorious achievements displayed by all ranks of the *21st Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* during this period contributed materially to combat operations and reflect great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 251, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 May 1951.*)

The *51st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea for a 6-month period from August 1950 to February 1951 in connection with military operations against the armed enemy. During this period, while performing its mission of investigating and preventing crime within the Eighth United States Army zone of responsibility, this unit repeatedly conducted investigations which took its personnel into combat zones, where they were subjected to enemy action. The *51st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* moved its headquarters eight times during this period in order to be available to front-line units. This created serious problems of administration and supply, which were overcome by diligent devotion to duty and aggressiveness. During this period, the *51st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* investigated 230 criminal incidents and completed 200 of these. Agents of this detachment recovered stolen Government property valued at \$17,322.04 and private property valued at \$5,713.83. Another mission of this unit was conducting surveys and making recommendations to prevent pilferage and theft of vitally needed equipment and clothing. This task was performed with efficiency and thoroughness, which resulted in a great reduction in thefts. The exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service displayed by each member of the *51st Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment* reflects credit on themselves, the Military Police Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 219, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 18 April 1951.*)

The *567th Medical Ambulance Company (Separate)* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in its primary mission, the evacuation of sick and wounded for combat elements of Eighth United States Army in Korea during the period of military operations against an armed enemy from July 1950 to March 1951. This ambulance company arrived in Korea in the very early stage of the action under extreme adverse conditions and acquitted itself at all times in a highly commendable manner. For over 2 months, this was the only unit of its kind in Korea to offer ambulance service to the entire operation, and it performed its mission from deep within division areas. It supported front line hospitals and gave ambulance service to the entire Pusan area, including its airfields and busy dock facilities. Trying problems such as mountain terrain, poor roads, excessive patient loads, scarcity of spare parts for maintenance, and extremely adverse operating circumstances were overcome with great ingenuity and

Company to maintain its dependability, which was reflected in combat effectiveness of the units it served. Success of the *30th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company* reflects its extraordinary qualities of skill, cooperation, determination, and marked efficiency, and thereby brings credit to its individual members, its technical service, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 213, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 17 April 1951.*)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 70th Transportation Truck Battalion, is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the 6-month period from July to December 1950. This unit, composed principally of new and untrained personnel, departed Yokohama, Japan, on 3 July 1950, completely organized and equipped. It arrived in Sasebo, Japan, the next day, and became engaged immediately in port hauling and meeting all commitments in around-the-clock operations. The company arrived in Korea on 14 July 1950. The unit and its attached companies were assigned the mission of port clearance at Pusan. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 70th Transportation Truck Battalion*, transported more than 432,000 long tons of cargo and 372,000 passengers up to 31 December 1950. It also supervised and controlled many convoys in support of combat operations and operated an administrative motor pool and a military bus line in the Pusan area. Personnel also were employed as cadré for indigenous truck companies, in which they successfully trained and supervised the work of more than 300 Korean drivers and mechanics. Operational and administrative supervision was furnished for 17 truck companies attached to the unit at various times during the period. Throughout the period, the unit maintained a superior administrative record. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 70th Transportation Truck Battalion*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. Their superior conduct and efficiency under extremely difficult conditions brought credit on themselves, the Transportation Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 279, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 May 1951.*)

The *539th Transportation Truck Company* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations for a 6-month period from August 1950 to February 1951. During this period, the *539th Transportation Truck Company* was assigned the mission of transporting troops, cargo, and personnel for the 25th Infantry Division, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, 24th Infantry Division, 1st Cavalry Division, I Corps, 87th Ordnance Ammunition Battalion, Young Yon Ni Airstrip, 1st Republic of Korea Division, 2d Logistical Command, K-9 Airstrip, and Heunde Army Supply Point. The company was placed on a 24-hour duty status. Working under extremely hazardous conditions in the face of enemy artillery and mortar fire, the *539th Transportation Truck Company* succeeded in moving elements of the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions to new positions in order to hold the Masan front. The alertness and quick thinking of the men of the unit prevented many casualties when the troops were attacked by the enemy during this mission. The enemy had set large mine fields; however, the *539th Transportation Truck Company* successfully completed its mission of transporting troops across the Naktong River. On many occasions when their vehicles were not in operation, the drivers assisted the tactical units by loading weapons and handling ammunition. Many times in order that the fighting forces might get some rest,

the men assisted by doing patrol duty. In connection with the cited tactical and nontactical operations, the unit traveled over hazardous mountain terrain, often under guerrilla fire, to accomplish its mission. The *539th Transportation Truck Company* traveled 224,949 aggregated road miles, transported 48,836 tons of cargo, and 23,022 personnel. The determination to complete a job successfully and the action displayed by this company were of outstanding value to combat operations. The *539th Transportation Truck Company* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The exceptionally meritorious conduct and devotion to duty brought credit to the *539th Transportation Truck Company*, its members, individually, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 278, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 5 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