

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 35

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Citation of units----- Section
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION—Awards----- II

1. 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), 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. The *2d Platoon, Company A, 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment, 2d Republic of Korea Infantry Division*, is cited for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy on 16 and 17 May 1951 near Chongpyong, Korea. During the night of 16 May, the *2d Platoon* was occupying a vital hill when two enemy companies infiltrated to the friendly platoon's right flank. These were immediately put to rout by the deadly accuracy of the platoon's small-arms and adjusted mortar and artillery fire. Simultaneously, an enemy company which was making a frontal attack from the north likewise was dispersed. The remnants of the three enemy companies then joined forces and attacked up the east slope of the hill. Fighting savagely for several hours with small arms and bayonets, the courageous *2d Platoon* annihilated more than a company of the fanatical enemy. The intensity of the next enemy attack slowly forced the platoon, whose ammunition was now nearly exhausted, from its position and down the south slope of the hill in savage hand-to-hand fighting. At 0500 hours 17 May, the intrepid platoon leader, his platoon reorganized, called for artillery preparation and mounted a bayonet charge against a still numerically superior enemy. The platoon's assault was stopped at the crest of the hill by a deadly enemy barrage of hand grenades. Realizing the desperate situation, the platoon leader employed a ruse against the enemy. Exhorting his platoon in a loud voice to charge, the platoon remained prone and at the same time yelled and shouted frantically. This resulted in the enemy hurling his grenades prematurely, which exploded harmlessly out of range of the assaulting platoon. Then the inspired soldiers immediately attacked and routed the surprised enemy, inflicting heavy casualties on them in vicious hand-to-hand fighting. This small but gallant group of men succeeded in holding their position until an enemy battalion was discovered infiltrating from the northwest in a flanking movement and they were ordered to withdraw, leaving 193 counted enemy dead plus another 100 estimated to be outside its position. Of the platoon's 31 members, 2 were killed and 15 wounded. The *2d Platoon* 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 of the members of the *2d Platoon, Company A, 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment, 2d Republic of Korea Infantry Division*, reflects great credit on themselves and the Republic of Korea Army. (*General Orders 577, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 23 July 1951.*)

2. The *3d Battalion* (second award), *7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division*, and the following attached units:

2d Platoon, Company C, 70th Heavy Tank Battalion;

3d Platoon, Company C, 70th Heavy Tank Battalion;

*3d Platoon, Heavy Mortar Company, 7th Cavalry Regiment;
 Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, 7th Cavalry Regiment;
 2d Platoon, Company B, 8th Engineer Construction Battalion;
 Battery C, 77th Field Artillery Battalion;
 339th Radio Team, 13th Signal Company;
 3d Platoon Medical Company, 7th Cavalry Regiment,*

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on the road northward through Ch'ongju, Korea, subsequent to breaking out of the Pusan Perimeter, during the period 21 to 27 September 1950. On 21 September, the *3d Battalion* and attached units were assigned the mission of driving north to make contact with friendly forces moving south from Inchon. In order to carry out its task, the battalion was forced to fight its way through elements of three North Korean divisions. As a result of their courageous spirit and unshakable determination, the friendly troops met the hostile forces in a number of decisive engagements and inflicted extremely heavy personnel and equipment losses. Through swift and effective tactical moves, the battalion was able to stab through 137 miles of enemy territory, thus effecting an irreparable split in the main body of the hostile army opposing the United Nations Forces and thereby setting the stage for the ultimate defeat of the North Korean People's Army. The operation was conducted at all times with the utmost aggressiveness, gallantry, and esprit de corps and is deserving of emulation in all future campaigns. The *3d Battalion* and its attached units displayed such unsurpassed individual and collective bravery in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the action. The extraordinary heroism exhibited by all members of the *3d Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division*, and its attached units reflects great credit on themselves and upholds the most esteemed traditions of the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 87, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 February 1952.*)

8. Company G, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Kumsong, Korea, during the period 14 to 18 October 1951. On the morning of 14 October, *Company G* was assigned the mission of attacking and securing a series of interlocking and heavily fortified enemy emplacements located on a strategic hill. As the friendly force moved up the precipitous slope, which was almost completely devoid of cover, it became a target for the heavy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire pouring down from connecting enemy bunkers and trenches extending 1,500 yards in width. Despite the devastating fire being concentrated on them, the friendly troops advanced with dogged determination. As they reached the outlying enemy positions, a fierce battle ensued which caused numerous casualties to be inflicted among the hostile troops and forced them to flee down the reverse slope of the hill. Using machine guns and flame throwers, the friendly force further decimated the demoralized enemy troops as they attempted to escape. Under continuous enemy artillery and mortar bombardment, the members of *Company G* were then deployed in a defensive perimeter which they held despite the numerous attempts made by the fanatical hostile troops to dislodge them. On the morning of 16 October, the company was again assigned the mission of taking a hill which was defended by a numerically superior enemy force occupying a network of strong

fortifications. As the friendly troops advanced across the open terrain toward their objective, a devastating enemy artillery barrage accounted for many casualties. Undaunted, they continued moving forward and, upon reaching the base of their objective, they fixed their bayonets and charged direct up the hill. With great courage, the members of *Company G* fought their way toward the crest, destroying each enemy position in their route of attack. Fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy, the friendly troops, with indefatigable persistence, moved steadily forward until the objective was secured and the hostile force was annihilated. Then, from forward defensive positions, the members of *Company G* poured a heavy volume of fire into the remaining adjacent enemy emplacements in support of other attacking friendly units until the entire area was secured. During this 4-day period, the enemy suffered approximately 444 casualties with 182 killed and an estimated 282 wounded. In addition, eight enemy prisoners were captured. *Company G* 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 indomitable courage and aggressiveness exhibited by the members of *Company G*, *21st Infantry Regiment*, *24th Infantry Division*, throughout this action reflect great credit on themselves and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. (*General Orders 52, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 27 January 1952.*)

4. *Companies I and L, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division*, and the following attached units:

Heavy Machine Gun Platoon, Company M, 35th Infantry Regiment;

75-mm Recoilless Rifle Platoon, Company M, 35th Infantry Regiment,

are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Tangwon-ni, Korea, during the period 6 to 8 September 1951. On the afternoon of 6 September, *Companies I and L* and attached units joined in the defense of Hills 682 and 717. As the friendly forces consolidated their defensive positions, they were subjected to a heavy mortar and artillery barrage which could not be returned because of a communications failure between the forward observation team and the supporting friendly artillery. At 0015 hours on 7 September, the tempo of the hostile fire increased, with approximately 1,000 shells landing on the friendly emplacements during a 35-minute period. When the artillery barrage lifted, an enemy force estimated at two reinforced enemy regiments, supported by mortar and automatic-weapons fire, launched a fanatical attack against the perimeters of *Companies I and L*. Throughout a 6-hour period, the fiercely determined enemy troops hurled themselves again and again at the friendly positions, but were repeatedly repulsed by the valiant units defending the two hills. As the hostile forces were working their way behind the friendly defenses, both companies discovered that their supply of ammunition was almost exhausted and, realizing that it would be suicidal to remain in their present positions because supplies and ammunition could not be brought to them through the encircling enemy, *Companies I and L* and attached units consolidated forces in an attempt to fight their way back to the friendly lines. Constantly under attack, the friendly forces gathered all of their wounded and began to battle savagely in order to break out of the enemy entrapment. Despite the numerically superior hostile troops, who continuously harassed the friendly forces from all sides, *Companies I and L* and attached units, expending their remaining ammunition with deadly accuracy, successfully

fought their way back to the friendly lines. In the entire engagement, an estimated 600 enemy troops were killed or wounded. *Companies I and L* and attached units displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in carrying out their assignment under difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the campaign. The extraordinary heroism and steadfast devotion to duty displayed by the members of *Companies I and L, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division*, reflect great credit on themselves and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service. (*General Orders 968, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 6 December 1951.*)

5. The *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Sonbyok, Korea, during the period 8 to 10 October 1951. While attached to the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division the *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion* was assigned the mission of seizing and securing an area of vital strategic importance from a numerically superior hostile force. After an intense, friendly artillery barrage, the *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion* moved forward aggressively toward their objective. Their route of attack led them across a wide expanse of exposed terrain and the leading elements were subjected to a heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire from the well-entrenched and heavily armed enemy. Undeterred by the intense fire, the friendly force continued to advance until they reached the base of the enemy-held hills. Three times they charged up the steep slopes toward the hostile positions, constantly closing with the enemy in savage hand-to-hand combat, but they were repeatedly forced to withdraw because of the overwhelming number of enemy troops which faced them. After manifesting a superb disposition to overcome all opposition during a 3-day period of the most bitter and violent fighting, the *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion* forced the enemy not only to relinquish valuable terrain but also to commit their primary defense force as well as many of their reserve troops in resisting the unrelenting pressure of the friendly force. This action enabled the friendly flanking units to launch a series of attacks which drove the hostile troops from their positions with heavy casualties. With their first objective secured, the *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion* continued to advance until they were halted by fanatical enemy troops occupying a commanding ridge. Once again, the courageous members of this battalion launched a series of assaults up the rugged slopes direct into the devastating volume of fire directed against them by the well-entrenched enemy. Displaying unsurpassed tenacity, they reached the hostile emplacements and, in the bitter battle which ensued, vast numbers of the enemy were killed and wounded and finally forced to abandon their positions. The routed enemy force left behind large stores of ammunition and weapons in their haste to reach safety from the unrelenting fury of the *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion*. The steadfast determination and selfless heroism displayed by the members of the battalion throughout this action earned them the deep respect and admiration of all those with whom they served. The *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion* displayed such gallantry, devotion to duty, 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 *Greek Expeditionary Forces Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea*, reflects great credit on themselves

and the military service of the Kingdom of Greece. (*General Orders 16, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 7 January 1952.*)

6. *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery* (less Personnel Section) and *Battery A, 213th Armored Field Artillery Battalion*, are cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Sanghong-jong-ni, Korea, on 26 and 27 May 1951. On 26 May, these batteries in conjunction with Batteries B and C were assigned the mission of providing artillery support for the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, which was engaged in an offensive. As the attacking infantry moved forward in an attempt to trap the hostile force, the artillery units were left without protection. During the night, a force of approximately 4,000 enemy soldiers, which had been encircled by the friendly infantry, attempted to break out of its trap and rejoin the main body of the enemy army. The only escape route open to them led direct through the valley occupied by *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery* and *Battery A*. During the early morning hours of 27 May, the hostile force suddenly opened fire on these two units. All available men from both batteries were immediately deployed in defensive positions. The enemy fought fiercely to break their way through the valley but, despite the necessity of hand-to-hand combat, the artillerymen held their ground which enabled their comrades to continue firing missions in support of the distant infantry. At dawn, the enemy attacks abated and the men of *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery* and *Battery A* organized a combat patrol, using a self-propelled 105-mm howitzer as a tank. Driving down the valley, the friendly patrol engaged the enemy, destroying numerous machine-gun emplacements and inflicting many casualties among the hostile troops. The scattered engagements continued for several hours until the enemy finally withdrew. In the area defended, there were approximately 350 enemy dead and wounded. The retreating enemy force then attempted to climb the surrounding slopes, but they were immediately subjected to an intense artillery barrage. This devastating fire caused the enemy to realize that escape was impossible, and an estimated 830 of the hostile troops turned back and surrendered to the artillery units. *Headquarters and Headquarters Battery* and *Battery A, 213th Armored Field Artillery Battalion*, displayed such unshakable determination and gallantry in accomplishing their mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set them apart and above other units participating in the action. The extraordinary heroism displayed by the members of these units reflects great credit on themselves and upholds the highest traditions of the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 1014, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 23 December 1951.*)

II..MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 260-15, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following units 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 *7th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea for a 6-month period from September 1950 to March 1951 in connection with military operations against the armed enemy. During this period, the *7th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* displayed superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks. The unit operated efficiently under all conditions and difficulties.

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maintaining ordnance equipment and extending support direct to front-line infantry and artillery units by sending maintenance teams to the forward units to perform maintenance at the front. In this manner, front-line maintenance was accomplished with a minimum of delay, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the combat units. The *7th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* has continually maintained a large inventory of parts and major items to expedite maintenance which normally would require the replacement of entire assemblies or evacuation of the vehicle. The skill, effectiveness, and outstanding meritorious achievements of the *7th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company* in the performance of its vital services justify the honors inherent in the Meritorious Unit Commendation and reflect credit on the members of the unit, the Ordnance Corps, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 239, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 25 April 1951.*)

2. The *24th Quartermaster Company, 24th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 18 September 1950 to 15 March 1951. Throughout the Korean campaign, despite serious personnel shortages and vehicle losses, the *24th Quartermaster Company* continued to support the 24th Infantry Division, plus attached corps, army, and other United Nations units in a superior manner. Through its tenacity and resourcefulness, the *24th Quartermaster Company* improvised means of augmenting existing supply and service facilities and providing outstanding logistical support for the 24th Infantry Division and all attached units under exceptionally difficult conditions. The *24th Quartermaster Company* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The excellence with which the *24th Quartermaster Company, 24th Infantry Division*, performed its outstanding duties materially contributed to the successful operation of the 24th Infantry Division, and reflects great credit on itself, its members, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 383, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 1 June 1951.*)

3. The *51st Signal Battalion, Corps*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea in support of combat operations during the period September 1950 through March 1951. During this time, the *51st Signal Battalion* was attached to I Corps. Throughout the period, the unit was under constant pressure to maintain continuous communications with the wide-spread units of the corps. The tactical situation was constantly changing and communication problems were magnified accordingly. In addition to the urgency of combat requirements, the battalion was confronted with extreme difficulties of many kinds. Expansive requirements overtaxed signal supplies, trained personnel, and technical equipment. The Korean terrain was a major deterrent to long-line communications and maintenance. Transportation, normally adequate under uniform terrain features, could not reach the remote mountainous areas. Equipment and supplies had to be hand carried in many instances. Every soldier in the battalion worked faithfully in installing, operating, and maintaining the communication channels necessary to implement the tactical control necessary to the corps and subordinate commands. Through day and night, rain, heat, and cold, the signal men carried the communications through. Their contributions, often unheralded, were indispensable to tactical successes. The *51st Signal Battalion* displayed such outstanding devotion and

superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. Personnel of the *51st Signal Battalion, Corps*, by their extraordinary achievements, brought deserved credit to themselves, the Signal Corps, and the United States Army. (*General Orders 314, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 15 May 1951.*)

4. The *95th Chemical Service Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in support of combat operations in Korea during the period 30 August 1950 to 2 March 1951. Upon this unit's arrival in Korea, it effectively established and operated the 2d Logistical Command (C) Chemical Depot, acting as a chemical base depot and sole chemical requisitioning agency for the United Nations Forces in Korea, a task far above the normal scope of operations for a unit of its size. Although hampered primarily by a lack of trained personnel, this unit, upon receiving a request for aid from the staff ordnance officer, immediately detached almost half of its officer and enlisted personnel to operate the railhead serving the main ordnance ammunition depot in Korea, where they remained for over 3 months of the period for which cited. In addition to performing its normal duties in an exemplary manner, this unit also supervised the shipping and receiving of a large part of the ammunition used in Korea during this period with the utmost efficiency. The *95th Chemical Service Company* 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 superior technical skill, unusual versatility, and determination of purpose consistently exhibited by the members of the *95th Chemical Service Company* throughout this period reflect great credit on themselves, the Chemical Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 87, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 February 1952.*)

5. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Engineer Construction Group*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 August 1950 to 15 April 1951. During this period, the company had operational and administrative control of assigned and attached units, and was responsible for staff planning, engineering, supply procurement, and direct supervision of engineering projects assigned to the group. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company* carried out all assigned missions with high efficiency and technical skill. The company functioned as a highly efficient team in supervising the maintenance and repair of hundreds of miles of roads and railroads, construction of highway and railroad bridges, engineer reconnaissance, operation of water points, and other miscellaneous engineer tasks. The planning, design, and direct supervision of construction of a 750-foot railroad bridge (shoo fly) at Seoul in October 1950, a 1,948-foot railroad bridge across the Imjin River from October to December 1950, a 1,694-foot class 50 highway bridge at Taepyeong-ni in April 1951, and a 880-foot railroad bridge across the Han River at Seoul in March and April 1951 were examples of outstanding engineering accomplishments. This work was a vital factor in opening and maintaining routes of communication which contributed to supply support for combat operations during a critical period. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Engineer Construction Group*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The superior standard of outstanding achievements by this unit

reflect credit on itself, its individual members, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 323, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 17 May 1951.*)

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