

Taegu

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 49DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 11 July 1951Section
I
IIDISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Citation of units _____
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION—Awards _____

I.—DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—As authorized by Executive Order 9306 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), the following units are cited under AR 200-15 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 *23d Regimental Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division*, comprised of the following units:

23d Infantry Regiment (Oak-Leaf Cluster for 3d Battalion only)
37th Field Artillery Battalion (105-mm howitzer)
The French Battalion, United Nations Forces (Oak-Leaf Cluster)
Battery B, 83d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (SP)
Battery B, 503d Field Artillery Battalion
Company B, 2d Engineer Battalion
2d Clearing Platoon, Clearing Company, 2d Medical Battalion
1st Infantry Ranger Company

is cited for extraordinary heroism in combat near Chipyong-ni, Korea, during the period 13 through 15 February 1951. These units, comprising a regimental combat team, were disposed in a defensive perimeter around Chipyong-ni with the hazardous mission of holding this important communications center and denying the enemy its extensive road net. On 13 February, hordes of Chinese Communist troops launched many determined attacks from every quarter, strongly supported by heavy mortar and artillery fire. Prearranged fire with artillery, tanks, and mortars hurled back these fanatical assaults until the morning of 14 February, when the enemy separated the *23d Regimental Combat Team* from supporting units to the south, entirely surrounded it, and made resupply possible only by air drop. Because of the encircling force, estimated to be four Chinese communist divisions, the Chipyong-ni perimeter rapidly developed into a "stand or die" defense. Fierce hand-to-hand combat engaged the two forces in the evening of the second day of the siege and only one company remained in reserve. With ammunition stocks running low, this one remaining unit was committed on 15 February and waves of attacking Chinese communists again were stemmed. Shortly after noon of 15 February, radio contact was reestablished with a relief force, and friendly tanks broke through the enemy encirclement and forced his withdrawal. The dogged determination, gallantry, and indomitable spirit displayed by the *23d Regimental Combat Team* when completely surrounded and cut off, the destruction of attacking Chinese communist hordes which enabled the United Nations Forces to maintain their front and resume the offensive, and the steadfast and stubborn refusal to allow a fanatical and numerically superior force to dislodge them are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit on all members of the units who participated in this historical combat action.

2. The *27th Infantry Regiment* (less Heavy Tank Company), *25th Infantry Division*, and the following attached units:

8th Field Artillery Battalion (less C Battery)
37th Field Artillery Battalion (less A Battery)

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Company C, 65th Engineer Combat Battalion
 Company C, 73d Tank Battalion
 5th Air Force Tactical Air Control Party

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat against the armed enemy in Korea during the period 21 through 24 August 1950. On 21 August, the enemy had massed an infantry division plus two regiments supported by armor and artillery in an effort to break through United Nations Forces and seize Taegu, Korea, site of the Eighth Army Headquarters and a strategic rail and highway center. By skillful, defensive deployment and through courageous and tenacious fighting by all personnel of the regiment and supporting forces, the determined defenders not only held but improved their positions. Throughout the 74-hour period, the enemy attacked with fanatical fury, yet in the face of these screaming "banzai" charges the men of the 27th Infantry Regiment bravely and coolly held their fire until the enemy closed, and then literally blasted them into annihilation. Infiltration and flanking attacks carried to the regimental command post and rear echelon positions; all personnel became engaged in the action. The entire command, involved in close combat, displayed indomitable courage in stopping the many fanatical charges and denying the enemy an important terrain corridor leading to Taegu. The steadfast courage with which the members of the 27th Infantry Regiment and supporting units held their positions in the face of vastly greater enemy forces reflects the highest combat credit on the command and is in keeping with the esteemed traditions of the Army of the United States.

3. The 35th Infantry Regiment (less Heavy Tank Company), 25th Infantry Division, and the following attached units:

64th Field Artillery Battalion
 Company A, 89th Medium Tank Battalion
 Battery C, 90th Field Artillery Battalion
 Company B, 65th Engineer Combat Battalion
 1st Platoon, Battery A, 25th AAA Battalion

Tactical Air Control Party, 80th Fighter-Bomber Squadron

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat against the enemy near Masan, Korea, from 1 to 4 September 1950. The regiment and attached units, deployed in a defensive position along the Nam River on a 25,000-yard front, were heavily attacked by the 7th North Korean Division and elements of the 4th, 6th, and 9th North Korean Divisions, including supporting armor and artillery. The determined and repeated assaults drove the units back on each flank of the 35th Infantry Regiment. By infiltration and flanking movements, the enemy was able to penetrate to the rear of the regiment. Under these critical conditions and in the face of fanatical frontal assaults, the gallant defenders turned back attack after attack by small-arms fire, grenades, and hand-to-hand combat. Artillery and rear echelon units were brought under direct assault by hostile infiltration and flanking attacks. Several positions were surrounded, but the men stood their ground. All elements found themselves engaged in close combat. Through ability, courage, tenacity, and indomitable fighting spirit, the enemy was contained and denied his most cherished objective, the capture of Pusan. The extraordinary heroism, steadfastness, and courageous determination of the 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, and attached units reflect the highest credit on themselves and uphold the esteemed traditions of the Army of the United States.

4. The *Turkish Brigade*, a member of the United Nations Forces in Korea, and the following attached units:

Turkish United Nations Brigade Advisory Group
 Company A, 79th Tank Battalion
 Company D, 89th Medium Tank Battalion
 3d Platoon, Battery A, 25th AAA AW Battalion

are cited for exceptionally outstanding performance of duty in combat in the area of Kumyangjang-ni, Korea, from 25 to 27 January 1951. The *Turkish Brigade* and attached units were deployed along a 7-mile front between I and IX Corps, against numerically superior hostile forces defending their vital supply route and their main line of resistance south of the Han River. Enemy-held hills 185 and 156 and Kumyangjang-ni were defended tenaciously and stubbornly against savage and relentless attacks by the *Turkish Brigade*, but finally fell in dogged and bitter hand-to-hand combat. The success of the savage bayonet assault is reflected in the 1,734 casualties inflicted on the hostile forces during the period. The fanatical defense by well-entrenched communist troops was finally smashed by the gallant, intrepid United Nations personnel engaged in the encounter. This sustained drive carried all strong points for a depth of 10 miles and crushed the defenders of the sector. The fidelity, indomitable fighting spirit, and outstanding heroism displayed by the *Turkish Brigade* and attached units in this bitter assault are in keeping with the finest and noblest traditions of heroic fighting men, and reflect the highest credit on the United Nations Forces, the United States military service, and the Turkish homeland.

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 for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated. The citations read as follows:

1. The 2d Signal Company, 2d Infantry Division, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 17 August 1950 to 16 April 1951. The 2d Signal Company had the mission of providing all signal communications for Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division. Despite a rapidly changing tactical situation and adverse conditions, the company installed 50 command post signal networks and provided and maintained wire lines to the combat units. It also operated a radio relay section and provided official signal corps photography for the division. The 2d Signal 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 meritorious achievements and exemplary conduct of the 2d Signal Company, 2d Infantry Division, reflect great credit on itself, each individual member, and the military service of the United States. (General Orders 354, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 May 1951.)

2. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 4th Ordnance Battalion, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 30 August 1950 to 28 February 1951. The detachment accomplished missions of ordnance maintenance, supply and recovery, and evacuation support under the most severe conditions of ordnance field service. This unit aided materially to the success of the I Corps in the advance from the Pusan perimeter, the recapture of Seoul, AGO 103B

15,000 patients were cared for during the 9 months this hospital was in operation, and the medical service rendered to the United Nations Forces was of the highest caliber. Under all types of conditions, this hospital displayed outstanding initiative and aggressive action in performing its many missions. Although the hospital was required to operate in no less than 13 different areas in close medical support of front-line units, its effectiveness and efficiency excelled the high standards set by the Army Medical Service. The *Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, 8076th Army Unit*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The efficiency, effectiveness and versatility shown by the members of the hospital in the performance of their assigned missions reflect great credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 353, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 26 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