

GENERAL ORDERS }
No 8 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 24 January 1952

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

GENERAL Section
LIST OF UNITS AND CITATIONS I
..... II

I. GENERAL.—1. Confirmation.—The list of units of the United States Army to which the *Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation* was awarded by the Republic of Korea, as shown in section II, together with citations therefor, is confirmed in accordance with current regulations.

2. Wearing of ribbon.—The Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon (Republic of Korea) is authorized to be worn by personnel who were assigned to and present for duty with one or more of the units listed below at any time during the period for which such unit was cited. Not more than one such ribbon will be worn by any individual and no oak-leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized. The ribbon will be worn above the pocket on the right breast to the wearer's left of all United States emblems and/or badges worn above the pocket on that breast, the red portion of the central figure uppermost. The ribbon will be worn on the uniform only when at least one United States military decoration, service medal, or service ribbon is worn simultaneously.

II. LIST OF UNITS AND CITATIONS.

IX Corps, Headquarters and Headquarters Company.

IX Corps Military Intelligence Service Detachment.

60th Transportation Truck Company.

74th Engineer Combat Battalion.

74th Transportation Truck Company.

76th Engineer Construction Battalion, Company A.

209th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment.

304th Signal Operations Battalion, Detachment.

532d Signal Construction Company, 1st Platoon.

540th Transportation Truck Company.

541st Transportation Truck Company.

563d Military Police Service Company.

8035th Signal Service Company (VHF), Detachment.

8036th Signal Service Company (VHF), Detachment.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION awarded by citation dated 16 August 1951, by Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, for outstanding and superior performance of duty during the period 23 September 1950 until 2 November 1950, inclusive, with citation as follows:

The Government of the Republic of Korea extends its deepest, most sincere and heartfelt appreciation for the magnificent manner in which Headquarters, IX US Corps and attached units accomplished their most difficult task in Korea. From the first commitment in battle of units of IX Corps on 23 September 1950 until Corps moved North on 2 November 1950 to participate in the United Nations November offensive, the entire Headquarters of IX US Corps and attached units served with marked accomplishment and distinction. The Headquarters assumed operational control of the 2d and 25th United States Infantry Divisions on 23 September 1950. At that time the Headquarters

consisted of only a small fraction of the personnel and equipment authorized. Staff sections were between 10% and 25% of authorized strength; signal communications were almost nonexistent and there was only a minute fraction of the authorized Corps troops available. Courageous and determined officers and men found themselves confronted with tactical and logistical difficulties of the most monumental and exacting nature. Command and staff functioning was complicated by the extreme operational handicaps of inadequate personnel, equipment, and communications. In spite of these difficulties, Headquarters IX Corps planned and directed a brilliant offensive that carried the IX Corps across the Naktong and Nam Rivers and swept 175 miles in 8 days to the west coast of Korea. Opposing the IX Corps at this time were 6 of the total of 13 North Korean divisions which were opposing Eighth Army and in addition 2 brigades and 5 separate regiments. Following the stunning breakthrough and exploitation of the enemy's positions, IX Corps carried out a systematic destruction of bypassed elements remaining in Southwestern Korea. During the period 23 September to 2 November 1950, IX Corps units inflicted 16,042 casualties on the enemy and captured 20,011 prisoners of war. The destruction of the enemy forces in Southwestern Korea was complete. During this entire period transportation, communications, evacuation, and logistical support presented problems requiring great skill and adroitness of planning in their solution. Under the most severe military tests and adverse conditions, the determined officers and soldiers of Headquarters IX Corps and attached units worked tenaciously and relentlessly to insure the defeat of the numerically superior and fanatically resisting Communist forces.

The Republic of Korea holds in the highest esteem the gallant, heroic, and meritorious service of the officers and enlisted men of Headquarters IX US Corps and attached units. By their extraordinary actions on the battlefield, they have brought the highest credit on themselves and the forces of freedom throughout the world.

The Government and the people of the Republic of Korea will remember with undying gratitude the truly meritorious services made to sustain their freedom and to thwart despotic aggression in other peace-loving nations.

- X Corps, Headquarters and Headquarters Company.
- X Corps Artillery, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery.
- 2d Engineer Special Brigade.
- 4th Signal Battalion.
- 5th Field Artillery Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery.
- 44th Engineer Construction Battalion.
- 50th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Self-propelled).
- 53d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment.
- 56th Amphibious Truck and Tractor Battalion, *Co A only*
- 58th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company.
- 73d Engineer Combat Battalion.
- 79th Engineer Construction Battalion.
- 92d Armored Field Artillery Battalion.
- 96th Field Artillery Battalion.
- 185th Engineer Combat Battalion.
- 8221st Army Unit, Field Artillery Top and Met Detachment.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION awarded by citation dated 16 August 1951, by Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, for outstanding and superior performance of duty during the period (15 September to 24 December 1950) inclusive, with citation as follows:

The X Corps and attached units are cited for extraordinary heroism in combat against an armed enemy of the United Nations during the period 15 to 30 September 1950 for the planning and execution of the amphibious landing at Inchon, Korea, the crossing of the Han River and the capture of the capital city of Seoul and effecting the break through enemy lines to link up with Eighth Army forces south of Suwon, and during the period 18 October to 24 December 1950 for the heroic evacuation of X Corps troops and civilian refugees from the Hungnam beachhead.

An amphibious assault at Inchon, Korea, was magnificently effected by X Corps on 15 September 1950, only 30 days after the plan was initiated. The success achieved demonstrated a complete mastery of the technique of amphibious warfare and clockwork coordination between the units and services of X Corps. This successful amphibious assault struck by X Corps into the heart of enemy-occupied Korea lib-

erated its national capital of Seoul enabling the restoration of the city and the reestablishment of the Korean National Assembly in the old capital city.

The arrival of X Corps in northeast Korea brought about the free voting of the citizens of Wonsan to select the civil government for this large port city for the first time in many years. This democratic freedom was the first of many to be experienced by citizens throughout Hangrŏng-Namdo and Hamgyŏng-Pukto Provinces during the operations of X Corps. On 8 December 1950, the Commanding General, X Corps was ordered by the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to consolidate his troops in the northeast zone Korea into a perimeter defense and to evacuate all United Nations Forces as soon as an orderly evacuation could be effected. The evacuation order presented problems to X Corps Command which had never before faced an American Army. The X Corps evacuation plan called for the movement of all equipment and supplies including some 17,500 vehicles, 350,000 measurement tons of bulk cargo, in addition to approximately 165,000 troops and the maximum number of North Korean civilian refugees.

Although it was known that the time available for the execution plan would depend largely on tactical consideration and how hard the enemy pressed his attack against the perimeter, the estimated time needed to clear the ports from the date that loading out began at Hungnam was approximately 10 days. The stupendous task of extricating the 1st Marine Division and elements of the 7th Division from the Chosin Reservoir Area, the marshaling of transportation and supplies of all types, together with the most difficult task of traffic control of units and masses of refugees during these operations, were solved by heroic efforts on the part of all elements of X Corps troops.

By 1400 hours, 24 December, all United Nations Forces and 98,000 North Korean civilian refugees who had proven themselves loyal to the Republic of Korea were completely evacuated from the perimeter. Many of the key Government officials were brought out by military aircraft while others were evacuated by water transportation.

The outstanding accomplishments of X Corps in the fight against the forces of aggression in Korea rendered a great service to the Republic of Korea and has won the undying gratitude of the Government and people of that Republic.

[AG 200.6 (29 Dec 51)]

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