

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 74

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 September 1953

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION.—The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, which was awarded by the Republic of Korea to the following units of the United States Army, is confirmed in accordance with AR 220-315:

Headquarters I Corps
and the following attached units:

Headquarters Company, I Corps

Headquarters and
Headquarters
Battery, I Corps
Artillery

51st Signal Battalion

622d Military Police Company

10th Army Postal Unit

3d Light Aviation Section

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION awarded by citation dated 14 July 1953, by Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, for outstanding and superior performance of duty during the period 12 September 1950 to 14 July 1953, inclusive, with citation as follows:

The Headquarters I Corps and Units indicated rendered outstanding service to the Government of the Republic of Korea by accomplishing their difficult tasks in Korea in an excellent manner.

The Corps began an offensive on 16 September 1950, and Corps units linked up with the United Nations forces which had made an amphibious landing at Inchon. On 1 October 1950 the Corps drove north of Seoul and across the 38th Parallel. On 25 October 1950 the first Chinese prisoners were taken by the Corps. By 15 January 1951, after Seoul had fallen to the Communists, the Corps turned from defense to offense and on 15 March 1951, Seoul was again liberated. On 23 April 1951, three Chinese Communist Army Groups and one North Korean Corps, totaling over 200,000 troops, attacked elements of I Corps across the entire Corps front. In spite of many obstacles, the officers and men of Headquarters I Corps and attached units were successful in maintaining complete control over the tactical situation. During this retrograde operation, 75,567 casualties were inflicted upon the enemy. Old Baldy, the scene of many attacks and counterattacks, was secured on 27 June 1952. The valiant outpost actions during the spring and early summer of 1953 on the Vegas Complex, Pork Chop, Berlin and East Berlin, and the Queen Complex inflicted enormous losses on the Communist forces and materially reduced their ability to wage offensive war. The names of Bunker Hill, The Hook, Kelly, Old Baldy, Nori, and Hill 281 became synonymous with bravery and devotion to duty by I Corps troops.

The highest degree of humanitarian efforts have been exerted by personnel of I Corps Headquarters in helping the people of Korea to meet the tragic situations resulting from the enemy's attack on their homeland. Aggressive steps have been taken to provide better care for homeless and wandering children. A successful Amputee Campaign Fund was conducted, and many thousands of dollars have been contributed

to reestablish the war-ravaged Korean Military Academy. In June 1953, a Korean Children's School Fund Campaign was started to help rebuild and improve inadequate school buildings and facilities in I Corps area. Although more than \$300,000 had already been donated by I Corps Troops for various worthy charities during the past twelve months, they again opened their hearts, this time for the school children, and contributions far exceeded the original goal of \$25,000.

The Republic of Korea holds in the highest esteem the noble, valiant, and self-sacrificing service of the officers and men of I Corps. By their extraordinary action on the battlefield, and by their acts of mercy, they have brought the highest credit on themselves and the forces of freedom throughout the world.

[AG 200.02 (16 Sep 53)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

According to requirements submitted on DA AGO Form 12.

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