

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 86

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 1 October 1951

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**I. ARMY SECURITY CENTER.**—Effective 1 October 1951, the Army Security Center (mailing address: P. O. Box 1921, Washington 13, D. C.) is established as a unit under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army.

[AG 322 (27 Sep 51)]

**II. BIRMINGHAM ARMY HOSPITAL, VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA.**—Effective 1 September 1951, the Birmingham Army Hospital, Van Nuys, California, is established as a class II installation under the jurisdiction of The Surgeon General and placed in an inactive status.

[AG 323.3 (20 Sep 51)]

**III. McCORNACK ARMY HOSPITAL, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.**—Effective 1 September 1951, the McCornack Army Hospital, Pasadena, California, is established as a class II installation under the jurisdiction of The Surgeon General and placed in an inactive status.

[AG 323.3 (20 Sep 51)]

**IV. RHOADS ARMY HOSPITAL, UTICA, NEW YORK.**—Effective 1 September 1951, the Rhoads Army Hospital, Utica, New York, is established as a class II installation under the jurisdiction of The Surgeon General and placed in an inactive status.

[AG 323.3 (20 Sep 51)]

**V. 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 unit 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 citation reads as follows:

The Belgian Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea, is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on the Imjin River line near Hantangang, Korea, during the period 20 to 26 April 1951. The Belgian Battalion, one of the smaller United Nations units in Korea, in the course of its aggressive, courageous action against the Chinese Communists, inflicted more than 30 times its own number in enemy killed or wounded. During this period, vast numbers of enemy troops, supported by machine-gun, mortar, and artillery fire, repeatedly conducted maniacal assaults against the positions of the battalion, but the valiant Belgians continually repulsed these fanatical drives and inflicted tremendous casualties on the hostile troops. When the Chinese Communists succeeded in gaining positions which threatened the main supply route of friendly forces, the gallant Belgians fixed bayonets and launched a series of daring counterattacks. The hostile troops, surprised by the boldness of these attacks, became disorganized and fled in disorder. Upon receiving orders from higher headquarters, the Belgian Battalion finally withdrew, evacuated its wounded, was resupplied, and then volunteered to be committed to action once

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again. After returning to the front, hordes of enemy troops and cavalry were observed moving southward. When the hostile forces moved into close range, the Belgians delivered a withering barrage of mortar fire on them with such devastating effect that the area was littered with enemy dead. As the Chinese Communists continued to move overwhelming numbers of troops southward, the dauntless Belgians fought successful delaying actions which allowed orderly withdrawals of adjacent friendly units with minimum loss of men and equipment. The *Belgian Battalion* displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its missions 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 *Belgian Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea*, throughout this period reflects great credit on themselves and their homeland. (*General Orders 690, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 September 1951.*)

**VI. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION** V.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 200-15, 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 *Military Police Platoon, I Corps*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 6 September 1950 to 9 May 1951. During this period, the platoon furnished guards for the quarters of the commanding general and chief of staff and provided an armed escort to accompany the commanding general on his daily visits to the forward combat areas where, on many occasions, they were subjected to enemy fire. In addition to their regular duties, the members of this unit escorted the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, and the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, and numerous generals and dignitaries visiting I Corps on inspection tours of the forward combat areas. Despite their difficult living conditions, they maintained a military appearance at all times, both in personal appearance and that of their vehicles. The *Military Police Platoon* displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The outstanding performance of military police duties displayed by all members of the *Military Police Platoon, I Corps*, reflects great credit on themselves, the Military Police Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 391, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 2 June 1951.*)

2. The *7th Quartermaster Company, 7th Infantry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 September 1950 to 1 March 1951. During this period of operations, the company rendered direct supply support to the 7th Infantry Division and attached units. Beginning with the Inchon landing, the company participated in three separate campaigns, two of which were amphibious landings. Operating over distances far exceeding the normal capacity of a division quartermaster company, the unit supported the division for prolonged periods, with supply routes extending approximately 200 miles over treacherous mountain roads. Despite the hazardous driving conditions, the mission of supplying units was accomplished expeditiously and skillfully. Rations, petroleum products, and clothing were available to front-line troops at all times; laundry and bath facilities were operated and maintained in an efficient manner; and combat victims were identified and given dignified

burials. These accomplishments were executed in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and were achieved through the ingenuity, versatility, resourcefulness, and untiring efforts of all personnel. The company assisted in numerous troop movements and contributed greatly to the successful evacuation of troops and supplies from northeast Korea after the Chinese intervention. The *7th 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 spirit of cooperation, devotion to duty and superior performance of all members of the *7th Quartermaster Company, 7th Infantry Division*, contributed immeasurably to the combat effectiveness and morale of the division, and reflect great credit on themselves, the Quartermaster Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 690, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 September 1951.*)

3. The *Clearing Company, 15th Medical Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 22 July 1950 to 15 February 1951. When the 1st Cavalry Division was committed to combat in Korea against numerically superior enemy forces, the *Clearing Company* moved in close support of the division and throughout all of the division's engagements, and handled a large number of casualties in an exemplary manner, though a great majority of the personnel lacked experience in this type of duty. In the Unsan area in North Korea, after the Chinese Communist forces intervened, the 8th Cavalry Regiment was ambushed on 1 November, and the *Clearing Company* untiringly rendered medical aid to approximately 500 patients in a 24-hour period. The fact that these patients received expert medical treatment and prompt evacuation to rear areas was due primarily to the unflagging and determined efforts of all personnel of this company. The extreme efficiency and diligence exhibited by the members of the company during critical periods of combat contributed significantly to the achievements of the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea. The *Clearing Company, 15th Medical Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division*, displayed such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The determination, professional ability, and esprit de corps manifested by the members of the *Clearing Company* reflect great credit on themselves, the Army Medical Service, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 690, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 September 1951.*)

4. The *25th Infantry Division Band* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 9 July 1950 to 9 January 1951. While performing the mission of furnishing entertainment and relaxation for combat troops and ceremonial music for the 25th Infantry Division, this unit repeatedly performed assignments which took its personnel into combat zones where they were subjected to enemy action. Many duties calling for a high degree of skill and technical knowledge in many fields other than music were performed by members of the band with thoroughness and dispatch. The *25th Infantry Division Band* 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 of the *25th Infantry Division Band* contributed greatly to the success and efficiency of the division and reflects great credit on themselves and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 392, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 2 June 1951.*)

5. The *69th Ordnance Ammunition Company* is commended for exceptionally

meritorious conduct and performance of outstanding service in Japan and Korea during the period 26 June to 26 December 1950. With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the company rapidly achieved war-time preparedness and assumed its initial mission of conducting the shipment of huge quantities of ammunition from Japan to the combat zone. Landing at Inchon on 26 September, the company, in addition to its primary mission of supplying ammunition for two combat divisions, displayed tenacious endeavor and versatility in performing quartermaster functions, constructing roads, laying telephone communications nets, and loading and offloading rail cars. Elements of the company served with distinction as infantry near Koto-ri, and while Pokchong was under siege, the company succeeded in evacuating 740 tons of ammunition from the very grasp of the enemy. Through superior planning and close teamwork, the company quickly established depots to supply elements of the X Corps immediately after arrival at each new point. During the evacuation of forces from Hungnam by sea, the company remained on the beachhead to coordinate and expedite the outloading of vast quantities of ammunition and furnish supplies to rear-guard elements. The notable achievements of the *69th Ordnance Ammunition Company* reflect utmost credit on the United States Army and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. (*General Orders 179, Headquarters, Far East Command, 9 July 1951.*)

6. The *533d Ordnance Reclamation and Classification Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 1 January to 31 July 1951. During this period, the company assumed duties in connection with the evacuation of unserviceable ordnance matériel and the receipt, storage, and processing of usable matériel for issue to front-line units. These duties normally would be delegated to a larger type ordnance unit. Personnel of this unit worked diligently in reclaiming damaged assemblies and other spare parts from partially destroyed vehicles and returning them to serviceable condition, thereby greatly alleviating the shortage of these urgently needed supplies. Because of the company's aggressiveness, ingenuity, and willingness to work extended periods of time, difficult and arduous tasks were accomplished efficiently and effectively. The company's ability to improvise and to adjust its organization and techniques to the needs of each succeeding problem is a tribute to the initiative, loyalty, and cooperation of every member of the unit. The *533d Ordnance Reclamation and Classification 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 skill, tenacity, and efficiency displayed by the members of the *533d Ordnance Reclamation and Classification Company* reflect great credit on themselves, the Ordnance Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 690, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 10 September 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