

Facets of the U.S. Army Guerrilla Commands in Korea: *A Photographic Overview*

This issue of *Veritas* and the next one are dedicated to the U.S. Army guerrilla commands at the Eighth U.S. Army and Far East Command levels. Both were written to correct some of the misconceptions about those elements and to help fill the historical 'gaps.' These problems have resulted from a perceived lack of primary source materials, limited access to available materials, or—as we have discovered after much research—an abundance of primary sources that can sometimes serve more to confuse than to clarify how the U.S. Army organized and conducted guerrilla operations in Korea. The large volume of primary source documents and photos used to produce these issues was collected from many disparate locations and included materials from veterans' personal files. We quickly appreciated that we

were not dealing with a single, monolithic entity but several, each meeting with different degrees of success or failure. In fact, there were so many components of the Army's guerrilla warfare campaign that we had to limit ourselves due to time and space restraints. Without these documents and photos, though, we would not have been equipped to clarify aspects of this history and resolve many misconceptions. Most of the photos shown in this issue and the next were graciously provided by veterans or their families. ♣

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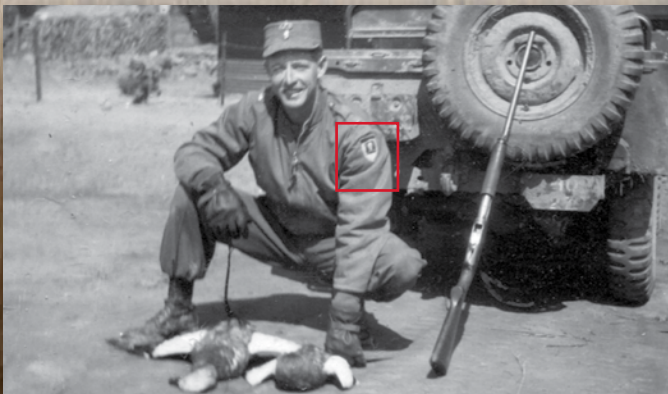
1LT Kingston M. Winget

First Lieutenant (1LT) Kingston M. Winget reported to the Miscellaneous Group, 8086th AU in March 1951 after having served as a platoon leader in numerous combat actions since January, including the Battle of Chipyeong-ni. He served in the East Coast guerrilla unit

Task Force (TF) KIRKLAND at Chumunjin and Sokch'ori from April to December 1951 before returning to the U.S. and holding positions in the G-3 (Operations), 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC.

UNPFK vs UNPIK

The American advisors in the 8240th Army Unit (AU) wore an unofficial shoulder patch of two designs. The variation is because of slight name changes. In November 1952, the guerrillas of the 8240th AU were designated as United Nations Partisan Forces, Korea (UNPFK).¹ However, in September 1953, UNPFK was redesignated as the United Nations Partisan Infantry, Korea (UNPIK). This administrative change allowed the awarding of the Combat Infantry Badge to the American advisors.² This slight name change has resulted in some confusion, but both patches were worn by the same unit at different times of its existence.



Endnotes

- 1 Frederick W. Cleaver, George Fitzpatrick, John Ponturo, *et al.*, "UN Partisan Warfare in Korea, 1951-1954" (AFFE Technical Memorandum ORO-T-64, Johns Hopkins University: Operations Research Office, 1956), 67. **Despite the name, the guerrilla command was a single service organization (U.S. Army), and had no formal ties with the United Nations.**
- 2 Glenn E. Muggelberg to Shaun M. Darragh, "Dear Maj Darragh," 28 November 1984, Glenn E. Muggelberg Papers, Papers and 201 File, Box 1, U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, PA.



United Nations Partisan
Forces Korea (UNPFK)
Unofficial Shoulder Patch



United Nations Partisan
Infantry Korea (UNPIK)
Unofficial Shoulder Patch

2LT Maurice H. Price



Second Lieutenant (2LT) Maurice H. Price served as a small unit commander in the 2nd Partisan Infantry Regiment (PIR), United Nations Partisan Infantry, Korea (UNPIK) in 1953-1954. At that time, UNPIK was focused on transferring administrative and operational control of friendly guerrillas to the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army. As part of the post-Armistice demobilization, Price and other 2nd PIR personnel, situated on Kyodong-do on the West Coast, had to destroy all unstable or non-standard explosives and munitions located on the island.





CPT Leon M. Demers

Captain (CPT) Leon M. Demers enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1936. He was commissioned in the Field Artillery in late 1942. In WWII, he served in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in both France and China with 1LT Herbert R. Brucker. In France, he was a member of Special Force Detachment Number 10, and in China he was the co-commander of Team AUK/IBEX. He served with United Nations Partisan Forces, Korea in 1952.



George E. Yo



SFC George E. Yosich

Sergeant First Class (SFC) George E. Yosich joined the U.S. Army in 1947 after service in the Merchant Marine in WWII. In Korea, he was assigned to WOLFPACK and the 2nd Partisan Infantry Regiment, UNPIK from 1953 to 1955. He joined Special Forces in 1955, and served in the 77th and 10th Special Forces

Groups (SFG) before participating in WHITE STAR in Laos. Following assignments in the 7th SFG and with Special Forces in Vietnam, and he returned to the 10th SFG in the early 1970s. He retired from the U.S. Army in 1975 as a Sergeant Major.