

# INDIANHEAD

SERVING THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION COMMUNITY SINCE 1963  
[WWW.2ID.KOREA.ARMY.MIL](http://WWW.2ID.KOREA.ARMY.MIL)



*100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*





## Features

- |           |  |           |  |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| <b>03</b> | Leader's Corner                          | <b>10</b> | History of 2ID - Present Day   |
| <b>04</b> | Indianhead Legacy Page                   | <b>12</b> | We Go Together - History of KATUSA Soldiers                                  |
| <b>05</b> | History of 2ID - World War I             | <b>14</b> | Promising Another Century of Friendship                                      |
| <b>06</b> | History of 2ID - World War II            | <b>15</b> | 2ID's Centennial Birthday Ball   |
| <b>07</b> | History of 2ID - Korean War              | <b>16</b> | 2nd Infantry Division Celebrates Century of Service, Reenlists 100 Soldiers  |
| <b>08</b> | History of 2ID - DMZ Security            | <b>18</b> | Congratulatory Messages  |
| <b>09</b> | History of 2ID - Global War on Terrorism | <b>20</b> | Commanding Generals and Command Sergeants Major of the 2nd Infantry Division |



100 reenlisting Soldiers present arms during the mass reenlistment ceremony commemorating 2ID's 100th anniversary at Camp Casey, Oct. 26. (Photo by Pak, Chin-U, 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)



## INDIANHEAD

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2nd Infantry Division

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Division Public Affairs Office.  
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Government, or the Department  
of the Army. This publication is  
printed monthly by the Il Sung  
Company, Ltd., Seoul, Republic  
of Korea.

Individuals can submit  
articles by the following means:  
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## COMMANDER'S CORNER



**MAJ. GEN. SCOTT MCKEAN**

Warriors,

On 26 October 1917, the Second Infantry Division was born in 'the Hell of the First World War' in Bourmont, France. After 100 years, the Second to None Division continues to stand the line on Freedom's Frontier. We are honored to recognize all those who have fought and served with the Division, and we hope to inspire the next 100 years of Warriors to continue in the same traditions of tenacity, pride and commitment.

October proved to be quite a busy month. We kicked off our Centennial celebration by hosting a Pictorial Cancellation Ceremony, which allowed the 2ID emblem to circulate on every piece of mail that passed through the Camp Red Cloud post office all month. A local civilian dedicated "the Chipyeong-ni Soldier" statue to the Division honoring the valiant efforts during the battle and the heroic actions of our Soldiers. In what proved to be a special highlight for me, 100 Warriors from across the Division raised their right hand in continued service to our nation during our Centennial Reenlistment Ceremony. It's an image that will always remain vivid in my mind, and I'm sure it's safe to say the same is true for the Warriors standing in formation. The city of Uijeongbu honored the Second Infantry Division by dedicating a time capsule and the Korean-American Friendship Statue commemorating our centennial. The 2ID Deputy Commanding General-Maneuver, COL(P) Jon Howerton, joined the citizens of Bourmont, France to honor the Division at our birthplace. Finally, we held our Centennial Ball in

Seoul marking exactly 100 years with the theme of 'Honoring our Past' and 'Inspiring our Future.'

After 100 years, the Division remains steadfast in its defense of the Korean Peninsula. The Warrior Soldier continues to train hard every day, developing the tactics, techniques, and procedures of fighting in a chemical, biological or nuclear environment. Our Soldiers are at the leading edge of innovation and are exporting their knowledge back to units in the U.S. to ensure the widest understanding of the Korean Theater of Operations. The Army is committed to increasing readiness on the Peninsula and wants all of its leaders and Soldiers to understand the operating environment.

A Division born on foreign soil in the midst of the Great War continues to answer its country's call on foreign soil one hundred years later. As the only permanently forward-deployed and Combined Division in the Army, the Warriors of the Second to None Division are on point and ready to answer our nation's call. Each Soldier that has served and is serving is an important part of our story; a story that continues to unfold during these uncertain times. I'm honored to be a part of that story with them and you. The Soldiers of the Warrior Division make history and today, the 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division moves forward demonstrating courage, commitment, and selfless service that will propel the 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division into our next 100 years...and beyond!



# LEGACY PAGE



**APRIL 15, 1919**

**The record of the Second Division in the World War has been a remarkable one. Doubtless it is well known to each officer and man of the division but, nevertheless, it is deemed appropriate to public in the first edition of The Indian a brief summary of its heroic deeds and wonderful achievements.**

**Again at Soissons, on July 18 and 19, did this immortal division strike a decisive blow. After a night march of unparalleled difficulty, over an unknown terrain, by roads crowded with traffic, it attacked at dawn, in conjunction with the First American Division and the First French Moroccan Division, the flank of the great enemy salient, drove through his fortified lines to a depth of ten kilometers, capturing over 2,900 prisoners and 85 cannon.**

## THE INDIAN

VOLUME I, NO. 1

April 15, 1919

NEWIUD-ON-THE-RHINE

### AN IMMORTAL DIVISION

THE REMARKABLE WAR RECORD OF A GREAT FIGHTING ORGANIZATION

By Major-General John A. Lejeune.

The record of the Second Division in the World War has been a remarkable one. Doubtless it is well known to each officer and man of the division but, nevertheless, it is deemed appropriate to public in the first edition of The Indian a brief summary of its heroic deeds and wonderful achievements.

We know the story of how the Second Division, on June 1, 1918, was deployed across the Paris-Metz road, north of the Marne, near Chateau Thierry, on an 18-kilometer front, to stop the victorious advance of the Hun toward Paris. We know that the Second Division not only carried out its mission but that it attacked continuously and relentlessly for over a month, capturing Hill 142, Boursoches, Vaux, and the Bois de Bailleux, and taking prisoners from ten German divisions which were thrown into the battle line to stem its advance.

Thus came the turn of the tide. "Thus was the worth of the American soldier as a fighting man established on a scale so high as to have a most important psychological effect on the hard-tested morale of our allies."

Again at Soissons, on July 18 and 19, did this immortal division strike a decisive blow. After a night march of unparalleled difficulty, over an unknown terrain, by roads crowded with traffic, it attacked at dawn, in conjunction with the First American Division and the First French Moroccan Division, the flank of the great enemy salient, drove through his fortified lines to a depth of ten kilometers, capturing over 2,900 prisoners and 85 cannon. Immediately the enemy forces crossed, silently and swiftly, to the north bank of the Marne, and began their retreat to the Vesle.

At the battle of St. Michel Salient, the Second Division, on the evening of November 3, its advance guard penetrated the enemy's lines and passed through the

arily assigned to the 1VTH French Army, and entered the front lines on October 3-2. On October 3, it participated in a general attack. It drove forward with magnificent élan through a network of barbed wire and a trench system of great strength, and seized the powerfully fortified heights of Blanc Mont.

In the afternoon of October 3, although the division on its left had not debouched from its trenches, it again attacked, passing beyond the ridge. On October 4, and succeeding days, it continued its savage attack, and in spite of the most persistent and violent counter attacks of two fresh German divisions, it held the ground gained with the utmost tenacity and destroyed the enemy forces confronting it. As a direct result of its successful blows, the German army of the Champagne withdrew from the impregnable heights east of Rheims and retreated to the Aisne.

During the latter part of October, the Second Division marched to join the First American Army on the battlefield of the Meuse-Argonne, and was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, "having, on account of its well-known ability, been selected to assault and break through the strong enemy positions near Landres-et-St. Georges, which has hitherto been considered impregnable." On November 1, with the Eighty-ninth Division on its right, it drove forward irresistibly through barbed wire and trenches to a depth of over nine kilometers, capturing five fortified towns and the Bois des Hazards. Again the result of its victory was far-reaching. The enemy's retreat to the east bank of the Meuse began, and the divisions on its left were able to advance to Bazancourt and Briquigny without serious opposition.

The Second Division continued its rapid advance, and on the evening of November 3, its advance guard penetrated the enemy's lines and passed through the



VOL. VII, No. 27 2d Infantry Division, Korea July 5, 1953

### Sgt Given Air Medal

By PFC SHOCK  
WITH THE 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, 2d Infantry Division, Korea, Sgt. Raymond M. Lumbert, 2d Bn., 2d Inf., was given the Air Medal by Colonel James H. ...

### Animal Lover

By PFC SHOCK  
A 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, 2d Infantry Division, Korea, Sgt. Raymond M. Lumbert, 2d Bn., 2d Inf., was given the Air Medal by Colonel James H. ...

### Unusual Army Job

By PFC SHOCK  
A 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, 2d Infantry Division, Korea, Sgt. Raymond M. Lumbert, 2d Bn., 2d Inf., was given the Air Medal by Colonel James H. ...

### Map Reading Course

By PFC SHOCK  
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### Outstanding Performance Of Guard Duty

By PFC SHOCK  
A 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, 2d Infantry Division, Korea, Sgt. Raymond M. Lumbert, 2d Bn., 2d Inf., was given the Air Medal by Colonel James H. ...

### The Big Change Between Regular and Airmobile Div

By PFC SHOCK  
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## JULY 5, 1965

**Two 2d Inf. Div. soldiers were cited for outstanding performance of guard duty recently by the 2d Infantry Division commander.**

**In letters addressed to SFC Archie Hinton and SP4 Kenneth H. Kenney, both members of Hw Co., 2d Bn., 23 Inf. (mech), Maj. Gen. Hugh M. Exton commended the troopers for their alertness.**

**Indicating his concern with the large quantities of government supplies being stolen from the division, Gen. Exton commented that alert guards are the best deterrent to thieves, adding, that once it becomes known "that our guards will catch persons at attempted thievery" the division property losses should be reduced.**



# WORLD WAR I

The 2nd Infantry Division was formed Oct. 26, 1917, at Bourmont, Haute Marne, France. At the time of its creation, the division was composed of existing Army and Marine units of the American Expeditionary Forces which were the 3rd Infantry Brigade, a normal organic brigade that included the 9th Infantry Regiment, 23rd Infantry Regiment, and the 4th Marine Brigade. The 4th Marine Brigade consisted of the 5th Marine Regiment and 6th Marine Regiment, a battalion of Field Artillery, and various supporting units.

During World War I, 2ID was commanded by two Marine Corps generals: Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen and Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune. These were the only circumstances in U.S. military history when Marine Corps officers commanded an Army division. The first Marine officer to command a U.S. Army division, Doyen contributed greatly to victories in the great war and his accomplishments were recognized by the posthumous award of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the first to ever be awarded.

Lejeune was nicknamed "The Old Indian." He had led the division in numerous important engagements, including St. Mihiel, Mont Blanc Ridge, Champagnet, and the Meuse-Argonne. He later went on to become the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

From winter of 1917 to 1918, the Warrior Division spent time training with French Army veterans. In spite of the French's doubt in its preparedness, the AEF entered combat during the spring of 1918 in a desperate attempt to halt a German advance toward Paris through Belleau Wood. The division drew its first blood at the

nightmare landscape of the Battle of Belleau Wood and contributed to shattering the four years old stalemate on the battlefield during the Chateau-Thierry Campaign that followed.

In order to counter the advancement of German soldiers, the 5th Marines dug shallow fighting positions with bayonets from which they could hold their positions and fight back. June 3, 1918, the Germans assaulted the Marines' defense line. In spite of their efforts, German infantry stood no chance against the Marines' raining rifle bullets and were forced to retreat into the forest. On June 6, the Allies assaulted German forces who were also preparing a strike. The mission proved to be a difficult and bloody one due to the network of German infantry regiment's machine gun and artillery nests positioned throughout the landscape.

Lejeune assumed command of the division, July 28, 1918, and remained in that capacity until August of 1919 when the unit withdrew. The division won hard fought victories at Soissons and Mont Blanc, for which it was awarded the French Fourragère in the colors of the Croix de Guerre. Finally the division participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive which extinguished any hope of German victory. Nov. 11, 1918, the Armistice was declared, and the Warrior Division marched into Germany where it performed occupation duties until April 1919.

The division returned to the United States during July of 1919. Having fought in every major U.S. engagement, the division emerged from World War I as the most decorated American Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.



## 2ID TIMELINE | THE BEGINNING

2ID IS BORN IN BOURMONT, FRANCE, BECOMING THE ONLY U.S. DIVISION TO BE ORGANIZED ON FOREIGN SOIL

OCT 26, 1917  
BOURMONT



# WORLD WAR II

October 1943, the 2nd Infantry Division moved to Ireland and Wales during the beginning stages of World War II as part of the buildup for Operation Overlord, the Normandy, France invasion. At its location, the division spent 10 months enduring comprehensive training. June 7, 1944, D-Day +1, the division set its foot on Omaha Beach.

Battling across the Aure River, 2ID liberated Trevieres, June 10, 1944, then went on to assault and secure Hill 192, the key enemy strongpoint on the road to St. Lo. With the hill in its possession, the Warrior Division went on the defensive from July 11 to July 26. Taking advantage of the St. Lô break-through, the division advanced across the Vire to take Tinchebray, Aug. 15. After a gruesome 39-day battle, the division, enduring bloody battles in the streets and alleyways, finally liberated the port city of Brest during September.

From Sept. 19 to 26, 1944, 2ID took a brief rest before moving to defensive positions at St. Vith, Belgium on the 29th of the same month. The unit entered Germany Oct. 3, and was ordered to attack and seize the dams on the Roer River.

After the division penetrated the dreaded Siegfried Line, the Nazi Field Marshal Gerd Von Rundstedt unleashed a powerful German offensive in the Ardennes region. Throughout the Battle of the Bulge, 2ID remained tightly secure, preventing the German soldiers

from overtaking key roads leading to the cities of Liege and Antwerp.

The division seized Gemund March 4, 1945 and successfully reached Rhine River by the 9th. It then advanced south to take Breisig and to guard the Remagen bridge. The division crossed the Rhine and advanced to Hadamar and Limburg an der Lahn, relieving elements of the 9th Armored Division, March 28. Advancing rapidly in the wake of the 9th Armored, 2ID crossed the Weser at Veckerhagen to capture Gottingen April 8, and established a bridgehead across the Saale, finally seizing Merseburg April 15.

The division took Leipzig, mopped up in the area, and outposted the Mulde River April 18, 1945. Elements that had crossed the river were withdrawn April 24. Relieved on the Mulde, the division moved 200 miles to positions along the German-Czech border; Schonsee and Waldmunchen, where the Warrior Division relieved the 97th and 99th divisions. The division crossed over to Czechoslovakia May 4, and attacked the city Pilsen on Victory in Europe (VE) Day.

The division returned home to America July 20, 1945, and soon began training at Camp Swift at Bastrop, Texas, for a scheduled invasion of Japan. However, on the day of Victory in Japan (VJ), the planned invasion was cancelled.



# 1943~1945



## 2ID TIMELINE | WORLD WAR I

2ID PARTICIPATES IN ITS FIRST BATTLE, THE BATTLE OF BELLEAU WOOD, NEAR THE MARNE RIVER IN FRANCE

JUN 1, 1918  
BELLEAU WOOD

2ID PARTICIPATES IN THE BATTLE OF SOISSONS, RECAPTURING MOST OF THE GROUND LOST TO THE GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE IN MAY 1918

JUL 18, 1918  
SOISSONS



# KOREAN WAR

After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the 2nd Infantry Division arrived at Port of Busan July 23, as the first unit deployed directly from continental U.S. During the following month, 2ID relieved the 24th Infantry Division which had been holding off North Korean troops in the Naktong Bulge area.

Determining that a prolonged conflict would lose crucial momentum, the North Korean forces launched a simultaneous offensive along five points on the Busan Perimeter on the night of Aug. 31. In this battle, known as the Second Battle of Naktong Bulge, the division was initially split in two by the North Korean advance as the 38th and 23d Infantry Regiments with the bulk of the division artillery in the north were separated from the division headquarters and the 9th Infantry Regiment in the south.

Major General Laurence B. Keiser, the division's commander, responded by controlling and directing the divided division as two special forces which were named Task Force Haynes and Task Force Bradley. During the 16-day battle that followed, the division suffered more than 3,500 casualties but were successful in repulsing the North Korean threat and maintained the Busan Perimeter.

The successful landings at Inchon deep within the enemy backlines on Sept. 15 caught North Korean troops off guard, and the remaining army was forced to withdraw. Seizing the advantage, 2ID became the first unit to break out of the Pusan Perimeter and spearheaded the Eighth Army's drive towards the north.

The division also became the first UN force to enter the North Korean capital Pyongyang in the same month.

The Chinese intervention on Nov. 26 forced the retreat of the Eighth Army, and the division was ordered to set up a defensive line at a crossroad village named Kunu-ri. Although the division lost nearly one-third of its strength, casualties were ten times bigger for the Chinese troops. The division also helped to blunt the North Korean offensive in January during the First and Second Battles of Wonju, despite still recovering from the losses at Kunu-ri.

The Battle of Chipyeong-ni, fought by the 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2ID, was a decisive turning point that finally put an end to the Chinese advance. On Feb. 13, 1951, the 23rd Regiment and the attached French Battalion was cut off and surrounded by the entirety of the Chinese 39th Army and divisions of the 40th and 42nd Armies. Yet, they were able to withstand the Chinese assault with the assistance of the Air Force for three more days.

Weathering the freezing cold, the regiment inflicted more than 5,000 casualties to the Chinese forces which forced them to eventually withdraw.

In August of 1951, the division took the offensive once again and launched attacks on ridges and hilltops that had been designated threats to the Eighth Army's line. These included the Iron Triangle, Pork Chop Hill, Baldy Hill, Bloody Ridge, and Heartbreak Ridge. Finally, in the April of 1953, the division was moved to a rear area of the Korean Peninsula.



# 1950~1953

2ID FIGHTS IN THE BATTLE OF BLANC MONT, WHICH LED TO THE EXPULSION OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY FROM THE CHAMPAGNE REGION

OCT 3, 1918  
BLANC MONT

FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE, 2ID MARCHES INTO GERMANY WHERE IT PERFORMED OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES UNTIL APRIL OF 1919

NOV 11, 1918  
GERMANY



# DMZ SECURITY

The 2nd Infantry Division's colors returned to the Republic of Korea, July 1, 1965. The Soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Division removed their 'First Team' Division patches and became 2ID Warriors. The division was assigned to guard portions of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and help deter war on the peninsula. North Korean forces engaged in increasing border incursions and infiltration attempts and the division was called upon to help halt these attacks. On November 2, 1966, soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment were killed in an ambush by North Korean forces. In 1967 enemy attacks in the DMZ increased, as a result, 16 American soldiers were killed that year.

North Koreans continued to probe across the DMZ, and in 1969, while on patrol, 4 soldiers of 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry were killed. By 1970 the North had decided that their efforts against the division weren't worth the cost and organized attacks stopped that year. By March 1971 Republic of Korea forces had assumed the responsibility for the defense of all but 500 yards of the DMZ, allowing the division to maintain combat readiness in case of any eventuality.

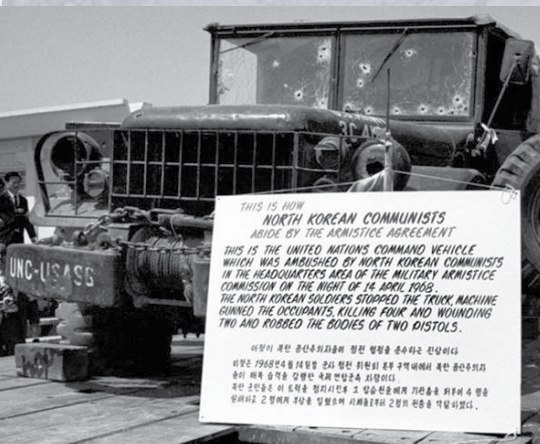
On Aug. 18, 1976, Capt. Arthur G. Bonifas and 1st Lt. Mark T. Barrett, of the United Nations Joint Security Force, were attacked and killed by North Korean border guards during a routine tree-trimming operation within the Joint Security Area (JSA). The tragedy was later renowned as the axe-murder incident. At the JSA, near the Bridge of No Return, a 100-foot poplar tree blocked the line of sight between a United Nations Command(UNC) checkpoint and an observation post. Command Post No. 3, situated next to the Bridge of No Return, was the northernmost UNC checkpoint and only visible from OP No. 5 during the winter months. During the summer months, only the top of CP No. 3 was visible from UNC checkpoint No. 2. Running across the middle of the bridge was the Military Demarcation Line between North Korean and South Korean territories.

Five Korean Service Corps (KSC) personnel escorted by a UNC security team consisting of Bonifas, his Republic of Korea Army counterpart, Captain Kim, the platoon leader of the current platoon in the area, and 11 enlisted personnel consisting of both Americans and South Koreans, went into the JSA to trim the tree. After trimming began, about 15 North Korean Soldiers appeared, commanded by Senior Lt. Pak Chul who stated that the tree could not be trimmed because the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, personally planted it there and it was under his supervision. When Bonifas ignored Pak's statement and the detail continued, Pak ordered North Korean Soldiers to "Kill the bastards."

Three days later, the United Nations Command responded with Operation Paul Bunyan. The division assembled Task Force Brady, named after the Division Commander, in support of Task Force Vierra, named after the JSA Battalion Commander. In the morning, ROK-U.S. forces moved into the JSA and cut down the infamous "Panmunjeom Tree." B-52 bombers, escorted by U.S. F-4 fighters and ROK F-5 fighters flew at a high altitude near the JSA. At Osan Air Base, F-111 fighters had been armed and fueled, ready to take off at short notice. The division delivered an unmistakable message to the North Koreans, as well as to the world.

Throughout the 1980 and early 1990s, Soldiers of 2ID continued to patrol along the DMZ. With the end of the Cold War, the Warriors left the DMZ during 1992, but remained forward deployed along the most heavily defended border in the world. During 1994, the death of the North Korean leader Kim Il Sung created increased tensions on the Korean Peninsula; this time the North threatened to develop nuclear weapons. During 1994, and again during 1999, the division received its 4th and 5th Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations.

March 29, 1995, the 3rd Brigade, 2ID was reactivated at Fort Lewis, Washington as part of I Corps. It gained the fame of becoming the Army's first Stryker Brigade Combat Team in May, 2000.



# 1965~2000



## 2ID TIMELINE | INTER-WAR ERA

2ID RETURNS TO U.S. BEING THE MOST DECORATED DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

JULY, 1919  
FORT SAM HOUSTON

2ID WAS THE FIRST COMMAND REORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW TRIANGULAR CONCEPT, WHICH PROVIDED FOR THREE SEPARATE REGIMENTS IN EACH DIVISION

1940  
UNITED STATES



# GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

On Nov. 2, 2003, the 3rd Brigade Stryker Combat Team deployed from Fort Lewis, Washington in order to support Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 3rd Brigade's Soldiers and Stryker armored combat vehicles arrived Kuwait on Nov. 12. For an entire year, the 3rd Brigade demonstrated the value of the Stryker Brigade concept in combat and logistics operations, before passing on its role to 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division in October.

In August 2004, the 2nd Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq where they worked alongside ROKA Soldiers, just as they did while stationed in Korea. The deployment was distinctive because it was the first operational deployment from the Korean peninsula. The brigade was given strategic command to much of the sparsely populated area south and west of Fallujah. However, their mission was abruptly changed due to major strategic actions that began to occur within the city proper, and the brigade combat team was given control of the half of Ar-Ramadi. Being an extremely volatile city, 2BCT primary objective was to gain local support as well as minimizing casualties.

For the duration of the mission, 2BCT was placed under the command of a Marine division, although they were still authorized to wear the Indianhead division patch. In July of 2005, it was announced that the 2BCT would not be returning to Korea, instead headed to Fort Carson, Colorado.

From June 2006 to September 2007, the 3rd Stryker Brigade Combat Team was deployed to Iraq in support of Operation of Iraqi Freedom for the second time. Their mission was to counteract insurgency operations in the

Ninewa Province and assist Iraqi security forces.

On June 1, 2006, 4th Brigade, 2ID was formed at Fort Lewis, Washington. In April 2007, the 4th Stryker Brigade Combat Team was deployed for the purposes of regaining control of the situation in Iraq. Until July of 2008, the brigade was responsible for the area north of Baghdad and the Diyala Province.

From October 2006 to January 2008, the 2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team deployed from Fort Carson, Colorado in support of the Multi-National Division – Baghdad (1st Cavalry Division) and was responsible for assisting the Iraqi forces to become self-reliant, bringing down the violence and insurgency levels and supporting the rebuilding of the Iraqi infrastructure.

In June, 2009, the 5th Stryker Brigade Combat Team deployed to southern Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. A year later, the 5th Stryker Brigade Combat Team was inactivated and reflagged as the 2nd Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 2ID.

The 4th Stryker Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq for a second time in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom in the fall 2009. As the last America Combat Brigade pulled out of Iraq in August of 2010, the 4th Stryker Combat Brigade moved to Kuwait. The movement symbolized the end of their year-long deployment and the departure of the last combat troops in Iraq.

There were more combat deployments to Afghanistan from units wearing the Indianhead patch. However, they were not stationed in Korea under the division's command.



2ID OFFICIALLY SAILS FROM THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION HEADED TO BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND

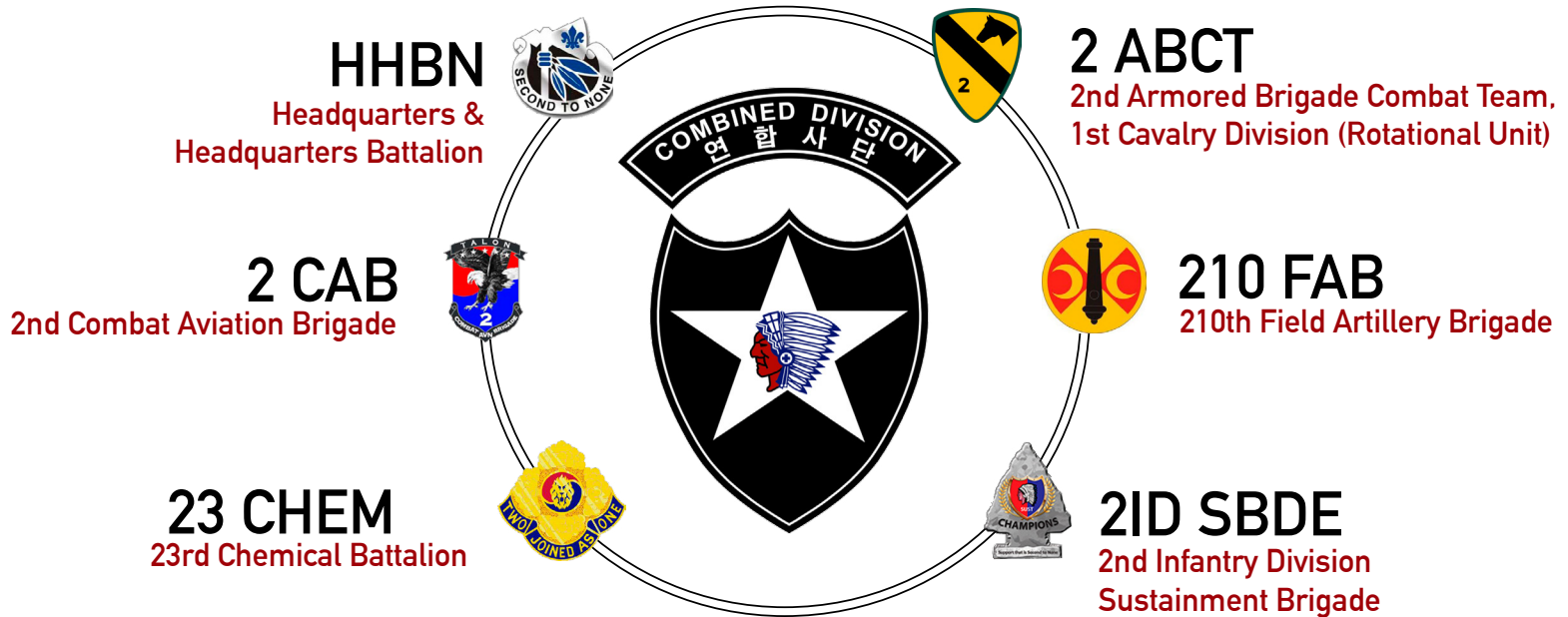
OCT 8, 1943  
BELFAST

2ID MOVES TO IRELAND AND WALES AS PART OF THE BUILD UP FOR OPERATION OVERLORD

NOV 11, 1918  
IRELAND/WALES



# PRESENT DAY



For more than 60 years, the 2nd Infantry Division Soldiers and their Republic of Korea Army allies have stood shoulder-to-shoulder to sustain peace and liberty in the Republic of Korea. In June 2015, their partnership was taken one step further through the transformation of the division into the ROK-U.S. Combined Division. This transition entailed the integration of 30 ROK Army officers into the division's headquarters, fostering mutual

trust, combined decision making, and open communications. Moreover, ROK Army counterpart brigades would frequently train with the Combined Division's units to develop combined combat abilities. If a conflict were to arise in Korea, the ROK counterpart brigades would fall under the operational control of the RUCD. The division headquarters is currently located at Camp Red Cloud, Uijeongbu.



## 2ID TIMELINE | WORLD WAR II

ON D-DAY + 1, 2ID LANDS ON OMAHA BEACH

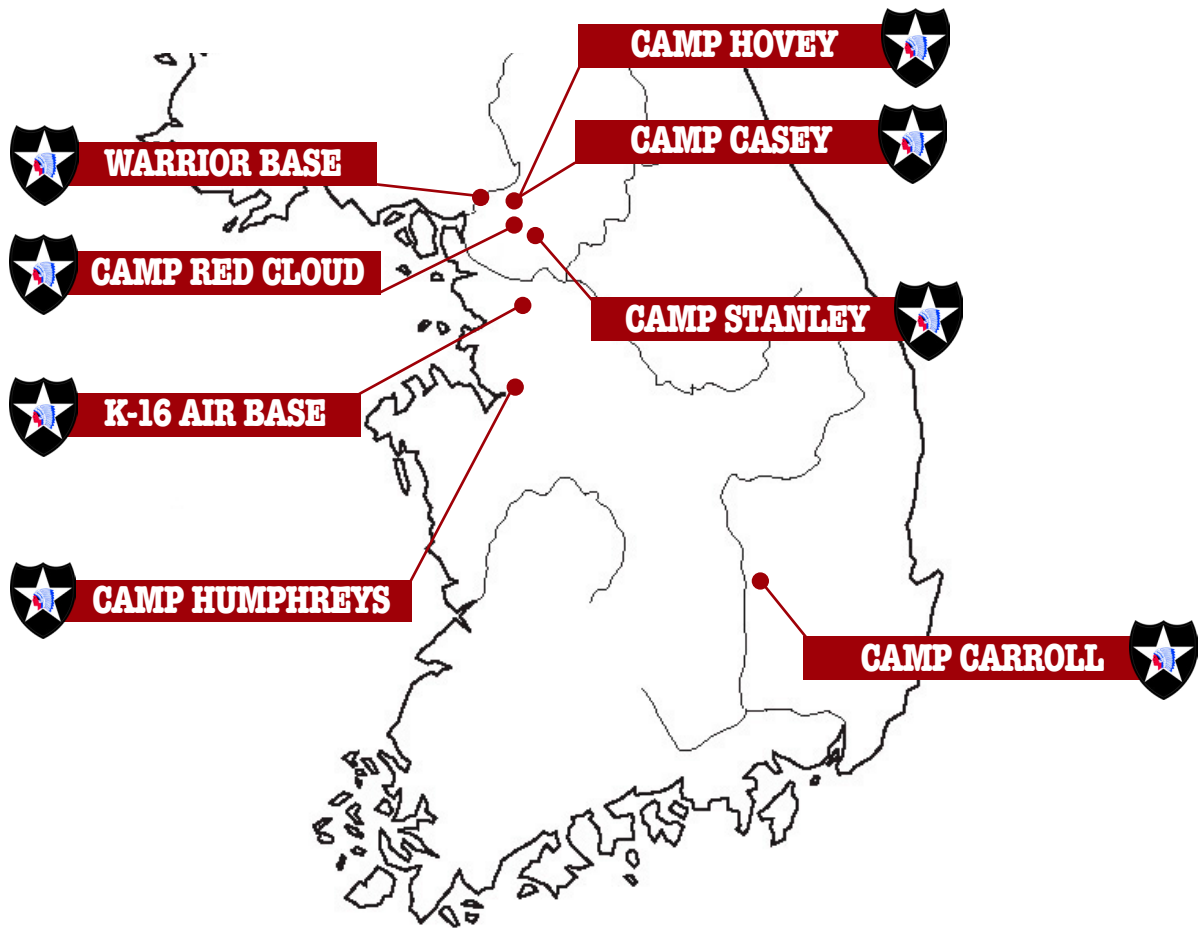
JUN 7, 1944  
NORMANDY

2ID ATTACKS ACROSS THE AURE RIVER,  
THEREBY LIBERATING TREVIÈRES

JUN 10, 1944  
AURE RIVER



## 2ID CAMPS WITHIN KOREA



### Memorialization

**Camp Casey** was named in honor of Maj. Hugh B. Casey, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division. In 1951, he was killed in a light aircraft crash on a hilltop west of the old Division Headquarters. He had been serving in the position of aide-de-camp to the 3ID Commander and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Camp Hovey** was named in honor of Master Sgt. Howard Hovey, 27th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Camp Red Cloud** was named in honor of Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously during the Korean War.

**Camp Stanley** was named for Col. Thomas H. Stanley, commander of the 36th Engineer Regiment. He was killed in a vehicle accident near Tarquinia, Italy, on Jun. 11, 1944, during the Italian Campaign of World War II.

**Camp Humphreys** was named in honor of Chief Warrant Officer 2 Benjamin K. Humphreys, 4th Transportation Company, who died in a helicopter accident near the camp.

**Camp Carroll** was named in honor of Sgt. 1st Class Charles F. Carroll of the 72nd Combat Engineer Company, 5th Infantry Regiment, who died in action during the Korean War. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroism.

AFTER A FIERCE, 39-DAY BATTLE, 2ID  
LIBERATES THE PORT CITY OF BREST

SEP 8, 1944  
BREST

2ID ENTERS GERMANY

OCT 3, 1944  
GERMANY



# WE GO TOGETHER HISTORY OF KATUSA SOLDIERS



BY  
**Public Affairs**  
2ID/RUCD

Wearing the same OCP uniform and performing the same duties as any other U.S. Soldier in the division, there are Soldiers who proudly bear the Republic of Korea flag on their right arm. Known as KATUSA, or “Korean Augmentation to the United States Army,” these Soldiers symbolize the ROK/U.S. friendship and mutual support.

The mission of the KATUSA Soldier Program is to augment U.S. Army in Korea with ROK Army Soldiers, in order to increase the ROK-U.S. combined defense capability on the Korean peninsula. The KATUSA Soldier Program is significant, not only because of the military manpower that it provides to the U.S. Army, but also because it represents ROK-U.S. cooperation and the combined commitment to deter war on the peninsula.

During the early stages of the Korean War, the number of U.S. casualties outpaced the number of reinforcements. Records show that there had been only 11,115 reinforcements, while casualties were close to 20,000 by August of 1950.

In light of the situation, John Mucio, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, made a suggestion to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, United Nations Command (UNC) to incorporate ROK Soldiers into the U.S. Army. It was a sound idea since the ROK Soldiers possessed extensive knowledge of Korean terrain and the ability to swiftly distinguish ally troops and North Korean troops -- two qualities that were lacking amongst the U.S. Army.

Thus, in July of 1950, the KATUSA program was born following a verbal request of Gen. MacArthur to the ROK President Syng-man Rhee.

Conscription of the KATUSA Soldiers began immediately thereafter, which took place in Daegu and Pusan regions. On Aug. 16th, 1950, the first 313 KATUSA Soldiers departed the Port of Busan for Yokohama, Japan, where they were assigned to the 7th Infantry Division. Over a course of nine days, the number grew to 8,625. When the 7th Infantry Division came ashore in September 1950, the division was 45% Korean Soldiers. Additionally, on Aug. 20th, 1st, 2nd, 24th, and 25th Division in South Korea were each assigned 250 KATUSA Soldiers.

The first action that the KATUSAs participated in was Operation Chromite, which was a critical turning point in the Korean War that led to the re-capture of Seoul in two days. From then on, a total 43,660 KATUSAs fulfilled various roles including infantrymen, signalmen, checkpoint guard, etc. within the U.S. Army. Of those, a total of 11,365 KATUSA Soldiers were killed or went missing during the Korean War.

After the Korean War ended, the KATUSA program continued despite never being formalized beyond an informal verbal agreement and served as a training base for technical MOS for the ROK Army. During this period, a KATUSA soldier would spend up to 18 months in a U.S. unit learning his MOS and then would return to ROKA to train others in his MOS. Following the establishment of the ROKA training center in 1963, such practice ended and KATUSA Soldiers began to perform their entire military service in the U.S. Army. In May of 1965, the ROKA Support Group was established at the request of the Commander of the Eighth Army, as a ROKA officer liaison group to administer the KATUSA Soldier program.



## KATUSA Code of Conduct

As a member of the Republic of Korea Army augmented to the Eighth United States Army, I will sacrifice myself to defend my country and her principles. I vow to abide by the following Code of Conduct for unification and honor of my country:

I do my best to accomplish given duties with a high spirit of a soldier to become a role model of the ROKA soldiers.

I abide by regulations and reinforce the combined combat power with positive and active working attitude.

I take pride in myself as a military ambassador and affirmatively encourage the mutual relations between the two armies.



## 2ID TIMELINE | KOREAN WAR

2ID LANDS ON PUSAN, BECOMING THE FIRST UNIT TO REACH KOREA DIRECTLY FROM THE U.S.

JUL 23, 1950  
PUSAN

DURING THE SECOND BATTLE OF NAKTONG BULGE, REPELLED A STRONG NORTH KOREAN ATTACK AGAINST THE BUSAN PERIMETER

AUG 31, 1950  
NAKTONG BULGE





2ID BECOMES THE FIRST UN FORCE TO ENTER THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG AS THE EIGHTH ARMY PUSHES UP NORTH

OCT 19, 1950  
PYONGYANG

2ID DEFENDS THE REAR AND RIGHT FLANK OF THE EIGHTH ARMY DURING THE BATTLE OF THE CH'ONGCH'ON RIVER

NOVEMBER, 1950  
KUNNU-RI



# PROMISING ANOTHER CENTURY OF FRIENDSHIP



BY  
**Public Affairs**  
2ID/UCD

The city of Uijeongbu commemorated the 2nd Infantry Division's 100-year anniversary, Oct. 26, 2017, by unveiling the Korean-American Friendship monument and a time capsule in a ceremony hosted by Mayor Ahn Byeong-yong, and other distinguished guests from the city council and Gyeong-gi Province at Korean-American Friendship Park.

More than 300 U.S. Soldiers and civilians from Uijeongbu City and Gyeonggi Province attended the event. The friendship monument, eight meters high and two meters wide, is curved like the shape of "Taeguk," which symbolizes the Republic of Korea and its star-shaped cross section stands for the United States. The rotating axis of the monument exemplifies the inseparable, harmonious relationship between the two countries.

The silver time capsule contains more than 50 items from both the division and city of Uijeongbu. The capsule includes operational camouflage pattern uniforms from both KATUSAs and U.S. Soldiers and a digital camouflage pattern uniform from the Republic of Korea Army. Other items range from ROK-U.S. Combined Division patch to challenge coins and magazines. The capsule was buried two meters deep in a square at the Korean-American Friendship Park, and the items will not be seen again until Oct. 26, 2117.

Mayor Ahn Byeong-yong closed the event by stating, "I hope the friendship between the city of Uijeongbu and the 2nd Infantry Division, and more over the ROK-U.S. alliance, will last forever like the time capsule buried here today."



(top right) Major General Scott McKean, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division, speaks at a ceremony held at Friendship Park in Uijeongbu. (middle right) A crowd gathered at Friendship Park listens as civic leaders explain the importance of the time capsule and the Friendship monument. (bottom right) The mayor of Uijeongbu, Ahn Byeong-yong, and the commander of 2ID/UCD, Maj. Gen. Scott McKean examine the site of the time capsule. (bottom left) Major General Scott McKean, commander of 2ID/UCD, and the mayor of Uijeongbu, Ahn Byeong-yong, pose for a photo following the unveiling ceremony of the Friendship monument.

## 2ID TIMELINE | KOREAN WAR

2ID IS VICTORIOUS IN THE BATTLE OF CHIPYONG-NI,  
THE FIRST MAJOR DEFEAT FOR THE CHINESE IN THE WAR

FEB 13, 1951  
CHIPYONG-NI

AFTER SMASHING THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE, THE INDIANHEAD  
DIVISION IS AWARDED THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

1951  
SOUTH KOREA





# DIVISION CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY BALL



BY  
**Public Affairs**  
21D/RUCD

The 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division, Commanding General's Mess Association conducts the Centennial Birthday Ball as part of the 100th Anniversary Celebration at the Seoul Grand Hyatt Hotel, Oct. 26. The participating Soldiers, family members, and Department of Defense civilians of the Warrior Division commemorate the historic lineage of the division.

*(top left)* Major General Scott McKean, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division, speaks to the guests in attendance at the 21D's 100th Anniversary Celebration at the Seoul Grand Hyatt Hotel. *(middle left)* Guests in attendance sit amongst the artifacts of the division's history as keynote speakers deliver their remarks. *(bottom left)* The official party, the youngest Soldier in attendance, and the oldest Soldier in attendance cut the cake at the 21D's 100th Anniversary Celebration. *(bottom right)* An honor guard composed of Soldiers dressed in uniforms from different eras displays the colors during the 100th Anniversary Celebration.



21D IS TRANSFERRED FROM KOREA TO FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

AUGUST, 1953  
FORT LEWIS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ANNOUNCES THAT 21D  
WOULD BE REORGANIZED AT FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

SPRING, 1958  
FORT BENNING



# 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION CELEBRATES CENTURY OF SERVICE, REENLISTS 100 SOLDIERS



(top) Major General Scott McKean and Command Sgt. Maj. Edward W. Mitchell, 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division, along with Soldiers dressed in uniforms from different eras pose with one of 100 Soldiers (and his family) for a picture, following the mass reenlistment ceremony. (next page, top left) Major General Scott McKean, commander of 2ID/RUCD, speaks during a mass reenlistment ceremony at Camp Casey. (top right, middle) Command Sergeant Major Edward W. Mitchell, 2ID/RUCD, stands before a formation of 100 Soldiers who reenlisted on the division's 100th birthday. (bottom left) Multiple 2ID/RUCD Soldiers dressed in uniforms from different eras stand at attention during a mass reenlistment ceremony. (bottom right) Private First Class Weegh, Hyun-woo poses in front of an American flag dressed in a Korean War era uniform before a mass reenlistment ceremony for 100 Soldiers.



**STORY BY**  
Sgt. 1st Class **Joshua Joycé**  
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs



**PHOTOS BY**  
Mr. **Pak Chin-U**  
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs

**C**AMP CASEY – The 2nd Infantry Division, ROK/U.S. Combined Division commemorated its 100 year anniversary by reenlisting 100 Soldiers from within the division in a mass reenlistment ceremony, Oct. 26.

“Volunteering to continue your service in defense of our great Nation and to do it in the face of the enemy on freedom’s frontier – that Warriors, is a sign of commitment and courage,” said Maj. Gen. Scott McKean, 2nd ID/RUCD, commanding general.

McKean explained the uniqueness of day’s events and how it would be a memorable experience for those who participated.

“Years from now, when you’re sitting around family or friends and someone asks about your time in the Army, you can proudly say, I raised my hand in a foreign land, keeping the peace and defending freedom, but always prepared to fight and win,” McKean said. “It’s truly is my honor to stand in front of you today.

On our centennial, as you continue the line of those who fought from the ‘Hell of the First World War’ until today where we remain steadfast.”

Soldiers raised their right hands using the ‘Old Glory’ American flag, which was sent from the U.S. to Korea for the ceremony. Korean War veterans will march with ‘Old Glory’ at Arlington National Cemetery Nov. 11, 2017 in commemoration of Veteran’s Day.

After administering the Oath of Enlistment, McKean along with Command Sgt. Maj. Edward W. Mitchell, 2ID/RUCD, division command sergeant major, personally congratulated the Soldiers and presented each with a Certificate of Appreciation and a commemorative Indianhead coin.

“Being able to stand tall in formation and make my family proud, my unit proud, and be part of history in the making, it was a special moment for me,” said Sgt. Michelle Blesam, who is originally from Koror, Palau,

and is public affairs NCO assigned to the 210th Field Artillery Brigade. “Taking that oath and singing the Warriors March instilled a sense of pride in me as well, like this is a once in a lifetime opportunity and I was a part of it.”

Festivities continued with the dedication of the Korean-American Friendship Statue and time capsule burial at Friendship Park in Uijeongbu hosted by Mayor Ahn, Byeong-Yong, Uijeongbu City Council, and the Gyeong-Gi Provincial Council.

“The 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division truly epitomizes the relationship that has been formed from that fateful day, June 25, 1950,” said McKean. “That devastating war led to an Alliance that still stands strong today and one that has allowed for the transformation of Uijeongbu and the Republic of Korea to be where it is today...a thriving city and nation that continues to grow more prosperous each day.”



## 2ID TIMELINE | DMZ SECURITY

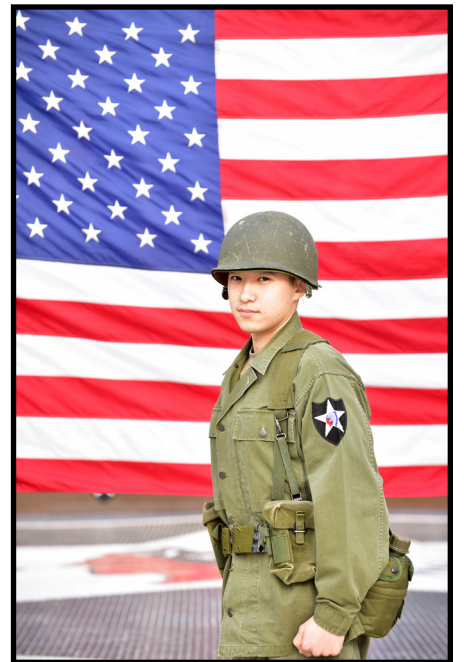
2ID COLORS RETURN TO KOREA, AND THE DIVISION IS ASSIGNED TO GUARD PORTIONS OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

JUL 1, 1965  
DMZ

KOREAN DMZ CONFLICT, A SERIES OF LOW-LEVEL ARMED CLASHES BETWEEN NORTH KOREAN FORCES AND THE FORCES OF SOUTH KOREA AND THE U.S.

1966 - 1969  
SOUTH KOREA





2ID ASSEMBLES TASK FORCE BRADY AND  
TASK FORCE VIERRA FOR OPERATION PAUL BUNYAN

AUG 21, 1976  
SOUTH KOREA

WITH THE END OF THE COLD WAR, 2ID SOLDIERS  
LEAVE THE DMZ, BUT REMAIN FORWARD DEPLOYED

WINTER 1992  
SOUTH KOREA





## GYEONGGI VICE GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

### *Gyeonggi Vice Governor* **Kim Dong-keun, Ph.D.**

Traditionally, people have given a lot of meaning to the number '100'. On the 100th day of a child's birth, the whole family will celebrate and wish that the child will live up to 100 year in the sense of the longevity. In addition, there is a new "century" each time 100 years pass by: look backing on the past and a new era.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Second Infantry Division (2ID) of the U.S. Army. Originally established on October 26, 1917, the relationship between Korea and the 2ID began upon arriving in the Peninsula via Busan Port during the Korean War. Although the 2ID was redeployed to the United States after the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, the division formally returned to Korea in 1965: the tension on Korean Peninsula was heightened as North Korean forces were engaging in increasing border incursions as well as demonstrating a show of force. The division is still stationed in Korea ever since.

More specially, the 2ID is unique in that it is the one and only U.S. Army division with headquarters permanently stationed overseas, not to mention that

it is the basis of the ROK-U.S. Combined Division in wartime. Two countries forming a combined army division together is such a meaningful occasion, which is unprecedented in world history.

The relationship between Gyeonggi Province and the 2ID is very special. As of 2017, approximately 20,000 U.S. forces are currently stationed in the province, accounting for about 70% of the 28,500 USFK personnel, and 10,000 of them are 2ID soldiers. Therefore, Gyeonggi Province looks back upon this important relationship on the occasion of the division's 100th anniversary: we look forward building a constructive relationship with a new horizon.

One key example is the Korean American Partnership Council (KAPC), which officially began its first meeting in 2002. Co-chaired by Gyeonggi Province Vice Governor and the 2ID Commander, 40 Principal members including Vice Mayors and commanders of Major Support Command units are key participants of this Council. Over 140 issues have been discussed or solved through this council. Held in April, the 19th Principal Meeting was such an accomplishment as we discussed important issues including the early return

of Camp Mobile in Dongducheon City.

It is no exaggeration to emphasize that the ROK-U.S. alliance is more important than ever before when the security environment surrounding the Korean Peninsula is evolving rapidly, such as North Korea's nuclear test and launching ballistic missiles. Moreover, I think that the role of Gyeonggi Province will become more important as the units from Yongsan Garrison will be relocated to Pyeongtaek.

On the occasion of Arbor Day, I planted a maple tree at Camp Red Cloud with Maj. Gen. Ted Martin, the former commanding general of the 2ID. This tree symbolizes the friendship between Korea and the United States, wishing that this friendship will remain unchanged even under the most difficult circumstances. Since this year is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the 2ID, it is more meaningful than ever.

In the future, Gyeonggi Province will develop a strong cooperative relationship with the USFK to further advance peace on the Korean Peninsula and the international community. Let me close by saying "we go together", which is something favored by the USFK and myself.



## DONGDUCHEON MAYOR'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

### *Dongducheon Mayor* **Oh Sea-chang**

Hello! I am Oh Sea Chang, Mayor of Dongducheon City. On behalf of our 100,000 Dongducheon citizens, I congratulate on the 100th birthday of the 2nd Infantry Division.

Throughout the last 62 years, Members of 2ID sacrificially have served in defense of our Nation and Families. Because of your sacrifice and efforts, not

only could we overcome the hurt and damage of the Korean War, also we have made South Korea like today. Furthermore, we can dream of a better Korea of peace and harmony.

I am trying to maintain bond between Dongducheon citizens and 2ID members. The reason we are trying like this is that we regard you all as brothers and

neighbors who have been stationed in the same community. Thus, I promise that our efforts will continue on into the future.

Lastly, once again congratulate on the 100th birthday of 2ID together with 2ID Commanding General Scott McKean and the other members. I wish you a good health and happiness. Thank you.

## 2ID TIMELINE | GWOT - PRESENT

3RD BRIGADE STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM IS  
DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

NOVEMBER, 2003  
IRAQ

2ND BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM DEPLOYED TO IRAQ, WHERE  
THEY WORKED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ROK ARMY

AUGUST, 2004  
IRAQ





## PYEONGTAEK MAYOR'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

### *Pyeongtaek Mayor* **Gong Jae-gwang**

Hello. This is Gong Jae-gwang, the city mayor of Pyeongtaek. The 480,000 citizens of Pyeongtaek and I sincerely congratulate the 2nd Infantry Division's 100th year anniversary.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, the 2nd Infantry Division participated in and achieved great accomplishments in the battle of Chipyeong-ri, which became the turning point of the Korean War. The first ever United Nations force to infiltrate North Korea's

capital, Pyongyang, the 2nd Infantry Division is the symbol of the ROK-U.S. alliance, which has made great sacrifices to sustain liberty in Republic of Korea. In the face of continuing North Korean provocations, I believe that the 2nd Infantry Division, the only U.S. military combat division in Korea, is doing an exemplary job to maintain security and peace in Republic of Korea.

During the 100 years of its existence, for more than half a century, the division has stayed a true friend to

the Republic of Korea and upheld our precious values of freedom, peace, and democracy. We, the citizens of Pyeongtaek, are proud of the division's many feats and is hopeful of our everlasting cooperative friendship.

Finally, congratulations to the 2nd Infantry Division and Maj. Gen. Scott McKean, the commander, and the Soldiers. Congratulations once again on the 100th anniversary of the 2nd Infantry Division. I will see you in Pyeongtaek next year.



## UIJEONGBU MAYOR'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

### *Uijeongbu Mayor* **Ahn Byeong-yong**

Hello! This is mayor Ahn Byeong yong from the hopeful city of Uijeongbu.

This year, as you know, is truly special as it marks the 100th anniversary of the 2nd Infantry Division, which was founded in 1917. Uijeongbu, the home to the 2nd Infantry Division, held a super concert during first half of the year to commemorate the 100th birthday of the division. The city has also facilitated a time capsule burial ceremony and unveiled the ROK-U.S. alliance celebratory sculpture during the later half of the year, in order to highlight the historical significance of the division's 100th birthday.

For the past 60 years, the city of Uijeongbu and the 2nd Infantry Division have maintained exemplary partnership on the basis of trust and friendship. As stated by our slogan "We go together," in spite of the division's forthcoming move to Camp Humphreys, the city of Uijeongbu and the 2nd Infantry Division have worked together to arrange festivals that commemorate the division's 100th year anniversary.

Uijeongbu and the 2nd Division have been main-

taining a good relationship with each other for more than 60 years on the basis of friendship and trust, and for the event commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Pyeongtaek Camp Humphreys, It is a big suggestion that the festivals that celebrate the 100th anniversary birthday are arranged together like the slogan.

Our city has been committed to maintaining a cooperative relationship with the 2nd Infantry Division and to mitigate possible conflicts between local residents and U.S. Soldiers. Our efforts are best exemplified by Korean culture experience events, such as city tours for recently arrived Soldiers, Korean traditional dance performances, Thanksgiving celebratory events, hands-on kimchi festival, end-of-year concert, and local voluntary service events, from which Soldiers can build friendship with the local residents.

In the face of recent nuclear tests and missile launches from North Korea, the ROK-U.S. Alliance seems more important than ever. Although the majority of U.S. forces are moving to Camp Humphreys and the

frequency of direct interaction between U.S. military and Gyeong-gi Province may consequently decline, the city of Uijeongbu deems it necessary to maintain a cooperative partnership with the U.S. military.

Although there were few opposing opinions and complications at the 100th-anniversary concert that was hosted in June, we believe the event was ultimately an opportunity to confirm the solidarity of the ROK-U.S. Alliance.

On the behalf of citizens of Uijeongbu, I express my gratitude to the U.S. Soldiers who have worked hard to protect our nation for the past 60 years and wholeheartedly congratulate the division's 100th birthday. We hope that everyone can remember and recognize the value of this historical year and eagerly celebrate the division's 100th birthday.

The 2nd Infantry Division and the city of Uijeongbu are everlasting partners and friends.

Again, we congratulate the 100th year anniversary of the 2nd Infantry Division.

"Katchi kapshida! We go together!"

2ID FORCES AND SOUTH KOREA'S 16TH INFANTRY BRIGADE  
BECOMES ONE AS A ROK-U.S. COMBINED DIVISION

JUN 3, 2015  
CAMP RED CLOUD

2ID TURNS 100 YEARS OLD!

OCT 26, 2017  
SOUTH KOREA









# *Commanding Generals & Command Sergeants Major of 2nd Infantry Division Past & Present*





# 인디언헤드

INDIANHEAD KOREAN EDITION

[WWW.2ID.KOREA.ARMY.MIL/KOREAN-SITE](http://WWW.2ID.KOREA.ARMY.MIL/KOREAN-SITE)

[WWW.ISSUU.COM/SECONDID](http://WWW.ISSUU.COM/SECONDID)



## 제2보병사단

# 100

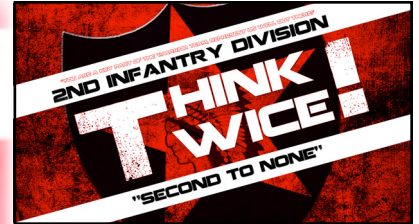
## 주년을 맞이하다... 100년을 맞이하다...



# 제2보병사단의 100주년 맞이 기념으로 11월 호 잡지는 100주년 특별판으로 제작하였습니다.



이달의 사진



• 제2보병사단 공식 페이스북 페이지 많은 좋아요와 공유하기 부탁드립니다.

## 이달의 사진:

10월 26일 캠프 케이시에서 제2보병사단 병사들의 복무 연장 축하 행사(Mass Reenlistment Ceremony)가 대규모로 진행되었다.

특히나 올해는 미2사단의 100주년을 기념해 사단의 역사가 담긴 군복을 입은 병사들이 행사를 빛내 주었다. 이 사진은 한국전쟁 당시 제2보병사단 병사들이 입었던 군복을 입은 한 카투사의 모습이다.

<사진. 제2보병사단 공보처 사진 전문가 박진우>

## 인디언헤드 한글판 스태프

제2 보병사단장  
소장 D. 스콧 맥킨  
한국군지원단 지역대장  
중령 이일수  
공보참모  
중령 주넬 R. 제프리  
공보행정관  
상사 케빈 도헤니  
공보관  
김현석  
한글판 편집장  
일병 김연효  
영문판 편집부  
상병 정원기  
일병 장석우  
사진 전문가  
박진우  
글꼴 배포처  
아리마체 : AMOREPACIFIC

함초봉체 : 한글과컴퓨터

그 외 인터넷에서 무료로 배포한 폰트를 사용했습니다.

인디언헤드 한글판은 미 제2보병사단 카투사들을 위해 공보처

에서 발행하는 미 국방성 공인신문입니다. 신문 내용은 미 육군

의 의견과 다를 수 있습니다.

인디언헤드지는 일성 인쇄소에서 월간지로 발행됩니다.

취재 요청은 732-9132으로 전화 바랍니다.

## 2ID TIMELINE | WORLD WAR ~ KOREAN WAR

프랑스 북동부 부르몽 (Bourmont)에서 편성되어 1차 세계대전에 참전하였다. 주요 전투 : Soissons, Mont Blanc

OCT 26, 1917  
BOURMONT, FRANCE

아일랜드에서 노르망디작전(Operation Overlord)을 준비했고 6월 7일, 오바하 해변에 상륙하며 제2차세계대전에 뛰어들었다.

OCT 1943  
IRELAND

미국 본토에서 한반도에도 도착한 최초의 부대로, 일본에서 미리와 낙동강 방어선을 지키고 있던 제24보병사단을 교체해주었다.

JULY 23, 1950  
PUSAN, KOREA



## 같이 갑시다! 미2사단 창설 100주년에 붙여

올해는 미2사단이 창설된 지 100주년이 된 해이다. 1917년 10월 26일 창설된 미2사단과 한국의 인연은 6.25전쟁 당시 부산항을 통해 참전하면서 시작됐다. 휴전 후 잠시 미국 본토로 재배치됐다가 1965년 북한군이 휴전선에 병력을 집결하고 무력시위를 하는 등 한반도의 긴장이 고조되자 다시 한국에 투입되어 현재까지 주둔하고 있다. 특히 미2사단은 해외에 사단본부(의정부 캠프 레드클라우드)를 두고 있는 유일한 미 육군 부대이자 전시 한미 연합사단의 주체이기도 하다. 두 개 국가가 연합해서 사단을 편성한 것은 세계에 유례가 없을 정도로 특별하다.

경기도  
행정2부지사  
김동근

경기도와 미2사단의 인연 역시 남다르다. 현재 2017년 기준, 주한미군 2만 8천 명 중 70%가량인 약 2만 명이 경기도에 주둔해있고, 그 중 미2사단 병력만 1만 명에 달한다. 그래서 경기도는 올해 창설 100주년을 맞은 미2사단과의 인연을 다시 한 번 회고하고, 건설적 관계의 새로운 지평을 열어갈 희망한다.

그동안 주한미군이 국가안보와 동북아시아 지역의 안정과 평화를 위해 상당한 역할을 수행해 온 것은 명백한 사실이다. 그러나 동시에 미군기지 주변 개발제한, 소음피해, 미군범죄 등의 미군주둔을 둘러싼 문제가 종종 발생했다는 사실 또한 간과할 수 없다.

2002년도에 첫 회의를 시작한 한미협력협의회가 대표적이다. 이 협의회는 현재 경기도 행정2부지사와 미2사단장을 공동의장으로, 시/군 부단체장, 주한미군 주요 지휘관 등 40여 명의 위원이 참여하고 있다. 지금까지 지역사회 현안문제 140여건을 협의하고 해결했고, 특히 올해 4월 열린 제19차 회의에서는 동두천 소재 주한미군 모빌 캠프의 조기 반환을 협의하는 등 많은 성과가 있었다.

최근 북한의 핵실험, 미사일 발사 등 한반도를 둘러싼 안보환경이 급박하게 변화하는 시점에서 한-미 동맹은 그 어느 때보다 중요하다고 강조해도 과언이 아니다. 더욱이 용산의 미군기지가 평택으로 이전하면 앞으로 경기도 역할이 더 중요해지리라 생각한다.

올해 4월 식목일을 앞두고 마틴 미2사단장과 함께 의정부 캠프 레드클라우드에서 한미 우호관계를 상징하는 '홍단풍' 한 그루를 심었다. 한미 간의 우정도 어떠한 어려움 속에서도 변치 않고 지속되었으면 하는 바람을 담았다. 특히 올해가 미2사단 창설 100주년이라는 점에서 그 어느 때보다 의미가 깊다.



반갑습니다! 동두천시장 오세창입니다.

미2사단 창립 100주년을 동두천시 10만 시민을 대표하여 진심으로 축하를 드립니다.

미2사단은 지난 62년 동안 대한민국과 동반자적인 관계에서 우리의 조국과 가족을 보호하는데 헌신적인 노력을 아끼지 않았습니다.

그런 희생과 노력이 있었기에 지금 우리는 전쟁의 상처에서 벗어나 새로운 미래를 건설하고, 평화와 화합의 새 시대를 꿈꾸며 살고 있는 것이 아닌가 생각해 봅니다.

저와 10만 동두천시민은 우리 지역에 주둔하고 있는 미2사단 장병들을 우리의 이웃, 우리의 형제라는 생각으로 항상 그들과 소통하며 화합하는데 최선을 다해왔으며, 앞으로도 동반자적 관계에서 깊은 우정을 나누는 친구가 될 것을 약속합니다.

마지막으로 미2사단/한미연합사단장 D. 스킷 맥킨 소장과 미군지휘관, 장병들에게 미2사단 창립 100주년을 다시 한 번 축하드리며, 모두 건강하시고 행복하시기를 기원 합니다.

감사합니다.

동두천 시장  
오세창

인천상륙작전에서 승리 후 유엔군은 계속해서 북쪽으로 진격했다. 그리고 유엔군 중 최초로 평양에 도착한 부대가 되었다.

OCT 19, 1950  
PYONGYANG, NORTH KOREA

중공군의 개입으로 후퇴를 결심했고, 군우리에서 후퇴하던 제2보병사단은 숨어있던 중공군과 큰 싸움을 하게 된다.

NOV 26, 1950  
KUNU-RI

후퇴를 계속하던 23보병연대는 지평리에서 중공군에게 둘러싸였지만 3일간의 혈투 끝에 큰 승리를 거두었고, 이것이 전환점이 되었다.

FEB 13, 1951  
CHIPYONG-RI



안녕하세요! 희망도시 의정부시장 안병용입니다.

올해는 아시다시피 1917년 창설된 미2사단이 100주년을 맞이하는 뜻깊은 해입니다. 미2사단이 주둔하고 있는 의정부시에는 이를 기념하고자 상반기 미2사단 창설100주년 기념 슈퍼콘서트를 개최한데 이어, 하반기 한미우호 증진 상징 조형물 및 타임캡슐 매설식 등 다채로운 행사를 준비하여 창설 100주년이 갖는 역사적인 의미를 되새기고자 합니다.

의정부시와 미2사단은 60여년간 우정과 신뢰를 바탕으로 상호 협력하며 원만한 관계를 유지해 왔으며, 평택 캠프 험프리스로의 기지이전을 앞두고 있는 시점에서 금번 창설100주년을 기념하는 행사를 위해 “함께 갑시다”라는 구호처럼 100주년 생일을 축하하는 축제의 장을 함께 마련하였다는 점에서 시사하는 바가 크다고 할 수 있습니다.

우리 의정부시는 미군 주둔으로 인해 지역 주민간 발생할 수 있는 갈등을 최소화하기 위해 미2사단과 협력적인 관계를 유지하는데 노력해 왔습니다. 모범장병 한국문화체험을 비롯해, 신규전입 미군 시티투어, 무용단 공연, 추수감사절 간담회, 김장나눔, 송년콘서트, 자원봉사 등 지역주민과 함께하는 한미우호 동맹의 모범적인 사례라 여겨집니다.

최근 북한의 핵실험, 미사일 발사 등 국가 안보가 위협받는 상황에서 한미 동맹은 그 어느 때보다 중요하다고 생각합니다. 특히 앞으로 대부분의 미군 부대가 평택 캠프 험프리스로 이전하면 의정부시 등 경기북부에서 미군과의 직접적인 협력부분은 줄어들 수 있겠지만, 역으로 미군이 주둔했던 우리 의정부시는 이후에도 미군과의 협력관계가 여전히 중요할 것으로 생각합니다.

## 의정부 시장 안병용



올해 6월에 개최한 100주년 기념콘서트에서 일부 반대의견과 갈등이 내포되어 있었지만 궁극적으로 한미동맹의 굳건함을 확인하는 계기가 되었다고 생각합니다.

60여년의 세월동안 미군장병들이 주둔해 오면서 우리 국가안보 수호를 위해 애쓴 노고와 희생에 대해 의정부시민을 대표해서 진심으로 감사드리며, 창설 100주년을 맞이하는 뜻깊은 해에 의정부시민들과 함께 축하하고 100주년이 갖는 역사적인 의미와 그 가치를 모두가 기억할 수 있고 마음에 되새길 수 있는 뜻깊은 축제가 되기를 간절히 소망합니다.

미2사단과 의정부시는 영원한 동반자이며 친구입니다. 다시 한 번 미2사단 창설 100주년을 축하드립니다.

‘같이 갑시다! We go together!’

안녕하십니까? 평택시장 공재광입니다.

48만 평택시민과 함께 미2사단 창설 100주년을 진심으로 축하드립니다.

미2사단은 1917년 창설된 이후 한국전쟁이 발발하고 국군이 파죽지세로 수세에 처해있을 때 한국전쟁승리의 전환점이 되는 지평리 전투에 참여하여 큰 공을 세웠고 평양에 입성한 첫번째 UN군이라는 명예로운 역사를 가지고 있으며 대한민국의 자유를 지키기 위하여 커다란 희생을 감수한 한미 동맹 상징의 부대이며, 현재도 한국에 있는 유일한 미군 전투사단이며 북한의 핵실험과 미사일 발사등 군사적 위협과 국가안보위기가 계속되고 있는 상황에서 대한민국의 안보와 평화를 위해 역할을 다하고 있다고 생각합니다.

미2사단은 100년이라는 사단의 역사 중 반세기가 넘는 52년 동안 한반도에 주둔한 대한민국의 진정한 친구로서 자유와 평화 그리고 민주주의의 수호라는 우리의 소중한 가치를 지켜온 부대로 우리평택시민은 자랑스럽게 생각하고 앞으로도 상생협력 동반자로 깊은 우정을 나누는 친구가 될 것을 약속합니다.

끝으로, 미2사단 및 한미연합사단장 스타트 맥킨 소장님과 지휘관, 장병들에게 큰 박수를 보내며 다시 한 번 미 2사단 창설 100주년을 축하드립니다. 내년에는 평택에서 여러분들을 뵈겠습니다.

감사합니다.

## 평택 시장 공재광



### 2D TIMELINE | KOREAN WAR ~ GWOT ERA

제2보병사단은 요충지가 될만한 고지점령전을 계속한다.  
주요 전투: Irontriangle, Porkchop hill, Bloody Ridge

AUG, 1951  
KOREA

제2보병사단은 마침내 한반도 후방으로 옮겨진다. 한국 전쟁에서 미2사단은 사단 최고의 상인 대통령 부대표장을 받는다.

APRIL 1953  
KOREA

제2보병사단은 대한민국에서 포트 루이스(Fort Lewis), 워싱턴으로 이전하고 이후 포트 베닝(Fort Benning), 조지아에서 재편성된다.

AUG 1954  
FORT LEWIS



# 제2보병사단의 역사: 한국전쟁

1950년 6.25 전쟁이 발발한 후, 제2보병사단은 미국 본토에서 직접 투입된 부대 중 처음으로 7월 23일 부산항에 도착했다. 다음 달, 제2보병사단은 낙동강 지역에서 북한군을 막아내고 있던 제24보병사단을 풀어주었다.

장기간의 전투가 큰 손실이 될 것을 느낀 북한군은 8월 31일 밤, 부산 경계선을 주위 다섯 축을 동시에 공격하였다. 2차 낙동강 돌출부 격전이라고 알려진 이 전투에서 사단은 북한군에 의해, 북쪽은 제38보병연대와 제23보병연대, 남쪽은 본부와 제9보병연대로 분리되었다. 이에 제2보병사단 사단장인 로렌스 B. 카이저 소장(Major General Laurence B. Keiser)은 둘로 나뉜 사단을 헤이네스 기동 부대(Task Force Haynes)와 브래들리 기동 부대(Task Force Bradley)로 나누어 통제하고 지휘하며 대응했다. 제2보병사단은 이어진 16일간의 전투에서 3,500명이 넘는 사상자가 생겼지만 북한군의 위협을 막아내고 부산 경계선을 유지하는데 성공했다.

9월 15일, 적군의 배후로 진입하는 인천상륙작전이 성공적으로 진행되어 나머지 북한군이 무기력하게 철수를 해야했다. 이 승세를 살려 제2보병사단은 부산경계선에서 빠져나온 최초의 부대가 되었고, 미국 제8군의 북쪽으로의 진격을 주도하였다. 또한, 같은달에 제2보병사단은 북한의 수도인 평양에 최초로 진입한 유엔군이 되었다.

11월 26일 중공군의 개입으로 미8군의 퇴각이 강제되었고, 제2보병사단은 군우리라는 골목마을에서 방어선을 설립하라는 명령을 받았다. 중공군의 전력이 계속 보강되면서 상황이 점점 악화되자 사단장은 군우리 방어선에서 철수를하기로 결심했다. 사단장은 군우리-순천간 도로를 따라 철수하기로 결정하고 전차 1개 소대를 급히 도로 정찰시켜 퇴로를 확인했다. 전차소대는 아무런 저항을 받지않고 갈고개를 넘

었고, 도로에 아무 이상이 없다는 보고를 보냈다. 그러나, 전차소대는 단순히 도로만을 정찰한 것이었고 중공군은 이미 제113사단이 도착해 있어 도로 좌우측에 매복해있었고, 일부러 정찰대를 통과시킨 것이었다. 11월 30일 새벽에 사단은 철수 명령을 내려 철수를 시작했지만 중공군이 좌우측에서 매복을 통한 집중적인 사격을 하여 사단이 함정에 완전한 노출이 되었다. 그렇다고 다시 후퇴할 수는 없었기에 힘든 싸움을 감행하고 고개를 통과했다. 이 전투로 제2보병사단은 중국군에 10배 많은 사상자를 내긴 했지만, 전력의 3분의 1을 잃었다. 그러나 제2보병사단은 군우리에서의 패배에서 회복하는 도중에도 1월 원주에서의 1,2차 전투에서 북한군의 공격을 막아내는데 도움을 주었다.

제2보병사단 제23보병연대의 지평리 전투는 중공군의 진출에 마침표를 찍은 결정적인 전환점이었다. 1951년 2월 13일 23연대와 프랑스의 1개 대대는 중국군의 제40군과 42군의 사단들과 제39군 전체에 의해 지평리에서 둘러싸였다. 제23보병연대와 프랑스 대대는 공군의 지원을 받으며 3일 이상동안 4배가 넘는 중국군을 상대로 진지를 막아냈다. 추위를 견디며 23연대는 중국군에게 5,000명 이상의 사상자를 냈고 결국 중국군이 철수하게 만든 큰 승리를 거두었다.

1951년 8월부터, 제2보병사단은 다시 공세를 시작하였고 미8군에게 위협이 된 산등성이와 언덕 꼭대기에 대한 고지쟁탈전을 시작했다. 철의 삼각지대(Iron Triangle), pork chop hill(푼치오펜힐), 올드 발디(Baldy Hill), 피의 능선(Bloody Ridge), 단장의 능선(Heartbreak Ridge)과 같은 고지에서의 큰 전투들이 이때 일어났다. 그 이후로도 여러차례의 전투 후, 제2보병사단은 1953년 4월에 한반도 후방으로 옮겨졌다. 이처럼 제2보병사단은 한국전쟁에서 큰 역할을 하였다.

<기사 \_ 일병 김연요/제2보병사단 공보처>

제2보병사단은 여러 재편성 후, 대한민국으로 돌아와 비무장지대(DMZ: Demilitarized Zone)를 지키는 임무를 받는다.

JULY 1, 1965  
DMZ, SOUTH KOREA

공동경비구역에서 판문점 도끼 만행사건이 일어나고, 이를 대응하기 위한 폴 버니언 작전(Operation Paul Bunyan)에 제2보병사단이 참여한다.

AUG 18, 1976  
JSA, PANMUNJUM

제2보병사단의 제2전투여단이 이라크로 파병을 가 대한민국 육군과 함께 국제 사회에 위협이 되는 테러와 맞서 싸웠다.

AUG, 2004  
IRAQ



# 제2보병사단 100주년 기념 행사



10월 26일, 의정부시는 역전근린공원 동부광장에서 안병용 시장, 시의회 의원들과 경기도의 귀빈들의 주최 하에 제2보병사단의 100주년 기념 축하행사를 진행했다.

미군을 비롯한 의정부와 경기도 시민들 300명 이상이 이 행사에 참석했다. 첫번째 행사는 한미우호증진 상징조형물을 제막하는 것이었다. 이 조형물은 8미터 높이에 폭 2미터 크기로 대한민국의 태극 모양처럼 곡선 모양이고, 기둥은 미국을 상징하는 별 모양으로 조각되어있다. 기념물의 회전축은 양국간의 조화로운 관계를 보여준다.

다음 차례는 제2보병사단과 의정부시의 50가지 이상의 물품이 저장되어있는 타임캡슐을 묻는 행사로 이어졌다. 캡슐에는 카투사와 미국 육군의 작전 위장 무늬(OCP) 군복, 한국 육군의 디지털 위장 무늬 군복, 한미연합패치에서 코인과 잡지 등을 비롯해 다양한 물품들로 이루어져있다. 캡슐은 공원 광장에 2미터 깊이에 묻혔는데, 백년 후인 2117년 10월 26일까지 꺼내지 않을 예정이다.

안병용 시장은 “의정부시와 제2보병사단의 우호 관계, 더 나아가 한미동맹관계가 오늘 여기에 묻혀있는 타임캡슐처럼 영원히 지속되어 있길 바란다”고 밝히며 행사를 마쳤다.



이어서 10월 26일, 100주년 기념 축하행사의 일부로 서울 그랜드 하얏트 호텔(Seoul Grand Hyatt Hotel)에서 제2보병사단/한미연합사단 Commanding General's Mess Association이 100주년 기념 연회를 개최했다.

스콧 맥킨 제2보병사단 사단장을 비롯한 제2보병사단의 장교와 사병들, 토마스 밴달 미8군 사령관, 안병용 의정부 시장등 여러 손님들이 참석하여 역사적인 순간을 축하하고 연회를 즐겼다.



## 2ID TIMELINE | ~PRESENT DAY

한미 연합 사단이 창설되었다.  
(ROK-US COMBINED DIVISION)

2015  
SOUTH KOREA

제2보병사단/한미연합사단 100주년  
CENTENNIAL OF SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION/ROK-US COMBINED DIVISION

OCT 26, 2017  
SOUTH KOREA



# KATUSA "같이 갑시다"

동일한 OCP 군복을 입고 오른팔에는 자랑스러운 태극기를 부착한 채로, 다른 미군들과 동일한 업무를 수행하는 병사들이 있다. 카투사(KATUSA) 혹은 미8군에 증강된 한국육군요원("Korean Augmentation to the United States Army")로 불리는 이 병사들은 한미 우정과 상호 지원을 상징한다.

카투사의 임무는 한국군과 함께하는 미군에 증강되어 한반도 내에서 한미 연합 방위 작전을 강화하는 것이다. 카투사 제도는 미군에 제공되는 군대 인력과 금전적인 비용 절약뿐만 아니라, 한미간의 협력과 전쟁을 저지하기 위한 공동의 헌신을 대표하기 때문에 더욱 중요하다.

한국 전쟁의 초기 단계에는 미국의 사상자 수가 증원군 수를 넘어섰다. 기록에 따르면, 11,115명의 증원군이 있었지만, 사상자는 1950년 8월까지 2만명에 육박했다. 이 상황을 고려하여, 유엔 주재 미국 대사인 존 무시오(John Much)는 UN군 사령관인 맥아더 장군에게 한국 육군을 미군에 편입시키는 것에 대해 제안했다. 한국 육군에게는 미군에게 부족했던 한국 지형에 대한 폭 넓은 지식과 한국군과 북한군은 신속하게 구별해낼 수 있는 능력이 있었기 때문에 좋은 생각이었다.

이에 따라, 1950년 7월 대한민국의 이승만 대통령과 맥아더 장군 사이의 구두협약에 의해 카투사 제도가 탄생하였다. 그 즉시 대구와 부산 지역에서 카투사 징집이 시작되었다. 1950년 8월 16일 첫 313명의 카투사 병사들이 부산항을 출발해 일본 요코하마에서 7사단으로 배치 받았다. 9일동안 그 수는 8,625명으로 늘어났고, 1950년 9월에 제 7 보병사단이 해안에 들어섰는데 그 인원중 45%가 한국군이었다고 한다. 또한, 8월 20일에는 1사단, 2사단, 24사단, 25사단으로 각각 250명의 카투사가 배치받았다.

카투사들이 참여한 최초의 임무는, 한국전쟁에서 서울을 이틀만에 탈환할 수 있도록 결정적인 전환점이 되었던 인천상륙작전이었다. 그 이후로, 총 43,660명의 카투사 병력이 미 육군내의 보병, 운반 및 보급병, 검문소위병, 통신병, 탄약 운반병 등 다양한 역할을 수행해냈다. 그 중에 11,365명의 카투사들이 한국 전쟁 도중 사망하거나 실종되었다.

한국 전쟁이 끝난 후, 카투사 제도는 비공식적인 구두 협정을 넘어서 공식화되지 않았음에도 불구하고 계속되었고, 육군의 기술적인 MOS 훈련장이 되었다. 카투사는 미군 부대에서 최대 18개월동안 MOS를 배우고 나머지 기간동안 대한민국 육군으로 돌아가 같은 MOS의 병사들을 훈련시켰다. 1963년 대한민국 육군 훈련소가 설립됨에 따라 이런 방식은 종료되었고, 카투사는 병역기간 전체를 미육군에서 수행하기 시작했다. 1965년 5월에, 미8군 사령관의 요청으로 카투사를 관리하는 연락장교단이 파견되었고, 이를 근간으로 한국군 지원단이 창설되었다.

현재 3,600명 정도의 카투사 병력이 항상 유지되고 있고, 카투사들은 여학 능력시험의 성적으로 지원한 다음, 무작위 추첨으로 모집된다. 2017년 기준, 카투사들은 육군 훈련소에서 기본 훈련 5주, 캠프 잭슨 KTA에서 후반기 교육을 받은 후, 자대로 배치된다. 오늘도, 카투사들은 한미 연합을 위해 힘쓰고 있다.

<기사 \_ 일병 장석우/제2보병사단 공보처>

<번역 \_ 일병 김연요/제2보병사단 공보처>

