

AUGUST 2019

VOL. 56, ISSUE 08



INDIANHEAD

SINCE 1963

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP Humphreys, REPUBLIC OF KOREA





Photo of the Month

A Soldier assigned to 23rd Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, conducts joint training events with members of the Republic of Korea armed forces. (Photo courtesy of 23rd CBRN Battalion)

Cover Photo

The 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division hosted team-building physical readiness training during Transition Week at Balboni Sports Complex on Camp Humphreys July, 25. (U.S. Army photo by Mr. Pak, Chin-U, 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)

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Above

CAMP HOVEY, Republic of Korea – Sgt. Anthony Robbins, Bandit Troop, 6th Squadron, 9th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team "Greywolf", 1st Cavalry Division, trains Soldiers about command post operations during Sergeant's Time Training, July 25. The Greywolf Brigade is in Korea as part of the normal rotation of forces to support U.S. Allies on the peninsula. (More information on page 22)

INDIANHEAD

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2nd Infantry Division

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2nd Infantry Division
(Official Page)

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experiences in Korea with the
division, please contact your public
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LEADERS CORNER



This month, Dr. Mark Esper, Secretary of Defense, swore in the 40th Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. James C. McConville, and the 16th Sgt. Maj. of the Army, Command Sgt. Maj. Michael Grinston into their respective positions.

Gen. McConville holds the distinction of being the first Army aviator to hold the position. Command Sgt. Maj. Grinston is an artilleryman with more than 30 years of service.

In his first statement to the force, Gen. McConville laid out his priorities: People; Readiness; Modernization; and Reform.

To quote the chief, "Our Army's people are our greatest strength and our most important weapon system. Our people are our Soldiers, family members, Department of the Army Civilians and Soldiers for Life (retirees and veterans). We must take care of our people and treat each other with dignity and respect. It is our people who will deliver on our readiness, modernization and reform efforts."

Addressing "Readiness", SMA Grinston said, "As we continue to live in a complex and dynamic global environment it is imperative we remain committed to being the best fighting force the world has seen.

"Building that proficiency is critical to our readiness, and is a decisive element of success on the modern battlefield. We must have highly trained, physically fit and disciplined formations ready to answer the Nation's call to defend our interests domestically and abroad."

Warriors, that is our call. Master the fundamentals. Get as many reps as possible to progress from familiarity to proficiency and strive for mastery.

We are doing that every single day.

Be ready to fight tonight and keep fighting until we win: Be ready to go NOW and prepared to sustain the fight until we win.

The Army profession requires continuous learning, including a constant re-commitment to the Army Values as we grow in their responsibilities, rank and roles.

Thank you for all you do everyday.

Fight Tonight!

W7

LEGACY PAGE



Gen. Exton Departs Command

You Save More

INDIANHEAD

With Savings Bonds

2d Infantry Division, Korea
August 2, 1965

Div Bids Farewell To Its Commander

Brown Field at Camp Howze is scheduled to be the scene of colorful ceremonies Tuesday, as the 2d Infantry Division bids a reluctant farewell to its Commander, Major General Hugh M. Exton. Gen. Exton has been reassigned to Headquarters, United States Army, Europe.

Gen. Exton, who has commanded the 2d Infantry Division since August 1964, will leave his post on August 13. He will be replaced by Major General John B. Thompson, who will arrive on August 14.

Gen. Exton's departure is being celebrated by the division's personnel. He has been a popular commander and has led the division through a period of intense activity. He has been instrumental in the division's success in the Korean War and in the Vietnam War.

Gen. Exton's last day in command will be August 12. He will be accompanied by his family and a large number of division personnel. The division will hold a series of ceremonies to honor him and to bid him farewell.

202d Maint Bn Changes Hands

The 202d Maintenance Battalion, which has been commanded by Major General Hugh M. Exton, will be reassigned to the 2d Infantry Division. The battalion will be commanded by Major General John B. Thompson, who will arrive on August 14.

The battalion has been a key unit in the division's operations. It has been instrumental in the division's success in the Korean War and in the Vietnam War.

Tall Man of Korea Amateur Radio Operator

Major General Hugh M. Exton, who has been nicknamed "The Tall Man of Korea," is an amateur radio operator. He has been active in the hobby since 1945 and has been a member of the American Radio Relay League since 1946.

Gen. Exton has been instrumental in the division's success in the Korean War and in the Vietnam War. He has been a popular commander and has led the division through a period of intense activity.

Sergeant Major Departs

Sergeant Major [Name] has been reassigned to the 2d Infantry Division. He will be replaced by Sergeant Major [Name], who will arrive on August 14.

Sergeant Major [Name] has been a key unit in the division's operations. He has been instrumental in the division's success in the Korean War and in the Vietnam War.

AUGUST 2, 1965

Brown Field at Camp Howze is scheduled to be the scene of colorful ceremonies Tuesday, as the 2d Infantry Division bids a reluctant farewell to its Commander, Major General Hugh M. Exton. Gen. Exton has been reassigned to Headquarters, United States Army, Europe.

Indianhead Division weathers flood



Sgt. [Name], PFC [Name], and PFC [Name], both of A Co., 1-202th, work together to reinforce the perimeter around Camp [Name].

The division has been hit hard by the flood. The water has reached the level of the buildings and has caused significant damage. The division is working hard to repair the damage and to ensure that the perimeter is secure.

Ceremony honors KATUSA

A ceremony was held to honor the KATUSA (Korean American Troops in U.S. Army) soldiers. The ceremony was held at the 2d Infantry Division headquarters. The KATUSA soldiers have been instrumental in the division's success in the Korean War and in the Vietnam War.

The ceremony was attended by division personnel and their families. It was a moving and inspiring event. The KATUSA soldiers were praised for their bravery and for their dedication to the division.

Inside...

Voice of the Warrior 2

Flood Information 4-5

EUSA triathlon 6

Movie Schedule 8

AUGUST 13, 1999

It wasn't quite as traumatic as last year's intense flooding in Area 1. Damage was minimal to installation facilities and infrastructures, but the primary concerns during this year's flood were again the safety of personnel and preparation for the heavy rains.

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Inside...

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WARRIORS ON THE STREET

"What does 'Readiness' mean to you?"



Pfc. Choi, Young Won
*HNB, Human Resources
Daegu, South Korea*

"If we are not ready or not trained well we could make lots of mistakes. We always need to be well trained and ready for our jobs!"



Sgt. Romero Remy
*2CAB, Aviation operation Sergeant
Silver Spring, Maryland*

"Readiness to me means the state of being fully prepared for something. How I embody readiness is always making sure the things that I have control over like equipment, uniform and my fitness are prepped. This allows me to be adaptable and resilient because as we know challenges and setbacks are inevitable."



1st Lt. Denny Song
*3/1CAV, Mortar Platoon Leader
Los Angeles, California*

"Readiness to me is ensuring that my Soldiers and equipment are combat ready to support the battalion in combat operations. In order to do this, my Soldiers must be physically fit, proficient in technical and tactical skills and conducting maintenance according to the 10/20 standards, as well as the overall wellbeing of my Soldiers."



Pfc. Kyra Brown
*23rd CBRN Battalion, 501st CBRNE
Sumter, South Carolina*

"Readiness means to be physically and mentally prepared for any given task at any moment. I embellish it by training everyday and making sure that I am in the best shape."

ASK THE DOC

SUMMER SAFETY: TIPS TO PREVENT FOOD POISONING

FALLS CHURCH, Va. - Summertime is filled with special occasions focused on family, friends and food. While cookouts and picnics are fun, food preparation and storage is a serious consideration in the summer months. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report that each year, nearly 48 million people get sick from a foodborne illness. Although proper preparation and prevention help reduce the chances of getting sick from food, it's also important to be familiar with your TRICARE treatment options.

Symptoms of foodborne illness, also called food poisoning, occurs when contaminated food is eaten and causes an adverse reaction. This reaction may differ among various illness strains, but most include stomach cramping, vomiting and diarrhea. Pregnant women, young children, older adults and individuals with conditions causing a weakened immune system are at an increased risk for food poisoning. According to the CDC, following four simple steps at home — clean, separate, cook and chill — can help protect you and your loved ones from food poisoning.

Clean - Wash your hands and clean kitchen surfaces often when cooking. Use soap and warm water when washing hands and make sure to wash continuously for at least 20 seconds. Wash your cookware and utensils thoroughly.

Separate - Keep foods apart and don't cross-contaminate. Keep raw meat, poultry, seafood and eggs separate from all other foods in the refrigerator and when grocery shopping. Use separate cutting boards and plates for these foods before they're cooked.



Photo credit: U.S. Navy file photo

Cook thoroughly - Consider your food safely cooked when the internal temperature gets high enough to kill germs. You can check the temperature of your food by using a food thermometer. Use this chart for comparing food temperatures.

Chill - Refrigerate perishable food within two hours or within one hour if the outdoor temperature is above 90°F. Thaw frozen foods in the refrigerator, in cold water or in the microwave. Don't leave food at room temperature where bacteria can easily grow.

GWANGBOKJEOL IS THE ONLY KOREAN PUBLIC HOLIDAY CELEBRATED BY BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA



SOUTH KOREAN "INDEPENDENCE" HOLIDAYS

SOUTH KOREA HAS A NUMBER OF NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE LIBERATION OF KOREA.

SAMIL DAY (INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT DAY OR 3-1 FESTIVAL DAY) IS CELEBRATED EVERY MARCH 1. ON MARCH 1, 1919, PROTEST ORGANIZERS READ THE KOREAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OUT LOUD AND OVER 2 MILLION KOREANS PARTICIPATED IN OVER 1,500 NON-VIOLENT INDEPENDENCE DEMONSTRATIONS NATIONWIDE. ON OCTOBER 3, SOUTH KOREANS CELEBRATE NATIONAL FOUNDATION DAY, ALSO KNOWN AS THE "FESTIVAL OF THE OPENING OF HEAVEN" TO COMMEMORATE THE FOUNDING OF THE GO-JOSEON (CHOSON) KINGDOM IN 2,333 B.C.

the 'Re

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – Seventy-four years ago, on a hot humid summer day the Korean people stepped into the light for the first time in over a generation and celebrated the end of brutality and the beginning of new found freedom and unity.

That day, Aug. 15, 1945, is known in South Korea as Gwangbokjeol (The Day the Light Returned) and as Chogukhaebangŭi nal (Liberation of the Fatherland Day) in North Korea. The national holiday commemorates Victory over Japan Day, when Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced that his country would unconditionally surrender, thus ending both World War II and decades of occupation and influence in Korea.

In South Korea Gwangbokjeol is celebrated much the same way Americans celebrate their independence day. The national flag, or Tae-guk-gi, is prominently displayed in front of homes and communities throughout the country. They host parades, festivals and patriotic fanfare.

SYNGMAN RHEE AND DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AT THE CEREMONY INAUGURATING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1948.08.15



KOREAN LIBERATION ACTIVISTS ARE RELEASED, 1945



South Koreans celebrate 'Restoration of Light'



STORY BY SGT. 1ST CLASS COREY BALTOS
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS



While some of the celebrations are joyous, for many Koreans it is a solemn, reverent holiday spent honoring those who sacrificed for the country. Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) Pvt. 1st Class Chang, Han Kyeol, a division chaplain's assistant with 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division, said that as a child his family would visit the Seodaemun Prison History Hall on Liberation Day.

"It was not far from my house," said Chang. "During the Japanese colonial period Korean liberation activists were held there. We went to remember them; and what they did for our country."

Although it bears some similarities to the United States' Fourth of July, it would be wrong to refer to Gwangbokjeol as Korean Independence Day. It is a liberation day. Independence Day implies that Korea became an independent nation for the first time, which ignores the long history of Korean nationhood which began over 4,000 years ago in 2,333 B.C. Liberation, or restoration, celebrates the return of the Korean state to the

Korean people after thirty-five years of occupation.

While the Korean people united as a whole to celebrate their liberation on April 15, 1945, that unity would be short lived. Almost as soon as WWII ended the Cold War began. This "war" pitted the United States and the Soviet Union, former allies, against each other as they raced to shore up their spheres of influence around the world.

In 1945, the newly formed United Nations divided Korea in half along the 38th parallel, with the Soviet Union administering the northern half of the peninsula and the United States administering the south.

On Aug. 15, 1948, the third anniversary of Korea's liberation, the newly formed Republic of Korea was born. Its first president was Syngman Rhee. Three weeks later, on Sept. 9, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established in the northern half of the peninsula. Kim Il-Sung became its first leader. He would hold that post until his death on July 8, 1994.

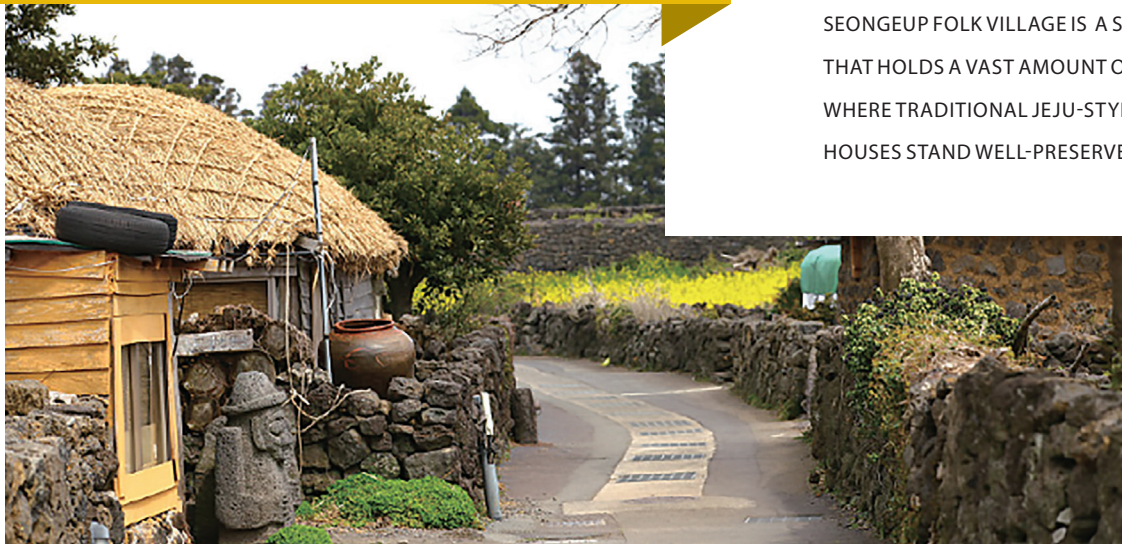
Summer Time In South Korea



STORY BY PFC. PARK, CHAN-HEE

2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SEONGEUP FOLK VILLAGE



LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF HALLA MOUNTAIN, SEONGEUP FOLK VILLAGE IS A SMALL TOWN THAT HOLDS A VAST AMOUNT OF CULTURE WHERE TRADITIONAL JEJU-STYLE THATCHED HOUSES STAND WELL-PRESERVED.

Cultural properties in the folk village have been handed down from generation to generation and include treasures such as residential houses, Confucian shrines and schools, ancient government offices, stone statues, large millstones (pulled by horses or ox), fortress ruins, and stone monuments. Among the cultural gems of the folk village are intangible cultural assets such as folk plays, native foods, local folk craftsmanship, and local dialect. Even the trees are an important part of the area's heritage. Several zelkova and nettle trees that are hundreds of years old stand at the center of the village, preserving the dignified atmosphere of a bygone era.

The Seongeup Folk Village shows the unique culture of Jeju Island: the black lava rock walls, the straight but curvy alleys to block the wind, and

the stone grandfather statues (Harubang), which have become a prime feature of the landscape. The local black-haired pigs and tongsil (pigsty / restroom) are especially well-known characteristics of Jeju folk culture. The Jeju black pork is said to be very nutritious.

Address

19, Seongeupjeonguihyeon-ro, Pyoseon-myeon, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do

Website

www.visitjeju.net (Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese)

Inquiries

+82-2-1330 (Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese)

THE FIRST-TIMER'S TRAVEL GUIDE TO GANGWON-DO, SOUTH KOREA

AUGUST 2019 7 MUST-VISIT TOURIST SPOTS IN GANGWON-DO



JUMUNJIN BEACH, GANGNEUNG-SI, GANGWON-DO
TOURISM DIVISION, GANGNEUNG CITY HALL: +82-33-640-5420

GANGNEUNG COFFEE STREET, GANGNEUNG-SI
GANGNEUNG CITY HALL: +82-33-640-5115



833, SEORAKSAN-RO, SOKCHO-SI, GANGWON-DO
SEORAKSAN NATIONAL PARK: +82-33-636-7700



DMZ TOURIST AREA 481, GEUMGANGSAN-RO
UNIFICATION OBSERVATORY: +82-33-682-0088



260, OAK VALLEY 2-GIL, JJEONG-MYEON
MUSEUM SAN:
++82-33-730-9000



WONDAE-RI BIRCH FOREST, INJE-EUP
INJE-GUN OFFICE:
+82-33-460-2081~4



CAVE AREA, 800, HWANSEON-RO
TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER:
+82-33-541-9266

Gangwon-do is a province of South Korea, with its capital at Chuncheon. It is bounded on the east part by the East Sea, and borders Gyeonggi Province to its west, and North Gyeongsang Province and North Chungcheong Province to its south. Its northern boundary is the Military Demarcation Line, separating it from North Korea's Kangwon Province. Before the division of Korea in 1945 Gangwon and Kangwon formed a single province. Pyeongchang County hosted the 2018 Winter Olympics and 2018 Winter Paralympics.

Located east of Seoul, Gangwon-do is a charming region, filled with the beauty of nature. Popular destinations include Chuncheon, a city with many lakes; Sokcho, where you can enjoy delicious foods one after another; and Gangneung, full of various experiences and fantastic sights to see. Gangwon-do has also received much attention due to the 2018 Olympic Winter Games that were held in Pyeongchang and other regions of Gangwon-do.

Enjoy both the mountains and the sea, and experience a new and unique landscape with the changing of the seasons! As Gangwon-do is a destination with so many sights to see and things to try, we recommend taking at least 3 days to travel around the region.

RELIVE 2ID HISTORY

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION, EIGHTH U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC THEATER OF OPERATIONS MUSEUM

Pacific Theater of Operations Museum showcases artifacts rich in the division's and 8A's history. This display depicts a U.S. Army combat medic applying a field dressing to an injured Korean woman.

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – The 2nd Infantry Division, Eighth U.S. Army, Pacific Theater of Operations Museum, relocated from Camp Red Cloud in Uijeongbu, contains artifacts and photographs rich in the division's and 8A's history, some dating back to WWI.

Among the myriad artifacts stored in the museum are a decommissioned OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopter, several models of cannons from various time periods and the helmet worn by Gen. James Van Fleet who served as the commanding general of 8A during the Korean War.

"This building is perfectly named the 2nd Infantry Division, Eighth U.S. Army, Pacific Theater of Operations museum because it tells more than just the story of the United States Forces in Korea," said Lt. Gen. Michael A. Bills, commanding general, 8A and New York native. "It tells the story of how an ironclad Republic of Korea-U.S. Alliance was formed.

"The stories of our past serve to inspire us in the present and for future generations," said Bills. "Military historians and museums preserve our military history and the legacy of our Army. By knowing the story we can better



IT TELLS
THE STORY OF
HOW AN IRONCLAD
ROK-U.S. ALLIANCE
WAS FORMED

LT. GEN.
MICHAEL A. BILLS

understand ourselves and each other."

Preserving military history is a vital part of maintaining the prestige and tradition of U.S. servicemembers past, present and future.

"This is your museum, this is your history," said, Col. (Ret.) William Michael Alexander, Barnesville, Georgia native and 2ID/RUCD, 8A and KTO museum director. "We tell the story, through the museum, of the Soldiers who've gone before us, because it's important that our young Soldiers, men and women, learn about where they came from."

"There's a lot to be proud of and we're building and maintaining those traditions that have sustained Soldiers for 240 years."

ROK Army leadership who visited the old museum thought highly of the new museum.

"I think this is very impressive," said ROK Army Brig. Gen. Kim, Tae-Up, deputy commanding general, ROK, 8A and former 2ID/RUCD deputy commanding general. "I visited the old museum located in Camp Red Cloud, which was phenomenal, but like a dark cave. This new museum is very open and appealing to the eye."

Kim views the preservation of history and the purpose behind the new museum as very important.

"The people who keep and memorize the history will develop a very bright future," said Kim. "In that context, 2ID/RUCD and Eighth Army history make the future very bright."

The 2ID/RUCD, 8A and KTO Museum, building 101, is free and open to the public Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



THE STORIES OF OUR PAST SERVE TO INSPIRE US IN THE PRESENT AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

LT. GEN. MICHAEL A. BILLS

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY

This helmet worn by Gen. James Van Fleet, who served as the commanding general of Eighth U.S. Army, is one of the many artifacts stored within the 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division, Eighth U.S. Army, and Pacific Theater of Operations Museum walls.



"THIS IS YOUR HISTORY"
WE TELL THE STORY
THROUGH THE MUSEUM

it's important that our young
Soldiers, men and women, learn
about where they came from.



WALKING BLOOD BANK

SAVES LIVES ON THE BATTLEFIELD



STORY BY CAPT. SCOTT KUHN
3ABCT1CAV PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – The medics of 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division are learning a life-saving measure that was first used in the Korean War 69 years ago—whole blood transfusion on the battlefield.

Whole blood transfusions are basically the drawing of blood directly from a donor and then transfusing it right into the recipient. The transfusion of warm, whole blood serves two factors: it has the ability to help a patient clot and is able to help warm them at the same time. One of the biggest killers outside of the wound itself is hypothermia.

Sgt. Barbara Allen, the treatment non-commissioned officer-in-charge for 2-7 CAV, attended Eighth U.S. Army's Walking Blood Bank and transfusion train the trainer class. The course breaks down the intricacies of how to blood type and screen donors as well as the particulars of the Korean Peninsula program called STUD-K (Special Forces).

"The class was informative and comprehensive," she said. "I was given all I needed to be able to come back and teach my medics and my staff personnel and my 11 bravos (infantrymen) how to type the blood and then draw and transfuse it."

To help facilitate the process, the screening starts with the STUD-K program, which types and screens the blood for everything necessary to limit any possible reaction by a recipient. The donor is then given a card which the medic can use to ensure compatibility and suitability.

"My goal is to have everyone in 2-7 (CAV) typed and screened and then add their information to a spreadsheet," Allen said. "That will enable us to be able to look at the casualty and identify blood type and find a good match quickly."

Allen has taught two classes on the procedure, all of them to medics. It starts with a comprehensive overview of the program, followed by a demonstration of the process. During the demonstration a class participant draws the blood from the donor and then returns it via transfusion to the same person.

For Spc. Ian Truitt, a medic with C Co., 215th Brigade Support Battalion, this class is one more tool in his tool bag.

"We're in Charlie Med, and we consider ourselves among some of the best, and we are going to go back and teach our Soldiers in the company as well as those in the unit who are not medics about the walking blood bank program," said Truitt.

IT COULD MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOSING A FOOT OR LOSING AN ENTIRE LEG

SGT. BARBARA ALLEN

Pvt. 1st Class Jeshua-Christi Pasco checks the blood being collected from his volunteer donor, Spc. Mekimbe Patterson, both medics for 2nd Battalion, 7th Cav. Regt., 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division during a class on field blood transfusions.



BATTLEFIELD BLOOD TRANSFUSION



Although the walking blood bank is primarily a tool for the battlefield, it can also be used in emergency situations following a training accident or mass casualty situation where time is of the essence. According to Allen it could mean the difference between losing a foot or losing an entire leg.

"This isn't something that, as a medic, you are typically trained in, but I can see the importance of knowing how to do this," said Spc. Tyler Hackworth, a medic with C Co., 215th Brigade Support Battalion.

"Especially across a major battlefield where you may be all that is standing between whether a Soldier lives or dies."

It takes about 10-12 minutes to draw the blood from the donor. The medic can then hook up the bag directly to the IV of the patient and start the transfusion.

"So in less than 15 minutes the casualty can be receiving the fresh whole blood," said Allen. "I can collect and transfuse the blood right in the back of a Bradley if necessary."

PRELUDE TO CONFLICT

THE KOREAN WAR



STORY BY SGT. 1ST CLASS COREY BALTOS
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

25 JUNE 1950

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces crossed the 38th Parallel into South Korea in an attempt to unify the country under its regime.

The invasion caught the U.S. by surprise. Since the end of World War II, the United States was more focused on curbing Soviet aggression in Europe and many feared that going to war in Korea would trigger another world war.

However, many policy makers, including President Harry S. Truman, feared that if Korea fell to the Communists, Japan would be next.

With that in mind The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 82 which authorized a UN force to assist South Korea in restoring the border. Douglas MacArthur, who was currently serving as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan (SCAP), was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command (UNCOM) and given command of all South Korean forces. He vowed to not only drive back the Communist forces, but unify the country.

The Korean War had begun.



AN AMERICAN SOLDIER COMFORTING A FELLOW INFANTRYMAN WHOSE CLOSE FRIEND HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN SOUTH KOREA IN AUGUST 1950. (UNITED STATES ARMY, VIA GETTY IMAGES)

KOREAN WAR IN-DEPTH

WHAT CAUSED THE KOREAN WAR?

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – In Korea it is known as the “6-2-5 Upheaval”. In the United States it’s known as “The Forgotten War”. In China it’s referred to as, “The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea”. It is the Korean War, which began nearly 70 years ago and is still officially going on.

In 1910 the Empire of Japan annexed Korea, ushering in 35 years of oppressive rule. Like

many oppressed people, the Koreans were determined to fight back. Many Koreans fled to China where the U.S. backed Nationalist Army and the Soviet backed People’s Liberation Army organized Korean refugees to fight the Japanese Army in China.

Due to the willingness of the Korean people to fight for their liberation, it was decided that upon Allied victory in the Pacific, Korea would

become a free and independent nation once again.

Soviet-Japanese War

On Aug. 9, 1945, realizing Japan was about to surrender, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and began to move its forces into northern Korea in anticipation of its eventual independence.

As Soviet troops advanced into Korea, the United States began to worry that they would occupy all of Korea and therefore force a Communist-style government on the peninsula.

To combat this threat the United States assigned two Army colonels, Dean Rusk and Charles Bonesteel to define the American occupation zone. They decided, with the help of a National Geographic map, to divide the country at the 38th Parallel.

"We felt it was important to include the capital of Korea in the area of responsibility of American troops," said Rusk, who would later go on to serve as President John F. Kennedy's Secretary of State.

This arbitrary division placed 16 million Koreans in the American zone and 9 million in the Soviet zone. Much to the relief of the United States, which was not in a position to effectively defend Korea, the Soviet's accepted this division and it was incorporated into General Order Number 1 for the surrender of Japan.

Occupation of Korea

The occupation and split of Korea was only supposed to be temporary. The Korean people wanted to be united as one country. The United States and the Soviet Union wanted the country united. The United Nations wanted the country united.

While everyone involved agreed that Korea should be united, no one could agree under which type of government – democratic or communist; that was the problem.

On November 14, 1947, the United Nations passed a resolution declaring free elections should be held in Korea and foreign troops should be removed. However, the Soviet Union refused to honor the resolution so elections were only held in the south.

This decision was not popular with the Korean people, as they saw it as the beginning of a permanent division of their homeland. General strikes and protests erupted throughout the country in protest.

On May 15, 1948, amidst wide-spread violence and intimidation, the south held its general election. Three months later, on August 15, the Republic of Korea was founded. The following month, on September 9, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded and Kim Il-sung was appointed its leader.

Over the next two years both sides fought a series of skirmishes along the border. These skirmishes led North Korean leader Kim Il-sung to believe that the South Korean military was weak and that an invasion from the north would be welcomed by the people.

In April 1950, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin gave Kim permission to invade the south if China agreed to send reinforcements if the U.S. intervened in the conflict.

Stalin believed that the United States wouldn't intervene due to fear of starting a war with the Soviet Union, which had recently acquired its own nuclear capability.

SEPTEMBER 1950



(Photo by David Douglas Duncan)

American Marines advancing after landing at Incheon, South Korea, in 1950.



Bert Hardy/Picture Post, via Getty Images





DEVELOPING LEADERS IN OUR COMBINED DIVISION



U.S. ARMY PHOTO BY CAPT. DANIEL PARKER
210TH FAB PUBLIC AFFAIRS



Lieutenant Col. Karel Morris, deputy commanding officer, 210th Field Artillery Brigade and Jacksonville, Florida native, pins the rank of captain on Republic of Korea Army Capt. Ha, Jin-su, August 1, 2019 at Camp Casey, Republic of Korea. Although U.S. and Republic of Korea Army Soldiers work together daily, it is not typical for a ROK Army officer to request a U.S. Army officer to preside over his promotion.



Republic of Korea Army Capt. Ha, Jin-su, military intelligence officer, 210th Field Artillery Brigade and Paju native, reads the oath of office at his promotion ceremony alongside Lt. Col. Karel Morris.

KEEP SHOWING THE FIGHT TONIGHT SPIRIT!

COMMAND SGT. MAJ. PHIL K. BARRETTO



BECOMING A CORPORAL

Command Sgt. Maj. Phil K. Barretto, 2ID/RUCD command sergeant major, promoted his international advisor, Sung-Hyun Ji from private first class to corporal, August 1, in the Hall of Heroes at Freeman Hall.



STORY BY PFC. PARK, CHAN-HEE
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – “If an American soldier wants to work in a command group, there are a lot of steps to get there and he or she needs to be thoroughly qualified,” said Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) Cpl. Sung-Hyun Ji, Seoul native, International Advisor for Command Sgt. Maj. Phil K. Barretto, 2nd Infantry Division/Republic of Korea-U.S. Combined Division command sergeant major.

“But for KATUSAs, we just need to make a good impression at the interview,” said Ji. “Naturally, our expected values were quite different in the beginning during which I had a hard time. But now we know and understand each other much better so it’s just a cake walk from here.

“I am proud to work for Command Sgt. Maj. Phil K. Barretto as a KATUSA and it feels rewarding to do anything related to the ROK Army such as translating, events, planning meetings and observing protocol.”

KOREA'S CELEBRATION OF PAST AND PRESENT



STORY BY
STAFF SGT. CODY HARDING
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – As the seasons change and the summer finally gives way to milder temperatures, families around the Republic of Korea prepare for Chuseok. They prepare offerings for those who came before and plan celebrations with those here today.

Chuseok, loosely translates as Autumn's Eve, will be celebrated Sept. 12-14. Koreans across the peninsula prepare to visit families, worship ancestors and spend time together with food and games. The celebration is often called the "Korean Thanksgiving" for its similar customs.

The 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division is scheduled to take part in the festivities food and celebration at the Warrior Club at Camp Casey.

HISTORY

The roots of Chuseok trace back to early shamanistic celebrations for the Harvest Moon called Hangawi (Great Middle) where farmers worshiped the spirits of their ancestors for good fortune and a bountiful harvest.

It was these traditions that led to a festival called Gabae originating from the Silla kingdom between 24-52 B.C.

According to legend, King Yuri Isaegum, the third king of Silla, created a month-long competition between two teams of weavers. The losing team would make a feast for the winners using rice cakes, meat, fruit and other staples from the harvest. Over time, the practice evolved into the modern day Chuseok.

RITUALS AND ACTIVITIES

As with many Korean celebrations, Chuseok includes honoring ancestors with offerings of

food and prayer. Beolcho, another tradition, involves maintaining the ancestral graves.

In the early years, celebrations included games like archery, wrestling and chicken fighting which celebrated the strength of the kingdom and its people.

Later on, the Juldarigi, a village-sized game of tug-of-war, became tradition pitting men versus women. If the women won, it was said that the harvest that year would be especially rich.



CHARYE INVOLVES THE GATHERING OF FAMILIES IN HOLDING A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THEIR ANCESTORS THROUGH THE HARVESTING, PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL FOODS AS OFFERINGS.

During the Goryeo Kingdom, Ssireum, a form of wrestling, became popular. Ssireum, which is still popular today, involved competitors wrestling while holding onto their opponent's waistband. Historically, the winner of this contest received a bull and a kilogram of rice.

Dak Sa Um, or chicken fighting, involves people standing on one leg using their extended knee to push away others in an

attempt to get them to fall.

However, not all celebrations were so aggressive. Hwatu, a traditional card game from the 16th century remains one of the most popular card games in Korea.

The Ganggangsullae dance and the Korean Plank were adopted during the Joseon Kingdom and are graceful and playful celebrations in contrast to Ssireum.

STRONGER TOGETHER

The U.S. Army, in its commitment to the Republic of Korea and the ROK/U.S. Alliance, plans well ahead for Chuseok.

Events are hosted on installations across the peninsula, giving Soldiers and their families a chance to share and explore the rich culture of Korea.

// CHUSEOK JAL BO NAE SAE YO! HAVE A WONDERFUL CHUSEOK!

PRESENT DAY FOR PRESENTS

Chuseok continued during occupation, war and reconstruction. Despite having little, the Korean people remained dedicated to their beliefs.

In the 1960s, as South Korea became more prosperous, gift giving became a large part of the holiday. Gifts like soap, sugar and condiments, considered "luxury" items at the time, were commonly given.

During the '70s, Koreans were able to offer more extravagant gifts like rice cookers, cosmetics and televisions. The '80s saw a shift towards produce and meats. The '90s saw the rise of gift cards for Chuseok, which were often given alongside other gifts.

4 TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS

1. Charye

Charye is one of the ancestral memorial rites celebrated during Chuseok, symbolising the returning of favours and honoring ancestors and past generations.

2. Seongmyo and Beolcho

Seongmyo is a visiting to ancestral grave sites and Beolcho is the activity to remove weeds around the grave to clean their ancestor's site.

3. Songpyeon

Songpyeon is a Korean traditional rice cake that is one of the major foods prepared and eaten during Chuseok.

4. Ganggangsullae

Ganggangsullae is a traditional folk dance performed under the full moon in the night of Chuseok.



KOREA'S TRADITIONAL SOCIETY WAS A MALE-DOMINATED SOCIETY, AND YOUNG WOMEN WERE NOT ALLOWED TO SING LOUDLY OR GO OUT AT NIGHT. BUT WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO SING AND DANCE BY DOING "GANGGANGSULLAE" IN NIGHT.



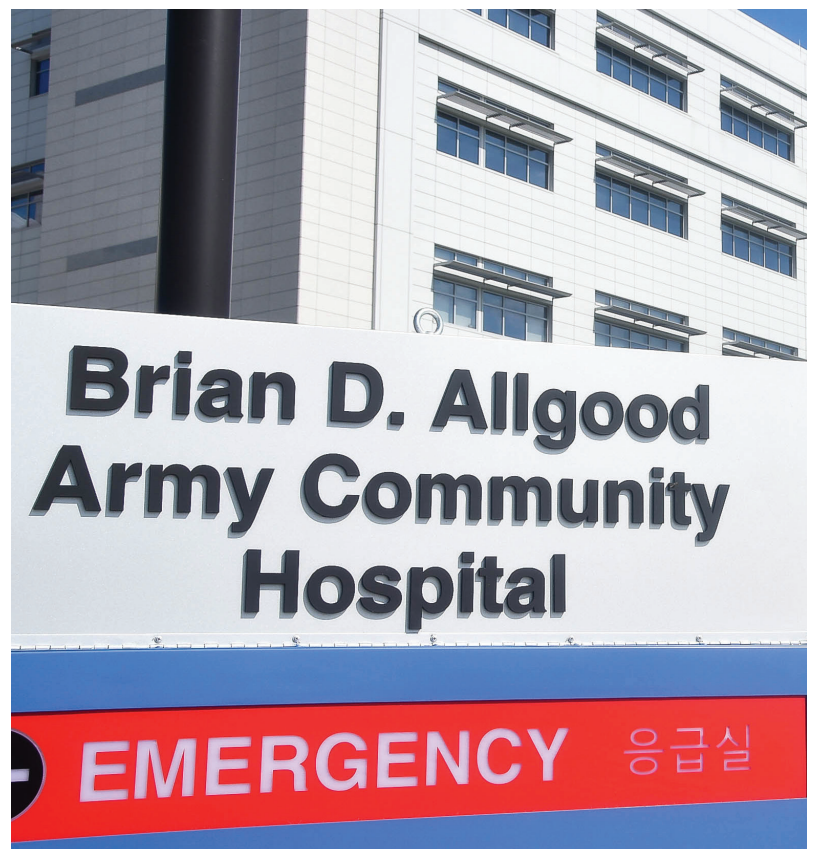
SONGPYEON ARE STEAMED OVER A LAYER OF PINE NEEDLES, WHICH GIVES THEM THE FRAGRANT SMELL OF FRESH PINE TREES.



**96% OF THE HOSPITAL
EQUIPMENT WILL BE
STATE-OF-THE-ART
AND BRAND NEW**

COL. DEREK COOPER

Army Commu



AUGUST 1ST

Dependent Primary Care appointments and Specialty clinic appointments for out-patient services bwgab beubg scheduled at Camp Humphreys clinics.

- Jenkins Clinic
- Kim Clinic
- New Brian D. Allgood Army Community Hospital (BDAACH) clinics (Camp Humphreys)

OCTOBER 1ST

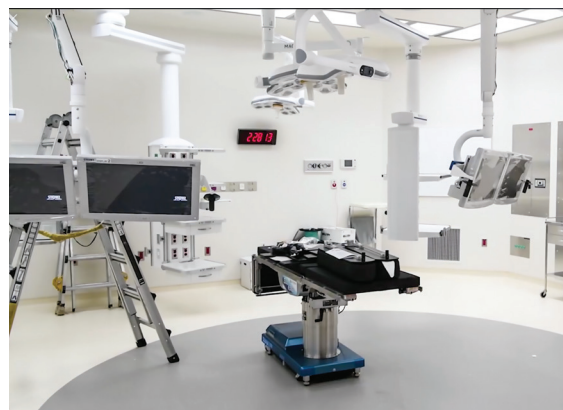
1. Emergency Services at Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital (BAACH) at Yongsan close. Emergency services will be available at Osan and local Korean Hospitals. Brian D. Allgood Army Community Hospital (BDAACH) Emergency Services open at Camp Humphreys on November 15th.

2. Surgery and in-patient services STOP at Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital at Yongsan. Surgery and in-patient services will be available at Osan and local Korean Hospitals. Surgery and In-patient services OPEN at BDAACH at Camp Humphreys on November 15th.

Brian D. Allgood Army Community Hospital Transition

NOVEMBER 15, 2019

A FULL ARRAY OF SERVICES



"We are extremely excited about opening the new facility and all the services that we are bringing to our beneficiaries on the peninsula. The new hospital and Ambulatory Care Center will be dedicated to Col. Brian D. Allgood, on 20 September 2019 and the first patient day will be 15 November 2019."

NOVEMBER 15TH

3. OB/GYN and Labor and Delivery services STOP at Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital at Yongsan. OB/GYN and Labor and Delivery will be available at local Korean Hospitals until BDAACH opens at Camp Humphreys. OB/GYN and Labor and Delivery OPEN at BDAACH on November 15th.

4. Outpatient Behavioral Health services will be provided at Camp Humphreys clinics. In-patient care will move from Yongsan to Humphreys on November 15th.

ALL services OPEN at Brian D. Allgood Army Community Hospital (BDAACH) at Camp Humphreys.



GREYWOLF BRIGADE CONDUCTS SERGEANT'S TIME TRAINING



STORY BY CAPT. SCOTT KUHN

3ABCT1CAV

CAMP HOVEY, Republic of Korea – Staff Sgt. Dakota Sullivan, section leader in C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team “Greywolf”, 1st Cavalry Division sits in a camping chair next to the M109A6 Paladin self-propelled Howitzer. A binder is open on his lap and gathered around him are five junior Soldiers. All are in full body armor and they listen intently as he briefs the day’s training.

This is Sergeant’s Time Training. It’s when noncommissioned officers get back to the basics and teach, through repetition, individual skills required of each Soldier to function as a team.

According to the Army Noncommissioned Officer’s Guide, “Sergeant’s Time Training is hands-on, practical training for Soldiers given by their NCOs. It provides our NCOs with resources and the authority to bring training publications or Technical Manuals to life and to develop the trust between leaders and led to ensure success in combat.”

For NCOs in the Greywolf Brigade, it also provides opportunities that platoon or company-level training does not. “It gives me a chance to get one-on-one with my section,” Sullivan said.

Once his briefing is complete, Sullivan pulls out the Technical Manual for the Paladin and hands it to a Soldier. The Soldier begins to read the step-by-step process for disassembling the breach as two other Soldiers

inside the Paladin execute the process.

“If there were more people trying to train on this in a round robin type of setting, like how I’ve seen Sergeant’s Time Training done at other units, not all of these guys would get the chance to do it,” Sullivan said. “This way each one of my team will get to do it maybe three or four times.”

That repetition is key to executing collective tasks required of a unit according to Capt. Wayland Griffin, commander of B Troop, 6th Squadron, 9th Cavalry Regiment.

“At every level, no matter how complex the Mission Essential Task List (METL) or collective task is, it all boils down to a series of individual tasks executed to standard,” said Griffin.

Sergeant’s Time Training also helps the NCO understand how to develop effective training management by using the Eight Step Training Model. Each NCO in the brigade is expected to identify the training they want to conduct and then plan it using Army doctrine. The NCO will then execute the training for the command team who will either validate it or provide additional guidance.

“It gives the chief of the section an opportunity to organize training so that Soldiers are getting precise training using task, conditions and standards,” said Sgt. 1st Class Manning Hilton, platoon sergeant for

WE NEED TO KEEP WORKING AT [THE TASKS] UNTIL THEY BECOME HABIT!

CAPT. WAYLAND GRIFFIN

Staff Sgt. Dakota Sullivan, section leader, C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team "Greywolf", 1st Cavalry Division, briefs Soldiers on the day's Sergeant's Time Training

ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE



1st platoon, C Battery. "It is actually the standard and not a hip shoot of 'what I know and what my experience has been.' It is actually by the book and the Soldiers know that it's going to be the same across the board."

"There's lots of moving parts to being on a gun crew, whether the vehicle or the crew itself," Sullivan said. "Anytime we can actually go back to doctrine and bring it into the training, it just makes me better at my job."

For Sgt. Anthony Robbins, B Troop, Sergeants Time Training has another positive effect during operations.

"I can teach my Soldiers these tasks that help get the command post up and running, which frees me to accomplish the tasks I need to do or to support something the commander might need," he said.

For the NCOs of the Greywolf Brigade it's about mastering the fundamentals, and that starts with not just picking up the book, but doing it by the book.

"That's one of the brigade commander's priorities: platoons executing battle drills builds lethality at every echelon," Griffin said. "In order to do that, this is where we make our money—here—the individual tasks. We have to keep working at them until they become habit."

ROAD to RATIFICATION

JUNE
10,
1919

CELEBRATING
WOMEN'S
RIGHT TO VOTE

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY AUGUST 26, 2019

AUGUST 18, 1920



Designed by DEOMI - Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute



52ND AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY REGIMENT



Coat of Arms



Crest

CONSTITUTION OF 52ND AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY REGIMENT

The 6th Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery Regiment was first organized on 1 June 1917 as the 3rd Company, Fort Washington, Maryland. Following America's entry into World War I, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, sent an Advisory Board of Officers to France to determine how best to employ American Forces in Europe. Colonel Chauncey B. Baker recommended the creation of an anti-aircraft Artillery Service (AAA). Baker based his recommendation on the significant threat that air power posed to Allied Forces.

HISTORY/2ID RELATIONSHIP

B Battery, 52nd Field Artillery Battalion remained assigned to the 24th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. During the Korean Conflict, the 90mm gun battalion and automatic weapons battalions served effectively in the ground support role. For its courage under fire in Korea, the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit.

Citation and 2 Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations.

With the drawdown of US forces in Germany, 6-52nd Air Defense Artillery was inactivated and reactivated at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In 2004, the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade had become fully operational in the Republic of Korea. Beginning in 2007, Air Defense Artillery Battalions began to make one year temporary change of stations to Korea. In mid-2009, the decision was made to end these rotations. In May 2009, the 6th Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery conducted a transfer of authority with the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Air Defense Artillery, with the deployment to Suwon Air Base becoming a permanent change of station. 6-52nd Air Defense Artillery became headquartered at Suwon Air Base in the Republic of Korea as part of the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade.

2019년 8월

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인디언헤드

INDIANHEAD KOREAN EDITION



브리프뉴스

같이갑시다!

캠프 험프리스, 대한민국 - 의정부의 캠프 레드 클라우드에서 이전을 마친 미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관은 제1차 세계대전까지 거슬러 올라가는 사단과 미8군의 역사 속의 다양한 유물과 기록들을 보유하고 있다.

박물관의 여러 유물 중에는 퇴역 OH-58D 카이오와 위리어 헬리콥터와 각 시대의 대포 모델들, 한국 전쟁 때 미8군의 사령관이었던 제임스 밴 플리트 대장의 헬멧도 포함되어 있다.

미8군 사령관, 마이클 빌스 중장은 “미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관으로 그 이름이 완성된 이 박물관은 주한미군의 역사 그 이상을 이야기 합니다. 무엇보다 이 곳은 철갑과 같은 한미동맹이 어떻게 하여 탄생 하였는지를 전합니다.”고 말했다.

빌스 중장은 “우리 과거의 역사는 현재와 미래 세대를 고취시키는 효과를 낳습니다. 그리고 군 사학자와 군 박물관은 군인으로서 더 깊이 이해할 수 있는 우리 군의 역사와 군대의 유산을 보존합니다.”고 덧붙였다.

군 역사를 보존하는 일은 과거부터 현재와 미래의 군 요원들의 위신을 지키는 필수적인 일이다.

미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관장, 윌리엄 마이클 알렉산더 퇴역 대령은 “이것은 당신의 박물관이고 당신의 역사입니다. 우리는 박물관을 통해 먼저 떠난 군인들의 역사를 전합니다. 왜냐하면 우리의 젊은 군인들이 자신들의 역사 속 기원을 배우는 것이 무엇보다 중요하기 때문입니다.”고 말했다.

우리에게는 자랑스럽게 여겨야 하는 것들이 많으며 240년 동안 군대를 지속시킨 그 전통을 계속 유지하고 쌓아나갈 것입니다.”고 말했다.

미8군 부사령관 김태업 준장은 “이 박물관은 정말 인상적입니다. 제가 예전 캠프 레드 클라우드의 박물관을 가보았을 때 그곳은 아주 근사한 곳이었지만 어두운 동굴 같았죠. 그런데 이 새로운 박물관은 공간이 넓어 관람 하기에 아주 좋을 것 같습니다.”고 말했다.

김태업 준장은 역사의 보존과 새 박물관의 목적을 아주 중요하게 보았다. 그는 “역사를 보존하고 기억하는 자들은 더 나은 미래를 설계할 수 있습니다. 그런 의미에서 미2사단과 미8군의 잘 보존된 역사는 다가올 미래를 밝게 비추는 것입니다.”고 강조했다.

101번 건물의 미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관은 매주 월요일부터 토요일, 오전 9시에서 오후 4시 30분까지 무료로 관람이 가능하다.

병장 이안 베가세레조 기사
상병 김원교 번역
20th PAD



(위)

캠프 험프리스의 미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관에는 한국 전쟁의 모습부터 이 중동지역에서 순찰을 도는 모습을 재현해 놓은 다양한 디오라마들이 전시되어 있다.

(아래)

미2사단 미8군 태평양 작전 지역 박물관은 사단과 미8군의 다양한 역사적 유물들을 전시하고 있다. 이 전시품은 미군 위생병이 부상을 입은 한국인 여성에게 붓대를 감는 장면을 묘사한 것이다.

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공보관

김현석

총편집장

일병 박찬희

사진 전문가

박진우



17기병사단 3기갑여단 2-7기병대대의 제슈아 크리스티 파스코 일병이 전시 상황의 수혈에 대한 강의 중 혈액 채혈을 지원한 메컴비 패터슨 상병의 피를 검사하고 있다. 이 전혈 헌혈 방법은 전쟁터에서 생존율을 높이기 위한 방법으로 고안되었다.

캠프 험프리스, 대한민국 - 17기병사단 3기갑여단 2-7기병대대의 위생병들이 69년전 한국전쟁에서 처음으로 쓰여 많은 생명을 구한 수혈 방법인 전혈 헌혈을 배우는 시간을 가졌다.

전혈 헌혈이란 정제된 피를 수혈하는 현대의 수혈과는 다르게 혈액 공여자의 피를 바로 환자에게 수혈하는 방법을 일컫는다. 여기에는 두가지 장점이 있다: 환자의 혈액이 응고되는 것을 돕는 동시에 체온을 유지시켜 준다. 전시상황에서는 저체온증에 의한 사망이 매우 빈번하기 때문이다.

2-7 기갑부대의 치료책임부사관인 바바라 알렌 병장은 미8군의 '찾아가는 혈액 은행' 프로그램과 수혈 훈련 강좌에 참석했다. 이 강의에서는 STUD-K 프로그램에 대해 배우고 혈액이 수혈 가능한 상태인지, 또 그 혈액형을 검사하는 과정에서 발생하는 어려움에 대해 중점적으로 다뤘다.

알렌 병장은 "매우 유익하고 포괄적인 강의였습니다. 이제 돌아가서 저희 위생병들과 직원들, 11 브라보 보병들에게 혈액형의 판별과 채혈, 수혈하는 법을 가르치기 위해 필요한 모든 것들을 배웠습니다."고 말했다.

전혈 헌혈은 먼저 환자의 잠재적 거부반응을 최소화하기 위한 혈액의 판별과 선별 과정의 STUD-K 프로그램부터 시작한다. 검사를 통과한 혈액 공여자는 자신의 피가 수혈에 적합함을 위생병들이 알아 볼 수 있도록 인식표를 받는다.

알렌 병장은 "제 목표는 2-7기갑부대의 모든 인원의 혈액을 판별 및 선별하여 스프레드 시트에 정리하는 것입니다. 그렇게 된다면 부상자의 혈액형에 맞춰 신속하게 헌혈자를 찾을 수 있습니다."고 말했다.

알렌 병장은 전원이 위생병으로 이뤄진 두개의 반을 대상으로 강의를 진행했다. 강의는 프로그램에 대한 전체적인 설명부터 수혈 진행 과정을 배우고 직접 시범을 보이는 것까지 이뤄졌다. 참가자들은 헌혈자에게서 직접 피를 뽑아 같은 사람에게 다시 수혈하는 방법으로 훈련을 마쳤다.

215여단지원대대 찰리 중대의 이안 트루이트 상병은 이 강좌를 통해 새로운 의료 도구를 얻은 셈이다. 트루이트 상병은 "저희 찰리 위생 중대는 저희가 최고임을 자부합니다. 그리고 이제 저희는 위생병이 아닌 다른 전우들에게도 찾아가는 혈액 은행 프로그램에 대해서 교육을 진행할 것입니다."고 전했다.

찾아가는 혈액 은행 프로그램이 주로 전쟁터에서 쓰이는 응급 치료법이지만 이는 일초의 싸움이 될 훈련 중의 사고나 대량 사상자가 발생한 경우에 매우 요긴하게 쓰일 수 있다. 알렌 병장에 따르면 전혈 헌혈이 발 하나를 잃는 것과 다리 전체를 잃는 것의 차이를 만들 수 있다고 한다.

215 여단지원대대 찰리중대의 타일러 해크워스 상병은 "전혈은 위생병으로서도 쉽게 접할 수 없는 방법이지만 그 방법에 대해 숙지하고 있는 것은 아주 중요한 것입니다."며 "특히 실제 전투상황에서 한 군인이 생사의 갈림길에 있을 때 말이죠."고 덧붙였다.

공여자로부터 피를 채혈하는 데는 10에서 12분이 걸린다. 채혈을 마친 후 위생병은 환자의 정맥 내 투여기에 혈액백을 달고 수혈을 시작한다. 알렌 병장은 "15분 이내에 사상자는 건강한 전혈을 바로 수혈 받을 수 있게 됩니다. 이 말은 즉 제가 실전에서 브래들리 탱크의 뒤에서라도 즉시 수혈을 진행할 수 있다는 것입니다."고 강조했다.

병장 이안 베가세레조 기사
상병 김원교 번역
20th PAD



1945년 8월 16일 서울역 앞,
가두 축하행진 행렬.



Together
KOREA 8월 15일 광복절

국민이 지킨 역사 역사가 된 사람들

분단을 딛고 일어난 대한민국

광복절은 1945년 8월 15일 우리나라가 일본으로부터 광복된 것을 기념하고, 1948년 8월 15일 임시정부 법통을 계승한 대한민국 정부 수립을 경축하는 날이다.

조국 광복과 더불어 새로운 나라를 세우기 위해 국내에서는 여운형 이 사람들을 모아 '조선 건국 준비 위원회'를 만들어 국내의 치안을 유지하며 독립 국가 건설을 준비했다. 또한 전국의 감옥에 갇혀 있던 애국지사들이 대거 석방되어 각자의 이념에 따라 정당과 사회 단체를 조직하여 독립 정부를 세우기 위한 정치 활동을 시작했다.

한편, 외국에 망명하여 독립 운동을 하던 사람들도 속속 귀국하여 우리 민족의 손으로 새 나라를 건설하는 데 힘을 보태기 시작했다. 1945년 10월에 미국에서 독립운동을 하고 있던 이승만이 국민들의 열렬한 환영 속에 귀국했다. 같은해 11월 김구를 비롯한 대한민국 임시 정부의 주요 인물들 역시 큰 환영 속에 중국에서 돌아왔다. 일본 제국주의에 의해 군대로, 공장으로, 광산으로 강제 동원되었던 수많은 동포들도 꿈에 그리던 조국으로 다시 돌아와 이제는 우리 손으로 독립 정부를 세울 수 있다는 꿈에 부풀었다.

새로운 나라를 세우기 위해 많은 노력이 뒤따랐다. 어떤 나라를 세울지를 두고 적지 않은 다툼도 있었다. 이후, 유엔의 결의아래 제헌 국회를 만들기 위해 우리나라 최초의 선거인 5.10 총선거가 실시되었고, 이 선거 결과 제헌국회가 만들어졌다.

정부를 구성한 이승만 대통령은 1948년 8월 15일, 3.1 운동의 정신을 이어받는 역사적인 '대한민국'이 세워졌음을 국내외에 선포했다.

-일병 박찬희, 제2보병사단 공보처

김규식·김순애 선생

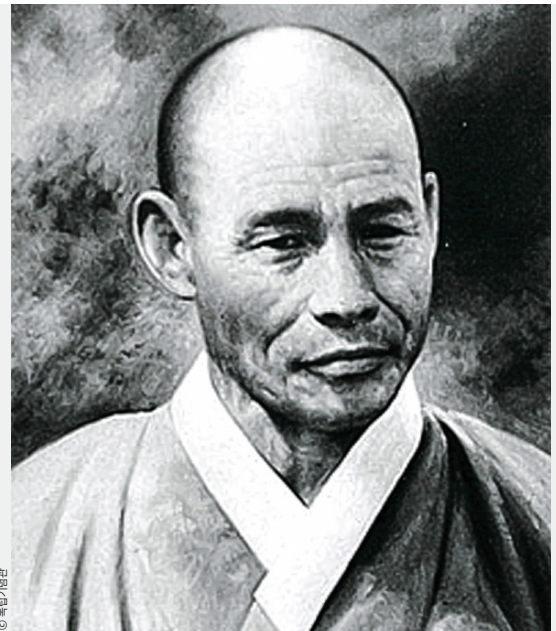
1881년 2월 28일 ~ 1950년 12월 10일

1889년 6월 10일 ~ 1976년 5월 17일

1919년 김규식 선생은 파리강화회의에 우리민족 대표로 파견되어 한국 독립의 당위성을 역설했고, 5월에는 대한민국 임시정부의 외무총장 자격으로 한국독립에 대한 청원서를 제출했다. 파리강화회의의 소식이 전해지자, 일본 동경에서는 유학생들을 중심으로 2.8독립선언대회가 열렸고, 이는 전민족적인 항일운동인 3.1운동의 도화선이 되었다. 김순애 선생은 상해에서 대한애국부인회를 조직하여 여성의 독립운동 참여를 독려하고 지원했다. 이후 임시정부가 자금난을 겪게 되자 경제후원회를 통해 재정을 지원했고, 독립전쟁에 대비하여 간호원을 양성하기도 했다.



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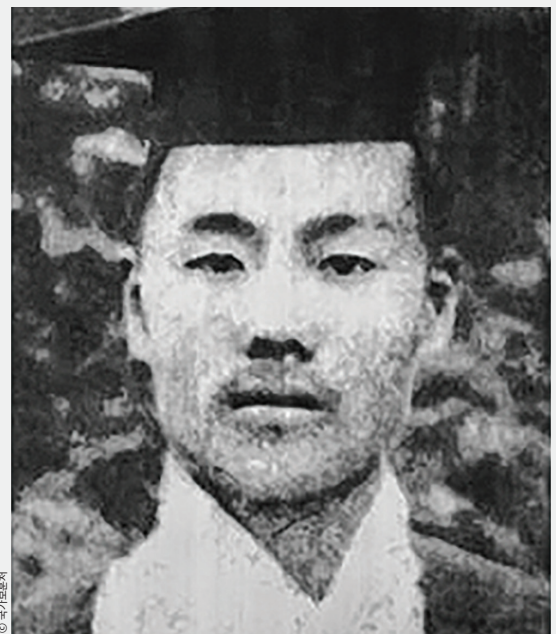


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한용운

1879년 8월 29일 ~ 1944년 6월 29일

1919년, 한용운 선생은 3.1운동 계획에 주도적으로 참여했으며, 불교계에 독립선언서를 배포하는 등 만세운동에 동참하도록 권유했다. 3월 1일, 선생은 민족대표들과 종로 태화관에서 독립선언식을 가진 뒤 수감되었지만, 옥중에서도 굴하지 않고 조선독립의 정당성을 주장하는 논설을 집필했다. 1927년에는 좌우합작 항일단체인 신간회의 경성지회장으로 민족운동의 최일선에서 활동했다.

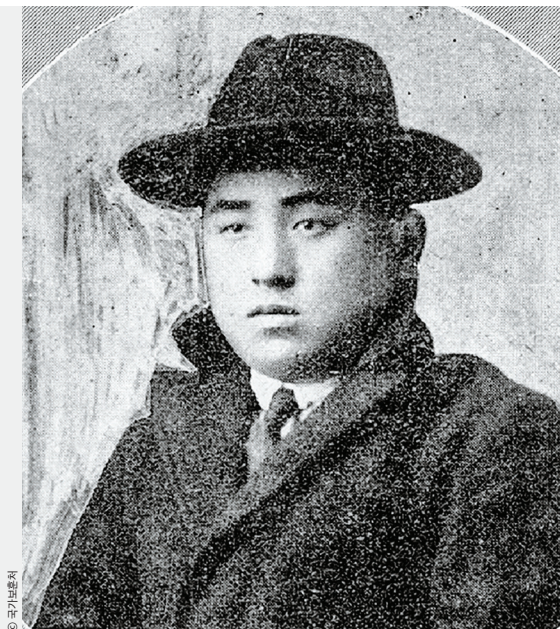


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이태준

1883년 11월 21일 ~ (1921년 2월)

몽골에 비밀군관학교 설립 계획을 하고 있던 김규식의 권유로 1914년경 몽골 울란바토르에 동의의국이라는 병원을 개원하고 몽골인들의 전염병을 치료하며, 몽골의 마지막 황제 보그드 칸의 어이가 되어 최고 등급의 몽골 국가훈장을 받았다. 선생은 파리강화회의에 파견된 김규식에게 독립운동 자금을 지원하고, 폭탄제조기술자를 의열단에 소개하여 의열 투쟁을 돕는 등 조국의 독립을 위해 노력했다.



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방정환

1899년 11월 9일 ~ 1931년 7월 23일

방정환 선생은 아동문화운동가, 어린이 교육인, 사회운동가이며 어린이날의 창시자이다. 3.1운동 당시, 선생은 자택에서 '독립신문'을 등사해 배포하다 일경에 체포되었고, 1921년 11월에도 독립운동을 전개하려 했다는 혐의로 체포되었다. 선생은 이에 굴하지 않고 소년과 아동문학을 위해 '색동회'를 조직하고 소년잡지 '어린이', 동화 '사랑의 선물' 등을 집필하는 등 어린이의 인권 신장을 위해 노력했다.

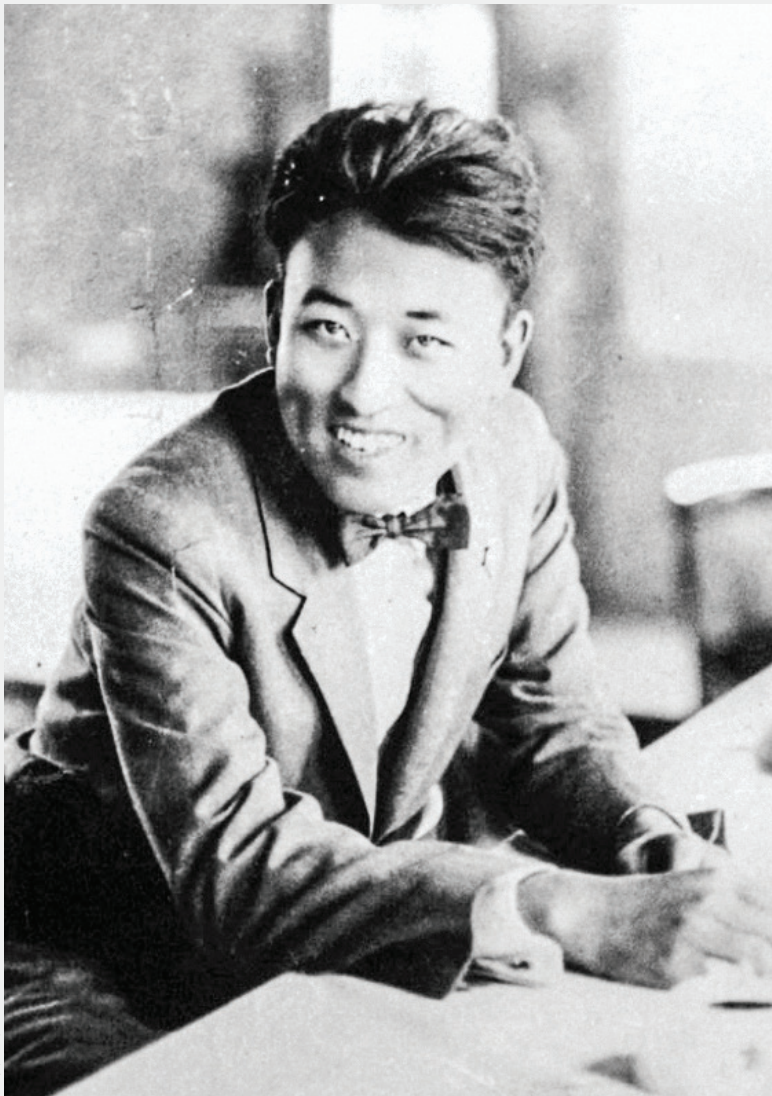


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최용덕

1898년 9월 19일 ~ 1969년 8월 15일

최용덕 선생은 한국과 중국에서 활발하게 독립운동을 전개했다. 선생은 1940년 9월 한국광복군이 창설되자 비서처장에 임명되어 총사령관 이청천 선생을 보좌했고, 이후 총무처장과 참모처장에 임명되어 광복군의 운영과 실무를 총괄했다. 또한 1943년 임시정부 국무위원회에 비행대 창설을 건의하고 임시정부의 공군 창설 준비를 추진했다. 선생은 광복 이후 국내로 한국하여 공군 창설의 주역이 되었다.



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나운규

1902년 5월 4일 ~ 1937년 8월 9일

독립운동가이자 영화인인 나운규 선생은 대한민국 영화계의 선구자이다. 3.1운동 이후 간도지역에서 무장 독립운동이 활발해지자 선생은 철도, 통신 등 일제의 기관시설 파괴 임무를 띤 도판부에서 독립군으로 활약했다. 그러나 독립운동을 하던 중 '청회선터널 폭파미수사건'의 피의자로 체포되어 청진교도소에서 1년 6개월의 형기를 마친 뒤 1923년에 출감하였다. 1924년 일본인 관리 하의 '조선 키네마사'에 연구생으로 입사하여 윤백남 감독의 《운영전》에 가마꾼으로 출연하였다. 1926년에는 무성 영화인 《아리랑》을 제작함으로써 대한민국 영화계의 선구자로 등장하게 되었다. 종로 단성사에서 상영한 이 작품은 대한민국 영화계에 큰 획을 그었다.