



INDIANHEAD

SINCE 1963

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

OCTOBER 2019
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Photo of the Month (top)

Maj. Gen. Steve Gilland, division commander, 2ID/RUCD and Command Sgt. Maj. Phil K. Barretto, command sergeant major, 2ID/RUCD, present an award to Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Chun, In Bum in recognition of his tireless and valiant service to the 2nd Infantry Division during the division's ball, October 24, at La Vie D'or Resort.

(U.S. Army photo by Mr. Pak, Chin U., 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)

Cover Photo (bottom)

Pvt. Walter E. Przybyla, B Battery, 37th Field Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division, writes Christmas cards in an ammunition storehouse in Heckhalenfeld, Germany, Nov. 30, 1944. (U.S. Army Signal Corps, US Army Center of Military History)



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INDIANHEAD

THE INDIANHEAD MAGAZINE

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2nd Infantry Division (Official Page)

SINCE 1963

HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP HUMPHREYS,
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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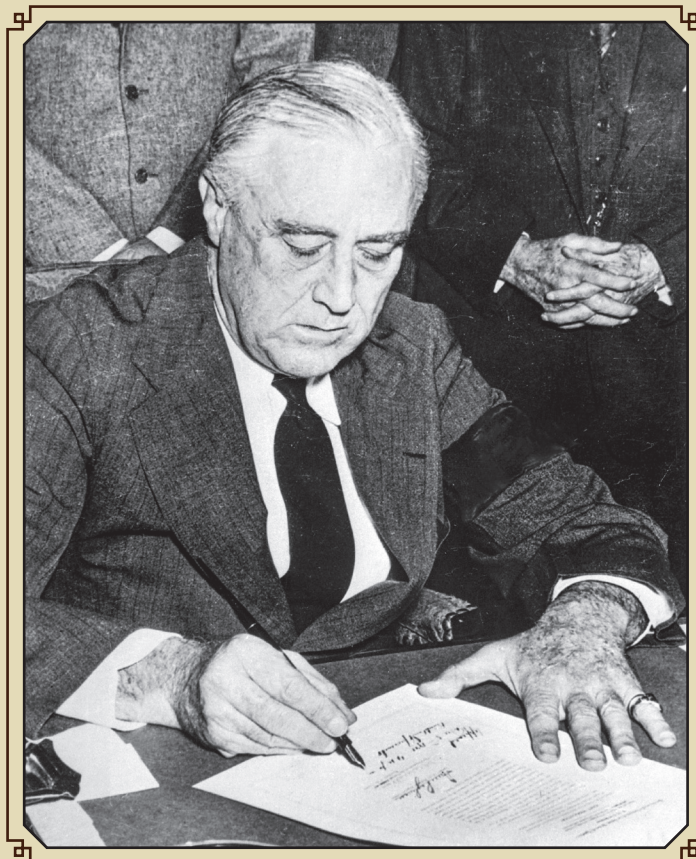
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OR, VISIT THE 2ID PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE LOCATED IN BUILDING 7315.

TO ARRANGE FOR COVERAGE OF AN EVENT, CALL DSN AT 757-2056.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9075



2ND INFANTRY DIVISION PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

For Actions in Pacific Theater, World War II

Authorizing and Directing the Secretary of War to Issue Citations in the Name of The President of the United States to Army Units for Outstanding Performance in Action.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

I.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to issue a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction, to any organization, unit, detachment, or installation of the Army of the United States or the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth for outstanding performance of duty in action on or after December 7, 1941.

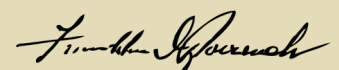
II.

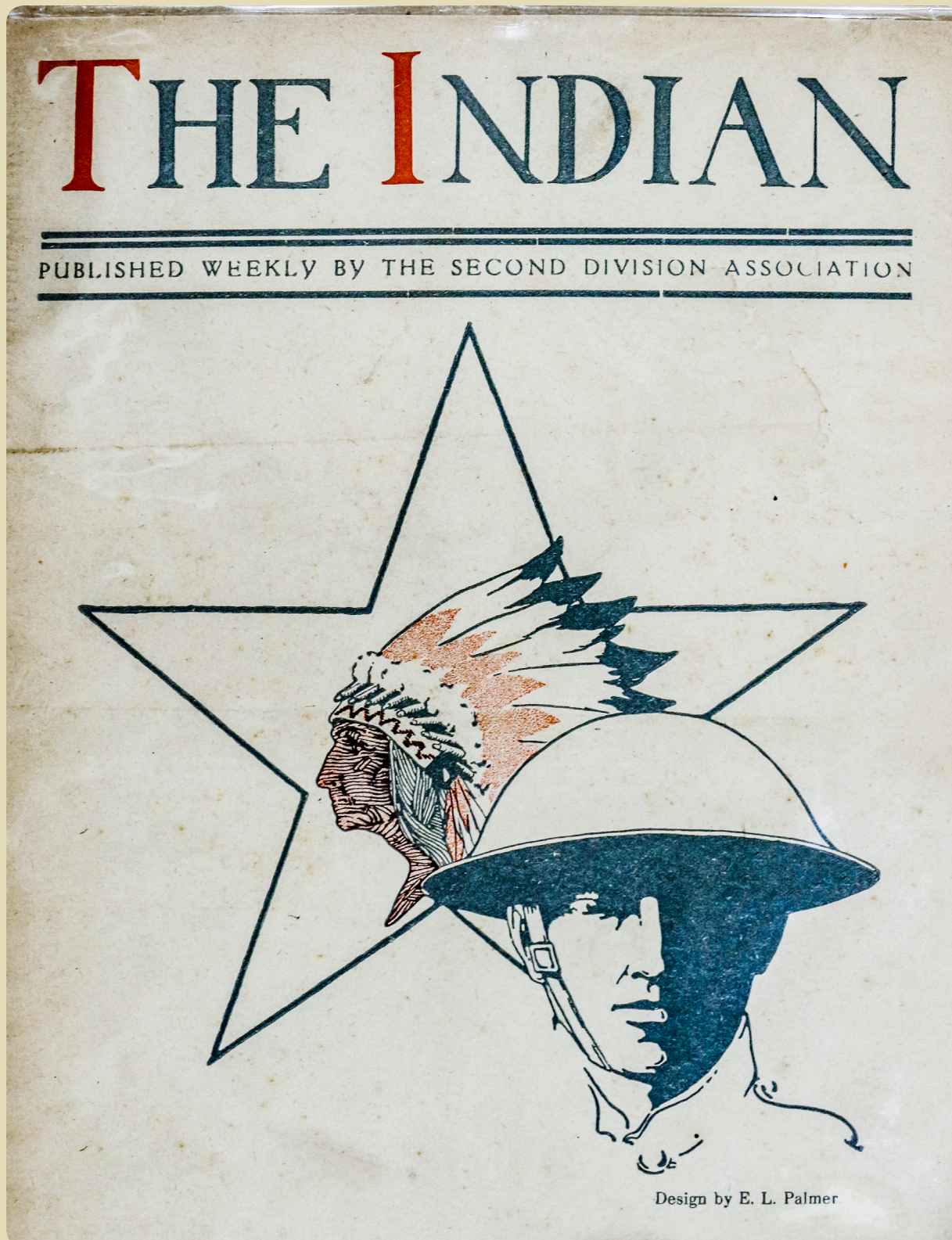
An appropriate streamer, emblem, or guidon band, of such form and design as may be determined by the Secretary of War, may be displayed by the organization, unit, detachment, or installation described above, to which such citation is issued.

III.

After any organization, unit, detachment, or installation of the Army of the United States or the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth is so cited on two or more separate occasions for outstanding performance of duty in action occurring on or after December 7, 1941, a suitable device identifying such citations shall be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are assigned or attached as members of such organization, the device to become a part of the uniform of that organization; and any individual who was assigned or attached as member of such organization on one of the two or more occasions for which citations were issued as provided herein, shall be entitled to wear the individual device, as a part of the uniform, at all times and wherever serving.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 26, 1942.


FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



LEGACY PAGE

WARRIORS ON THE STREET

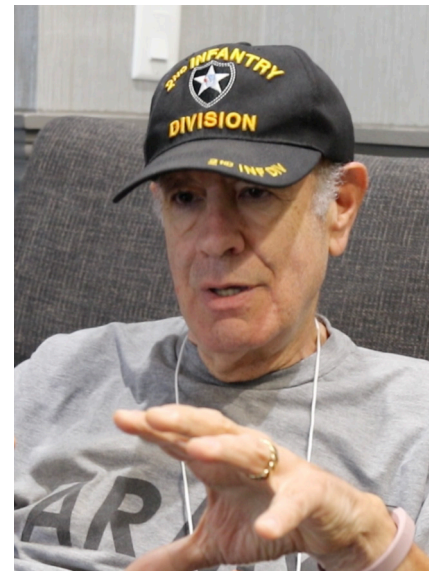
*What does my service to the Army mean to me?
What lesson from your Service do you keep with you today?*



Pat Crowley

*Years served in 2ID: June 1969 - 1970
M-60 Gunner, 2-9 HQ Company, DMZ*

"The service is probably the best thing that ever happened to me. There was discipline in my life, and the experience on the DMZ was one you cannot get anywhere else. I am proud of being in 2ID. They have great people, and our past and history is second to none."



Matt Seagull

*Years served in 2ID: Sept. 1973 - Oct. 1974
Broadcast Officer, 10th Army Postal Unit*

"It was an honor to have supported the troops even though no one knew what an APU (Army Postal Unit) was. It was rewarding to get to know the people in 2ID, and I am still honored to be part of the division that is second to none."



Ron Reigsted

*Year served in 2ID: 1986
Broadcast Officer, 10th Army Postal Unit*

"A veteran is someone who at some point in his life wrote a check to the United States of America up to and including his life. I love this country and would do it again now if I had the choice."

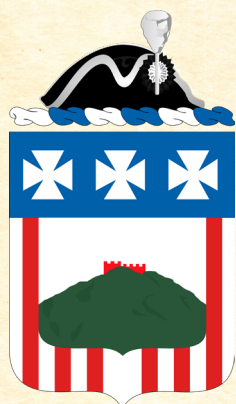
"I have a total of 47 years combined Army service, 22 active duty and 25 as a Department of Army civilian. I think the main thing that my service means to me is that I have the ability to see things through and work as a member of a team. No one Soldier or civilian employee is the reason for a successful mission. It takes a team of motivated professionals to get the job done. My experiences in the 2ID showed me that the members of the division were and are indeed second to none."



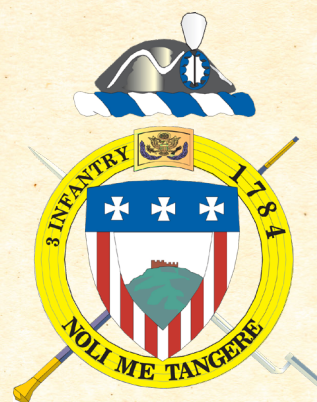
William F. Pendergast

*Year served in 2ID:
1978-1979 1/15 FA at Camp Stanley
1983-1984 2/61 ADA at Camp Stanton
1990-1991 HHC, 2ID Camp Casey*

2ND BATTALION 3RD INFANTRY REGIMENT



COAT OF ARMS



CREST

CONSTITUTION OF 2ND BATTALION 3RD INFANTRY REGIMENT

The 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment traces its lineage to when it was first constituted on June 3, 1784 as a company of the First American Regiment and organized by September 1784 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The unit was redesignated on September 29, 1789 as a company of the Regiment of Infantry, on March 3, 1791 as a company of the 1st Infantry, in 1792 as a company of the Infantry of the 1st Sub-Legion, and lastly, on October 31, 1796 as a company of the 1st Infantry.

HISTORY/2ID RELATIONSHIP

The 3rd Infantry Regiment was assigned on March 24, 1923 to the 7th Division. It was relieved on August 15, 1927 from assignment to the 7th Division and assigned to the 6th Division. It was relieved on October 1, 1933 from assignment to the 6th Division and reassigned back to the 7th Division. It was relieved May 10, 1941 from assignment to the 6th Division and inactivated on June 1, 1941 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The unit was reactivated on February 14, 1942 in Newfoundland and inactivated on November 20, 1946 in Germany.

The unit was reactivated April 6, 1948 at Fort Myer, Virginia. On July 1, 1957, B Company was reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battle Group, 3rd Infantry. On June 1, 1966, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment was activated for the first time at Fort Benning, Georgia. On June 1, 1966, 2-3 Infantry was assigned to the 199th Light Infantry Brigade and deployed to Vietnam. The 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry was inactivated on October 15, 1970 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

On March 15, 2001, 2-3 Infantry was reactivated with a new generation of Soldiers as a part of the 3rd Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington. 2-3 Infantry operated at the forefront of Army Transformation as the lead battalion in the interim brigade combat team concept.

At the time its total authorized strength was 691 personnel.

SECOND

INFANTRY DIVISION HISTORY



PFC. YUN, HANMIN
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"La brigade Marine Americaine au Bois de Belleau, 1918"
Georges Scott (1873-1943), originally from French Magazine "Illustrations"



© Collier's New Encyclopedia, v. 10, 1921, between pp. 388 and 389 (2nd plate)

1917~1918

26OCT1917

October:

2ID is organized at Bourmont,
Haute Marne, France

Commanders:

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen
Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy

11NOV1918

November:

Meuse-Argonne Offensive
&
The announcing of the Armistice

Commanders:

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord
Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune

THE BEGINNING: WORLD WAR I

The 2nd Infantry Division was organized on October 26, 1917, at Bourmont, Haute Marne, France. Twice during "The Great War" the division was commanded by Marine Corps generals, marking the only times in U.S. military history when Marine Corps officers commanded an Army Division.

It drew first blood in the nightmare landscape of the Battle of Belleau Wood and contributed to shattering the four-year stalemate on the battlefield during the Chateau-Thierry campaign that followed. Having fought in every major U.S. engagement, the Indianhead division emerged from World War I as the most decorated American Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. During the war, two Soldiers, six Marines and six Sailors from the division were awarded the Medal of Honor.

THE WORLD WAR I

"THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26 - NOVEMBER 11, 1918"

Soldiers of Headquarters Company, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, fire a 37mm gun during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.



© National Archives and Records Administration

WORLD WAR II: OPERATION OVERLORD

With the onset of World War II, the Division moved to Ireland in October 1943, as part of the build up for OPERATION OVERLORD, the Normandy invasion.

On June 7, 1944, D-day plus one, the division landed on Omaha Beach. Attacking across the Aure River, the division liberated Trevires on June 10, 1944 and proceeded to assault and secure Hill 192, the key enemy strong point on the road to St. Lo.

During the Battle of the Bulge, from positions around St. Vith, Belgium, the division held its ground, preventing the enemy from seizing key roads leading to the cities of Liege and Antwerp. During World War II, six Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division were awarded the Medal of Honor.

“E-1 DRAW IN THE EASY RED SECTOR OF OMAHA BEACH ON D+1, JUNE 7, 1944”

2nd Infantry Division Soldiers march past a German bunker Widerstandsneest 65 that defended the route up the Ruquet Valley to Saint-Laurent-sur-Mer.



© National Archives and Records Administration

1944~1945

07JUN1944

June:

Crossed the English Channel to land on Omaha Beach on D-Day plus one

July:

Successful assault on Hill 192

August - September:

Advanced across the Vire to take Tinchebray
Took over the German U-boat port fortress at Brest

October - December:

Entered Germany and seized the Roer River

Commander:

Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson

21MAR1945

March:

Assured custody of the Remagen Bridge and Crossed the Rhine River

April:

Seized Göttingen, Merseburg, Leipzig

May:

Reached Czech frontier

July:

Returned to New York Port of Embarkation, then to Camp Swift, Texas, to resume training

Commanders:

Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson
Brig. Gen. William K. Harrison

END OF WORLD WAR II

Casualties:

Total battle casualties: 16,795
Killed in action: 3,031
Wounded in action: 12,785
Missing in action: 193
Prisoners of war: 786

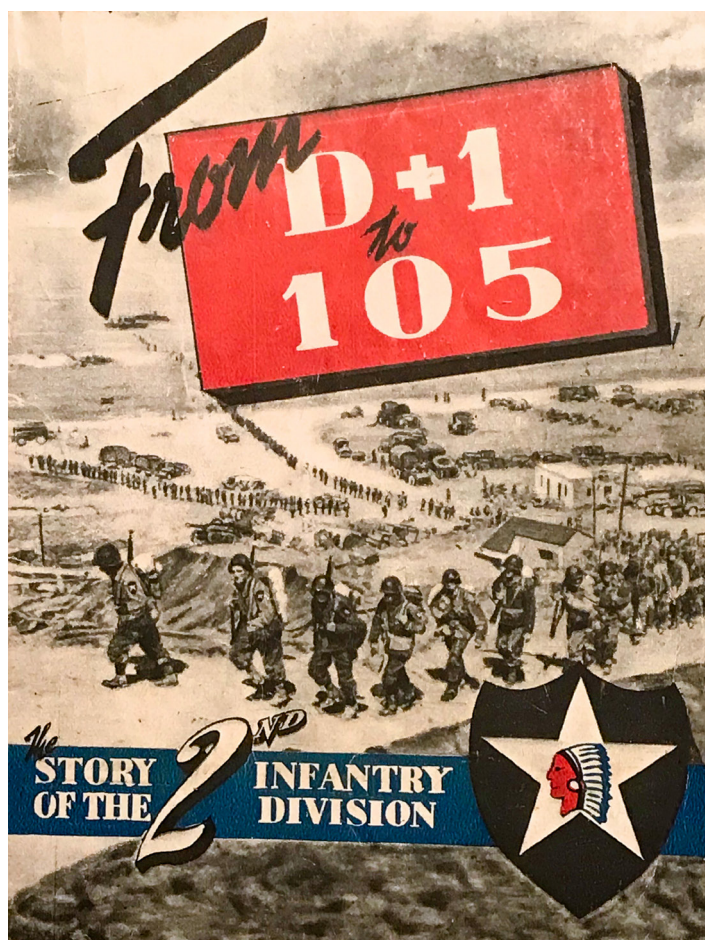
Duration of Combat:

303 Days

Awards and decorations:

Medals of Honor: 6
Distinguished Service Crosses: 34
Distinguished Service Medal: 1
Silver Stars: 741
Legions of Merit: 25
Soldier Medals: 14
Bronze Stars: 5,530
Air Medals: 89
Distinguished Unit Citations: 16

“FROM D+1 TO 105, THE STORY OF THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION”



© Donovan Research Library/Information & education division, ETOUSA

IN THE EAST: THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The Division arrived in Korea, via Pusan, on July 23, 1950, becoming the first unit to reach Korea directly from the United States. The 2nd Infantry Division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on September 29, 1950 for the defense of the Nakdong River line against enemy attack. On February 5, 1951, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team moved into the narrow valley of Chipyong-ni. On February 13, 1951, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team, with an attached French Battalion, was cut off and surrounded by four Chinese divisions. For more than three days, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team and the 1st ROK Division bravely fought in freezing weather, killing over 5,000 Chinese and causing the Communist Chinese Forces to withdraw.

In April and May 1951, the 2nd Infantry Division was instrumental in smashing the Communist's Spring Offensive as they fought for hilltops in the Iron Triangle, Pork Chop Hill, Baldy Hill, Bloody Ridge and Heartbreak Ridge. During the Korean War, 20 2nd Infantry Division Soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor. The division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on October 26, 1953, for valor in combat and excellence in the training and integration of ROK forces into their ranks. The 2nd Infantry Division emerged as the most decorated division from the Korean War.

"This is the 38' - captured by the mighty 23rd Infantry Regiment"



© National Archives and Records Administration

1950 ~ 1953

THE KOREAN WAR

25 JUN 1950

JUNE:

Outbreak of Korean War

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER:

North Korean People's Army (KPA) attacks, followed by a 16-day long battle

OCTOBER - DECEMBER:

North Korean capital, Pyongyang, is captured

Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA) entered the war on the side of North Korea

The Eighth Army orders a complete withdrawal to the Imjin River, south of the 38th Parallel

Commanders:

Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Keiser
Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure

1951 ~ JUL 1953

1951 JANUARY:

PVA troops attack the Eighth Army's defensive line at the Imjin River and captures Seoul

1951 AUGUST - OCTOBER:

2ID takes both The Battles of Bloody Ridge and Heartbreak Ridge

2ID inflicts an estimated 25,000 casualties on PVA/KPA troops

1953 JULY

The Korean Armistice Agreement is signed on July 27, 1953

2ID withdraws to DMZ positions

Commanders:

Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner
Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Deshazo
Maj. Gen. Robert N. Young
Maj. Gen. James C. Fry
Maj. Gen. William L. Barriger

"Battle of the Cheong Chun River, November 26 - December 2, 1950"

Fighting with the 2ID north of the Cheong Chun River, Sgt. 1st Class. Major Cleveland, weapons squad leader, points out a North Korean position to his machine gun crew.



© National Archives and Records Administration

THE COLD WAR

On July 1, 1965, the division colors returned to the Republic of Korea. The 2nd Infantry Division was assigned to guard portions of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and help deter war on the peninsula.

North Korean forces were engaging in increasing border incursions and infiltration attempts and the 2nd Infantry Division was called upon to help halt these attacks. Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division continued to patrol along the DMZ.

The division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on June 14, 1982, for its vital role in the combined ROK-U.S. endeavors to ensure an effective readiness posture on the Korean peninsula. In 1994, 1999, 2011 and again in 2016, the 2nd Infantry Division received the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

"Joint Security Area"

The Joint Security Area is the only portion of the Korean Demilitarized Zone where North and South Korean forces stand face-to-face.



© 2nd Infantry Division

2019

"United States Army Garrison Humphreys"

Construction of single Soldier barracks (left) and family housing towers on USAG Humphreys, Pyeongtaek metropolitan area in South Korea.



© USAG-H Flickr, Edward N. Johnson, USAG-H, Public Affairs Officer

END OF THE KOREAN WAR

Casualties (wounded and killed):

KPA 1.5M
ROKA 640K
PVA 1.3M
USA 140K
UNC Forces 15K

Duration of Combat:

1129 Days

Awards and decorations:

Medals of Honor: 18

9th Infantry Regiment
23rd Infantry Regiment
38th Infantry Regiment
15th Field Artillery Battalion
2nd Reconnaissance Company
A Company, 72nd Tank Battalion

TERRORISM & CURRENT OPERATIONS

The first element of the 2nd Infantry Division to deploy to Operation Iraqi Freedom was the 3rd Stryker Brigade Combat Team, deploying from Fort Lewis in November 2003. In August 2004, the 2nd Brigade Combat Team made history by deploying to Iraq from the Republic of Korea. It was the first operational deployment from Korea, and the team worked alongside ROK Soldiers, just as they had in Korea.

Soldiers from the 2nd Infantry Division continued to answer the call in support of the Global War on Terrorism until 4th Stryker Brigade Combat Team deployed out of Afghanistan in July 2013. The 2nd Infantry Division is the last permanently forward-stationed division in the U.S. Army. As part of the great ROK-U.S. Alliance, the division's mission is to deter aggression, and if deterrence fails, ensure it is ready to "Fight Tonight" to defend the Republic of Korea.

Forged during the Korean War, the great ROK-U.S. Alliance is an equal partnership committed to the strong defense of Korea. Today, the 2nd Infantry Division patch is spread out across the world. On June 3, 2015, the ROK-U.S. Combined Division was activated in order to improve combined operations. The ROK 16th Mechanized Brigade, partnered with the 2ID/RUCD, accumulates expertise in combined warfare and the Warriors of the 2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division stand ready to "Fight Tonight!"

2ID ASSOCIATION HOSTS 98TH REUNION

TUCSON, AZ - Veterans of the Korean War, Soldiers who served on the Demilitarized Zone during the Cold War, and members of the modern-day 2nd Infantry Division/Republic of Korea-U.S. Combined Division met in Tucson, Arizona for the 98th annual 2ID Association reunion, Sept. 18-21.

The reunion, which welcomed veterans from across the United States, honored those who served with 2ID during the Korean War and the ongoing defense of the Demilitarized Zone on the border between North and South Korea. It also allowed leadership in the association to speak directly with its members, discuss business and share stories of service with their brothers and sisters in arms.

Pat Crowley, who served with Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment in 1970, said that he was impressed with the association, and wished that he had joined earlier.

"My experience on the DMZ, for a young man, is one that you can't get anywhere else, you can't go to college for it," Crowley said. "I am proud of being in the 2nd Infantry Division. They are great people, and our past and history are second to none."

Veterans also got the chance to tour local destinations including the Pima Air and Space Museum, the Tucson Botanical Garden and Hamilton Distillery. On the last day of the event, military re-enactors from the local area set up a display showcasing the uniforms and vehicles used by veterans on the DMZ. Several

veterans, including Carmello Rodriguez and Gary Bloomfield, brought their own artifacts to the reunion including first edition copies of "The Indian" magazine and old uniform items and awards earned during their service.

Bloomfield, who was at his first 2ID Association reunion, said bringing those pieces of history to the reunion helped establish the credibility of those who served on the DMZ.

"I still I have friends that I made in '72 and '73, then in '77 and '78," Bloomfield said. "It's real important, as you get older, to have someone to share those memories with. Korea has affected me very positively."

The reunion concluded with a grand banquet, where Col. (Ret.) William Michael Alexander, the 2ID Association president and curator of the 2ID museum at Camp Humphreys, South Korea, addressed the crowd and congratulated the new members of the association. The association plans to host its next meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

STORY BY
STAFF SGT.

CODY HARDING

Photo by Staff Sgt. Cody Harding,
2nd Infantry Division/ROK-U.S.

Combined Division
Public Affairs Office





HISTORY RESTORED - WILLY'S SERVICE JEEP

Staff Sgt. (Ret.) Carmello Rodriguez, who served with the 2nd Infantry Division on the Demilitarized Zone, poses with a Willy's Service Jeep during the 98th annual 2nd Infantry Division Association reunion in Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 20.

(Photo by Staff Sgt. Cody Harding, 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)

REUNION FOR THE VETERANS

The 2nd Infantry Division Association welcomed some of its newest members at the Grand Ball during the 2ID Association's 98th reunion in Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 20. The association plans to host next year's event in Kansas City, Missouri.

(Photo by Staff Sgt. Cody Harding, 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)



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CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - On July 28, 1914 the first major war in almost a century began in Europe. Despite beliefs on both sides of the conflict that "the Great War," as it was then known, would be short. It would rage for over four years and change the trajectory of both Europe and the world.

For the first two and a half years of the war, the United States had managed to keep out of the conflict. However, American neutrality was not to last. Therefore, largely due to Germany's use of unrestricted submarine warfare in attacking non-military vessels, the United States joined the conflict on April 6, 1917.

In 1917, the United States, with a combined force of slightly more than 300,000 Soldiers between the Army and National Guard, was totally unprepared for war with no process for building and training a large force.

In contrast, the European powers, on the eve of war, had large standing armies and reserve formations that could easily be mobilized when needed.

For the United States to be an effective force, an army needed to be raised, trained and shipped to Europe quickly. The Selective Service Act was passed on May 18, 1917. This act required all men between 21 and 30 to register for the draft and authorized President Woodrow Wilson to raise a volunteer force of not more than four divisions. The mobilization and training worked. By July 1918 over a million servicemen were in France fighting in the war.

Upon completing basic training, the newly-minted Soldiers were sent to France where they would be placed in newly-formed divisions. One of these divisions was the 2nd Infantry Division, organized at Bourmont, Haute Marne, France on October 26, 1917.

The division was unique in the annals of U.S. military history for three reasons; it was the only division organized on foreign soil, the only one to be comprised of both Soldiers and Marines and the only one to be commanded by an officer from another service - Marine Corps Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune.

The division would spend the winter of 1917-18 training with the French Army in preparation for battle and would get its baptism by fire at the Battle of Belleau Wood. While the Battle of Belleau Wood is primarily known as the place where the U.S. Marine Corps earned the nickname "Devil Dog", the 2nd Infantry Division played a significant role in the battle. The battle, which took place in June 1918, near the Marne River in France, was part of the German Spring Offensive.

The Spring Offensive, or Kaiser's Battle as it was known in Germany, was an attempt to win the war before the United States could fully deploy their forces.

THE BATTLE OF BELLEAU WOOD

On June 1, 1918 German forces moved into Belleau Wood, a 200-acre forest approximately 53 miles northeast of Paris. In response, the 2nd Infantry Division, which included a brigade of Marines, marched into the Wood along the Paris-Metz highway and arrived the next day. Their task was to clear the German army from the Wood.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION: BORN IN THE HELL OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Upon arrival, the Americans found the French retreating and were told by a French officer to do likewise. Marine Capt. Lloyd Williams famously replied, "Retreat, hell!! We just got here."

The battle began on June 6, 1918 and would be one of the most ferocious battles fought by U.S. troops during the war. It would pit units from five German divisions against the 2nd Infantry Division. To launch the assault, the 5th and 6th Marine Regiments, which were under 2nd Infantry Division, had to cross a wheat field where they were cut to shreds by German machine gun fire. Over the next three weeks of brutal fighting, the Soldiers and Marines of the Indianhead Division would fight day and night without relief, without sleep, and without regular food and water. On June 26, they finally defeated the best divisions the German army had to offer. Victory was theirs.

The battle, which proved to be the last major German offensive of the war, came at a terrible cost for the 2nd Infantry Division. There were nearly 10,000 casualties, including 1,800 killed.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LEJEUNE

A month after Belleau Woods, U.S. Marine Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune took command of the division.

Under his command the division won victories at Soissons, Blanc Mont and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. After the Armistice was declared, the division assumed occupation duty until it was sent back to the United States in July 1919.

Due to its prowess in battle the 2nd Infantry Division was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for gallantry. This award entitles Soldiers currently serving in the division to wear a fourragere on their left shoulder while in dress uniform.

The 2nd Infantry Division, forged in war, had by the end of the "Great War" proven they were "Second to None".

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

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION PATCHES OF WWI



2d Brigade
Field Artillery (FA)



12th FA
Regiment



15th FA
Regiment



17th FA
Regiment



3d Brigade



9th Infantry
Regiment



23d Infantry
Regiment



5th MG
Battalion



4th Brigade
USMC



5th Marine
Regiment



6th Marine
Regiment



6th MG
Battalion



2d Engineer
Regiment



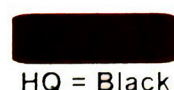
2d Sanitary
Train



1st Signal
Battalion



2d Trench
Artillery



HQ = Black



Supply = Green



MG = Purple



1st Bn = Red



2d Bn = Yellow



3d Bn = Blue

HOW 'JOHNNY WALKER' SAVED KOREA



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

CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - In size, he was a small man, standing five foot five inches, but in deeds and reputation, he was a giant.

It was Walker, who through his personal strength, unflagging energy, unfailing tenacity and brilliant tactics, that saved Korea during those first six months of the Korean War.

Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, known as "Johnny Walker" to his friends, knew as a boy growing up in Belton, Texas, that he wanted to be an Army officer like his grandfathers and father had been. In 1912, after graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point, he was commissioned into the infantry.

Over the next 36 years Walker would gain a reputation as a "leader-from-the-front" who understood the importance of training before battle and aggressiveness in battle.

One of his commanders, Gen. George S. Patton, thought so much of Walker that he gave him one of the highest complements he could muster.

"Walker," said Patton. "You are the toughest son-of-a-bitch in this god-damned Army."

In the fall of 1948 Walker was offered command of Eighth Army in Japan where his primary mission was to enforce the terms of surrender under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

However, once Walker arrived, he realized

his dreams of nice short days at work followed by lots of time with his wife, who had joined him in Japan, wasn't to be. Three years of occupation duty had left his Army in a sorry state. Most of the combat Soldiers had rotated stateside and the Eighth Army was primarily comprised of new draftees that were physically unfit, untrained militarily, and psychologically unprepared for combat. Weapons were old and broken.

The unit was in bad shape, and forces in Korea would give Walker little time to whip his men into shape.

Seventy-five thousand North Korean soldiers invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950. Within days, the Republic of Korea Army had been all-but-destroyed. After the near destruction of the ROK Army, the Eighth Army was ordered to Korea. His task was to save Korea.

PROTECTING THE NAKDONG RIVER

A week later, on Aug. 31 North Korea sent waves of Soldiers to push the newly arrived American Soldiers off the Korean peninsula.

Walker, who realized the importance of stopping the North Korea attack, told the Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division, "either protect the Nakdong line or die trying."

Over the next 16 days of battle every 2nd Infantry Division Soldier, from infantrymen, to clerks to the band to supply personnel joined in the fight and won the day.

On Sept. 16, 2nd Infantry Division was able to break out of the Pusan Perimeter and Walker's Eighth Army was able to begin their offensive northward where they would establish contact with Allied forces moving south from Incheon.

By late November, allied forces had reached the North Korean-Chinese border and it appeared the war would soon be over.

However, Walker's forces, stationed near the Chinese border, were spread thin and dependent on long, fragile logistics networks and poor mountain roads to move supplies and men in and out of the region. If the Chinese were to attack they could easily cut off the Americans.

DISOBEYING ORDERS

MacArthur, assuming the Chinese would not attack, ordered Walker to maintain an all-out attack on North Korean forces.

Walker, realizing the likelihood of a Chinese attack, had two choices; obey an irrational order brought on by hubris, or do what was best for the safety of his men.

Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, successor to Walker as commander of Eighth Army, said this type of decision was "the greatest challenge a combat leader must face."

Walker chose to put his men first and disobey orders. He told his subordinate commander, Maj Gen. John Church, commander 24th Infantry Division, if he "smells Chinese chow, pull back immediately."

IN SIZE, HE WAS A SMALL
MAN, STANDING FIVE
FOOT FIVE INCHES, BUT IN
DEEDS AND REPUTATION,
HE WAS A GIANT.

LT. GEN. WALTON WALKER AND MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. DEAN

Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, (left) commander Eighth Army, confers with Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the 24th Infantry Division, July 7, 1950 in Daejeon, South Korea.

After North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, the Eighth Army was sent to Korea to stop the communist takeover of the peninsula.



© National Archives and Records Administration

CHINESE ATTACK

On the night of Nov. 25, Walker's fears were realized when three Chinese armies launched a counter-offensive against the Eighth Army.

Realizing that his forces would be overrun if he stayed in place, Walker organized a retreat during battle. His mobile defense was so great that he was able to save most of his Army.

PYRRHIC VICTORY

While Walker had saved his men, MacArthur had decided to relieve him, effectively ending his career. Walker was killed when his jeep collided with a civilian truck on Dec. 23, 1950, and was posthumously promoted to General on Jan. 2, 1951.

THE

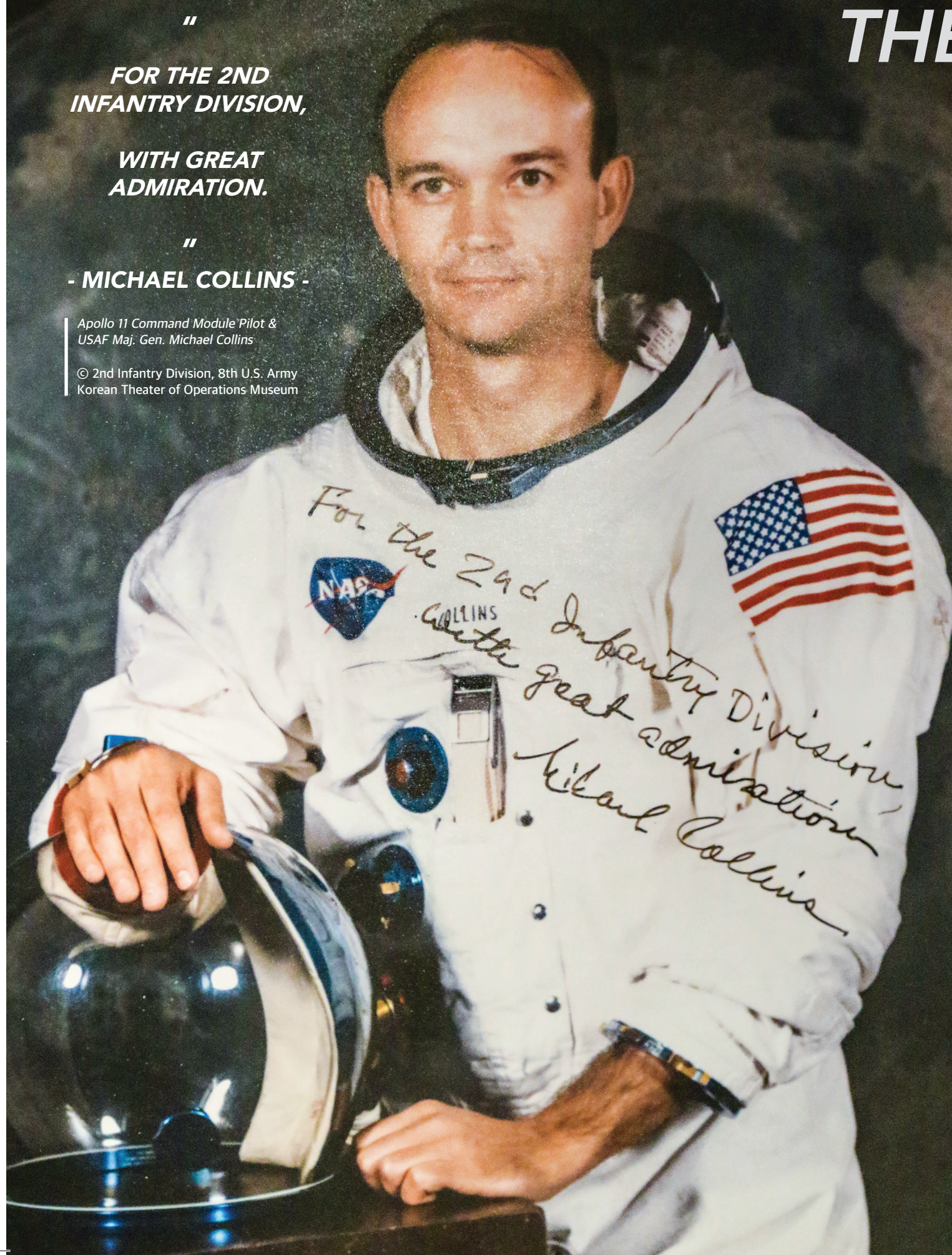
“
**FOR THE 2ND
INFANTRY DIVISION,**

**WITH GREAT
ADMIRATION.**

“
- MICHAEL COLLINS -

Apollo 11 Command Module Pilot &
USAF Maj. Gen. Michael Collins

© 2nd Infantry Division, 8th U.S. Army
Korean Theater of Operations Museum



INDIANHEAD ON THE MOON



CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - In July 1969, a 2nd Infantry Division Indianhead patch accompanied Apollo 11 during the first moon landing operation.

The patch was taken by Apollo 11 command module pilot USAF Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Michael Collins, and belonged to his father Maj. Gen. James Lawton Collins who commanded the 2nd Infantry Division from 1939-1940.

Collins comes from a long line of military leaders such as his uncle Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins who served as chief of staff for the U.S. Army, and James Lawton Collins Jr. who served as the Chief of Army History.

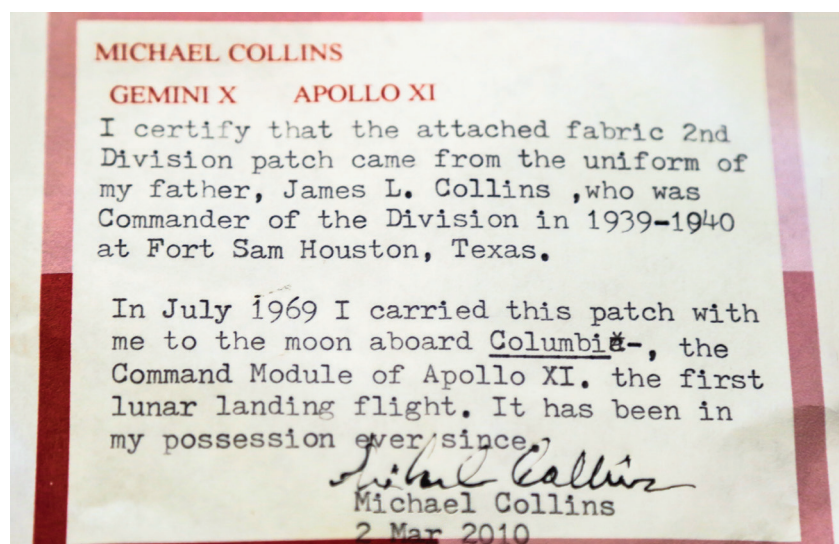
"The Collins family comes from a legacy of service and part of the 2nd Infantry Division's great history," said Col. (Ret.) William Michael Alexander, museum director, 2nd Infantry Division, Eighth U.S. Army Korean Theater of Operations Museum.

"Second to none for over 100 years."

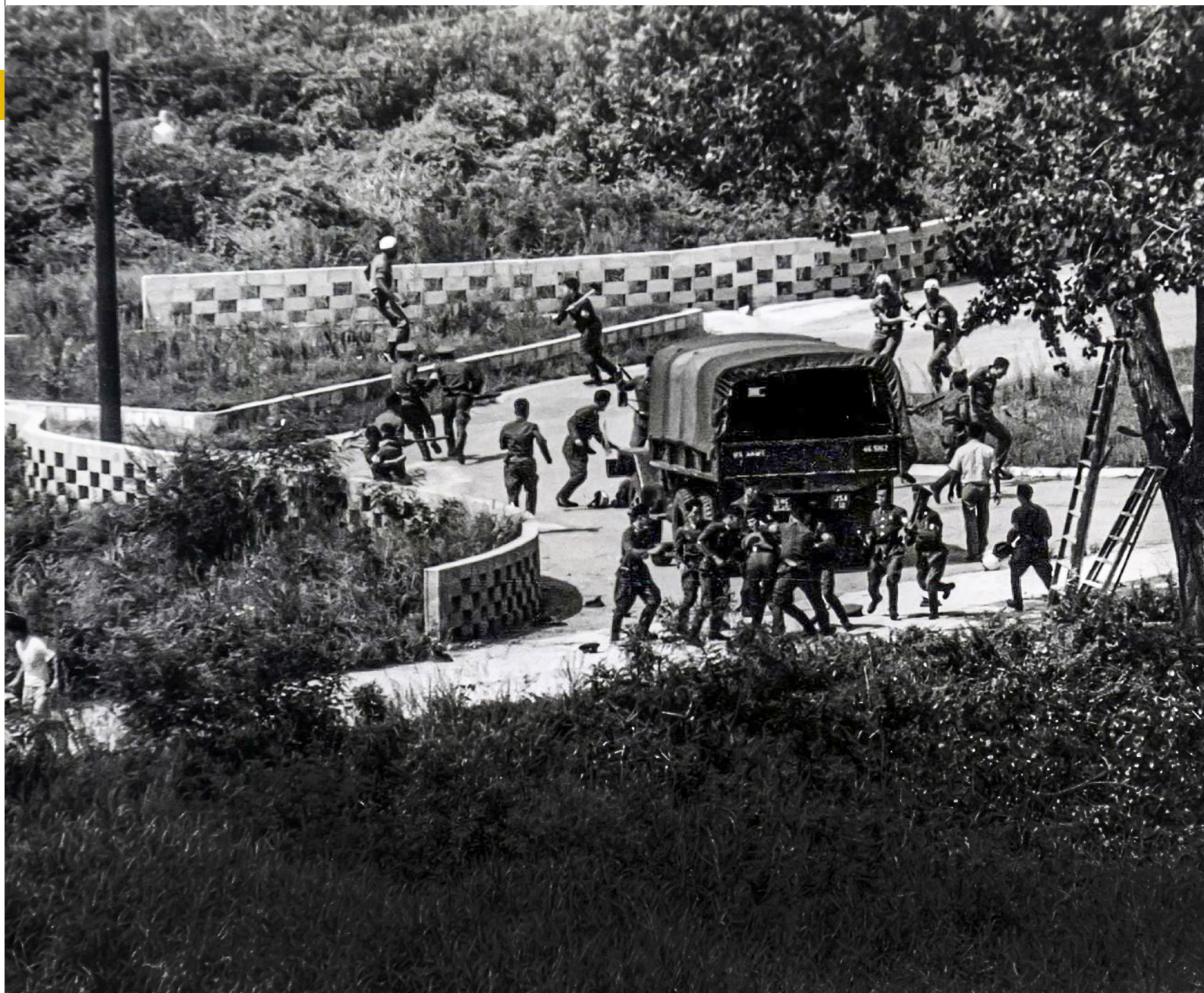
STORY BY
SGT. IAN VEGA-CEREZO
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS



Apollo 11 Command Module Pilot and USAF Maj. Gen. Michael Collins (Center)
Apollo 11 Mission Commander and US Navy Lt. Neil Armstrong (Left)
Apollo 11 Lunar Module Pilot USAF Col. Edward E. Aldrin Jr. (Right)
© NASA, Photo taken April 16th, 1969.



The 2nd Infantry Division Indianhead patch was taken to the moon with its document of certification provided by Apollo 11 Command Module Pilot and USAF Maj. Gen. Michael Collins.



On August 18, 1976, a working party of U.S. and Republic of Korea Soldiers entered the Korean Demilitarized Zone tasked with the removal of a poplar tree that blocked the line of sight of a United Nations observation point.

Little did that working party know they would be involved in an international incident that would come to be known as the Korean axe murder incident in which two U.S. Army Soldiers, Capt. Arthur G. Bonifas and Lt. Mark Barret, lost their lives at the hands of North Korean soldiers wielding axes and clubs.

"We wanted revenge," said Ron Reigsted, a former engineer with B Company, 2nd Engineer Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division. "Kim Il-sung

thought he could push us off the peninsula and we couldn't let that happen, not with the deaths of those two officers."

In retaliation to the Korean axe murders, the United States and the Republic of Korea launched Operation Paul Bunyan.

It was an effort comprised of 16 military engineers, 124 ground troops, 27 helicopters and jets, and field artillery teams. Among the ground troops was a Korean special forces unit of which current South Korean President Moon Jae-In was a part of.

"On that day there were approximately 11 Purple Hearts and one Combat Infantry Badge," said Reigsted.

"Gen. Brady at the time, during the actual cutting of the tree was flying his own personal Huey command and control helicopter and the North Koreans fired on him and brought him down."

Later, in 1987 the tree stump was replaced with a bronze plaque commemorating the sacrifices of those injured or killed in the line of duty at the DMZ.

"A veteran is someone who at some point in his life wrote a check to the United States of America up to and including his life."

STORY BY
SGT. IAN-VEGA CEREZO
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OCTOBER 2019

OPERATION PAUL BUNYAN

“

*I LOVE THIS COUNTRY
AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN
NOW IF I HAD THE CHOICE.*

”

Joint Security Area, Republic of Korea

This popular tree stump sparked the Korean Axe Murder Incident and Operation Paul Bunyan. The tree was replaced with a bronze monument in 1987.

(Courtesy photo)





Paratroopers drop from U.S. Air Force C-119 transport planes during an operation over an undisclosed location in Korea in October of 1950.

(Photo by. Max Desfor / AP)



NAKDONG RIVER

CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - On June 25, 1950 the North Korean People's Army invaded the Republic of Korea thus starting the Korean War. The United States entered the conflict on the side of the ROK to stop the spread of Communism.

Throughout the summer of 1950 the North Korean forces pushed the beleaguered South Korean Army and hastily assembled American forces down the peninsula to the Pusan Perimeter. It was there, in August 1950 that the American's and their allies were finally able to make their stand at the Nakdong Bulge near Daegu, South Korea.

The site had been chosen by the Eighth Army commander, Lt. Gen. Walton Walker as its headquarters because of its natural barriers; the Nakdong River to the south and the mountains to the north, and because it was a major transportation hub.

It was also an area where large numbers of North Korean forces could mass to take on the American forces. On Aug. 5, five divisions of the North Korean People's Army began to attack the American and Republic of Korea Army forces near the vicinity of Yongsan to gain a bridgehead into the Pusan Perimeter. Over the next two weeks the two sides clashed in a series of attacks and counterattacks with neither side gaining much ground. Finally, the North Korean force was repelled by a joint force of both U.S. and Republic of Korea Army Soldiers.

Meanwhile, a few miles away from the

Nakdong River, a crime was taking place.

MASSACRE AT HILL 303

In August 1950 a mortar platoon from Company G, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division held Hill 303, on Eighth Army's extreme right flank. Early in the morning of Aug. 15 the KPA launched an attack on the hill cutting off the Soldiers from the rest of the U.S. forces. Lt. Jack Hudspeth, a mortar platoon leader in Company G, ordered his platoon to surrender to the numerically superior KPA forces. The platoon of Soldiers had been captured by North Korean soldiers from the 206th Regiment, 105th Division.

The American Soldiers were taken into an orchard, had their shoes and personal effects removed, and their hands tied behind their back with wire. They were told they would be taken to a prisoner-of-war-camp in Seoul.

Over the next two days the North Koreans made an attempt to move their prisoners north, however continued attacks by American forces made this impossible. On Aug. 17, with American Soldiers closing in, the North Koreans decided that they could no longer hold the prisoners. The 46 American POWs were led into a ravine where they were executed by gun fire. Five of them; Pvt. James M. Rudd, Cpl. Roy L. Day, Pvt. Roy Manring, Pvt. Fredrick Ryan and Pfc. Trenton E. Purser, all members of Company H, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st

Cavalry Division, survived the massacre by pretending they were dead as they lay amongst the corpses of their comrades.

A week after the massacre, on Aug. 24, the newly arrived 2nd Infantry Division took up a position on the Nakdong River line. They were 24th Infantry Division which had been fighting since the war began. The Warriors orders were to, "either protect the Nakdong line or die trying".

The division's Soldiers, most of whom had never seen combat, were soon in the thick of combat as they tried to repel wave after wave of several KPA divisions.

Over the next 16 days of battle every 2nd Infantry Division Soldier, from the infantry, to the clerks to the band to supply personnel joined in the fight and won the day. Seven of those Warriors would receive the Medal of Honor for their efforts at Nakdong.

On Sept. 16, 2nd Infantry Division was able to break out of the Pusan Perimeter and Walker's Eighth Army was able to begin their offensive northward where they would establish contact with Allied forces moving south from Incheon.

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



CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA —

“An army marches on its stomach.” This idiom, attributed to Napoleon, speaks to the importance of a well sustained force. For a unit like 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division “Greywolf”, the “stomach” is its fleet of vehicles maintained and ready to move at a moment’s notice or to be transferred to the rotational unit that follows them.

Greywolf is reaching its 90 day mark of a nine month rotation to the Republic of Korea and although it brought most of its combat platforms with it, a large number of wheeled and tracked vehicles, communication and life support equipment comes from the Korean Enduring Equipment Set (KEES).

“There was a great deal of equipment and much of it has been passed from rotational brigade to rotational brigade every nine months,” said Chief Warrant Officer 4 Adelaide Borders, brigade maintenance technician.

“That means we were inheriting equipment that had been ridden hard by previous units.”

It also meant the operational readiness rate, or the percent of vehicles that can conduct sustained operations, was lower than

normal.

“When we first arrived, the equipment we brought with us and downloaded off the boat, our tanks and Bradley [Fighting Vehicles], were at 99% operational readiness,” said Chief Warrant Officer 2 Cerpico Arizala, maintenance technician, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment.

“Because of that we were able to focus more of our efforts on maintaining and fixing the vehicles already here,” he said.

“Priority is almost always going to combat platforms, so having ours at nearly 100% made all the difference in getting our KEES fleet from 60% to almost 90% in less than 3 months,” he said.

Many of the maintenance technicians across the brigade faced similar issues, but also experienced unique problems.

“First thing we did was run everything through a 100% technical inspection (TI). Everything we could drive, we ran through the bays and everything we couldn’t, we did a full TI where it sat,” said Chief Warrant Officer 2 David Kremer, maintenance technician, 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regt.

Getting the parts necessary to fix and maintain the equipment is a foundational role in the maintenance program. The Supply Support Activity (SSA) is like a supply warehouse that processes orders and distributes parts and equipment.

“We made sure we had on hand the parts we were authorized, and as soon as we hit the ground, we focused on getting the shop up and running so we could service the customer and get them what they needed,” said Warrant Officer Megan Brailey, Greywolf’s SSA accountable officer.

“When we hit the ground, we had over 1,000 picks (orders) waiting for us.”

In the past 90 days, the SSA has processed over 22,000 documents and managed a rigid throughput, or time from order to pick up for parts. The SSA stocks nearly 4,400 line item numbers. If they don’t have a part on hand, the system processes the order and it’s shipped. Greywolf’s ability to keep its throughput time low enabled mechanics to get the parts they need and have them installed timely, achieving its high OR rate.

“Greywolf is like no other,” Brailey said. “ABCTs already have a high throughput, but



GREYWOLF

INCREASES READINESS WITH FOCUSED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Greywolf doesn't play any games. So, it's just making sure we keep up with the requisitions."

The brigade still has challenges to keep this fleet operational, especially as it faces year end fiscal constraints and a high training tempo that affects the brigade's organic equipment. However, the maintenance chiefs are confident that they will continue to be successful maintaining the high standard set by the brigade.

"Whenever you take over a fleet there's always going to be issues. You will most likely never get it to 100%, but I'm not concerned," Arizala said.

STORY BY CAPT. SCOTT KUHN
3ABCT 1CAV







2ND INFANTRY DIVISION 102ND BIRTHDAY BALL



2ID HOSTS 102ND BIRTHDAY BALL

SUWON, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 2ID/RUCD celebrated their 102nd birthday to commemorate the combined heritage and rich history at La Vie D'or Resort and Country Club, Oct. 24.

(U.S. Army photos by Mr. Pak, Chin U., 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)

STRONGER TOGETHER

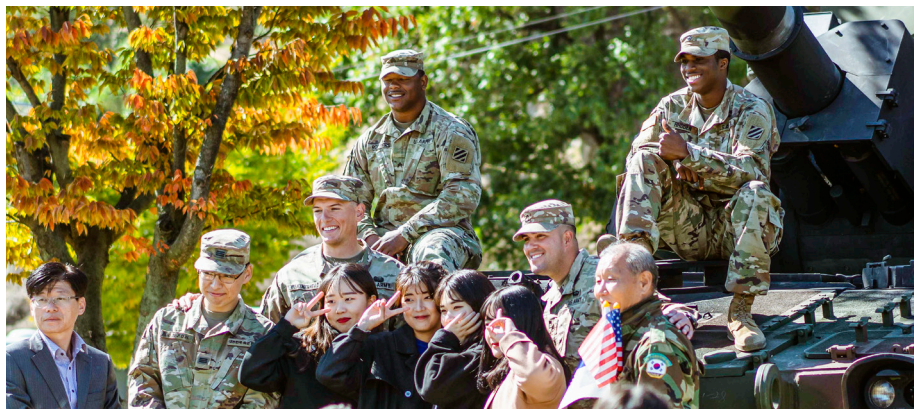


2019 GROUND FORCES FESTIVAL

THE STRONG ARMY
THE PROUD ARMY
THE ARMY WITH THE PEOPLE



Photos by Sgt. Maryam Treece, 20th PAD



STORY BY MAJ. TROY S. FREY
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Ground Forces Festival is part of the R.O.K.A Week, always held during the first week of October. October 1, 1950, is the date the ROK Army crossed the 38th Parallel after the North Korean invasion. In 1956 the ROK government designated Oct. 1 as ROK Armed Forces Day.

This year marked the 71st anniversary of the Armed Forces Day and the 17th anniversary of the Ground Forces Festival, which began in 2002 as a way to show the strength of the ROK Army. October 3 is celebrated as the Foundation Day of the Republic of Korea. On Oct. 3, 2333 B.C., King Dan-Gun founded Gojoseon, the first national kingdom in the history of the Korean people.

OUTLOOK

28

Host a Soldier for a
Holiday Meal Program

01

Basic Korean Language

Open Mic Night Karaoke
at First and Ten

04

Spouses and Family Members
Newcomers Orientation

23

Movie Marathon Saturdays
at the Warrior Zone

Thanksgiving 5k Run



06

Intermediate
Korean Language

07

Ping Pong Tournament

19

Tuesday Family and Friends
Night at Downtown Lames
Bowling Center

NOV

08

MAGIC: The Gathering

16

BOSS "The Ville"
Trash Pick Up

ROK Community College Fair



15

Mixed Scotch Couples at
River Bend Golf Course

Dueling Pianos @ Humphreys

09

Movie Marathon Saturdays
at Warrior Zone

CYS Family Field Trip

~ December 27:
Holiday Meals to Go

For more info, visit
Humphreys Family and MWR at
<https://humphreys.armymwr.com>

2019년 10월 호

제 56권, 제 10호, 통권 제 672호

인디언헤드

THE INDIANHEAD MAGAZINE / KOREAN EDITION



10월 3일

개천절 / ROK National Foundation Day

10월 9일

한글날 / Hangul Day

10월 14일

콜롬버스의 날 / Columbus Day

10월 26일

제 2 보병사단 편성 / 2ID's 102nd Birthday



미국 아리조나 주 투손 - 카르멜로 로드리게즈는 미 육군 하사로 전역한 재향 군인으로, 1970년대에 제 2 보병사단 소속으로 대한민국 비무장 지대에서 근무했다. 사진에는 그가 군 복무 시절 당시 운용되던 윌리스 MB 군용 지프 복원 모델과 함께 포즈를 취하고 있다

사진 출처: 2019년 9월 20일, 하사 코디 하딩 / 제 2 보병사단 공보 참모실

같이 갑시다! WE GO TOGETHER!

제 2 보병 사단의 98번째 재향 군인 협회 연례 모임 행사가 열린다.

2019년 9월 18일부터 21일 사이 3일간, 현재 한미 연합 사단의 주축인 제 2보병사단의 98번째 재향 군인 협회 연례 모임이 미국 아리조나 주 투손에서 진행되었다. 협회의 연례 모임은 미국 전역에서 모인 한국 전쟁 참전 베테랑들과 아직도 진행 중에 있는 비무장 지대 경비 구역에서 냉전 시절 복무한 베테랑들을 기리고 환영하는 자리를 마련하였다.

또한 협회 지도부 인원들이 회원들과 직접적으로 대화하며 여러 사업 및 복무 시절 이야기들을 나눌 수 있는 기회였기도 하다. 1970년 한국에서 제 9 보병 연대 소속 제 2 대대 본부에서 복무하였던 패트 크로울리는 협회의 연례 모임에 만족을 표현하며 더욱 일찍 합류하지 못해 아쉬웠다고 전했다.

그는 “제가 젊은 시절 비무장 지대에서 복무했던 경험은 다른 그 어떤 대학에서도 가르쳐주지 못할 경험입니다. 제 2보병 사단

소속으로 복무한 것이 자랑스롭습니다. 우리의 과거와 역사는 그 누구에게도 뒤지지 않습니다” 라고 전했다.

재향 군인들은 연례 모임 행사의 일환으로 피마 항공 우주 박물관, 투손 식물원 및 해밀턴 증류소를 포함한 투손시의 여러 현지 관광지를 둘러보았으며, 마지막 날 지역 주도의 비무장 지대 복무 시절 유니폼과 군용 차량 등의 장비 재연 행사 또한 열렸다.

카르멜로 로드리게즈와 개리 블룸필드를 포함해 몇몇 베테랑들은 협회 주관으로 발행되었던 “인디언” 잡지의 초판 사본들을 포함해 시간이 흘러 유물이 된 군복들과 상패 등을 연례 모임에 가지고와 모두와 나누워볼 수 있도록 했다.

이번이 첫 연례 모임 참석인 블룸필드는 그러한 역사가 담긴 유물들이 비무장 지대에서 복무한 재향 군인들의 이야기

신빙성을 더해준다고 전했다.

“1972년과 1973년, 그리고 1977년과 1978년에 사친 친구들과는 아직까지도 그 친분을 이어가고 있습니다. 시간이 갈수록 그런 추억들을 같이 나눌 수 있는 사람이 옆에 있다는 것이 얼마나 소중한지 알게되었습니다. 한국은 그런 점에서 저에게 긍정적인 힘이 되어주었습니다.”

올해 연례 모임 행사는 연회 식사로 마무리를 맺었다. 제 2 보병사단 재향 군인 협회의 현 회장이자 캠프 험프리스의 제 2 보병사단 역사 박물관장인 마이크 알렉산더 회장은 새로이 회원이 된 베테랑들에게 축하 인사를 전했다. 다음 행사는 미주리 주의 캔자스 시에서 주최될 예정이라고 한다.

하사 코디 하딩 / 기사
일병 윤한민 / 번역
제 2 보병사단 공보 참모실



↑
콜럼버스 데이는 1492년 스페인을 출발해 대서양을 건너 지금의 바하마 군도에 도착한 크리스토퍼 콜럼버스의 첫 항해를 기념하는 연방 법정 공휴일이다.



↑
상사 우드로우 W. 키블은 제 2 차 세계 대전과 한국 전쟁의 참전한 용사로, 그 공로를 인정받아 북미 Sioux 족 원주민으로서 첫 명예 훈장을 수여받았다.

콜럼버스는 마르코폴로의 동방견문록을 읽고 항해에 대한 관심을 키웠다. 그리스 학자 프톨레마이오스의 천문학 및 지리학 저서들도 읽어 자메이카 원주민들 앞에서 1504년 2월 29일의 월식을 예견해보였다는 일화도 있다.

그의 신대륙을 향한 항해는 결코 순탄한 과정이 아니었다. 모든 유럽 왕실의 거절과 비판이 있었고 가까스로 스페인의 이사벨 1세 여왕의 지원 약속을 받았지만, 그 지원을 받는 것조차 승인부터 항해까지 6년의 시간이 걸렸다.

콜럼버스의 3척의 함대 중 규모로는 제일이던 산타마리아호는 18미터가 안되는 길이에 42명의 비교적 작은 선원 수, 바람 잘 부는 날에는 최고 8 노트 (시속 14.8 km/h) 라는 매우 경이로울 정도로 느린 속도로 항해했다. 대서양을 횡단하여 서인도제도에 다다른 것은 그야말로

거의 기적에 가까웠다고 할 수 있다.

샌프란시스코에 거주하던 이탈리아 이민자들이 1869년 10월 12일에 축제를 열어 그 날을 '콜럼버스 데이' 라고 불렀고, 그 후 1937년에 프랭클린 루즈벨트 32대 대통령이 10월 12일을 콜럼버스 데일로 공식 선포했다. 오늘날은 10월 둘째 월요일이 콜럼버스 데일로 지정되어 있다.

아메리카 원주민들 사회에서는 아메리카 대륙 발견의 공로는 콜럼버스가 아닌 바로 아메리카 원주민이라고 주장한다. 개척자들과 원주민들 사이에서 갈등이 있었던 건 역사적인 사실로서 많은 학자들이 원주민들의 희생을 인정한다.

현재 캘리포니아 주와 네바다 주의 경우, 아메리카 원주민의 날을 9월 네번째 금요일로 따로

지정하고있다. 특히 사우스다코다 주는 공식적으로 콜럼버스 데이를 아메리카 원주민의 날로 대체하여 기념하고있다.

원주민들의 희생은 오늘날에도 이어지고있다. Sioux 족 원주민 출신 상사 우드로우 W. 키블은 한국 전쟁이 한창이던 1951년 10월 20일, 상산리에서 적군의 기관총 포화 3 군데를 단신으로 폭파시켜 유리한 고지 점령에 성공했다. 2008년 그는 그 공로를 인정받아 백악관에서 명예 훈장을 수여받았다. 인디언헤드의 문양을 가지는 제 2 보병 사단의 패치는 상사 키블이 보여준 희생 정신과 용기를 우리에게 다시금 상기시켜준다.

일병 윤한민 / 기사
제 2 보병사단 공보 참모실
사진 출처: 미 육군 홈페이지

<p>제2 보병사단장 소장 스티브 W. 길랜드 한국군지원단 지역대장 중령 최인석 공보 참모 중령 마틴 Y. 크라이튼 공보 부참모 소령 트로이 S. 프라이 공보 행정관 상사 새넌 블랙웰</p>	<p>공보관 김현석 소셜 미디어 매니저 병장 이안 베가-세레조 총 편집장 상병 박찬희 & 일병 윤한민 사진 전문가 박진우</p>	<p>아리따매: AMOREPACIFIC 함초통채: 한글과컴퓨터 그 외 인터넷에 무료로 배포된 폰트를 사용했습니다.</p> <p>/</p> <p>인디언헤드지는 미 제 2 보병 사단을 위해 공보처에서 발행하는 미 국방성 공인신문입니다. 신문 내용은 미 육군의 의견과 다를 수 있습니다. 인디언헤드지는 일성 인쇄소에서 월간지로 발행됩니다. 취재 요청은 732-9132으로 전화 바랍니다.</p>	<p>기사 관련 문의 / 이메일: usarmy.humphreys.2-id.list.web-2id@mail.mil</p> <p>페이스북: usarmy.humphreys.2-id.list.web-2id@mail.mil</p> <p>인스타그램: @2ndinfantrydivision</p> <p>트위터: @2INFDIV</p>
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새롭게 변화하는 미 육군 유니폼

그 변천사



한눈에 보는 미 육군 유니폼 과거사

1920



년에 촬영된 이 사진 속 군인들은 모두 프랑스 파리 북서쪽에 위치한 테네시와 인연이 있다.

제일 뒤에 서있는 포와탄 P. 풀렌은 1846년 1월 26일, 테네시 출생으로, 남북 전쟁이 한창이던 1862년부터 1865년 사이 토마스 G. 우드워드 대령의 지휘 아래 제 2 캔터키 자원 기병 연대 소속으로 복무했다. 1933년 1월 1일, 파리에서 87세의 나이로 별세했다.

사진 왼쪽에 앉은 데이비드 F. 퀴린은 1877년 생이다. 그는 쿠바와 필리핀, 괌 등의 독립을 두고 미국과 스페인 사이에 벌어진 미서 전쟁(1898)에서 이병으로 입대하여, 제 1 테네시 보병 연대에서 델타 및 골프 중대의 상병으로 복무하였다. 1953년 66세의 나이로 별세했다.

오른쪽에 자리하고 있는 존 루크 브라우닝은 1894년 출생하여 1968년 74세의 나이로 별세하였고, 제 1차 세계 대전이 벌어지는 동안 총 두번의 유럽 파병을 나가 전쟁에 참가하였다.

이 세명은 모두 각각 미국의 남북 전쟁과 미서 전쟁, 그리고 제 1차 세계 대전 때의 군복들을 입고 있어, 그 모습의 변천사를 한번에 볼 수 있다.

일병 윤한민 / 기사
제 2 보병사단 공보 참모실

사진 왼쪽에서 부터.

UCP를 입은 미 육군 대령 C. 리케츠 중령과 개량형 OCP를 입은 돈 H. 힐 중령, 그리고 UCP를 입은 101 공수 사단의 사단장 존 우버티 준장이 아프가니스탄의 육군 사령관과 함께 오버로드 작전에 대해 대화를 나누고 있다.

▶ 사진 속 세명의 미 육군 장교는 국제 안보 지원군 (International Security Assistance Forces) 소속으로 ISAF 패치를 왼쪽 어깨에 달고 있다.

오버로드 작전: 아프가니스탄 파키스탄 주 나카 지구에 대한 사단 급 규모의 공습 작전으로서, 탈레반 무장 세력들을 고립시키려는 목적으로 진행됐다.

사진 출처: 미군 플리커 페이지



사진 속 제일 왼쪽에 서있는 드와이트 데이비트 아이젠하워는 미국의 34대 대통령으로서 NATO 군의 초대 최고 사령관이자 1952년 대한민국을 방문한 최초의 미국 대통령이다. 사진 속 장면은 1945년 3월에 찍힌 것으로, 독일의 한 공군 기지에서 아이젠하워 장군이 미군의 다른 세 장군들과 인사를 나누고 있다.

◀ 세 장군은 2차 세계 대전 중 독일군 10만명 이상을 포로로 잡은 조지 S. 패튼 장군, 프랑스 파리를 해방하고 미국 합동 참모 본부의 초대 의장을 지낸 오마 N. 브래들리 장군, 프랑스와 벨기에를 독일군으로부터 성공적으로 탈환한 코트니 H. 호지스 장군이다.

사진 출처: 미군 플리커 페이지



UNIVERSAL CAMOUFLAGE PATTERN

다양한 환경에서 범용적인 위장 효과를 내는 패턴을 적용하여 만들어진 UCP 미군 군복은 중동의 사막과 시가지전에서 유용함을 입증했다. 회색을 주로하는 녹색과 황갈색 조합이 픽셀화된 이 패턴은 미 해병의 군복 패턴으로부터 영감을 얻은 것으로, 2005년 초 부터 지급되어왔다.

14년 동안 지급되오던 UCP 군복은 이제 2019년 9월 30일 까지만 착용이 가능하게되었다.

DESERT SAND 500 / URBAN GRAY 501 / FOLIAGE GREEN 502



UCP 유니폼 상의

- [플랩 연장형 스탠드 칼라 옷 깃]
- [벨크로형 윗 소매 양 어깨 주머니]
- [수직 상향 피아 식별 표식 커버]
- [옷감 내부 이중 팔꿈치 보강 패드]
- [삼중 필기구 소매 포켓]



UCP 유니폼 하의

- [스프링 코드락 형 카고 호주머니]
- [SAND 색 벨트 & 블랙 메탈 버클]
- [옷감 내부 이중 무릎 보강 패드]
- [벨크로형 무릎 패드 내장 포켓]
- [바지 하단 벨크로형 소형 포켓]

2005



OPERATIONAL CAMOUFLAGE PATTERN

멀티캠이라는 이름으로도 잘 알려진 OCP 미군 군복은 UCP가 가지는 위장 효과의 단점들을 극복하기 위해 보다 많은 전투 환경에서 쓰일 수 있도록 디자인되었다. 이전의 픽셀 형식 보다 더욱 유동적인 패턴으로, 녹색, 베이지 색, 갈색, 황갈색 및 회색 까지 많은 색이 혼합되었다.

2015년 부터 개량형 모델이 지급 되어온 OCP 미군 군복의 필수 소지 날짜는 2019년 10 월 1 일이다.

CREAM 524 / DARK BROWN 530 / TAN 525 / BROWN 529 / DARK GREEN 528 / OLIVE 527 / PALE GREEN 526



OCP 유니폼 상의

- [비연장형 다운 칼라 옷 깃]
- [지퍼형 윗 소매 양 어깨 주머니]
- [수평 방향 피아 식별 표식 커버]
- [옷감 외부 이중 팔꿈치 보강 패드]
- [이중 필기구 소매 포켓]

OCP 유니폼 하의

- [이중 단추 형 카고 호주머니]
- [총 8 개의 바지 포켓]
- [TAN 499 색 벨트 & 블랙 메탈 버클]
- [바지 하단 원 버튼형 소형 포켓]
- [COYOTE BROWN / SAND 색 군화]



2019