



INDIANHEAD

SINCE 1963

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MARCH 2020

VOL. 57, ISSUE. 03, NO. 677

WARRIOR DIVISION WELCOMES
DAGGER BRIGADE TO REPUBLIC OF KOREA



INDIANHEAD

SINCE 1963

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HUMPHREYS
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE INDIANHEAD MAGAZINE

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Photo of the Month (Top)

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea – The 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, “Dagger”, of 1st Infantry Division and the 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, “Greywolf”, of 1st Cavalry Division, conduct a transfer of authority ceremony at Camp Humphreys, Republic of Korea, March 4. The “Dagger” brigade replaced the “Greywolf” brigade, as part of a regular rotation of forces to support the United States’ commitment to Southeast Asia partners and allies, including Republic of Korea.

(U.S. Army Photo by KCPL. Yun, Hanmin, 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)



Cover Photo: Front (Left)

The incoming 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division was welcomed at the RIP/TOA ceremony on Maj. Gen. Robertson Field at the 2ID/RUCD headquarters, Camp Humphreys, March 4, 2020.

(U.S. Army Photo by KCpl. Yun, Hanmin. 2ID/RUCD Public Affairs)



Cover Photo: Back (Right)

Yu Gwan-Sun, one of the most respected Korean independence movement leaders and a historic figure during the occupation of the Korean peninsula by Imperial Japan.

Photo courtesy of
National Institute of Korean History
Cover photo retouched by KCPL. Yun, Hanmin
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs



WARRIORS ON THE STREET



*What do you think is the most important factor for maintaining Individual Readiness?
How do you train as you fight?*



**Chief Warrant Officer 2
Michael J. Flores**

*420A, Human Resources Technician
Houston, Texas native
S1, HHC, 2CAB, 2ID/RUCD*

"When you can focus on your responsibilities and your duties, you can be effective for your unit. Also, by ensuring that my Soldiers in my unit are prepared, I am prepared and ready to Fight Tonight."

U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. Courtney Davis
2CAB Public Affairs

"We maintain individual readiness by being fit to fight, especially being here so close to the DMZ (demilitarized zone). We must hold ourselves accountable. We have our Soldier manual and warrior task drills. Every single day, my KATUSA Soldiers and I do physical training. We make sure we get our weapons. We maintain our basic Soldier skills."

U.S. Army Photo by KCpl. Yun, Hanmin
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs



Spc. Darrell Lipscomb Jr.

*56M, Religious Affairs Specialist
Inglewood, California native*

*Division Unit Ministry
HSC, HHBN, 2ID/RUCD*



Pvt. Mattison M. Bonilla

*92A, Army Automated Logistical Specialist
Dallas, Texas native*

*HHC, Special Troops Battalion,
2SBDE, 2ID/RUCD*

"I can fight tonight by making sure my mental wellness is in order. I make sure I'm on track by thinking of the positive side of things. I train as I fight by not second-guessing myself or falling into a bad state of mind. If I did that I might fail my team or lose a firefight. I've got to make sure I do that in garrison so that I still can while I'm under pressure in deployment."

U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. Drew C. Nevitt
2SBDE Public Affairs

"Without discipline, you're going to lack the basic skills to maintain yourself and those around you. Especially as a leader, discipline is needed throughout the organization in order to keep yourself and others around you well maintained. You need to train the same whether it is in the gravel lot or in a real battlefield in Afghanistan."

U.S. Army Photo by KPfc. Choi, Jaewon
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs



Sgt. Dylan Scott Row

*35F, Intelligence Analyst
Cleveland, Ohio native*

*Collection Management, C2
SISCO, HHBN, 2ID/RUCD*

What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 is spreading from person to person in parts of the United States. Risk of infection with COVID-19 is higher for people who are close contacts of someone known to have COVID-19, for example healthcare workers, or household members. Other people at higher risk for infection are those who live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19. Learn more about places with ongoing spread at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html#geographic>.

Have there been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S.?

Yes. The first case of COVID-19 in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020. The current count of cases of COVID-19 in the United States is available on CDC's webpage at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads. Learn what is known about the spread of newly emerged coronaviruses at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of

- fever
- cough
- shortness of breath



What are severe complications from this virus?

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

How can I help protect myself?

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

What should I do if I recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19?

If you have traveled from an affected area, there may be restrictions on your movements for up to 2 weeks. If you develop symptoms during that period (fever, cough, trouble breathing), seek medical advice. Call the office of your health care provider before you go, and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others.

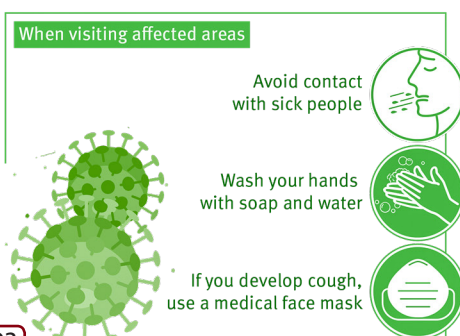
Is there a vaccine?

There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to take everyday preventive actions, like avoiding close contact with people who are sick and washing your hands often.

Is there a treatment?

There is no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. People with COVID-19 can seek medical care to help relieve symptoms.

Prevention



Transmission

VIA RESPIRATORY DROPLETS

2-14 days
estimated incubation period

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/novel-coronavirus/facts>



Symptoms

- FEVER
- COUGH
- DIFFICULTY BREATHING
- MUSCLE PAIN
- TIREDDNESS



THE INDIAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE SECOND DIVISION ASSOCIATION



LEGACY PAGE



KOREAN WAR

MEDAL OF HONOR

1 August, 1952

Cpl.

Victor H. Espinoza

23d Inf. Regt., 2ID

Rank and Organization:
Corporal, U.S. Army, Company A,
23d Infantry Regiment,
2nd Infantry Division.

Place and date: Chorwon, Korea,
1 August 1952.

Entered service at:
El Paso, Texas.

Birth: 15 July 1929,
Kansas City, Mo.

G.O. No.: N/A

For acts of gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty while serving as an Acting Rifleman in Company A, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Chorwon, Korea on 1 August 1952. On that day, Cpl. Espinoza and his unit were responsible for securing and holding a vital enemy hill. As the friendly unit neared its objective, it was subjected to a devastating volume of enemy fire, slowing its progress.

Corporal Espinoza, unhesitatingly and being fully aware of the hazards involved, left his place of comparative safety and made a deliberate one-man assault on the enemy with his rifle and grenades, destroying a machine gun and killing its crew. Corporal Espinoza continued across the fire-swept terrain to an exposed vantage point where he attacked an enemy mortar position and two bunkers with grenades and rifle fire, knocking out the enemy mortar position and destroying both bunkers and killing their occupants. Upon reaching the crest, and after running out of rifle ammunition, he called for more grenades. A comrade who was behind him threw some Chinese grenades to him.

Immediately upon catching them, he pulled the pins and hurled them into the occupied trenches, killing and wounding more of the enemy with their own weapons. Continuing on through a tunnel, Cpl. Espinoza made a daring charge, inflicting at least seven more casualties upon the enemy who were fast retreating into the tunnel. Corporal Espinoza was quickly in pursuit, but the hostile fire from the opening prevented him from overtaking the retreating enemy. As a result, Cpl. Espinoza destroyed the tunnel with TNT, called for more grenades from his company, and hurled them at the enemy troops until they were out of reach. Corporal Espinoza's incredible display of valor secured the vital strong point and took a heavy toll on the enemy, resulting in at least fourteen dead and eleven wounded. Corporal Espinoza's extraordinary heroism and selflessness above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.





KOREAN WAR

MEDAL OF HONOR

27 August, 1951

1st Lt.

Lee R. Hartell

15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2ID

Rank and Organization:
First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Battery A,
15th Field Artillery Battalion,
2nd Infantry Division.

Place and date: Kobangsan-ni, Korea,
27 August 1951.

Entered service at:
Danbury, Conn.

Birth: 1 February 1923,
Philadelphia, Pa.

G.O. No.: 16, 1 February 1952.

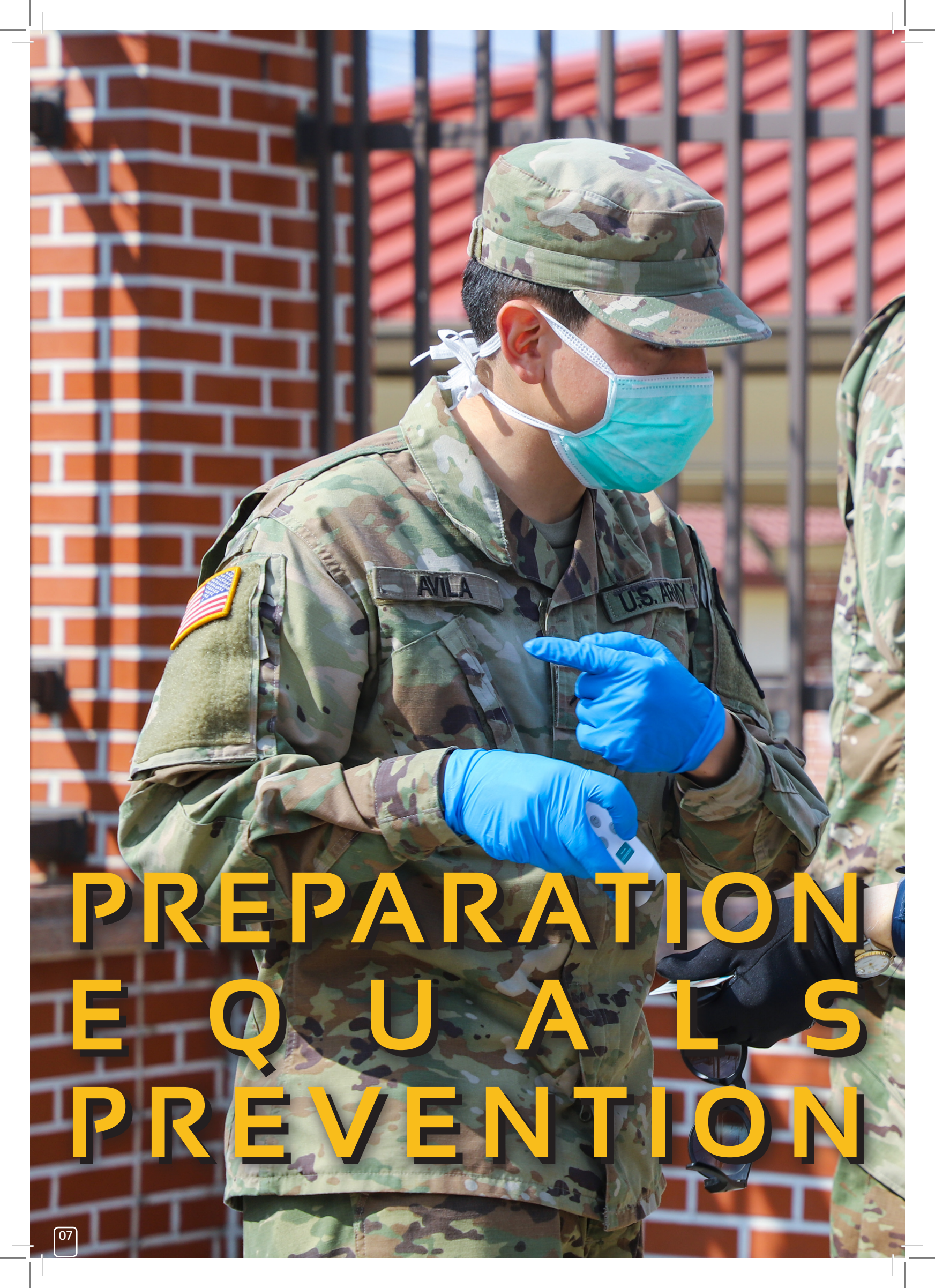
First Lt. Hartell, a member of Battery A, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action against an armed enemy of the United Nations. During the darkness of early morning, the enemy launched a ruthless attack against friendly positions on a rugged mountainous ridge.

First Lt. Hartell, attached to Company B, 9th Infantry Regiment, as forward observer, quickly moved his radio to an exposed position on the ridge line to adjust defensive fires. Realizing the tactical advantage of illuminating the area of approach, he called for flares and then directed crippling fire into the onrushing assailants. At this juncture a large force of hostile troops swarmed up the slope in a suicide charge and came within 10 yards of 1st Lt. Hartell's position.

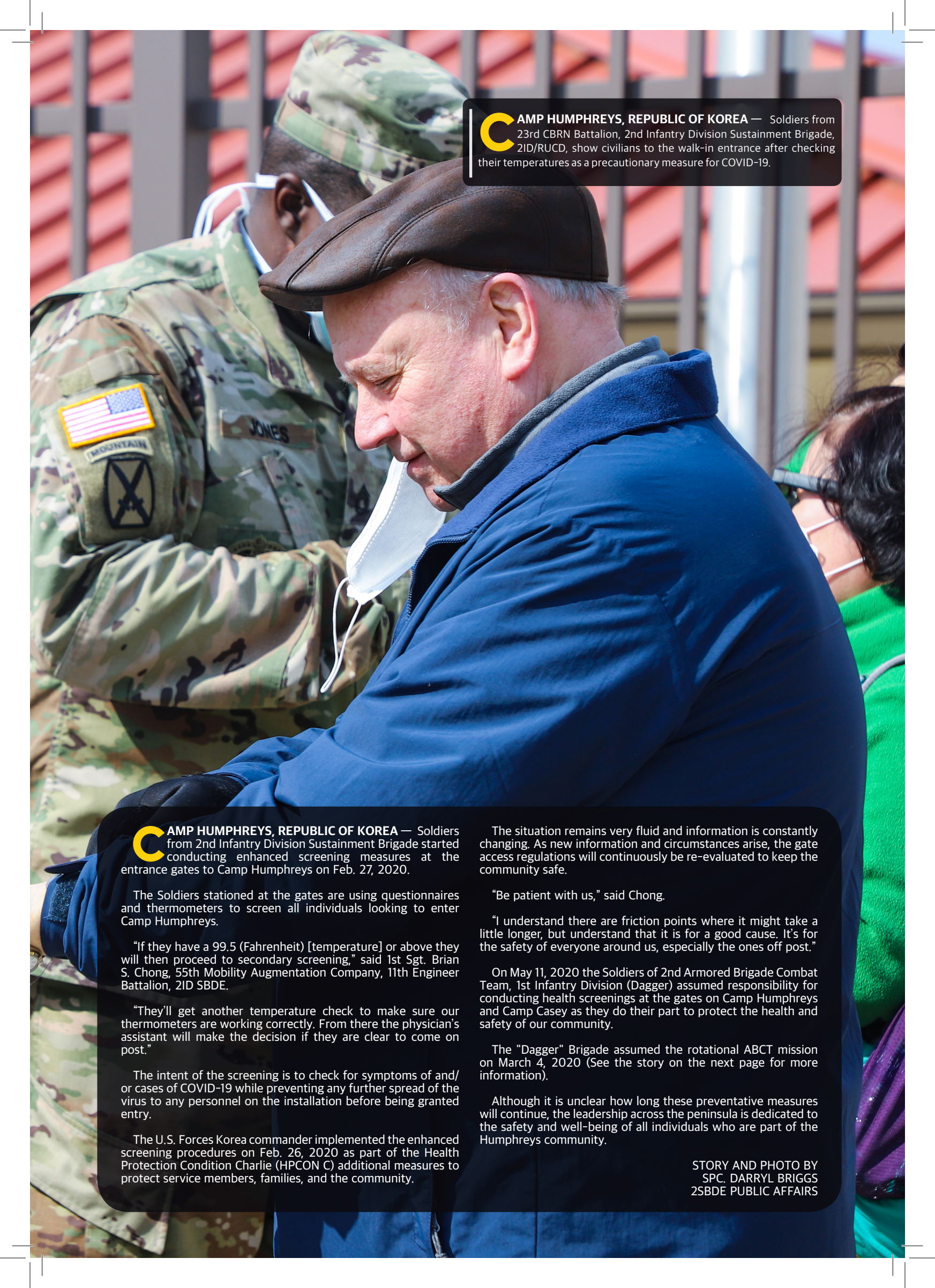
First Lt. Hartell sustained a severe hand wound in the ensuing encounter but grasped the transmitter with his other hand and maintained his magnificent stand until the front and left flank of the company were protected by a close-in wall of withering fire, causing the fanatical foe to disperse and fall back momentarily. After the numerically superior enemy overran an outpost and was closing on his position, 1st Lt. Hartell, in a final radio call, urged the friendly elements to fire both batteries continuously.

Although mortally wounded, 1st Lt. Hartell's intrepid actions contributed significantly to stemming the onslaught and enabled his company to maintain the strategic strongpoint. His consummate valor and unwavering devotion to duty reflect lasting glory on himself and uphold the noble traditions of the military service.





PREPARATION E QUALS PREVENTION



CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA — Soldiers from 23rd CBRN Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, 2ID/RUCD, show civilians to the walk-in entrance after checking their temperatures as a precautionary measure for COVID-19.

CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA — Soldiers from 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade started conducting enhanced screening measures at the entrance gates to Camp Humphreys on Feb. 27, 2020.

The Soldiers stationed at the gates are using questionnaires and thermometers to screen all individuals looking to enter Camp Humphreys.

"If they have a 99.5 (Fahrenheit) [temperature] or above they will then proceed to secondary screening," said 1st Sgt. Brian S. Chong, 55th Mobility Augmentation Company, 11th Engineer Battalion, 2ID SBDE.

"They'll get another temperature check to make sure our thermometers are working correctly. From there the physician's assistant will make the decision if they are clear to come on post."

The intent of the screening is to check for symptoms of and/or cases of COVID-19 while preventing any further spread of the virus to any personnel on the installation before being granted entry.

The U.S. Forces Korea commander implemented the enhanced screening procedures on Feb. 26, 2020 as part of the Health Protection Condition Charlie (HPCON C) additional measures to protect service members, families, and the community.

The situation remains very fluid and information is constantly changing. As new information and circumstances arise, the gate access regulations will continuously be re-evaluated to keep the community safe.

"Be patient with us," said Chong.

"I understand there are friction points where it might take a little longer, but understand that it is for a good cause. It's for the safety of everyone around us, especially the ones off post."

On May 11, 2020 the Soldiers of 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division (Dagger) assumed responsibility for conducting health screenings at the gates on Camp Humphreys and Camp Casey as they do their part to protect the health and safety of our community.

The "Dagger" Brigade assumed the rotational ABCT mission on March 4, 2020 (See the story on the next page for more information).

Although it is unclear how long these preventative measures will continue, the leadership across the peninsula is dedicated to the safety and well-being of all individuals who are part of the Humphreys community.

STORY AND PHOTO BY
SPC. DARRYL BRIGGS
2SBDE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DAGGER BRIGADE ASSUMES 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION ROTATIONAL MISSION

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea - The 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Dagger", of 1st Infantry Division and the 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Greywolf", of 1st Cavalry Division, conducted a transfer of authority ceremony here on March 4.

The ceremony marked the official assumption of the rotational mission in the Republic of Korea for the "Dagger" brigade from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the completion of mission for the "Greywolf" brigade as they return home to Fort Hood, Texas.

"We are honored to lead the most lethal Armored Brigade Combat Team in our Army," said Col. Thomas Murtha, commander of the 2nd ABCT, 1st Inf. Div.

"We are proud to join the incredible 2nd Infantry Division team."

The 2ABCT, 1st Inf. Div. replaced the 3ABCT, 1st Cav. Div., as part of a regular rotation of forces to support the United States' commitment to Southeast Asia partners and allies. "Dagger" brigade's relief in place with "Greywolf" brigade is a routine heel-to-toe rotation of an ABCT to Korea. These rotational forces ensure Korea maintains the capabilities of a combat-ready ABCT on the peninsula.

In preparation for their rotational deployment, "Dagger"

Soldiers underwent months of readiness exercises, which included numerous home-station gunneries and a rigorous rotation to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California.

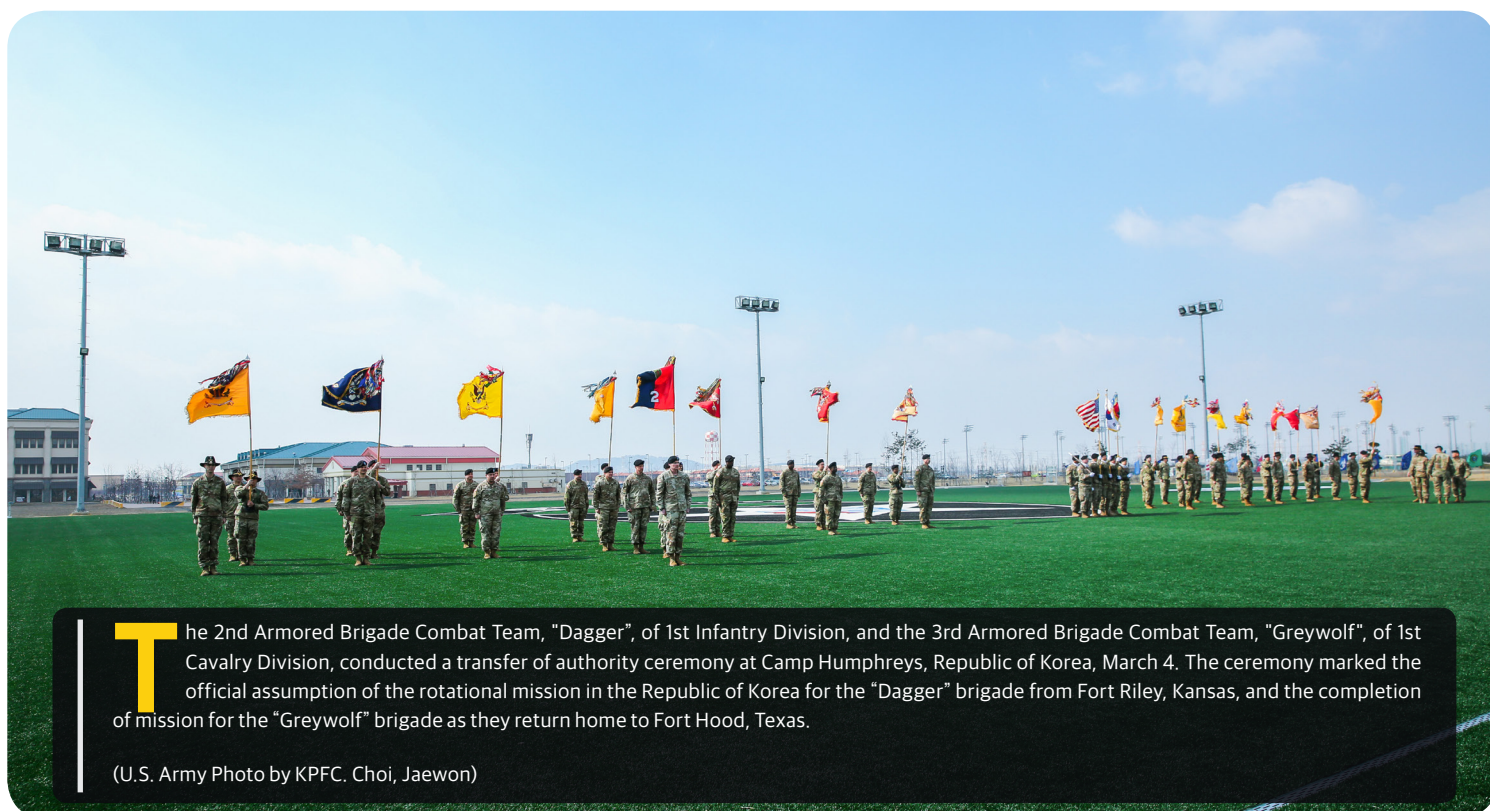
Soldiers from the "Dagger" brigade began arriving here, in late January to begin their rotation. The brigade will spend the next nine months training together with their Korean allies and continue to build relationships with the citizens of the Republic of Korea.

In total, the brigade deployed approximately 3,500 Soldiers and over 200 tracked vehicles to include Abrams Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and Paladin Self-Propelled Howitzers for the rotation. Their arrival marks the eighth rotational unit to the Republic of Korea.

"Dagger Brigade Soldiers are well-trained and ready to support any mission our nation asks of them," Murtha said.

"We are excited about our rotation to the Republic of Korea and look forward to strengthening our long-standing partnership with our allies."

STORY BY
MAJ. BRYCE GATRELL
2/1 ID PUBLIC AFFAIRS



The 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Dagger", of 1st Infantry Division, and the 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Greywolf", of 1st Cavalry Division, conducted a transfer of authority ceremony at Camp Humphreys, Republic of Korea, March 4. The ceremony marked the official assumption of the rotational mission in the Republic of Korea for the "Dagger" brigade from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the completion of mission for the "Greywolf" brigade as they return home to Fort Hood, Texas.

(U.S. Army Photo by KPFC. Choi, Jaewon)

The 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Dagger", of 1st Infantry Division and the 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, "Greywolf", of 1st Cavalry Division conduct a transfer of authority ceremony at Camp Humphreys, Republic of Korea, March 4. The "Dagger" brigade replaced the "Greywolf" brigade, as part of a regular rotation of forces to support the United States' commitment to Southeast Asia partners and allies.

(Right: U.S. Army Photo by KPFC. Kim, Jaeha)

(Bottom: U.S. Army Photo by KCPL. Yun, Hanmin)



DAGGER BRIGADE SOLDIERS TRAIN WITH BRIDGING EQUIPMENT



Specialist John Koutsoyanopoulos, a combat engineer from the 82nd Brigade Engineer Battalion, 2nd ABCT, 1st Inf. Div. trains Soldiers on the operation of the M60 Armored Vehicle-Launched Bridge system Feb. 28. The M60 AVLB is based on the M60 Patton main battle tank hull and is used for the launching and retrieval of a 60-foot, scissor-type

CAMP HOVEY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA — Soldiers from the 82nd Brigade Engineer Battalion, 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, trained on the M60 Armored Vehicle-Launched Bridge system here on Feb. 28.

“Being a 12 Bravo, a combat engineer, is fun,” said Spc. John Koutsoyanopoulos, combat engineer from the 82nd BEB, 2nd ABCT, 1st Infantry Division.

“You get to do a whole lot of different things — like shooting, blowing things up, breaching and learning about all types of vehicles such as the M60 AVLB.”

The M60 AVLB is based on the M60 Patton main battle tanks hull and is used for the launching and retrieval of a 60-foot, scissor-type bridge. The bridge weighs 15 of the vehicle's 70 tons and can support all vehicles fielded by the U.S. Army.

The crew operates five different hydraulic valves located in front of the driver's seat to lay out different portions of the bridge simultaneously. Turning the valves to extend the bridge was a new experience for a few of the Soldiers, including Sgt. Angel Sarmiento, combat engineer, also with the 82nd BEB, 2nd ABCT, 1st Inf. Div.

“I came from a light infantry unit, airborne, and this is all new to me”, Sarmiento said.

“This training was actually really helpful for me, because I learned what the equipment is, what it can do and how it can be implemented. I'll probably be a squad leader in my platoon and I have to know the capabilities of my vehicles to be able to implement them in the battlefield.”

Practicing the deployment and utilization of this type of bridge is an essential part of the readiness mission of the 82nd BEB and the “Dagger” brigade.

“This vehicle is vital to the mission,” Koutsoyanopoulos said.

“If we needed to cross a large area and tanks weren't able to drive over it — such as a large crater, deep ditches or water crossing — this bridge would be extremely important to get all those vehicles either out of the breach, or into it.”

STORY AND PHOTOS BY
STAFF SGT. SIMON MCTIZIC
2/1 ID PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Specialist John Koutsoyanopoulos, a combat engineer from the 82nd Brigade Engineer Battalion, 2nd ABCT, 1st Inf. Div. trains Soldiers on the operation of the M60 Armored Vehicle-Launched Bridge system Feb. 28. The M60 AVLB is based on the M60 Patton main battle tank hull and is used for the launching and retrieval of a 60-foot, scissor-type bridge.



Sergeant Angel Sarmiento, a combat engineer from the 82nd Brigade Engineer Battalion, 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division trains Soldiers on the operation of the M60 Armored Vehicle-Launched Bridge system Feb. 28. The M60 AVLB is based on the M60 Patton main battle tank hull and is used for the launching and retrieval of a 60-foot, scissor-type bridge.



Korean Leads U.S. Army Squad

His platoon sergeant, Guy E. McKean, and the men who recommended Song for the squad leader position said Song is an effective leader despite the language problem because "if he doesn't understand an order immediately, he persists until he fully understands it."

"I have found no resentment towards me because I am a Korean," explained Song. "In fact, I have never had any trouble with any soldier since I have been with the company."

Song became a KATUSA Nov. 8, 1966, and was sent to the 2nd Inf. Div. after a year in the 3rd Div. of the ROK Army. He was picked to be a KATUSA by his commanding officer because of his outstanding work while with the 3rd Div.

He said that since he has been serving with the U.S. Army he has gotten a chance to "learn the inner life of Americans and the way the Americans think."

"It is a great honor to be a squad leader, and I am very proud," said Song. He plans to return to civilian life as a farmer and thinks his experience in leading a squad of such diverse people "will give me an advantage in leading in civilian life."

The idea behind the use of a KATUSA in a command position was brought about partially to promote the relations between the KATUSA and American soldiers and to give the KATUSAs added incentive for excelling in their jobs.



Stars & Stripes, November 8, 1967 issue. The KATUSA Sgt. J.S. Song, due to his competence, was chosen as a squad leader for Alpha Company, 2nd Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division that served on the Korean Demilitarized Zone. (Photo courtesy of Stars & Stripes archives)

CAMP HOWZE, Korea (IO)—A foreigner leading American troops, even in today's interdependence of forces under the United Nations, is anything but usual and might worry some Americans.

But there is little cause for worry in the case of Sgt. J.S. Song, a squad leader with the U.S. Army's A Co., 2nd Bn., 38th Inf., 2d Inf. Div. along the Korean DMZ.

Song is one of many Koreans serving with the U.S. Army under the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) program, first used during the Korean War, in which Korean soldiers are assigned to duty with American units.

Generally, the Koreans, known as KATUSAs, are not given positions of command because of language and cultural problems.

Song said the greatest problem confronting a KATUSA in his relation with Americans is the language barrier. The KATUSAs generally do not have any large amount of training in English and depend on picking it up on their own.

This lack of a common language causes misunderstandings

Sgt. J. S. Song, (right), a KATUSA squad leader in A Co., 2nd Bn., 38th Inf., talks over plans with his squad of American and KATUSA soldiers. (USA)

HISTORY OF KATUSA

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea - KATUSA, the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army, is a unit of the Republic of Korea Army, or ROKA, that works alongside the United States Army. They work with their U.S. Army counterparts in their military occupational specialty. Another job they perform is acting as translators for the United States Army Soldiers as KATUSA Soldiers can speak and understand both English and Korean. This alliance started during the Korean War, when the U.S. Army in Korea was facing shortages in personnel. In July 1950, General Douglas MacArthur requested to ROK president Syng-Man Rhee for troop support since the U.S. Army needed more Soldiers to fulfill its duties. On July 17, 1950, ROK forces were put under the command of MacArthur. Under his command, the Soldiers went through training then were placed into the U.S. Army.

The first KATUSA Soldiers were assigned to the 7th Infantry Division, which at the time was stationed in Japan. The Soldiers went over to Japan to receive training then were sent back to Korea. When the 7th Infantry Division landed in September 1950, the division was 45 percent Korean Soldiers, showing how deeply integrated the KATUSA Soldiers were. During the Korean War, a total of 43,660 KATUSA Soldiers fought alongside the U.S. forces. Out of the 43,660 Soldiers, 11,365 went missing or were killed in action. After the Korean War Armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, the program did not terminate and continued to exist in a different form. It functioned as a training base for technical jobs for the ROKA Soldiers. During this period, a KATUSA Soldier would spend up to 18 months in an U.S. Army unit, learning his MOS and returning to the ROKA to train others in their respective MOS. This continued until the ROKA training center was built in 1963. From 1968 onward, the practice ended and KATUSA Soldiers began to spend their

whole military tour in the U.S. Army. Colin Powell, former Secretary of State, served as a battalion commander in the 2nd US infantry division in Korea in 1973. He mentioned KATUSAs in his autobiography titled "My American Journey."

"The KATUSAs were among the finest troops I have ever commanded. They were indefatigable, disciplined, and quick to learn. (KATUSAs had) unwavering military spirit and excellent learning capabilities."

The steps a ROKA Soldier must take to become a KATUSA have changed over the years. The current method of becoming a KATUSA Soldier is as follows. First, the Soldier needs to have an English test score above the given guideline. Then, of those who have the qualifying test scores, a number of them are randomly chosen. Once the enlistees are accepted, they are given the dates at which they need to enter the Korea Army Training Camp, or KATC, in Nonsan. Upon completion of the ROKA training, they go on to KTA, or KATUSA Training Academy, in Camp Humphreys, to get the American Army training necessary to function and work alongside their U.S. Army counterparts. The ROK-U.S. Alliance marks 70 years in 2020. The time the alliance has stood is significant. What is also notable is that the alliance is forged in blood. The alliance began during the Korean War, where both nations faced casualties while fighting alongside one another. Such a relationship still stands strong and KATUSA is just one symbol of the alliance. Gatchi Kapshida!

STORY BY
KPFC. CHOI, JAEWON
2ID/RUCD Public Affairs



Lt. Col. Natasha Clarke and Command Sgt. Maj. Adrienne Wilson of 194th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion talk about why Women's History Month is important to them for Warrior Wednesday, March 11, 2020, at the AFN radio station. Clarke and Wilson smile for the camera before introducing themselves as guest speakers on the radio segment.

WOMEN OF WISDOM

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea - Women's History Month honors the contributions, sacrifices, and accomplishments made by women throughout American history.

The challenges and setbacks that women have faced over the years to become equal have only gained attention in the last century. Women's History Month began as a local celebration in Santa Rosa, California.

The Education Task Force of the Sonoma County (California) Commission on the Status of Women planned and executed a "Women's History Week" celebration in 1978. The first Women's History Week grew over time, spreading across the nation, reaching the president, and changing into a month-long celebration that could not be compressed into one week.

"Too often the women were unsung and sometimes their contributions went unnoticed," said President Jimmy Carter in 1980. "But the achievements, leadership, courage, strength, and love of the women who built America was as vital as that of the men whose names we know so well."

Women's History Week was not expanded into a month-long observance until 1987 when Congress passed Public Law 100-9, designating March as Women's History Month.

Observing Women's History Month is different for everyone. Command Sgt. Maj. Adrienne Wilson, a senior non-commissioned logistician, 194th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion Command Sergeant Major, and native of Alexandria, Louisiana, said the month

makes her think of modern day trailblazers.

"Michelle Obama," said Wilson with excitement. "Her campaign for the younger generation as it relates to obesity, introducing good healthy foods in schools and activities for the future generation."

Wilson is the first person in her family to enter the military, but she does not consider herself a pioneer for women. She considers herself to be more of a humble servant to her Soldiers.

"I always said that if I ever make it, the only thing that I would do when I got there is pull people behind me and show them the path and the way," said Wilson.

"That's the one legacy that I really want to leave, so if I have the ability to change and assist one Soldier in the formation, then that's all that I really want to do."

Women's History Month is history in the making for women all over the globe, and the time to make it is now. It's a celebration that's just as complex as the women it honors. Let us all be mindful of their contributions.

STORY AND PHOTO BY
SPC. DARRYL BRIGGS
2SBDE Public Affairs

CELEBRATE

2 4 4
YEARS
OF
WOMEN
IN THE
UNITED
STATES
ARMY

CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
— Every March the nation celebrates Women's History Month. During that month the Army looks back at the women who have blazed the trail for today's female Soldiers.

In June 1778 Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley hauled water to American Soldiers fighting the British at the Battle of Monmouth, earning her the gratitude of the Soldiers and the nickname, "Molly Pitcher."

Legend has it that after her husband was killed in battle, Mary manned his cannon for the duration of the battle. Eighty years later another woman, Dr. Mary Edwards Walker, treated wounded Union Soldiers during the Civil War. After crossing enemy lines to treat wounded civilians, she was captured by the Confederate Army and arrested as a spy. For her efforts, she was presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Thus, becoming the first, and so far, the only woman to receive the nation's highest honor.

While these women, and others like them served their country throughout the nineteenth century, they could not officially serve in the Army - until World War I. During the war, 21,498 women served as Army nurses, many near the front lines. However, once the war was over, the women were released from military service.

It wouldn't be until World War II where you would see women become a permanent, albeit, initially separate part of the Army, when the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was established in 1942. One year later, the word auxiliary was dropped from the name.

Throughout the next 36 years, women would serve around the globe in peace and in war as part of the Women's Army Corps until it was disbanded in 1978 and women were fully integrated in the Army.

THE HEROINES

RETIRE GEN. GORDON R. SULLIVAN. CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY, 1991-1995

THE DEFENSE OF OUR NATION IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY. WOMEN HAVE SERVED IN THE DEFENSE OF THIS LAND FOR YEARS BEFORE OUR UNITED STATES WAS BORN. THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED THEIR TALENTS, SKILLS, AND COURAGE TO THIS ENDEAVOR FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES WITH AN ASTOUNDING RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT THAT STRETCHES FROM LEXINGTON AND CONCORD TO THE PERSIAN GULF AND BEYOND.

The integration of women into the regular Army also saw the first women to join the 2nd Infantry Division. While they were prohibited from serving in units that were tasked with direct combat, women served in support units within the division.

Over the last 42 years the number of women serving in the Army has continued to grow. In 2020 women make up 18 percent of the Regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve.

Currently in the Warrior Division, women make up six percent of the force, serving at all levels in the division from private to command sergeant major and from lieutenant to colonel.

While women have traditionally been banned from combat jobs, today's female Soldiers are able to serve in every career field in the Army. There are nearly 1,500 female Soldiers serving in infantry, armor, and fire-support occupations; forty-two women have graduated from Ranger School, and five have been assigned to the Ranger Regiment.

On June 29, 2019 Brig. Gen. Laura Yeager became the first woman to command an Army infantry division when she took command of the 40th Infantry Division.

"The Army is people and the incredible contributions and achievements of our female Soldiers contribute significantly to the strength of America's Army," said Gen. James McConville, Chief of Staff of the Army.

"Our diversity and commitment to selecting the best-qualified people, regardless of gender, for each job in the Army makes the all-volunteer force the most-ready and powerful in the world."

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



THE WOMEN OF '76.
"MOLLY PITCHER" THE HEROINE OF MONMOUTH.

Her husband falls—she sheds no ill timed tear,
But firm resolved—she fills his fatal post. The foe press on—she checks their mad career,
Who can avenge like her a husband's ghost?

The Women of '76: "Molly Pitcher" the heroine of Monmouth. Lithograph, hand-colored, published by Currier & Ives, New York, between 1856 and 1907.

Mary Ludwig Hays fought in the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778. Margaret Corbin, by taking the place of her killed husband, John Corbin, helped defend Fort Mifflin in New York in November 1776. Molly Pitcher is considered to be a collective identity.

CUTLINE BY: KCPL YUN, HANMIN. 2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division).

200,000 WOMEN IN
ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY

EOD DISMANTLES

CAMP HUMPHREYS, Republic of Korea - It's been almost four years since the historic decision that allowed females to serve in combat positions in the U.S. Army. However, females have been serving as explosive ordnance disposal specialists for over 40 years. In 1974, Linda Cox graduated as the first female U.S. military EOD technician, in what was then known as the Women's Air Force. Respected for being able to hold her own among her male counterparts, and for being "genteel but not gentle," Cox made history. Camp Humphrey's own Spc. Kayla J. Pierce, an EOD technician in 718th Ordnance Company, 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, follows suit. She holds herself to a high standard because she knows there remain few females in the corps.

"When I came to this platoon, my goal for them was to be the most bad-a** female that they've ever worked with, and to pave the way for all the future females they come in contact with," said Pierce, who is also a native of Rio Rancho, New Mexico. She makes it clear that although she is a female, she doesn't use it as an excuse against success or achievement. She retold a conversation she had with her supervisor, when she acknowledged she wasn't a very fast runner.

"I need to work on this, but it's not because I'm a female," she said. "It's because, you know, I kind of suck at it."

Pierce is passionate about her job. She enjoys the rush of it, and maintains a bubbly and bright attitude despite the danger. She enlisted in 2018, and was excited to not only be a part of America's Army, but to do something challenging. Her family wasn't on board with the idea of her working on explosives in a male-dominated field.

"They were actually really against it in general. But now they see the support I have from my platoon, who is really awesome. They treat me the same as they'd treat anybody else. Yet there's a fine line of being "one of the guys," and maintaining femininity."

She said even some of her peers were initially hesitant to work

with her as a female. "And it's not because they were bad people, they had never had that experience." But she made sure to put their fears at ease by measuring up just like everyone else. She made her issues personal struggles, not gender struggles.

"In my job, there's a lot of hands-on work, and there's a lot of hard work," she said. "And there can never be the excuse 'I can't because I'm a female.' It's motivation to get stronger and do better. If they see that you're not playing off of your gender, then they will work with you."

She joked that despite being a woman, she enjoys pushing herself to knock out more push-ups than some of her male counterparts. Pierce and Cox would likely get along well. When one of Cox's former classmates, Tim Callahan, asked her for advice on what to do when his first female Airman arrived under his command, she said, "Don't treat her different than anyone else."

The upcoming Army Combat Fitness Test aims to reflect that neutrality. The Army prides itself on female and male Soldiers working together. A January 2019 Wall Street Journal article asserted that women don't belong in combat arms roles in the military. However, the Army has seen success despite the critics. Department of Defense surveys indicate that 35 percent of new recruits reported that allowing women into combat arms positions increased their desire to serve. Yet, only two percent of female recruits wanted a combat specialty in Armor, Artillery, or Infantry. While EOD is considered a combat service support role and not a combat arms one, it still figured into the data for female integration into combat arms that former Sergeant Major of the Army Daniel Dailey told Army Times.

"The statistics are no different than any other organization," he said. "There is no spike in sexual assaults and sexual harassment."

Pierce has no qualms with her position. "My job is the same as the male EOD techs," she said.



Specialist Kayla J. Pierce, an EOD technician in 718th Ordnance Company, 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, stands in front of a wall of tags commemorating each Soldier who has served in the unit. 718th EOD stood up in 1966.

GENDER BARRIERS

When Pierce did have difficulties that were unique to her gender, she didn't use them as a crutch to get in the way of the mission. She said because of that attitude, her co-workers were more understanding when she did have those problems.

"But I was also very open with them about any issues that did have to do with being a female. Obviously, I'm built differently. So they helped me put my [explosive armor] kit together so it would fit me."

She wants to help them prepare for the next female they work with that might struggle with getting her kit to fit, but who may be too shy to ask for help.

Pierce is aware that some young women struggle with their role in what has historically been a male's role. She says that it's important for women to be proud of who they are. Sometimes they may need to work harder to show that despite being different they can do their job with confidence and pride and are fully capable of being an important part of the team.

"But the issue shouldn't be about gender, it should be about playing an important role," she said.

"There are standards in the military that everyone needs to meet. We need to be an asset that'll be missed when we [change units]."

When asked what issues she wishes were addressed in the military, she responded concerning the issues with the role females have in sexual harassment and sexual assault.

"One problem I see is the [concept of sexual harassment and sexual assault]. I see the posters that say, 'Not in our Army,' and I have an issue with it at times because it is in our Army. It's a sensitive subject but it should also be something people should acknowledge and speak up about. Too many people are uncomfortable when it is brought up and it's strange you hear more negative stories (about the program being misused) than stories of it providing help to both females and males in a time of crisis."

She acknowledged that the military has dark, gallows humor, but that sexual assault is still sexual assault. She said that men generally seem more assertive with things they disagree with, but that everyone needs to be on guard for it.

"If someone is telling you dirty jokes and they don't know you, they're probably doing it around females."

Pierce's opinion agrees with what human behavior experts say is a part of "grooming," where sexual predators gradually ramp up degrees of sexual concepts and gestures to victims to the point where they don't resist.

The intimidation starts by targeting a vulnerable person, then

building trust," experts say.

She added, "It's important for males to say something when that's going on. They may know a female that isn't comfortable with that but doesn't have the kind of personality to tell them to stop. There's this image of not wanting to be 'that girl' and I think that needs to go away. Speak up if someone is out of place."

"I have a rapport with my team, I would not be scared to tell them if something bothered me because I know them, I'm comfortable with them. I am also incredibly thankful for them because of their willingness to work with me. I realized a lot of my doubts about coming in as the only female in my platoon were entirely my own. They didn't care about my gender they cared about my willingness to do my job despite my physical differences."

STORY AND PHOTOS BY
SGT. DREW C. NEVITT
2SBDE PUBLIC AFFAIRS



Specialist Kayla J. Pierce, a technician in 718th Ordnance Company, 2nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, stands by an inert Mark Series bomb.

YU GWAN-SUN

THE HEROINE OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE



March is Women's History Month, thus this article is to highlight the legacy of Yu Gwan-Sun, a symbol of the Korean independence movement. Yu Gwan-Sun was an organizer of the March 1st Movement against the Imperial Japanese colonial rule of Korea and became a symbol of Korea's fight for independence.

Yu Gwansun was born on Dec. 16, 1902, and attended Ewha School, which is now known as Ewha Woman's University. During this period very few women attended universities in Korea. In 1919, when she was a student at Ewha School, she witnessed the early stages of the March 1st Movement, and became part of a group of five people who participated in demonstrations in Seoul. On March 10, 1919, all schools, including Ewha School closed due to orders from the Governor-General of Korea, so Yu returned home to Cheonan.

Yu did not stop her active role as an independence demonstrator upon returning home. She went door to door with her family

Yu Gwan-Sun, one of the most respected Korean independence movement leaders and a historic figure during the occupation of the Korean Peninsula by Imperial Japan.

(Photo courtesy of National Institute of Korean History)

(Photo retouched by KCPL. Yun, Hanmin)

encouraging people to join the independence movement. She worked with Cho In-Won and Kim Goo-Eung and organized a demonstration that would happen on April 1, 1919 which was March 1st in the lunar calendar. The demonstration on April 1, 1919 took place in Aunae Market. It consisted of approximately 3,000 demonstrators, chanting "Daehan dokrip mansae" which translates to "Long Live Korean Independence." The demonstration began at 9 a.m. and by 1 p.m. Japanese military police arrived and open fired on the unarmed Korean protesters, killing 19 people including Yu's parents. Yu was arrested at this time and was imprisoned at Cheonan Japanese Military Prison until being transferred to Gongju Police Station Prison.

Yu was offered a lighter sentence from the Japanese military police if she admitted her guilt and cooperated with police in finding other demonstration collaborators. She was eventually found guilty on counts of sedition and security law violations and was sentenced to five years of imprisonment at Seodaemun Prison.

She argued that the trial was controlled by the Japanese colonial administration and the governor-general of Korea, but all was ignored. During the trial, she shouted to the judge, "As invaders of my country, what rights in the world do you have to punish me?"

She refused to reveal any of the identities or whereabouts of her collaborators and thus received severe tortures and beatings. On March 1, 1920, Yu organized a protest with her fellow inmates honoring the March 1st Movement the previous year. Yu was imprisoned in an isolated cell due to this. On Sept. 28, 1920 she died from injuries she sustained from tortures and beatings inflicted by the Japanese prison officers.

"Even if my fingernails are torn out, my nose and ears are ripped apart, and my legs and arms are crushed, this physical pain does not compare to the pain of losing my nation," wrote Yu during her imprisonment. "My only remorse is not being able to do more than dedicating my life to my country."

After her death, the Japanese prison officers refused to release her body, since it contained evidence of torture. They only released it when the principals of Ewha School, Lulu Frey, and Jeannette Walter, threatened to voice their suspicion of torture to the public, and the world.

On Oct. 14, 1920, Yu Gwan-Sun's funeral was held at Jung-dong Church by pastor Kim Jong-Wu and her body was buried in the public Itaewon cemetery, which was later destroyed. Currently, there is a chohon shrine (grave without the body) located in Maebong-mountain, which is behind the house she used to live in.

STORY BY
KPFC. CHOI, JAEWON
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHOSUN CULTURE #2

- HAN-GWA -

CAMP HUMPHREYS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA - Once basic commodities like food, shelter, and clothing are acquired, people then turn to luxury items that will make their lives more enjoyable. Han-gwa (한과) is a prime example of food that was considered a luxury in the past but is now a common delicacy. Han-gwa is a term used for specific traditional Korean snacks. The snacks are made from rice, wheat, nuts, and fruits. Han-gwa was considered one of the best and most luxurious Korean desserts because it consisted of rice, which was abundant, and honey, which was very expensive.

Han-gwa used to only be served at memorial services or on holidays. In modern times, Han-gwa is no longer an exclusive luxury of the upper class. It has become a treat for everyone to enjoy. The visual characteristics of Han-gwa begin with its natural colors and traditional patterns.

The color of the ingredients used will depict the color of the Han-gwa. For example, if the main ingredient is peanut, the Han-gwa will resemble the peanut color. The patterns made with Han-gwa are detailed like Korean traditional art. Unlike chocolate's strong taste, Han-gwa's flavor is delicate and subtle. Due to the environment and climate in Korea, sugar cane can't be cultivated. Instead Koreans used taffy and grain syrup to make Han-gwa sweet.

There are several types of Han-gwa including: yu-gwa (유과), yu-mil-gwa (유밀과), da-sik (다식), and taffy gang-jeong (엿강정). To make yu-gwa, you knead glutinous rice flour and dry it under the sun. Then you fry it in oil, and then coat it with different pastes like sesame seed or pine nut powder. In the process, the pastes will swell up, causing them to look like colorful snowflakes, causing them to look delicious.

Yu-mil-gwa is a mixture of flour and honey that is fried in oil. When you take a bite, you can taste the subtle sweetness of the honey that permeates within the mixture. Da-sik refers to a mixture of grains, medicinal herbs, pollen, and honey, which are made into various shapes. Da-sik is eaten with tea as its name means "snack with tea". A taffy gangjeong is a cookie that uses a taffy to harden grains or nuts like a cereal bar. Han-gwa is not just food. It is a cultural heritage that contains the wisdom of our ancestors with a thousand years of history. Let's enjoy our traditional culture through a traditional Korean snack.

STORY BY
KPFC. JEUNG, YUN GE
20TH PAD, 2ID/RUCD

Han-gwa is a traditional Korean confectionery - the art of making confection snacks. They are colorful and flavorful sweets, consumed on their own or with tea, that are rich in natural sources of sugar and carbohydrates. Rice flour, grains, seeds, honey, soybean and other plant-based ingredients are mixed and baked. Han-gwa takes its shape by being pressed onto a wooden tool with specific embossed patterns.

CUTLINE BY: KCPL. YUN, HANMIN. 2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Photo Courtesy of National Hangeul Museum (bottom)
Photo Courtesy of Jeolla Namdo Agriculture Museum (right)



TRAVEL KOREA

INTRODUCTION

TO KOREAN CINEMA



Snowpiercer (in Korean, 설국열차 or Seolguk-yeolcha) is a 2013 science fiction film directed by Academy Award winning director Bong Joon-ho.

The script is based on the French graphic novel, *Le Transperceneige* by Jacques Lob, Benjamin Legrand and Jean-Marc Rochette. The cast includes Chris Evans, Jamie Bell, John Hurt, Octavia Spencer, and Tilda Swinton. Director Bong's regular film partner, Song Kang Ho and Go Ah Sung.

For beginners in Korean, it is an easily approachable film, as it is shot 80 percent in English. *Snowpiercer* is a steampunk post-apocalyptic action film that is set in the future, where an experiment to stop global warming has failed catastrophically.

A new ice age has devastated the Earth, with remaining survivors of humanity taking refuge on a circumnavigational train that goes around the globe indefinitely. The *Snowpiercer* train was developed and operated by the Wilford company.

It is economically segregated, where the head compartments are occupied by the wealthy few, while the tail is full of poor, low-class passengers. The tail passengers start a revolt towards the engine room on the head of the train, after realizing the armed guards are out of ammunition.

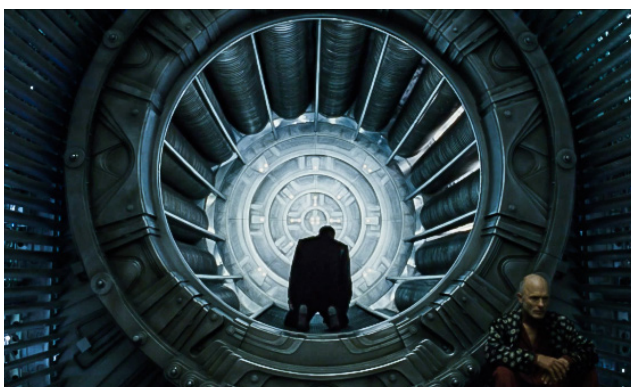
Conflicts arise as they go through guards and extravagant front sections of the train. When they finally reach the engine room, Wilford awaits Curtis, the

leader of the tail passengers, only to reveal more shocking truth.

The entire action of the revolts going forward from the back end to the front end is a metaphor that reflects the evolution of human kind, as well as the development of human society in a nutshell. It is a dystopian satire that highlights the irony of greed, leadership and consequences of making choices that cannot satisfy both parties.

The film throws a question to the moral of the audience, "What would you have done if you were in his shoes?"

REVIEW BY
KCPL. YUN, HANMIN
2ID/RUCD PUBLIC AFFAIRS



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APR



The above schedule is tentative. For the latest information,
visit Humphreys Family and MWR at

<https://humphreys.armymwr.com>

2020년 03월 호

제 57권, 제 03호, 통권 제 677호

인디언헤드

THE INDIANHEAD MAGAZINE / KOREAN EDITION



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INDIANHEAD

THE LAST BILINGUAL PRODUCTION DIVISION MAGAZINE

이번 인디언헤드 3월호는 코로나19가 한창인 가운데 발행하게 되었습니다. 메르스와 사스를 뛰어넘는 엄청난 전염력을 가진 코로나19는 한국군 뿐만 아니라 미군들에게도 많은 영향을 미치고 있습니다. 특히 모든 게이트에서 매일 입영자들의 발열체크, 문진 등을 실시하는 사단 장병들과 카투사들은 이번 사태의 종결을 위해 전쟁과도 같은 나날을 보내고 있습니다. 외박, 외출, 휴가 등 모든 부대 밖 이동이 금지된 한국군 장병들도 하루속히 이번 사태가 마무리되기를 기원하고 있습니다.

캠프 험프리 내 한미측 장병들과 군인가족의 기원에 힘입어 대한민국의 의료인들과 국민들은 한마음 한뜻으로 코로나19와 사투를 벌이고 있습니다. 정세균 국무총리는 현재 전국의 많은 의료인, 군인 및 소방관들이 대구의 전투현장에 달려가 최선의 지원 노력을 하고 있다고 하였고, 삼성병원, 고대병원 등 여러 의료기관들과 기업들은 성금 기탁과 함께 각종 구호물품을 보내주고 있습니다. 현 시점에서 코로나19의 종결 시점을 예측하기는 힘들지만, 이러한 각계각층의 전폭적인 지원과 국민들의 성숙한 시민의식에 힘입어 빠른 시일 내에 국내 상황이 정상화될 것이라고 기대해 봅니다.

3월은 봄의 시작을 알리는 달입니다. 추운 겨울을 잘 견뎌낸 자들만이 봄의 햇살을 즐길 자격이 있듯이, 한국군과 미군, 세계 최고 수준급 의료인들과 국민들은 코로나19가 사라질 때 승리의 미소를 짓고 있을 것이라고 믿습니다. 지금 당장 부대 밖에 자유롭게 나가지 못하는 아쉬움으로 답답할 수도 있지만, 캠프 험프리의 카투사 여러분들도 바이러스와의 싸움에서 큰 몫을 담당하고 있다는 생각으로 부디 힘 내시기 바랍니다. 단결!



인디언헤드지 영문판 편집장
상병 윤한민



인디언헤드지 한글판 편집장
일병 김재하



인디언헤드지 한글판 부편집장
일병 최재원

같이 갑시다! 미 제 2 보병사단/ 한미연합사단의 한 카투스가 월요일의 시작을 느긋하게 맞이한다. 매주 월요일 아침에 미군들은 차량 검사 및 정비를 실시한다. 한미연합사단의 현 카투스들은 열렬히 이들을 도와주며 늘상 전투 준비 태세를 갖추고있다. (사진출처: 상병 윤한민, 미 제 2 보병사단/ 한미연합사단 공보참모처)



미 2-1 순환배치여단, 한반도 무사배치!

지난 4일, 미2사단/한미연합사단은 순환배치여단 교대식을 개최하였다. 이 자리에서 제1보병사단 예하 제2기갑전투여단(2-1 순환배치여단, 별칭 대거 여단)은 제1기병사단 예하 제3기갑전투여단(2-1 순환배치여단, 별칭 그레이 울프 여단)으로부터 지휘권을 이양받고 한반도 순환배치 임무의 시작을 알리고 그동안 훌륭하게 임무수행을 해 준 그레이 울프 여단의 무사 복귀를 기원했다.

대거 여단의 지휘관 토마스 무르타 대령은 “미 육군에서 제일 치명적인 전투력을 가진 기갑전투여단을 이끌게 되어 무한한 영광”이라며 “우리는 사단과 함께 순환배치

임무를 훌륭히 완수할 수 있을 것이라고 확신한다”고 말했다.

대거 여단은 미 육군의 동남아시아 동맹 국가들에 배치되는데, 한국에 배치된 순환배치여단은 한반도에서의 기갑전투 능력을 한층 높여주게 된다. 한반도 입국 전 몇 달 전부터 여단은 전투준비훈련을 지속하였고, 캘리포니아주 국립훈련센터에서도 고된 훈련을 하였다. 1월 말부터 한반도로 전개해 온 여단은 올 12월까지 한국에서 맡은 바 임무를 다할 예정이다.

국내 배치된 대거 여단의 총 인원수는 3,500여 명으로, 200

여대가 넘는 전투차량도 함께 투입되었다. 이 중에는 에이브럼스 전차와 브래들리 장갑차는 물론, 팔라딘 전차도 포함되어 있다. 순환배치는 올해로 8회차를 맞는다.

무르타 대령은 “우리 대거 여단의 장병들은 열심히 훈련에 임해 왔으며, 한반도에서 요구되는 임무를 완수할 준비가 완벽히 되어 있다. 우리의 순환배치 임무를 통해 한미 동맹이 더욱 공고해지길 바란다”라고 밝혔다.

소령 브라이스 가트렐 / 기사
일병 김재하 / 번역
미 제 2 보병사단/한미연합사단
공보참모처



이날의 이양식은 단검여단의 새로운 출발과 그레이울프 여단의 임무종결을 상징한다. (사진출처: 일병 최재원, 미 제 2 보병사단/
한미연합사단 공보참모처)





유관순 烈士 : 그녀의 이야기

유관순 열사는 일제 강점기의 독립 운동가이다. 3.1운동으로 시작된 천안 만세운동을 주도하다가 체포되어 서대문형무소에서 순국하였다. 이후 유관순 열사는 대한민국의 독립투쟁의 상징이 되었다.

유관순 열사는 1902년 12월 16일에 충청남도 목천군 이동면 지령리에서 태어났다. 이후 1916년 샤프 선교사의 추천을 받아 교비 유학생으로 이화학당(이화여자대학교의 전신) 보통과에 편입하였다. 1919년 유관순은 같은 이화학당 학생이었던 서명학·김복순·김희자·국현숙 등과 함께 '5인 결사대'를 결성하여 남대문으로 향하는 시위 행렬에 합류하였다. 학생들의 시위가 극심해지자 일제는 3월 10일에 전국적으로 휴교령을 내려 유관순은 13일 기차를 타고 고향인 천안으로 내려왔다.

고향에 돌아온 유관순은 교회와 청신학교를 돌아다니며 서울에서의 일어난 독립운동을 설명하며 만세운동에 동참해 줄 것을 권유하였다. 이런 노력으로 인하여 주변 개신교 교회들과 유림계를 규합하여 4월 1일(음력 3월 1일) 아우내 장날을 기하여 만세운동을 계획하였다.

1919년 4월 1일(음력 3월 1일), 아우내 장터에서는 수천 명의 군중들이 모인 가운데 조인권의 선도로 시위가 시작되었다. 이때 유관순은 시위대 선두에서 독립만세시위에 동참하였다. 시위는 0900시에 시작되었고, 1300시경에 일본 헌병들이 도착하여 비무장상태인 시위대

를 향하여 무차별 발포하였다. 이때 19명의 군중들이 피살되었고 이중에 유관순의 부모님도 포함되었다. 유관순은 헌병대에 체포되어 천안 경찰서 일본 헌병대에 투옥되었다가 공주 검사국으로 이송되었다.

체포 후 유관순은 미성년자임을 감안하여 범죄를 시인하고 동조자들에 대한 정보를 공유하면 선처하겠다는 제안을 받았지만 거절하였다. 이후 고문도 받았지만 협력자와 시위 가담자에 관한 정보를 발설하지 않았다. 공주지방법원의 1심 재판에서 소요죄 및 보안법 위반으로 징역 5년을 선고받았지만 유관순은 선고가 부당하다고 항소하였다. 같은 해 6월 30일에 경성복심법원에서 징역 3년을 선고 받았다.

경성복심법원에서 재판 당시 조선총독부의 법률은 부당한 법이고 일본 법관에 의해 재판받는 것이 부당함을 역설하였다. “나는 대한사람이다. 우리나라를 위해 독립만세를 부른 것도 죄가 되느냐! 너희들은 나에게 죄를 말할 권리가 없고 나는 너의 왜놈들에게 재판을 받아야 할 이유가 없다.”

1920년 3월 1일, 서대문형무소에 수감중이던 유관순은 수감자들과 함께 3.1운동 1주년 기념식을 갖고, 옥중 만세운동을 전개하였다. 이에 따라 3천여명의 수감자들이 동조하고 호응하여 만세소리가 밖으로까지 퍼져나가고, 형무소 주위로 인파가 몰려들어 통행이 마비되었다. 이 사건으로 인하여 유관순을 포함한 수

감중이던 많은 애국지사들이 심한 고문을 당하였다.

“내 손톱이 빠져 나가고, 내 귀와 코가 잘리고, 내 손과 다리가 부러져도 그 고통을 이길 수 있사오나, 나라를 잃어버린 그 고통만은 견딜 수가 없습니다. 나라에 바칠 목숨이 오직 하나 밖에 없다는 것이 이 소녀의 유일한 슬픔입니다.”

유관순은 복역중 옥내에서 독립만세를 복창하였고 그때마다 끌려가 구타 및 고문을 당하였다. 오랫동안 지속된 고문과 영양실조로 인하여 1920년 9월 28일, 형기를 3개월 남기고 서대문형무소에서 옥사하였다.

유관순 열사가 사망한 이틀 뒤, 이화학당 교장 프라이와 월터 선생은 서대문형무소에 시신 인도를 요구하였으나 일제는 이를 거부하였다. 이에 이화학당의 교직원들이 유관순의 옥중 사망을 국제 사회에 알려 여론에 호소하겠다고 항의하자, 그제서야 시신을 인도하였다. 1920년 10월 14일에 정동감리교회에서 김종우 목사가 장례 예배를 집례하고 이태원 공동묘지에 안장되었다. 하지만 이후 일본이 이태원 공동묘지를 군용 기지로 사용함에 따라 미아리 공동묘지로 이장할 예정이었으나 아무 통보없이 무덤을 마구잡이로 파헤치는 바람에 유골이 분실되었다.

일병 최재원/ 기사
미 제 2 보병사단/한미연합사단
공보참모처



대한독립만세

“나라에 바칠 목숨이 오직 하나밖에 없는것이 이 소녀의 유일한 슬픔입니다.” - 유관순 열사





3월, 대한민국 국군의 각오

해마다 찾아오는 3월이면, 대한민국 국군은 가슴아픈 기억을 돌이켜 곱씹고 새로운 각오를 다진다. 3월 넷째주 금요일은 2016년부터 '서해수호의 날'로 지정돼 제2연평해전, 천안함 피격사건, 연평도 포격도발 등 북한의 도발에 맞서 희생된 고귀한 대한의 국군 장병들을 온 국민과 함께 기억하고 추모하기 위함인데, 3월은 특히 2010년 3월 26일, 북한군의 어뢰 공격에 의해 46명의 해군 장병들이 숨겨간 천안함 피격사건이 일어났던 달이기도 하다. 그간 있었던 북한의 도발 사례 중 가장 많은 장병들이 이달에 희생됐다.

천안함 피격사건과 함께 기억해야 할 연평도 포격도발은 같은 해 11월 23일, 북한이 한미 연합연습을 핑계삼아 평화로운 연평도에 170여발의 포탄을 퍼부으며 공격해 온 사건이다. 대한민국 영토에 대한 직접적인 공격을 가했던 북한에 대해 우리 해병대 장병들은 K-9 자주포로 응수하며 화염 속을 용기와 감념으로 버텼다. 이 교전에서 우리 해병대원 중 서정우 하사와 문광욱 일병을 포함해 18명의 사상자가 발

생했고 민간인 3명이 중경상, 2명이 사망했다.

제2연평해전은 어떠했나? 월드컵이 한창이던 2002년 6월 29일, 연평도 서쪽 해상에서 NLL을 넘어 내려온 북한 경비정을 우리 해군 고속정 참수리 357호가 맞섰다. 정장 윤영하 소령을 비롯한 6명의 꽃다운 장병들은 북한군의 총탄을 온 몸으로 막아내다 산화했다.

이처럼 무모하기 그지없는 북한의 도발은 지금 이 순간에도 계속되고 있다. 특히 지구촌이 코로나19와 힘겨운 사투를 벌이고 있는 가운데, 3월만해도 북한은 세차례나 무모한 도발을 이어오고 있다. 지난 2일과 9일에는 동해안에서 초대형 방사포를, 21일에는 미사일을 발사했다. 특히 이번에 발사한 단거리 탄도미사일은 지난해 8월에 발사한 것과 같은 북한판 에이태킴스로 불리는 신형 전술 지대지미사일로, 실전배치때는 한미에 직접적인 위협이 될 수 있다고 전문가들은 분석하고 있다. 탄도미사일 발사 도발은 유엔 안전

보장이사회 결의뿐 아니라 남북간 체결한 9·19군사합의를 분명히 위반한 것임에도 북한은 상습적으로 도발하고 있다.

북한의 도발은 때와 장소를 가리지 않는다. 팬데믹이 북한만 비껴나간다고 자신하며 전세계가 사투를 벌이고 있는 코로나19와의 전쟁에는 관심도 동정도 없다. 북한주민들의 굶주린 배와 전염병의 고통에는 아랑곳 없는 지도자의 공감능력이 매우 아쉽다.

올해는 천안함 피격사건과 연평도 포격도발이 10주기를 맞았다. 코로나19의 영향으로 서해수호의 날 행사는 해군 제2함대에서 조촐히 치러지지만 대한민국을 지키고 있는 군인의 가슴은 서해를 지키고 있는 먼저간 명령들과 함께 그 어느때보다 뜨겁게 불타오르고 있다.

소령 송명진 / 기사
미 제 2 보병사단/한미연합사단
공보참모처



한국의 과자

#나도 #한입만 #조선컬처
#꿀맛 #3월의포스트

사람들은 기본적인 의식주가 마련이 되면 자신들의 삶을 풍요롭게 해줄 사치품으로 눈을 돌리게 된다. 한과는 과거 한국인들에게 대표적인 사치품이라고 할 수 있다. 한과는 한국의 전통적인 간식으로 쌀과 밀, 견과류와 과일이 주 재료로 사용된다. 하지만 제조 과정에서 막대한 쌀과 당시 비싼 사치품인 꿀을 사용했기에 매우 고급스러운 음식으로 인식되었다. 그래서 한과는 주로 제사나 명절에만 먹을 수 있었고 그러한 인식은 현재까지 계속되고 있다. 그럼 이제부터 고급음식이었던 한과의 매력에 대해서 더 알아보자.

한과의 특징은 전통적인 문양에 자연의 색깔을 담았다는 것이다. 한과의 색이 곧 한과의 주재료의 색이라는 의미이다. 예를 들어, 땅콩을 주 재료로 사용하였다면 한과의 색은 땅콩의 색이랑 닮아있을 것이다. 또한 이 색깔과 전

통적인 문양들은 한과가 그저 음식이 아닌 하나의 예술작품으로 보이게 만든다. 한과는 현재의 초콜릿 같은 간식보다 당도가 낮다는 것도 하나의 특징이다. 한국이 가진 기후와 환경으로 사탕의 원료인 사탕수수 재배가 불가능하다. 그래서 과거 한국인들은 엿과 조청으로 단맛을 내었지만 강한 단맛에 익숙한 우리에게는 덜 달게 느껴질 수 밖에 없다.

대표적인 한과의 예시로는 유과, 유밀과, 다식, 엿강정 등이 있다. 유과는 멍쌀과 술로 찰떡을 쳐서 빚은 것을 여러 날 동안 꼬박 말린 다음, 기름에다 튀기고 그 위에 조청을 입히고 겉을 깨 등의 견과류나 고물, 쌀튀밥 등에 굴러 마무리한 과자이다. 이 과정에서 고물들이 부풀어 올라 형형색색의 눈꽃처럼 보이기도 해 유과를 더 맛있게 보이게 만든다. 유밀과는 밀가루와 조청을

반죽한 것으로 기름에 튀긴 것으로 한 입 먹으면 반죽 안에 스며든 은은한 조청의 단맛을 느낄 수 있을 것이다. 다식은 견과류, 약초, 꽃가루와 꿀을 섞은 것을 다양한 모양의 틀에 찍어낸 것으로 이름처럼 차와 함께 주로 먹는 간식이다. 엿강정은 견과류 등을 엿으로 굳힌 과자로서 간단히 말해 시리얼바랑 비슷하다.

한과는 그저 음식이 아니다. 천년의 역사 동안 우리 선조들의 지혜가 담긴 문화적 유산이다. 우리도 당시의 상류층처럼 한과를 먹으면서 그들의 삶과 여유를 느껴보는 것이 어떨까.

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