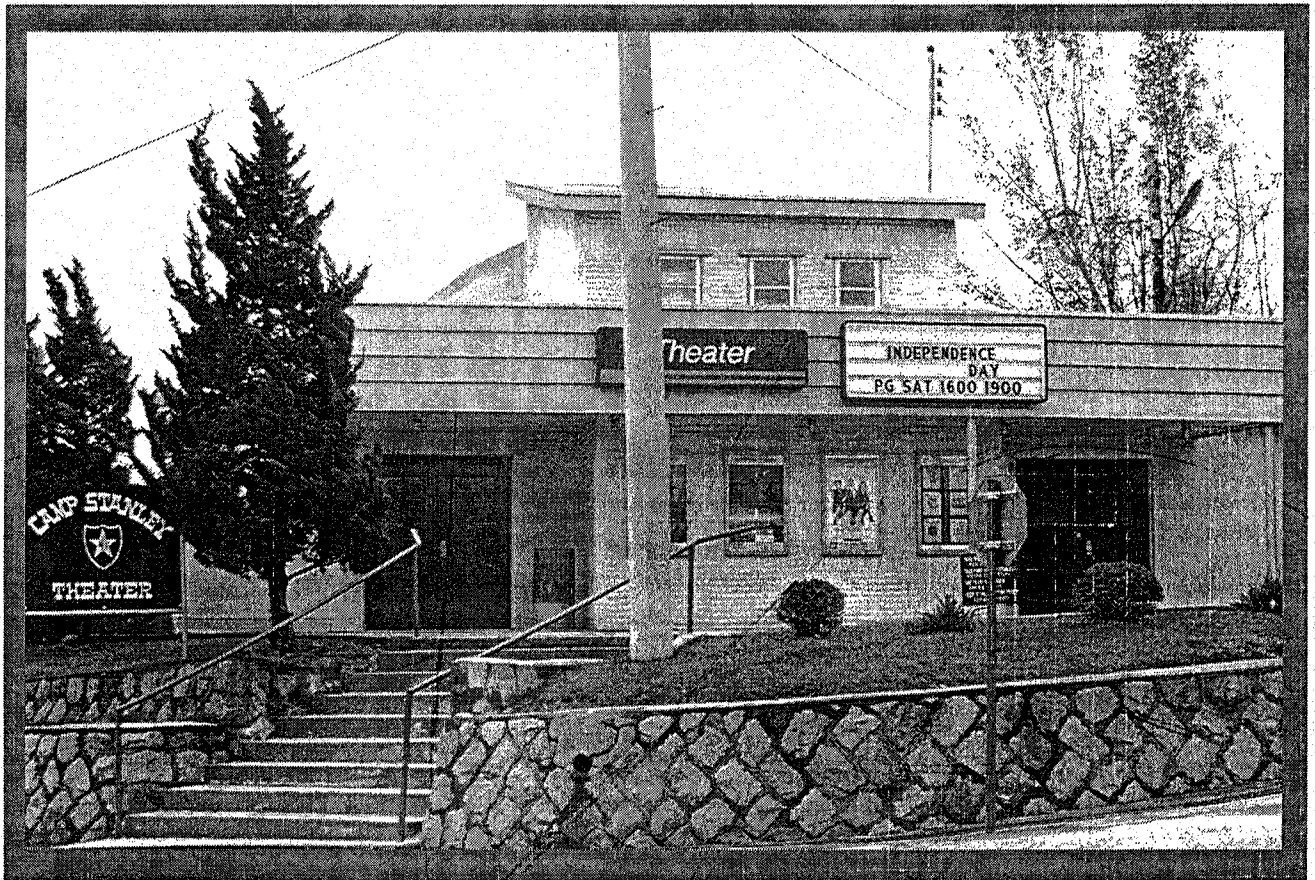


**American Military Camps in the  
Republic of Korea, 1866-1996**



**D. Colt Denfeld**

**Pacific Bases Research  
Anchorage, Alaska**

**January 1997**

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## American Military Camps in Korea, 1866-1996

### Initial American Contact, 1866-1905

The American presence in Korea dates to 1866. Initially it was a confrontational and deadly relationship. American demands for trade and open ports were met with armed resistance. Korea held firm as a hermit kingdom. This was evident when in 1866 an armed American merchant ship, the *General Sherman*, sailed into Korean waters, with the mission to open trade. Aboard the Sherman were trade goods and religious materials. The American goal was to open trade and bring Christianity to Korea.

The *Sherman* arrived in mid-August, at an inlet in the Taedong River, near Pyongyang. Finding themselves stranded on a sandbar, the crew went ashore, stole food and water, kidnapped women, returning to the ship with their booty. The Koreans responded, on September 2, 1866, attacking the ship, burning it and killing the 24 crew members.

When the United States minister to China, Frederick Low, learned of the destruction of the *General Sherman* he demanded an apology and restitution. The Korean government refused. While the United States considered what to do next the British, Russians, and French demanded that Korea to open its trade doors. These demands were also met with resistance.

In 1871 the Americans returned to Korea. This time it was a more substantial force, five ships of the Asiatic Squadron, mounting 85 guns. The fleet, comprised of 1,230 sailors and marines, was commanded by Rear Admiral John Rogers. Rogers was a battle-tested Civil War veteran. Frederick Low, the American Minister to China, came along to negotiate a treaty for the adequate care of shipwrecked sailors and open trade ports.

At the end of May Admiral Rogers force reached the mouth of the Han River. Rogers dropped anchor and invited Korean representatives to come aboard his flagship, the *Colorado*. Korean officials accepted the offer. During the discussions Rogers informed the Koreans that his gunboats, the *Monocacy* and *Palos* were going to take soundings of the Han River. The Koreans were silent, neither giving or refusing permission, which Rogers considered permission. He ordered the gunboats to proceed up the river to take the soundings.

When the gunboats reached Kanghwa do (do is Korean for island) island fortress guns opened fire. One American gunboat was hit, injuring two sailors. The gunboats did not retreat, they returned fire silencing the island gun batteries. With the coastal batteries quiet, the gunboats returned to the main force. Admiral Rogers next ordered the task force to remain at anchor at the mouth of the Han River, while he waited for Korean representatives to discuss the situation.

Admiral Rogers waited nine days and then dispatched his landing force of 546 sailors, 105 marines, and four howitzers, to capture the Kanghai do forts. They were offshore of the island on May 10 and began bombardment. First, the southern fort was shelled and then the middle fortress. While the *Monocacy* fired on the middle fort Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, led the invasion forces ashore. They landed on the south beach with no opposition, the nearby fortress having been abandoned. Safely ashore the invaders established two camps. That night the Koreans counterattacked, but were driven off by howitzer fire.

The next morning the *Monocacy* resumed fire, pouring salvos into the middle fort, in advance of the assault troops headed for that target. When the landing troops reached the middle fort they found it abandoned. This left only the well-armed fortress on the north end of the island. It was given a heavier bombardment. When the bombardment was lifted, the invaders charged the fort. As expected there was a fierce hand-to-hand battle within the fortress walls. The first American to die was Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, struck twice by a bullet and a spear jab. However, the battle was one-sided with 350 Koreans killed and 20 taken prisoner, while American losses were three killed and 10 wounded. Fifteen sailors and marines were awarded the Medal of Honor for heroic actions in the capture of the fort.

Once the main, northern fort was captured the Americans destroyed it and the troops returned to their ships. Admiral Rogers waited one month, expecting the Koreans to sign a treaty. They never came, so Rogers lifted anchor on July 3, 1871 impressed with the American victory. On the Korean side they interpreted the American departure as a sign of Korean victory. They had proved their resolve and had made no treaties to allow foreign trade or visits.

The Japanese were more adamant than Admiral Rogers. In 1873 the Japanese raided coastal areas of Korea. On January 16, 1876 a Japanese delegation arrived at Kanghai do, preceded by 400 combat troops, to start negotiations. In July the Japanese had exerted enough pressure to convince the Koreans to sign a trade treaty. This treaty granted the Japanese a number of significant privileges, such as exemption from customs duties and Korean acceptance of Japanese currency.

In 1880 the Japanese government promised to assist the United States to negotiate a U.S.-Korea treaty of friendship. To effect this treaty, Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt sailed into Pusan harbor, in April 1880. The initial talks aboard his flagship, the *USS Ticonderoga*, failed, but Schufeldt did not give up, he tried again the next month. Finally with the assistance of the Chinese Governor General he negotiated a treaty, which included U.S. diplomatic representation in Korea and port access. The treaty was ratified at Chemulpo (Inchon), on May 22, 1882 (Korea Overseas Information Service, 1993: 84-94).

Lucius H. Foote was named the first American minister to Korea, under the provisions of the 1882 treaty. Foote arrived in Seoul, in May 1883, with a small staff including Ensign George C. Foulk as naval attache. Foulk became an important element in the American presence in Korea. His knowledge of the Korean language and his political ability brought him the respect of Korea's King Kojong. The king listened when the ensign urged progressive policies and U.S.



military advisors, requesting military advisors. Dispatched to Korea was a Civil War hero, Brevet Brigadier General William M. Dye and a few soldiers.

General Dye and his staff arrived in Korea in April 1888, as His Majesty's Chief Military Instructor and advisory group. This advisory group became a devoted group, working to transform the Korean Army into a modern force. The advisory mission was terminated in 1889, but Dye stayed on to drill the palace guard and give agricultural advice. He lived in Kyongbok Palace and led the palace guard in its defense during the Japanese attack on October 8, 1895. They were out numbered and could not protect the palace, the enemy troops found and killed Queen Min, an opponent of Japanese influence. Once the Queen was out of the way the Japanese withdrew. Dye stayed at the palace to protect the King. When Dye's health worsened he returned to America in May 1899 and died at the end of the year (Findley, 1983: 38-42).

### Korea, a Japanese Colony

At the beginning of the 20th Century Japan was flush with great victories, over the Chinese (1894) and the Russians (1905). Additionally, the United States recognized Japan as predominant in Korea and therefore closed its Korea legation in late 1905. On August 22, 1910 the Japanese control was made complete by formal annexation. It would be 35 years before the U.S. would return to Korea.

The Japanese constructed military bases, public buildings, and fortifications. One of the more impressive public buildings was the Government General Building in Seoul, built in 1926, as the capital of Chosen (the Japanese name for Korea). Following World War II and the Korean War this building was government offices. More recently it was the National Museum. However, in August 1995, on the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, demolition of this symbol of Japanese occupation was started. Its destruction necessary to remove vestiges of the Japanese occupation. It is a process which has been underway since liberation. The first items to go, early in the Republic of Korea days were shrines and monuments. A few shrines and monuments were "cleansed", their Japanese elements removed. For example, a monument on Camp Henry, Taegu, received a new message recalling Korean events. On Yongsan Army Post a Japanese monument was repaired and made a U.S. Eighth Army Korean War memorial.

The Japanese constructed ten military airfields; at Kimpo, Seoul, Suwon, Pyongtaek, Taegu, Pohang, Pusan, Taejon, Kwangju, and Kunsan. Kimpo was the most modern, while the others had very limited facilities. Suwon had a 4,900-foot long concrete runway and a few support buildings. Pusan had a concrete runway, 4,930-foot long. At Taegu there was a 3,800-foot long clay and gravel strip.

Japanese military construction included bases in the major cities. The headquarters in Seoul, at Sobinggo (now Yongsan Army Post), has survived as American occupation and then

American Army headquarters to the present. Also, a Japanese camp at Taegu is today an U.S. Army post.

The defeat of Japan in World War II did not bring a free and independent Korea. A General Order signed by President Harry Truman, and approved by the Soviet and British governments, divided the country in half. The U.S. military forces received the surrender of the Japanese in the south, below the 38th parallel, while Soviet forces accepted the northern surrender.

#### The American Occupation, 1945-1948

The Russians moved fast reaching the 38th parallel on August 26, 1945. An advance American party, headed by Major General Charles Harris, landed at Seoul's Kimpo Airport on September 4. This advance group planned and arranged the surrender ceremony in Seoul, and had the port of Inchon cleared so ships could safely dock.

Meanwhile, the battle-hardened 7th Infantry Division, veterans of the Marshalls, Philippines, and Okinawa were en route. They boarded ships in Naha Harbor, Okinawa, on September 3, 1945, and arrived at Inchon on September 8. They disembarked with ASCOM 24 (Army Service Command), under the control of the XXIV Corps, commanded by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge. Their mission was to disarm and repatriate the Japanese, recover overseas Koreans, and restore peace and order.



7th Infantry Band Performs at September 9, 1945, Surrender Ceremony, at the Capitol Building.

By the time the 7th Division arrived the advance group had located and started repatriation of 680 American prisoners of war. The Japanese had held them at camps in Inchon, Seoul, and Konan (in North Korea). They left on hospital and transport ships.

The U.S. occupation forces moved into camps, Japanese houses, and hotels. An Engineer Construction Brigade and logistics units moved into a former Japanese depot between Inchon and Seoul, soon this camp was named ASCOM City. Kimpo Airport became an important cargo terminal. The 7th Infantry Division, under the command of Major General William F. Dean, moved into Camp Sobinggo. Elements of the 7th Division were also sent to Taegu, and other cities.

On September 9, 1945 the Japanese surrendered the southern portion of the peninsula, in ceremonies at Seoul's Government General building. Signing the surrender document was General Hodge, the United States, and Governor General Nobuyuki Abe, Japan. Witnesses to the signing included Vice Admiral Thomas Kincaid, Commander, 7th Fleet, and General Yoshio Kozuki, Commander 17th Area Army. A few days later Major General Archibald V. Arnold was named Korea's first Military Governor.

At the time of the surrender there were seven Japanese Army divisions below the 38th Parallel, under the command of Lieutenant General Sahishige Nagatsu, the 58th Army, with headquarters at Chejo do. Three of the seven divisions were stationed on Chejo do, the 96th, 111th, and 121st. On the mainland and its southwest coast were the 150th and 160th Divisions. Near Taegu was the 120th Division and near Chongju was the 320th Division. There were also Navy units, prisoner of war units, the Governor General, colonial officials, and civilian businessmen. The overall Japanese military strength in Korea was 260,000 soldiers. In the north the military units were under the control of the Kwantung Army in China.

The American occupation forces arrived with a base development plan, which included Pusan and Inchon port construction, highway reconstruction, expansion of Kimpo Airfield, and hospital projects. The Kimpo project was one of the major 1945 building programs, with Quonset huts to house 8,500 troops. Also, the occupation engineers rehabilitated commercial fields at Taejon, Pusan, Pohang, and Seoul (Yoi do), and built small airstrips at ASCOM and Inchon.

On September 22, a second occupation division arrived, the 40th Infantry Division. The 40th was assigned to the south end of the peninsula, with headquarters in Pusan. A third division, the 6th Infantry Division, docked on October 10. The three divisions and support elements brought the U.S. occupation force to 77,600 soldiers, plus the 308th Bomb Wing, Far East Air Forces, at Kimpo, and a small Navy contingent.



The Bando Hotel During the Korean War.

The U.S. Forces in Korea (USFIK) command established its headquarters in downtown Seoul's eight-story, Bando Hotel. Additional hotels and apartments were taken over for housing and new housing was constructed in the industrial suburb of Yongdungpo. The 7th Division was stationed at Camp Sobinggo. In Taegu, the 7th Division garrisoned the former camp of the 3d Battalion, 80th Infantry Regiment, Imperial Japanese Army. In Pusan the former Morning Calm Race Track became a U.S. camp (today Camp Hialeh). ? 6th?

The large American occupation force required billeting for 85,000 troops. On September 25, under the provisions of international law, the U.S. government in Korea vested in itself title to all property that had been "owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or part" by the Japanese government or its agents, nationals, corporations, or associations. This act provided numerous camps, hundreds of buildings, and nearly 50 per cent of the cultivated land.

In 1946 the schools and factories taken over the previous year were returned to the Korean Government. To replace this lost housing temporary camps were built. For example the 17th Regiment, 7th Division, built a Quonset hut camp at Taejon. New camps were also erected at Chongju, Yonan, and Chunchon. In 1946 a Station Hospital was built at Taejon. At Kwangju, a garrison of 80 Quonset huts was erected and named Camp Sykes.

USFIK processed thousands of Japanese sent home and Korean laborers coming home. By February 22, 1946 there were 710,536 Koreans returned to South Korea from Japan and the Pacific Islands. The processing center at Pusan evacuated 102,984 Japanese soldiers and 317,452 civilians.

Between October 1945 and March 15, 1946 the 40th Infantry Division was gradually withdrawn. On April 7, 1946 this division was inactivated at Camp Stoneman, California. In May 1946 there were 52,119 U.S. troops in Korea. Soon afterwards, the 6th Infantry Division departed, leaving the 7th Infantry Division as the occupation force.



Military Police Stand Inspection at Former  
Camp Sobinggo (Yongsan) Before Patrols,  
December 26, 1947.

In 1948 the 7th Division was divided between Camp Sobinggo (the 31st and 32d Regiments rotated duty), Onyang (1st Battalion, 17th), Taejon (2d Bn., 17th), Chongju (3d, 17th), Uijongbu (1st, 32d or 1st/31st), and Yonan (2d, 32d or 2d/32d). The 31st and 32d Regiments had only two battalions, not the standard three, while the 17th was at full strength of three. There were also 24 observation posts (OPs), most near the 38th Parallel. These OPs maintained patrols and turned back Communist reconnaissance units. At the OP were two to four Quonset huts, a concrete block bathhouse, and existing farmhouses or other structures serving as storehouses and offices.

The occupation forces imposed order on the political scene, which sometimes included restraining leftist organizations. In the North the communists kept out the United Nations and its election process. Elections were held in the South on May 10, 1948, followed by a constitution of the Republic of Korea adopted on July 12, 1948. Three days later Syngman Rhee was elected the first president of the Republic. On August 15, the government of the Republic of Korea was inaugurated.

On August 24, 1948 General Hodge and President Rhee signed an agreement that the Republic of Korea would assume national security responsibilities. The U.S. forces were to be withdrawn. By the end of 1948 the American military strength was 16,000, by early 1949 it was down to 7,500. In September an agreement was signed with the new Republic of Korea, allowing the United States to retain certain areas under a free leasehold. This included Camp Sobinggo, ASCOM, and a few other camps. Most of the American camps would be obtained during the Korean War, and officially acquired in the Treaty of Mutual Defense, October 1, 1953.

In the North the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was formed. On September 9, 1948 this government claimed jurisdiction over the entire Korean peninsula. The next day Kim Il Sung was named Premier.

#### Korea Military Advisory Group

The withdrawal of American forces proceeded quickly, all units had departed by June 30, 1949. However, an advisory group to train the ROK Army and Navy was established on July 1, 1949. Named the Korea Military Advisory Group (KMAG) it was to assist the Korea Army, Coast Guard, and National Police in achieving professionalism. KMAG's strength by December 1949 was 472 military and 20 civilians.

KMAG established its headquarters in a former Japanese Army office building on Camp Sobinggo. Personnel of KMAG lived in 109 family housing units and barracks on Sobinggo. The base also had a dispensary, chapel, officers and enlisted clubs. Some of the KMAG families lived in Yongdungpo's Camp Roberts. Single officers lived in quarters on Sobinggo and hotels in downtown Seoul. The Bando Hotel, which had been the U.S. Forces in Korea headquarters became excess and was turned over to the American Embassy, and used as the Chancery. In April 1949 John Muccio, the Special Representative to Korea, was made Ambassador.

With the withdrawal of U.S. troops the Observation Posts were turned over to the ROK Army. Each post had four or five KMAG advisors who lived in a nearby town. It was the KMAG advisors on the Ongjin Peninsula, at the first attack of the North Koreans, who informed KMAG headquarters in Seoul of the invasion. This was Sunday morning, June 25, 1950.



## The Korean War

At Kaesong, Captain Joseph Darrigo, U.S. Army, a KMAG advisor to the ROK 12th Regiment, was asleep in his quarters when the North Koreans entered the city. Awakened by the invasion, the captain rushed to his jeep and drove over the Imjin River to safety. By 0930 the 12th Regiment was destroyed.

The main Communist attack came down the Uijongbu corridor. It was met with strong resistance, but the attackers got to Uijongbu by nightfall, putting them at Seoul's doorstep. The ROK Army in the east had more success, temporarily halting the assault at Chunchon.

By the end of this first day C-47 and C-54 aircraft were en route to evacuate Americans. On June 26 and 27 these planes departed from Kimpo with American officials. During the afternoon of June 27 five Yak fighters strafed Kimpo. Three of them were shot down by American fighters. Later that day F-80s of the 35th Fighter Bomber Squadron shot down four of eight North Korean fighters resuming the attack on Kimpo. Not one evacuate was injured during their escape.

Also, freighters in Inchon Harbor were held in readiness to board evacuees. The next day civilians and dependents boarded a Norwegian merchant ship at Inchon. With U.S. fighter escort this ship steamed for Japan, which it reached without incident. Ships at Pusan evacuated dependents from the south. The KMAG advisors remained to assist the ROK Army.

KMAG abandoned Camp Sobinggo on June 27, relocating to the Agricultural College, two miles west of Suwon, and the Suwon airfield. On June 28 Seoul was occupied by two North Korean divisions. The ROK Army had already lost one-half of its forces. General MacArthur arrived at the Suwon airfield on June 29 to review the situation. Going forward to the Han River and looking over the battlefield he concluded that U.S. ground forces were required. MacArthur asked for a regimental combat team for immediate defense and readying of two divisions for an early counteroffense.

The first troops, a combat team of the 1st Battalion, 21st Regiment, 24th Division, arrived by air from Japan on July 1. This unit, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Smith, was trucked to the front. On July 4, they took up positions near Osan-ni (eight miles south of Suwon). The next day an enemy column of 33 T-34 tanks and infantry was in the valley below. Task Force Smith stopped a few tanks but lacked the anti-tank weapons to stop the column. They kept coming and forced an American retreat.

Meanwhile the 24th Division arrived at Pusan by ship and came north to meet the enemy. They fought delaying actions, clearly a greater U.S. response was required. Reinforcements were assembled, the 1st Cavalry Division, 29th Infantry Regimental Combat Team, 5th Infantry Regimental Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division, and 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. They were shipped to Korea.

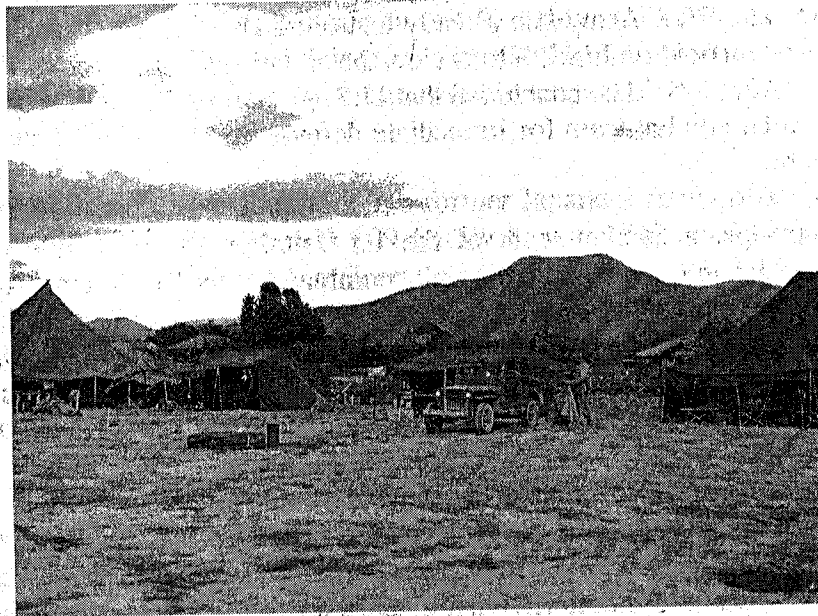


The early days of the war were days of constant movement, camps were tent bivouacs, placed on the most suitable land available. Schoolhouses were popular for command posts, they were of heavy concrete construction with large hard packed clay playgrounds which served well as tent areas or motor pools.

An Eighth Army (EUSA) forward headquarters was established in Taegu on July 9, 1950. This headquarters camp would become Camp Henry. Four days later Lieutenant General Walton Walker, Commanding, EUSA, took charge of all U.S. Army forces in Korea. On July 17 EUSA assumed command of all Republic of Korea ground forces and United Nations forces as they arrived.

With the buildup and the establishment of the Pusan perimeter, the defense line along the Naktong River, new camps were established. These were very primitive and not designed to be permanent. Upon their arrival in August 1950 the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade set up a makeshift camp near Masan. The camp, located in a bean patch (quickly Marines nicknamed it the Bean Patch), on the north side of town, looked a squatters area. Many of the tents were no more than ponchos on stakes. Meanwhile Brigadier General Edward A. Craig, commanding the 1st, established his headquarters and command post in Pusan, at Pusan University.

The 2d Infantry Division, arrived on July 30 and moved into the former 24th Division camp and cemetery at Miryang's Experimental Farm. It was a camp using the school buildings plus tents set up on the school grounds. A 2,000-foot long airstrip, surrounded by obstacles, was built here in late July 1950. The 8076th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) was located in the Miryang woolen mills. Not far away, in Masan the City Hall became a medical clearing station.



Miryang Airstrip, August 29, 1950.

When the Pusan perimeter forces broke out and headed north on September 16, 1950 many of the camps were removed. Miryang remained as a staging camp for newly arriving U.N. troops. With the breakout from the Pusan perimeter the U.N. forces moved fast, with short stays in tent bivouacs.

On September 15, 1950 U.S. forces landed at Inchon and thrust towards Seoul. Factory buildings along the way were used as bivouacs. For example, the 1st Marines encamped at the Jinsen Electrical Works, in Inchon. The Inchon landing forces captured ASCOM and it became the Corps Headquarters. Later it would become a supply depot and troop replacement center. On September 25, the 4th Field Hospital moved into a former ROK camp in ASCOM City. A service club building was used as the main hospital building, officers quarters became housing for doctors and staff. Nearer Seoul, a number of buildings in the industrial suburb of Yongdongpo were pressed into service. The Industrial College here was made into the 750-bed, 121st Evacuation Hospital. A brewery in Anyong-ni provided standing structures to house a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH).

While the North Korean troops held a large area of the south they made very little use of captured airfields. The field at Kimpo offered no resistance to the U.S. landings at Inchon. It was recaptured by the 5th Marines on September 17, 1950. Damage to the field was limited, Marine Air Group 33, had it in operation on September 19. Kimpo served as a major base in the capture of Seoul, fighters, cargo, and medical evacuation planes operated from here.



Chaplain James Carroll, 2d Infantry Division,  
Offers Mass, October 2, 1950,  
in School Yard Encampment.

On September 29, 1950 General MacArthur flew into Kimpo Airfield for the ceremony to reinstall the ROK government. The ceremonies were held in the first floor Assembly Hall of the Governor General building. This was the site of the Japanese surrender ceremony five years earlier. Also, arriving at Kimpo, was President Syngam Rhee. General MacArthur opened the event with a five-minute address, followed by the Lord's Prayer. In the background was the sound of artillery fire.

By October 6 the UN forces were north of the 38th parallel. An advance force of the 2d Infantry Division, reached the capitol city of Pyongyang finding the government buildings abandoned and intact. The office of Premier Kim Il Sung was undamaged, there was still a portrait of Stalin on the wall, a large North Korean flag, and file cabinets filed with important papers. The papers were recovered and provided to intelligence officers.

There were numerous schools, public buildings, and factories in North Korea, which were used as command posts and camp areas. Major General Hobart Gay, commander, 1st Cavalry Division, which captured the city, established his headquarters at the North Korean Military Academy, ten miles southwest of the city.

In December 1950 the Advance Headquarters, Eighth Army, moved into the Main Hall of Seoul National University. That same month soldiers from New Zealand took over the Miryang camps.

### Korean War Airfield Construction

The largest base construction effort in the Korean War was the U.N. Far East Air Force (FEAF) airfield program. FEAF had 17 air bases in Japan, and 30 Korean airfields. The Korean bases were consecutively numbered by operational start date, the first base used after FEAF was operational in Korea was Pusan West or K-1. The K-designation avoided confusion over place names. In Korea, because the Japanese changed place names and varying local customs, a location might have multiple names. For example, the airfield near Pohang had the place names of Yonil, Yongil-wan, Pohang-dong, Pohang-wan, and its Japanese name of Geijitsu.

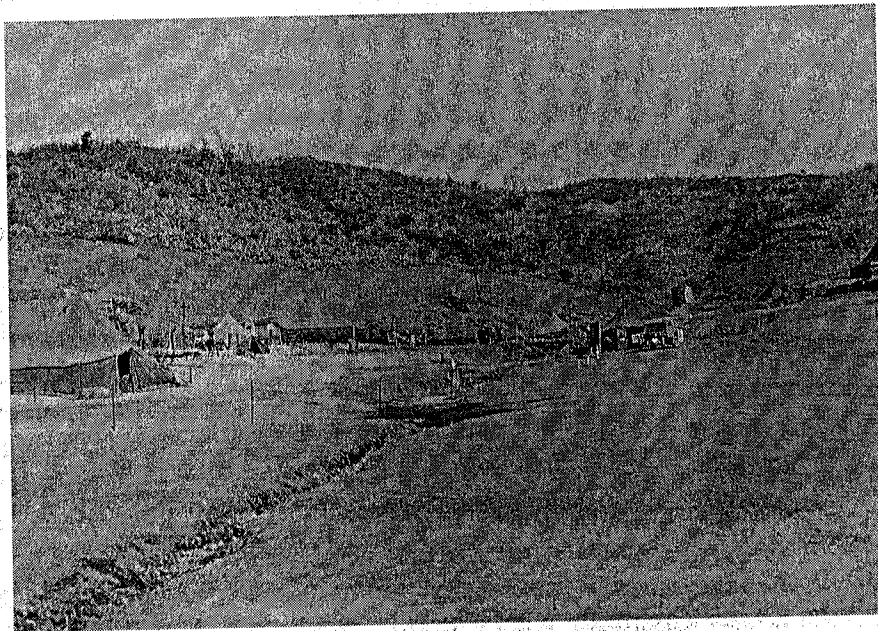
Many of the bases were temporary landing strips in rice fields and used for very short time periods, while other airfields such as Kimpo were major bases. The K-fields included:

K-1	Pusan West
K-2	Taegu
K-3	Pohang
K-4	Mokpo
K-5	Taejon

K-6 Pyongtaek  
 K-8 Kunsan  
 K-9 Pusan East (Suyong)  
 K-10 Chinhae  
 K-13 Suwon  
 K-14 Kimpo  
 K-16 Seoul (Yoi do)  
 K-18 Kangnung  
 K-24 Pyongyang (North Korea)  
 K-25 Wonsan (North Korea)  
 K-27 Yonpo (North Korea)  
 K-29 Sinanju (North Korea)  
 K-30 Antung (North Korea)  
 K-37 Taegu West  
 K-39 Cheju do  
 K-46 Hoengsong  
 K-47 Chunchon  
 K-50 Sokcho ri  
 K-51 Inje  
 K-53 Paengnyong do  
 K-54 Cho do (now North Korea)  
 K-55 Osan  
 K-57 Kwangju

The UN stay in North Korea was short. On November 25, 1950 under overwhelming Chinese pressure the UN troops were pushed out of North Korea. They pulled below Seoul, and that city was lost again on January 4, 1951. On January 25, under the leadership of Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, the UN forces launched effective operations to regain morale and destroy Chinese and North Korean units. Operations Thunderbolt, Killer, and Ripper, produced good results. On March 15, 1951 Seoul was recaptured and during the spring many airfields were repaired and improved. Kimpo was repaired, Kunsan was improved, and Taegu got a new airfield K-37. An old fighter strip at Kangnung (K-18) was repaired. K-46 and K-47, new fields were rapidly built. About one-half of the runways were paved and the others had Marston Mat (PSP) surfaces.

The U.S. ground troop strength on June 30, 1951 was 253,250 soldiers. In July 1951 the truce talks started, and the rest of the war was fought at an almost stabilized line. A base camp for the truce negotiators was built, in an apple orchard, near Munsan. Each day the American armistice members went by helicopter to Kaesong and later Panmunjon. The U.N. press and support troops made daily Jeep and truck rides to the truce talks site.



Headquarters Tent Camp of the 72d Tank Battalion,  
February 26, 1953.

Only with the stabilization of the line near the 38th Parallel were semi-permanent rear area camps established. Many of these camps would become the post war camps. The move to the post armistice camp system started in 1953. The 1st Marine Division was moved to the western corridor, establishing a headquarters camp at Bong il Chon, which became Camp Howze, and supporting camps in the Western Corridor. The 2d Infantry Division erected a camp at Papyong. Camp Casey in the central area was on the way to permanent status. The Taegu camps were retained and would remain American bases. These camps were largely tent garrisons, with a few plywood buildings for officers mess, war rooms, and headquarters. At each there were Quonset huts for mess halls, and offices.

The more stable front line allowed some temporary construction, bringing greater safety and comfort to the troops. This included building timber bunkers, warm-up bunkers a short distance to the rear, mess tents nearby, and shower points that could be visited at least once every five days. At the shower stations the troops turned in their dirty clothes for fresh uniforms. They could get a haircut at the warm-up bunkers, and write letters here. Also, the troops had 5-day rest and recuperation visits to Japan. Each man earned one of these R&R trips while on the front line.

At the time of the armistice the U.S. troop strength in Korea was at its peak, 302,483. Losses in the war had been terrific, especially for the Chinese and Koreans. The U.S. casualties were 33,652 killed and 3,262 non-battle deaths.

The demobilization was rapid, in 1955 the U.S. military population in Korea was down to 50,000 Army soldiers and 10,000 airmen. This 60,000 population would constant for another 13 years, and then there were troop reductions.



Precut Timber Bunker on Front Line, May 1953.  
The Troops Added Door Covers, and Floor Mats.

#### Camp Improvements, 1955-1959

For two years after the armistice on July 27, 1953 American troops lived in tent camps. The greatest concentration was in the traditional invasion route, Kaesong to Uijongbu (Western Corridor). Following the armistice the U.S. 1st Marine Division guarded this route, garrisoning over 100 camps. In March 1955 the 24th Infantry Division, the Victory Division, replaced the Marines. The 24th was on duty to October 15, 1957, when it was redesignated the 1st Cavalry Division. Cavalrymen of the 1st served stood guard to July 1, 1965 when this division was redesignated the 2d Infantry Division.

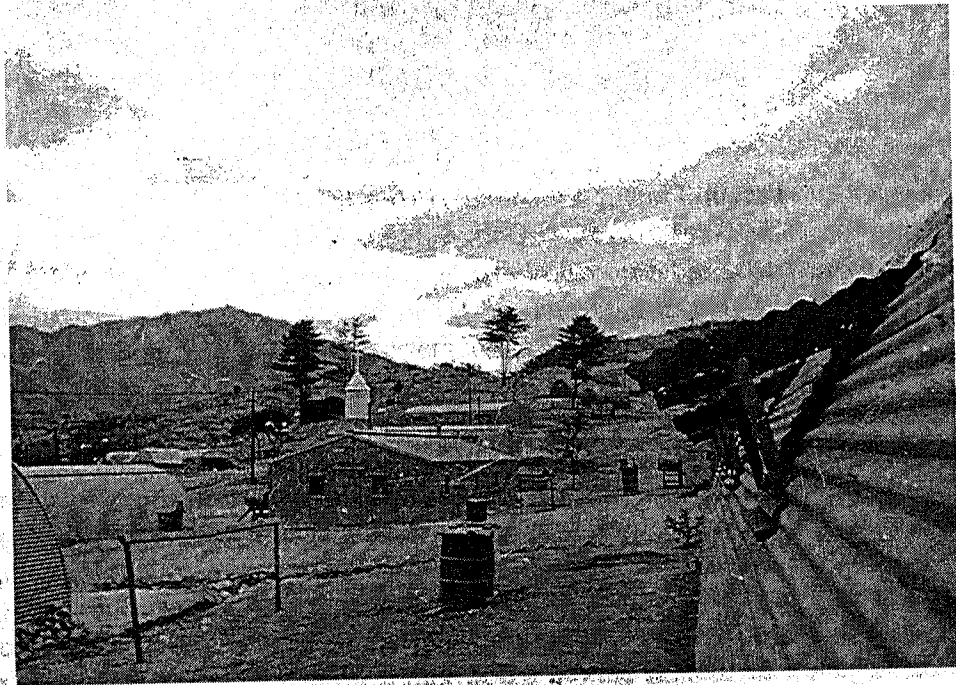
When General I.D. White assumed command of Army Forces in the Far East/Eighth Army in July 1955 he instituted a major program to improve troop living conditions. General White directed that all soldiers be out of tents before winter's cold weather hit in mid-December.

The construction engineers selected Quonset huts as the housing units. Not only would they provide greater comfort than tents, but in the long run they were cheaper. The humid, wet monsoon summers in Korea reduced tent life to one or two years. Also, there were tent fires and casualties in the winter because of stove accidents. The Quonset hut would last for years, would be less expensive to heat, was quickly and easily erected, and thousands were stored in warehouses.



The first phase of General White's program had troops erecting 1,865 Quonset huts. The majority of them went to camps north of the Imjin River. By November 15, 1955 over 75 per cent of them were up and occupied by the troops. Additionally, the Department of the Army, at this time, approved funding to rehabilitate Camp Sobinggo (Yongsan) family housing and upgrade ten of its office buildings.

A second phase of the improvement program included adding three thousand Quonset huts and projects to upgrade water and sewer systems. The camp water systems were makeshift affairs. For example, in the 24th Division area, water for each camp from seven water points (WPs). Trucks delivered the water from the WPs to the individual camps, more than five million gallons each month. Individual camp water systems were built in 1956. At the same time concrete block showers, latrines, and mess halls were constructed.



Camp Casey in 1955.

General White also initiated a large scale recreation program. Because there were so many small camps, over 60 in the 24th Division area, it was not feasible to provide gyms and libraries at each camp. Instead, there were centrally located community centers, based upon the successful Saint Barbara recreational facility. The Saint Barbara recreation center had seven buildings, a gym, library, snack bar, theater, recreation hall, post exchange, and bowling alley. This plan was employed in the 24th Division community centers. Each center cost \$390,000, which built a Post Exchange, snack bar, theater, six-lane bowling alley, a service club, library, craft shop, fieldhouse, and playing fields. Quickly built they were opened in 1956.



In addition to the community centers other camps received new recreational facilities in 1956. At Yongsan, South Post, Pomeroy Hall recreation center opened, in Building 4305. Its naming remembered Medal of Honor recipient Private First Class Ralph Pomeroy, 31st Infantry, 7th Infantry Division. He received the medal for heroism on October 15, 1952. In the 1970s Pomeroy Hall was converted to offices.

General White also encouraged greater troop educational opportunities. In 1956 the University of Maryland Overseas Program arrived with an extensive program, which made it possible to obtain a bachelors degree while overseas. During Maryland's first year they provided 150 course, attended by 2,550 students. By 1957 they had 49 education centers in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa. In 1997 the University of Maryland continues to offer a fine college program in Korea, Japan, and Europe.

The construction program in the mid-1950s was more than the local Army engineer units could handle. A central agency for planning, design, and construction was needed. On July 1, 1957 the U.S. Army Engineer District, Far East, was formed. This new district was responsible for the construction programs in Asia. The Corps established their headquarters at Camp Seoul, near East Gate.

Not all the construction was on-base. The American soldier, long known for generosity, spent free time building churches, and orphanages in nearby communities. This community effort was aided by the Armed Forces Assistance Korea program (AFAK). AFAK was created in 1953 to provide military supplies and materials for relief work. By the end of 1957 AFAK had provided materials for 550 schools, 250 hospitals, 200 churches, 300 public buildings, and numerous roads.

There were also many touching stories of American soldiers making a difference. Master Sergeant James McGraw, who served three tours in Korea, during and after the war, was one such soldier. In the winter of 1952 McGraw discovered that the Han Guk orphanage on Seoul's Nam San (mountain) had 80 children with little clothing, no fuel, and almost out of rice. McGraw responded, he collected donations from other soldiers, located firewood, and asked churches in the United States to send clothing, food, and cash. With his help the orphanage survived. He rotated back to the states in 1953, but managed to get another tour to Korea in August that year. Again he returned to the orphanage to repair buildings, build a Quonset there (AFAK supplied), and raised \$1,000. His tour ended in 1954, he had another short tour in the United States, and came back to Korea in July 1956. The \$1,000 Han Guk fund had grown to \$3,500. During his third tour he was responsible for the construction of a permanent dormitory.

## The Bloody 1960s

Two new camps were built in the early 1960s, Camp Carroll, Waegan, and Camp Ames, near Taejon. Camp Carroll, a logistics center, was 160 miles southeast of Seoul, beyond the range of North Korean guns. Camp Ames, was an ammunition storage facility.

The troop population in Korea in 1960 was 64,000 men. During the early 1960s further living improvements were made. New libraries, latrines, barracks, and mess halls were constructed. The gymnasiums at Camps Beavers, Kaiser, and Hovey were renovated. New fieldhouses were built at Camp Casey, and Yongsan. During 1960-1962 twenty-seven signal sites were placed on hilltop locations throughout the Republic of Korea, providing good military communications.

To improve advance warning and aircraft control, five Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&W) stations were built in 1965-1968. These were tough engineering jobs, to get the materials to the mountain tops and work in the winds and summer rains. Each facility had a steel-frame operations center, prefabricated transmitter and receiver building, radar towers, barracks, and fuel storage tanks.

While American attention was focused on the Vietnam War there were deadly confrontations in Korea, which went unnoticed back home. In 1966 an eight-man U.N. patrol was ambushed by North Koreans near the DMZ. Six Americans from the 2d Infantry Division were killed, one soldier played dead and survived, the eighth soldier, a Korean died. The next year there were eight ambushes and attacks with 16 Americans killed and 51 wounded. North Korean attacks in 1968 killed 17 Americans.

On October 31, 1966 President Lyndon Johnson visited Korea. He was the second president to visit, Eisenhower was here on June 19, 1960. Over the years most of the U.S. presidents have visited, including Presidents' Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton. They usually tour the DMZ and Camp Casey.

In response to the increased North Korean aggression and infiltration an anti-infiltration fence was built along the 18.5 mile long 2d Infantry Division sector in 1966. Completed on September 28, this 8-foot high fence was backed-up by observation devices and watch towers.

On January 21, 1968 the *USS Pueblo* was seized by a North Korean force, 25 miles off the North Korean shore. The crew of 82 was captured, one injured crewman, Duane Hodges, died later of his wounds. Eleven months later, on December 23, the crew was released, but the ship kept by the North Koreans.

There was also a North Korean terrorist attack on the Presidential Mansion. It was not successful, but the North Korean aggressive acts brought forth increased defensive efforts. The Air Force improved runways at Kunsan, Osan, Kwangju, Taegu, and Suwon. Hardened aircraft

shelters were built at airfields. A 279-mile long pipeline was built by the Corps of Engineers to speed up fuel deliveries. A new ammunition pier was built at Chinhae.

There were numerous housing and barracks projects. In the forward camps new barracks went up. These were concrete block buildings with high walls and small windows for small arms protection. Quickly, the soldiers named them superhooches. A 310-bed 121st Evacuation Hospital was completed at Yongsan. Yongsan also got a new Post Exchange and chapel. Workers were also busy on Air Force bases building 82 moduluxes (pre-engineered steel barracks) at Kunsan, Kwangju, Suwon, and Taegu. The Army built a new, permanent construction, supply and transportation depot, Camp Edwards.

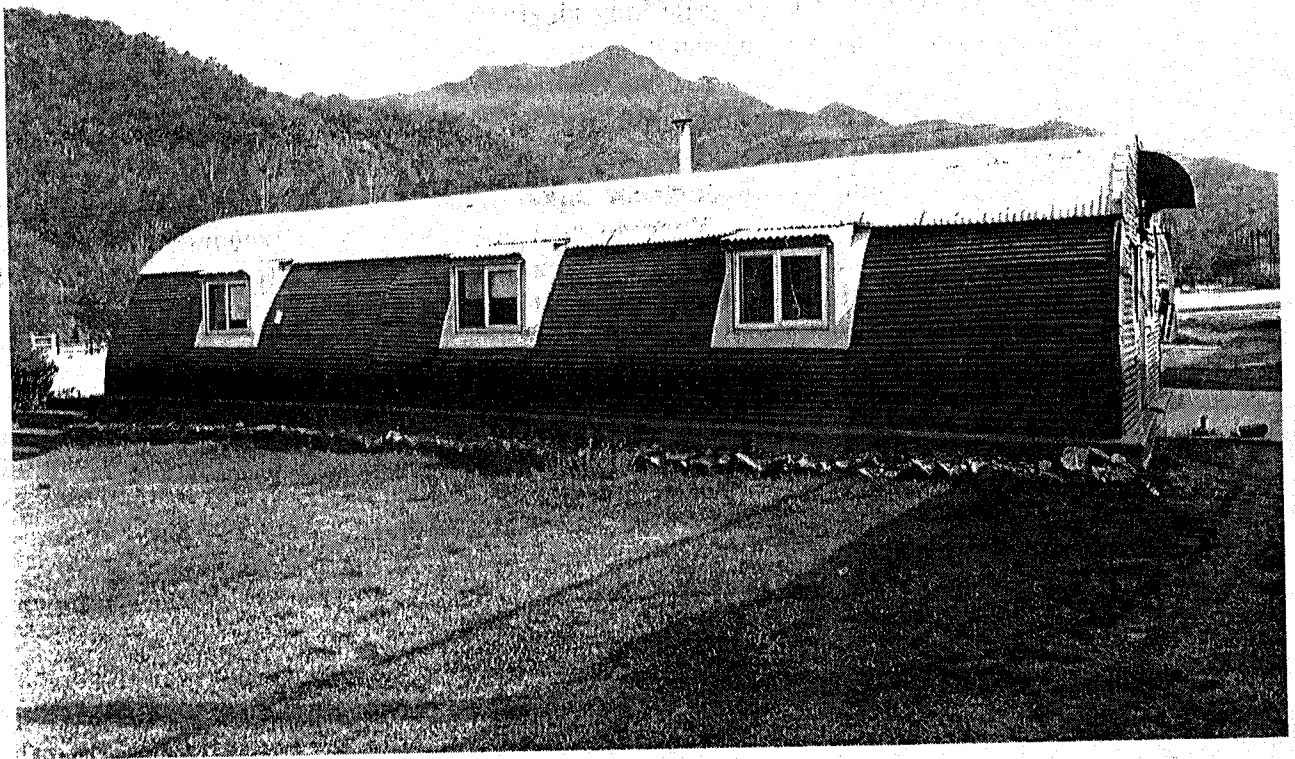
In 1969 North Korean attacks included the ambush of a 2d Infantry Division work party, the downing of a Navy reconnaissance plane (EC-121), shooting up a guard post, downing an OH-23 helicopter, and ambush of a 7th Infantry Division truck. In 1969 North Korean attacks killed 43 Americans. During 1970 there were no ambushes, but there were firefights and a communist attack with clubs.

#### Troop Reductions and Camp Closures, the 1970s

An underground United Nations/Eighth Army command post was completed in 1970. That year an ammunition depot was placed at Masan. More concrete block barracks were built at Camps Walker, Ames, Carroll, and Yongsan. In each barracks complex 1,000-man dining hall were built.

On November 15, 1970 Camp Kaiser was closed and turned over to the ROK V Corps. The U.S. Army 1st Brigade, 7th Infantry Division, departed. More closures followed: Camps Saint Barbara, Alex Williams, Sill, Beaumont, Jackson, and Woo. The ROK military was enhanced. One program was the building of four war emergency airfields on the 276-mile long Seoul-Pusan expressway, which opened on June 30, 1970. The runways were straight sections of the highway, with closing the road available in war. Hidden near the emergency strip were the airstrip control facilities and a small operations base.

Major changes came in 1971 with President Nixon's, the Nixon Doctrine, a plan to reduce U.S. troop population in Asia. This included pulling the 7th Infantry Division out of Korea, while strengthening local defense with increased U.S. funding of the Korean military. In March 1971 the 7th Infantry Division turned over Camp Casey to the 2d Infantry Division, which came from Camp Howze. On April 1, 1971 the U.S. 7th Infantry Division departed Korea, leaving only the 2d Infantry Division. This reduction in military forces made the U.S. presence; 29,000 Army, 10,000 Air Force, and 1,000 Navy. One significant outcome of the reduction was the 2d Infantry Division turning over its 18.5 mile long DMZ sector to the ROK Army.



Quonset Hut, Erected in 1955 Still in Use,  
Camp Casey 1996.

In 1972 Camp Humphreys (K-6) was expanded and improved, work included an aircraft maintenance hangar, Hawk missile support facility, a dispensary, and troop housing. The troop housing was ten, three-story, 250-man barracks, 1,000-man mess halls, and a 60-man BOQ. Also 32 relocatable barracks were erected. These were H-shaped prefabricated units, two housing wings (24'x 48' each) with a latrine (12'x 24') connecting the two housing units, and creating its H shape. The relocatable barracks, for up to 24 soldiers each, were built in large numbers at a various Army camps. Eighty-two were divided between Casey (30), Hovey (30), Nimble (8), and Camp Mobile (14). Over the next few years more were installed at Humphreys, Red Cloud, Irwin, and Stanley. While not the best housing units they have survived to the present and remain in use.

There were no North Korean attacks against U.S. personnel, 1971 through 1973, but they resumed in 1974. On March 3, 1974, a force of 120 North Korean guards attacked 30 American soldiers in the Joint Security Area. In May a U.S. helicopter was fired on. Later in the year, on November 15, the ROK Army discovered a North Korean infiltration tunnel. When a U.S. inspection team toured it an enemy explosion killed an American naval officer.

Underground explosions had been heard above ground at other sites, suggesting more infiltration tunnels. To locate additional tunnels special drilling teams were formed. These

teams drilled at suspect sites, followed by specialists in tunnel neutralization. They soon found two more tunnels, and neutralized them. A total of four tunnels have been discovered.

There was a small troop increase, in 1975, to 42,000. It was not a long term trend, the number of bases and troop strength has seen a gradual reduction. In 1969 there were 285 installations on 348,000 acres, by 1975 it was 152 facilities on 90,000 acres.

North Korean again demonstrated, on August 18, 1976, its brutality and disregard for the armistice. That day North Korean soldiers attacked and killed two U.S. Army officers supervising laborers pruning a tree at Panmunjom. In response the U.S. launched Operation Paul Bunyan, in which the 2d Infantry engineers cut down the tree, while bombers, attack aircraft, and Naval Task Force 77.4 stood ready to halt any North Korean interference or military reactions. The tree was cut down without incident.

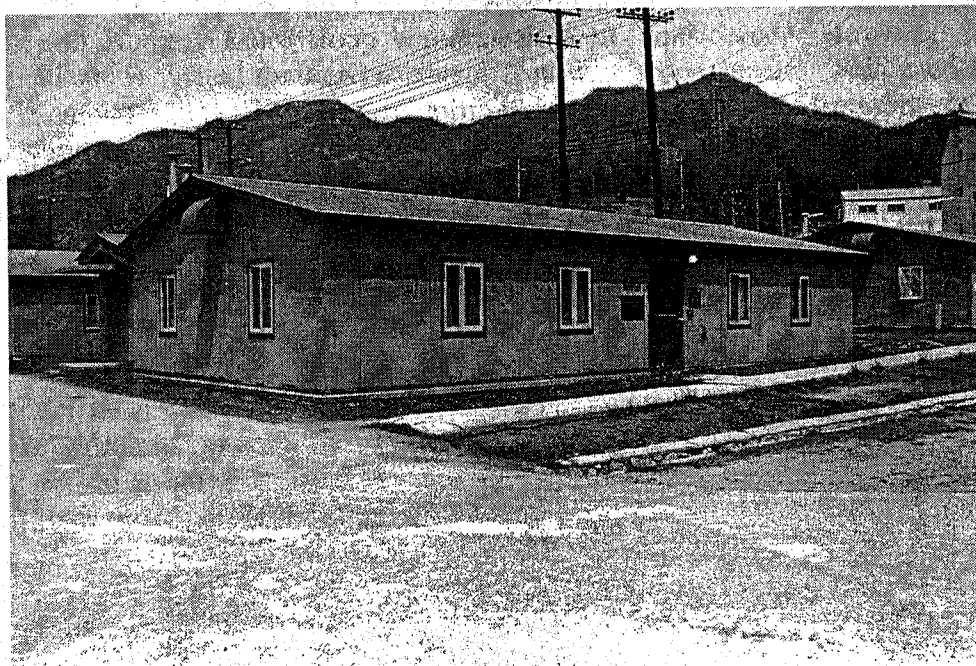


**Operation Paul Bunyan  
Cutting Down the Poplar Tree.**



By 1976 the tremendous economic growth of the Republic of Korea made possible their greater defense contribution. A Host Nation program was initiated with the Republic of Korea funding American military construction projects. When Kimpo Airport needed room to expand a 25-building U.S. signal complex had to go. Under the Host Nation program the Korean Government spent twelve million dollars to replace the facility, building its replacement at Camp Carroll.

More early Host Nation projects included a U.S. Navy facility at Pohang, and an Army pier at Pusan. Over the next few years the program grew, and its name was changed to Combined Defense Construction (CDC), to represent a mutual defense- not Korea buying a U.S. presence. CDC funding climbed to \$632 million for 1981-1983. The largest project was a U.S. Marine Corps camp at Pohang, costing 60 million dollars. By 1995 it had grown to 330 million dollars a year, funding new buildings and improved soldier facilities.



Relocatable H-Barracks, Camp Casey.

In 1976 240 relocatable barracks, H-barracks, were erected at Camp Casey and other 2d Infantry Division bases. These prefabricated units were built on concrete pads and were not really relocatable, but the term satisfied Congress which opposed permanent construction in the forward areas. While the H-barracks was hardly relocatable a second type was even less so. This was a two-story steel barracks building, a few built at Yongsan, Coiner, K-16, Henry, George, and Walker. With the increased funds available through the Host Nation program it was no longer necessary to build relocatables, the Korean Government funded modern permanent construction.

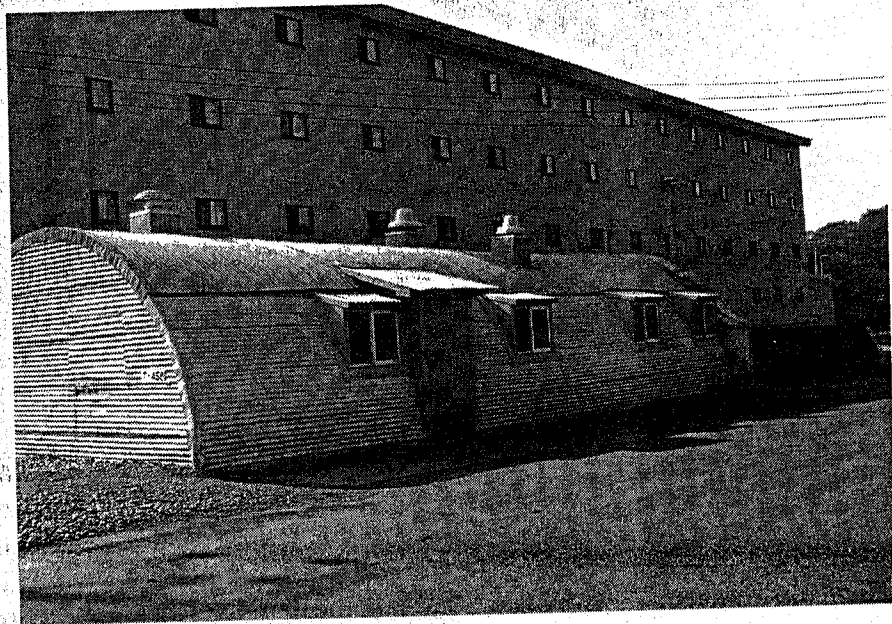


President Carter at a December 21, 1976 news conference reaffirmed his plans to gradually withdraw U.S. forces from Korea. His plan was attacked as placing the Republic of Korea in danger, especially the withdrawal of the 2d Infantry Division from its forward locations. In 1978 a few thousand troops were withdrawn, and the process slowed. Then in late June 1979 Carter visited Korea and announced that American troops would stay.

To provide Korea with maximum defense and as small as possible permanent U.S. force a rapid reinforcement plan was put in place. To test and refine a reinforcement strategy, Team Spirit, an annual joint exercise was inaugurated in 1978. It is a large exercise, bringing troops from other areas to Korea. To reduce tensions with North Korea Team Spirit exercises were halted in 1994.

### Quality of Life Improvements, 1980s and 1990s

The most dramatic period in camp construction was the mid-1980s. There was a massive effort to get all the soldiers out of Quonset huts and other substandard housing. New barracks with self-contained bathrooms replaced the thirty-year old Quonset huts. In 1985 21 four-story, concrete barracks to house 1,923 soldiers were completed at 2d Infantry Division camps. Each of the standard design barracks accommodates 216 troops, in air conditioned, 400-square foot two person rooms with adjoining bathrooms. Between 1985 and 1991 many of these barracks were completed.



The Old and New Housing. A Modern Permanent Barracks and Quonset Hut.

New clubs, Post Exchanges, bowling alleys, recreation centers, and medical facilities opened between 1985 and 1991. For example, at Camp Casey a new medical center opened its doors in April 1985, a PX in February 1987, and in 1989 two new clubs opened. The brick club buildings, with high quality interiors, provide a stateside ambience. In 1997, Camp Casey's Reggies, a micro-brewery is scheduled to brew special beers.

In 1990 the U.S. and ROK governments signed a Memorandum of Agreement to close Yongsan Army Post, the Army headquarters in Seoul. In 1996 Yongsan would revert to the Korean Government and the Eighth Army would move to new Korean funded facilities at Camp Humphreys. Air Force activities at Yongsan would be moved to Osan Air Force Base. In January 1997 Yongsan is still the headquarters, the transfer delayed by disagreements over the cost to build a new headquarters. Korean authorities assert that the U.S. plans are too expensive (Korea Herald News, August 3, 1996: 3).

Between 1991 and 1995 there were few quality of life improvements as the U.S. reviewed its presence in Korea. More troop withdrawals were considered. However, hostile North Korean incidents indicated the need to retain American troop levels. This need to keep U.S. troops in Korea prompted a restart of the quality of life improvement program in 1996. A number of improvements have been funded and will be completed in the next few years.

#### **Additional Transfer of Responsibilities and Camps to the ROK**

Evidence in 1990, demonstrated the continuing readiness requirements, but now the Republic of Korea has the ability to assure more and more of the defense responsibility. In January a fourth infiltration tunnel was discovered in Yanggu-gun, on the east side of the peninsula. It was over 2,000 yards long and 150 yards deep. Detection of this tunnel had taken ten years, and included sonar, satellite photography, and seven drilling operations.

The ROK Army dug a countertunnel which reached the North Korean tunnel in March. At this time the tunnel was opened for public viewing, a small exhibit hall has displays of North Korean tools found in the tunnel. The other three tunnels are, northeast of Munsan, discovered November 1974; between Chorwon and Kumhwa, found in March 1975, and west of Munsan, detected in October 1978.

U.S. troop strength was 39,000 in 1992, by 1996 it was 36,000. During the summer and fall of 1996 North Korean spy activities reconfirmed the importance of an American presence.

On October 4, 1991, the last U.S. guard posts, on the DMZ, were turned over to the ROK Army. With the transfer, the ROK Army patrols the entire 155 mile long border. A small U.S. force serves in the Joint Security Area. During the U.S. time on the DMZ, since the

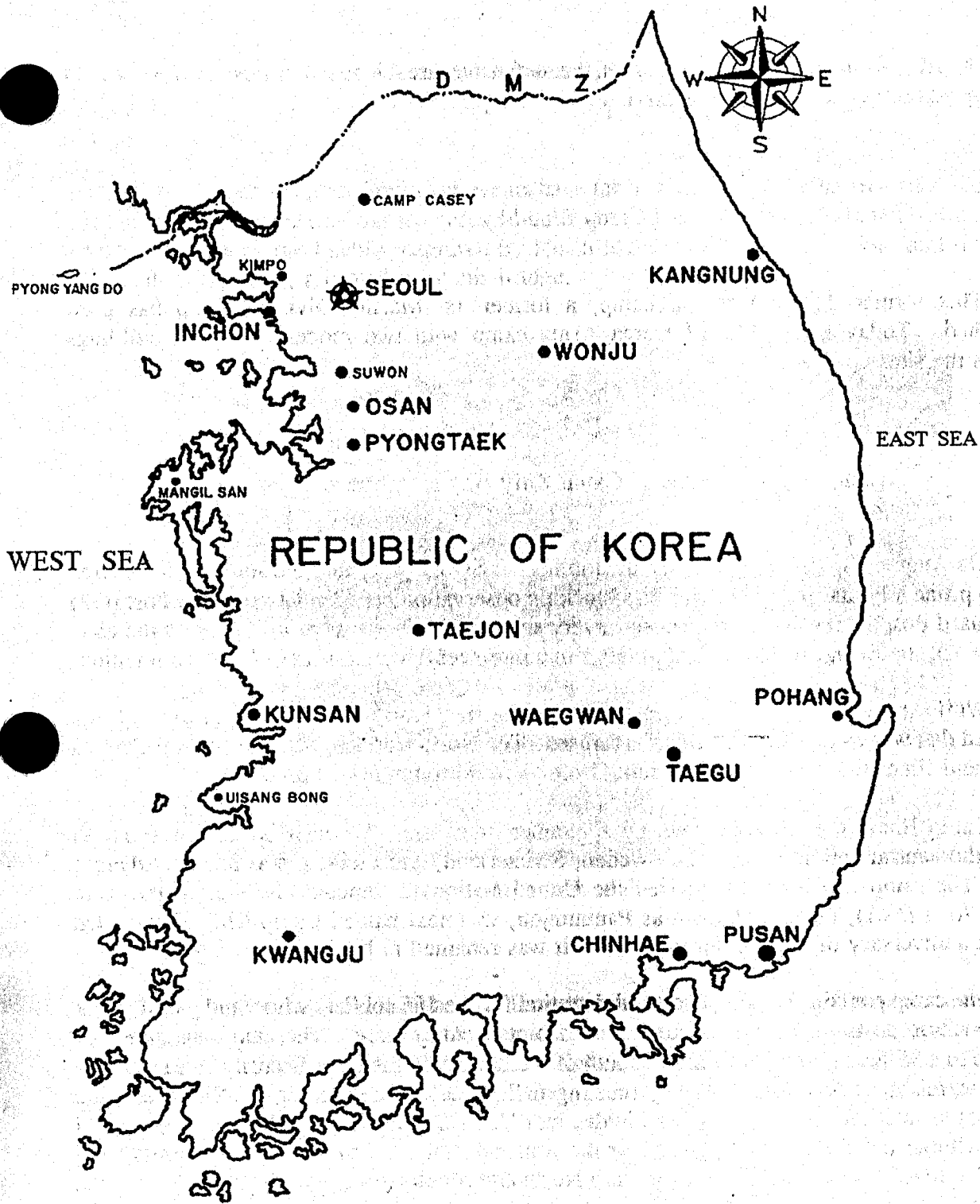
armistice, there were 58 Americans killed and 134 wounded, and 32 killed when a Navy reconnaissance plane was shot down.

Between 1970 and 1991, 125 U.S. camps were returned to the Korean control. This left the U.S. with 75 camps and airfields. In 1993-1995 an additional six camps were returned. Most of former U.S. camps are now ROK camps, only a few have been demolished. Today many of these old U.S. camps are little changed, they are fine examples of pre-1970s construction, with Quonset huts and a few concrete block buildings. While they are not open to the public, some of them are visible from the road or a nearby high point.

The active U.S. camps are a mix of construction. Some Quonset huts survive as offices, barber shops, and small stores. There are also superhooches, H-barracks, steel relocatables, and the modern construction of the 1980s. The quality of life improvements continue, aided by ROK funding. The ROK contribution in 1996 was \$330 million dollars, and is scheduled to increase ten per cent per year, to \$390 million in 1998.

More closures are likely, as the Korean Government relocates U.S. facilities to obtain valuable real estate. There are plans to move the Hialeh facility to Kimhae International Airport, outside Pusan. Camp Hilaleh is wanted to house athletes during the 2002 Asian Games.

Today the largest element in the U.S. military presence is the 8th U.S. Army, in Korea since 1950. The major components of the EUSA are the 2d Infantry Division and the 19th Theater Army Area Command. Headquarters of the 2d Division is at Camp Red Cloud, while the 19th has its headquarters in Taegu. There is also the 7th Air Force, headquartered at Osan. It includes the 51st Fighter Wing (FW) at Osan and the 8th FW at Kunsan, with 100 combat aircraft. The Air Force has 9,300 personnel in Korea. Army Aviation is the 17th Aviation Brigade with operational units at Pyongtaek, Chunchon, and Wonju. The Navy has a small headquarters at Yongsan, and detachments at Chinhae and Pohang.



Camps North of the Imjin River: This is the defensive area between Freedom Bridge and Panmunjon, on the western edge of the DMZ.

#### Camp Blue Sky

This former 24 Quonset hut camp, a former 1st Marine Division camp has been demolished. Today a Republic of Korea Army camp with two modern concrete buildings occupies the site.

#### Camp Bonifas (formerly Camp Kitty Hawk, Advance Camp)

On August 18, 1976 Captain Arthur Bonifas led a work party into the Joint Security Area (JSA) to prune a Poplar tree. The tree was blocking observation between Observation Post (OP) 3 and Guard Post 5. It was a routine event, every summer this tree was pruned to open the view from GP 3 at the Bridge of No Return to OP 5 in a more central area of the JSA or Panmunjon.

While the Korean laborers were trimming the tree North Korean guards arrived and demanded that work stop. Captain Bonifas refused. The North Koreans attacked, killing Captain Bonifas and First Lieutenant Mark Barrett. Both were posthumously promoted.

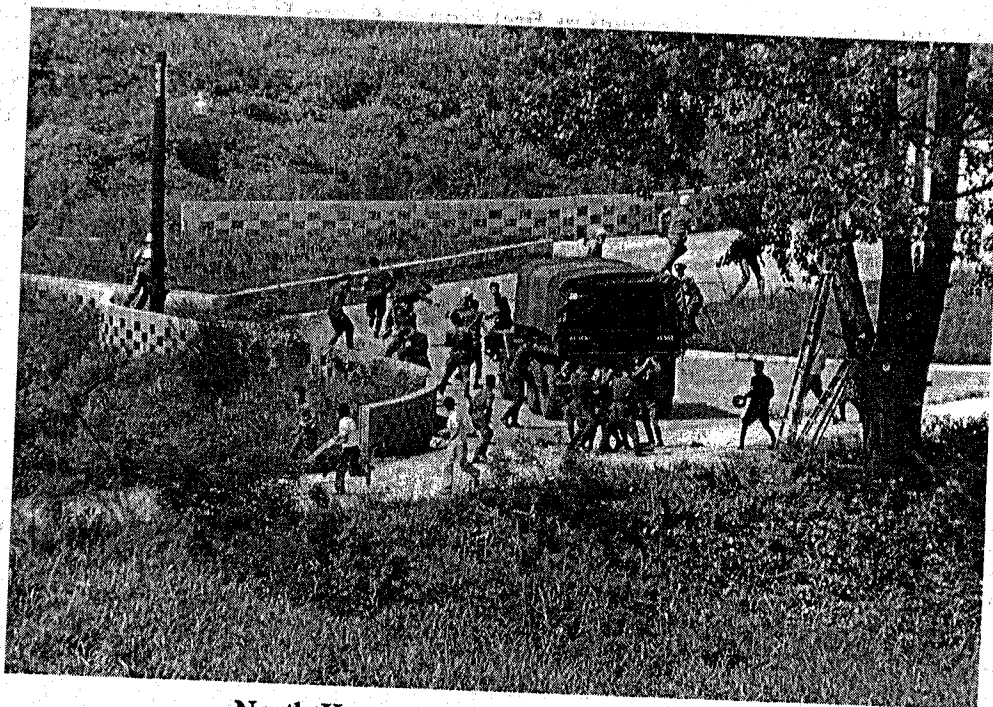
Camp Bonifas has been known by a number of names. When it opened in 1954, to support the neutral nation teams from Sweden, Switzerland, and India, it was named Advance Camp. The camp which also supported the United Nations Command presence in the Joint Security Area (JSA), or better known as Panmunjon, was next named Camp Kitty Hawk. On the tenth anniversary of the murder of Bonifas it was renamed in his honor.

The camp contains housing and administration for the 166 soldiers who stand guard, work the observation posts, and guide visitors in the Joint Security Area. The camp has about 40 buildings in a 35-acre parcel, 400 meters south of the DMZ and the Joint Security Area with the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting hall. The MAC building at JSA bisects the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) that divides North and South Korea. The JSA is a neutral enclave without the fencing and division of the remainder of the 151 mile long Demilitarized Zone. The MAC building is therefore in both North and South Korea and it is here visitors can cross over into North Korea for at least a few moments.

The JSA and the DMZ have been the scene for a number of North Korean assaults. These attacks were most common between

1966 and 1970 when 44 American soldiers were killed by North Korean aggressive acts. It was here that a North Korean attack on August 27, 1967 killed one U.S. soldier and two Republic of Korea soldiers.

A number of other significant events have taken place at the Poplar tree site. The Bridge of No Return near the tree was the access route for returning Korean War United Nations POWs. Also, the crew of the Pueblo, captured by North Korea on January 23, 1968, and released on December 23, 1968, returned over this bridge.



North Korean Attack at the Poplar Tree.

The response to the Bonifas and Barrett murders was stronger than previous reactions. A powerful response was organized to demonstrate American anger and that such behavior would not be tolerated. The next day F-4 Phantom fighters flew from Okinawa to Korea. They were joined by F-111s from Mountain Home, Idaho, and a naval task force formed around the carrier Midway. As this reaction force arrived Major Bonifas and Captain Barrett were honored in a memorial service at Kimpo Airport. Their remains were placed on a plane and flown to the United States for burial.

On August 21 Operation Paul Bunyan was launched. In the sky were the F-4s, F-111s, and recently arrived B-52s from Guam. Standing by, south of the DMZ, were 2d Infantry Division soldiers armed and ready to do battle. Offshore was the naval task force.

As these forces stood ready, Company B, 2d Engineer Battalion, 2d Infantry, drove in trucks to the tree. Protected by infantry armed with pick axe handles the engineers cut down the tree. North Korea took no action.

Pieces of the tree became souvenir and memorial items. One piece of the trunk stayed at Camp Kitty Hawk in a memorial to Bonifas and Barrett. Two pieces are today exhibited in the 2d Infantry Division Museum at Camp Red Cloud. Individual items from Bonifas and Barrett are displayed in the glass case at the Camp Bonifas monument.

Today American tours to Panmunjon first stop at Camp Bonifas for a briefing. These introductory comments are given in Ballinger Hall, across the street from the Bonifas-Barrett monument. The Ballinger lecture hall is named to honor a naval officer, Commander Robert M. Ballinger, who was killed on November 20, 1974, while inspecting a North Korean infiltration tunnel. Visitors can also visit the "Sanctuary" the Camp Bonifas club, where they can learn of the "Merry Monks" rituals, the close knit life of soldiers serving at the JSA. One ritual is the hanging of hats by seniority not rank. The Merry Monk due to leave next will have the end hat hook.

#### Camp Dodge (formerly G 1)

Captain Francis B. Dodge earned the Medal of Honor, in 1879, for valor during the Indian Wars. In May 1960 the 1st Cavalry named the camp in his honor.

Camp G 1 was established in 1953 for troops guarding the DMZ area. Today a small portion of this camp adjacent to Camp Greaves is in use as a motor pool. Most of the camp is today a ROK Army installation.

In 1953 the First Marine Division established a camp here followed by the Army's 24th Infantry Division when they replaced the Marines in 1954. The 24th Division was redesignated the 1st Cavalry Division on October 1957 and the soldiers at this camp became part of the 9th Cavalry. In 1965 C Troop, 4th of the 7th Cavalry was stationed here. The marines, soldiers, and cavmen all had the same responsibility to block the approach to Seoul through the Kaesong-Seoul corridor. The camp was on MSR 1. These defenders would block a crossing of the river and delay any movement south while reinforcements came north from Munsan and camps below the Imjin.

During the 1960s Camp Dodge was part of "Operation Ping Pong" where battalions would rotate to this camp and Liberty Bell from below the Imjin. The battalion at Dodge and Liberty Bell would serve 90 day tours in blocking positions, that flanked the JSA and to the front of Freedom Bridge. This included infantry battalions from the 7th Infantry Division headquartered at Camp Casey.



Camp Dodge was a tent city into the late 1960s when some permanent construction was undertaken. New construction at that time included a dispensary, the Dodge Inn NCO club, latrines, a dayroom, Katusa snack bar, and mess hall. By 1971 the camp included 24 buildings, concrete masonry block and Quonset huts.

With the drawdown in March 1971 and the departure of the 7th Infantry Division Camp Dodge was closed and transferred to the ROKA. The DMZ guard mission was reduced from 18.5 miles of the DMZ to the rear of the JSA.

#### Fire Base, Four Papa One (4P1)

This artillery fire base was established by the 1st Marine Division in 1953. In more recent years it has provided direct fire support (105mm) for DMZ patrols and border defense. The guns had surveyed fire targets. To insure that the guns would fire on the targets they were turned southward for practice fire onto a firing range near the Imjin. Four P1 is located near Camp Greaves. The ROK Army now operates this fire base.

Four Papa One was a U.S. rotational camp with artillery units serving two weeks every six to support DMZ patrols and the guard posts in the DMZ. 4P1 had Quonset hut living quarters and dining hall but the shower was a GP large tent and the latrines were of temporary field construction. While it was the last active fire base in the U.S. Army, in 1978, barracks were constructed.

#### Camp Greaves (formerly G 1)

Corporal Clinton Greaves, C Troop, 9th U.S. Cavalry received the Medal of Honor for actions on June 20, 1879, during the Indian Wars. The 1st Cavalry named this camp in his memory, in May 1960.

The First Marine Division placed a tent camp at this site in May 1953. After the armistice marines from this camp went out on DMZ patrols. In 1954 the Reconnaissance Battalion of the First Marine Division was stationed here. On June 5, 1954 the 1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion replaced the reconnaissance battalion. The tractor unit had both DMZ and Imjin River patrols.

On April 3, 1955 the 24th Division replaced the marines. Moving onto this camp was the 3d Battalion, 19th Regiment. They performed DMZ patrols and blocking duties. The crash

1955-1956 Quonset hut construction program saw the huts replace tents. The 1st Cav. followed the 24th with duties going to the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 9th Cavalry.

The 2d Infantry Division replaced the 1st Cav and since 1965 it has been home to various battalions of the Second to None Division. The list includes battalions of the 17th Infantry, 31st Infantry, and the Manchu's of the 9th Regiment. From 1991 to the present, the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division has served at Greaves.

In 1969 Freedom Service Club opened here so soldiers would not have to travel across Freedom Bridge to Recreation Center 4 near Munsan. The 3,200 square foot service club was unofficially called RC 6. Since 1969 Camp Greaves has experienced quality of life improvements including replacing Quonset hut billets with modern four-story barracks. A new bowling alley was built in 1989. A few Quonset huts survive as offices and one is the Burger Bar, Bldg T-309.

VIP's to the DMZ often stop here for a quick visit, this has included Robert Kennedy in January 1964, and Vice President Humphrey in January 1966.

#### Guard and Observation Posts

Since the 1953 armistice the improving of the southern barriers of the DMZ has been an ongoing process. Over the years the observation and security elements have gotten better. An important part of the security mission are the guard and observation posts along the border.

The duty of maintaining these posts has gone to the Republic of Korea Army. The last two American posts were Guard Posts Collier and Ouellette, and they were turned over on October 1, 1991.

During the time that the posts were manned by American units they were named twice. Once they were given women's names and in the second naming they honored DMZ defense casualties and Korean War Medal of Honor winners. The GP's and OP's named after women honored spouses and daughters of 1st Cav and 2d Division officers. For example GP Lucy was named for 2d Infantry Division Major General John Chiles' wife. Barbara was the daughter of MG Pickett; and Katie the daughter of Colonel Lynch, commander in 1964 of 2d/8th Cav, 1st Cav. Division. Lost is the person honored by OP Dort, OP Mazie, GP Ann, GP Gladys, and GP Jane.

In addition to GP's and OP's with women's names were OP and GPs named for soldiers killed in the DMZ since the 1953 armistice. There was OP O'Malley in memory of SP 4 James E. O'Malley, Co. A, 1st Bn., 23d Infantry, killed while on patrol in the DMZ on December 13, 1968. Others were GP SGT Paul Martin, 1/23d, killed in a firefight on January 24, 1968; GP

PVT David A. Seiler, A Troop, 1st Recon. Sqdn, 9th Cav, 1st Cav Division, who was ambushed by North Koreans on July 29, 1963; GP PFC David L. Turner, B Company, 2/38th, killed in a DMZ firefight in October 1968; GP SP4 James A. Johnson, who was killed on November 20, 1962 by a grenade attack by North Koreans; GP Dessart in memory of PFC Charles Dessart, Troop A, 1st Recon Sqdn, 9th Cav, killed along with Seiler. There was GP PFC Jerry Hendrix, named for this 2/8th Cavalry soldier killed by a land mine near this GP on June 18, 1965. There was also OP Holmdahl named for Jan Holmdahl, killed near the DMZ.

The pre-1971 names followed by the newer names are:

Jane	Craig, Corporal Gordon, 1st Cav
Arlene	Duke, SFC Ray, 24th Division
Gladys	Knight, PFC Noah, 3d Division
Martin	Barker, PFC Charles, 7th Division
Katie	Collier, Gilbert, 40th Division
Lucy	Ouellette, PFC Joseph, 2d Division
Turner	Charles Turner, 2d Division
Hendrix	Sudut, 2d Lt. Jerome, 25th Division
Dessart	Hammond, Corporal Lester, 187th RCT
Johnson	Brown, PFC Melvin, 1st Cavalry
Seiler	Jordan, PFC Mark, 24th Division
Mazie	Burris, SFC Tony, 2d Division
Dort	Pomeroy, PFC Ralph, 7th Division

There were also thirteen U.S. radar sites along the DMZ keeping track of North Korean personnel and vehicle movement. They worked primarily at night to provide early warning information on North Korean activities. Also, they are used to keep track of enemy activity levels.

#### Joint Security Area, JSA (also Panmunjon)

As described in the Camp Bonifas section the JSA is a neutral enclave of 800 meters in diameter where the Military Armistice Commission meets. It is more widely known as Panmunjon. The meetings of the North and South representatives are held in the Military Armistice, or MAC Building. The MAC is built on the MDL with about one-half of the building in the north and the remainder in the south. There are 24 buildings in the JSA including the North Korean Panmun-gak on the north side and the Freedom House (forward office of the Red Cross), the sunken garden, and Peace House on the south.

While the original intention was for the JSA to be a neutral setting North Korean violations have been violent. There have been serious attacks on American and Republic of Korean JSA guards on the south side of the MDL. The most serious was the axe murders described in the Camp Bonifas listing.

The JSA was also the scene of a firefight in November 1984 sparked by the defection of a Russian across the MDL. On November 23, 1984 Vasily Yakovlevich Matuzok, an interpreter at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang joined a tour to the DMZ for the opportunity to escape.

When at the MAC Building on the north side Matuzok bolted across the MDL alongside the building. The North Korean guards chased him and opened fire. On the other side the United Nations guards return fire, killing three North Koreans. One JSA guard a ROKA soldier was killed in the firefight. An American soldier who quickly reacted was hit in the jaw by a bullet but survived. With the extra firepower of additional United Nations Command guards the North Koreans were driven back across the MDL enabling the Russian defector to crossover.

A North Korean Village and the South Korean village of Taesong-dong are located south of the JSA. The North Korean village is occupied by a small force of maintenance workers and personnel who operate load speakers broadcasting propaganda across the DMZ. Taesong-dong (Freedom Village) is a small farming village on the south side.

#### K-53 Paengnyong do

K-53 was an emergency landing strip on the beach of this small island, offshore Ongjin, near the 38th parallel. Its location near North Korea made it a reachable landing strip for planes in trouble. Air search and rescue helicopters were stationed at P-Y-do, as it was known to the Americans. A radar and coastal defenses were also installed on the island.

#### Camp Liberty Bell (formerly G 7)

Camp Liberty Bell recalls the liberty and independence represented by the Liberty Bell.

This small camp housed one company of the DMZ patrol battalion. It was built as a 1st Marine Division outpost during the Korean War. By 1992 only one Quonset hut survived among more recent two-story steel and the modern 1980's permanent barracks.

President Ronald Reagan spoke at Liberty Bell on November 12, 1983. In his remarks to the U.S. troops assembled in the mortar bunker area the president thanked them for their

contribution to freedom. President Reagan told them that "you in the 2d Infantry Division and in the other branches of the Armed Forces are our shield against the tyranny and deprivation that engulfs so much of the world."

In September 1991 Liberty Bell housed Company A, 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry. They were the closest camp to the DMZ, and performed Quick Reaction Forces for any incidents.

Camp Liberty Bell was a pleasant camp. In 1990 and 1991 the camp won the Eighth Army Community of Excellence award in company size competition. In 1994 it was transferred to the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army.

### Camp Myers

Camp Myers honored Major Reginal Myers, USMC. Myers received the Medal of Honor for heroic actions on November 29, 1950. Major Myers of the 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division led a 250-man counterattack against 4,000 enemy. He exposed himself to enemy fire to direct and supervise the attack. His force of Army and Marines fought up snow-covered hills in a 14-hour battle. Myers lost 170 men, while killing 600 enemy, and restoring the American perimeter.

This 1953 Marine tent camp was 12 miles northeast of Munsan, its exact location not known. It is possible that the camp was in the Spoonbill area. Camp Myers may have become another numbered and named camp after the Marines left.

### Warrior Base

Warrior Base honors the warriors of the 2d Infantry Division. The 2d Infantry has protected the Republic of Korea over 30 years.

A temporary tent camp in use from March to November for the infantry battalion on DMZ guard duty. A rotational battalion of 850 soldiers had a 70 day tour. During their tour soldiers performed reconnaissance patrols in the DMZ, stood guard duty at two guard posts, south barrier patrols to the rear of the JSA, and maintained a Quick Reaction Force to respond to any overt aggressive actions from the North.

The permanent structures are limited to a small PX, two mini gyms, snack bar, game room, latrine/shower, and the dining hall. These concrete block buildings were erected in the 1980's.

### Camp Woods (formerly G 3)

This small infantry camp went from a tent complex to a Quonset hut camp in 1957. In 1965 the unit at Woods was B Troop, 4th of the 7th Cavalry. Camp Woods was still a Quonset hut camp when released to the ROK Army in 1971. The camp has been modernized since 1971.

**Spoonbill Area Camps:** The Spoonbill is the spoon-shaped land mass, north of the Imjin River, eight kilometers southeast of Panmunjon.

The Spoonbill was guarded by the First Marine Division, 1952 to 1954 and U.S. Army units from 1954 to 1971. Responsibility for the Spoonbill defenses was transferred to the Republic of Korea Army in March 1971. All the American camps in this area have been transferred to the ROKA.

#### **Camp Ashworth (formerly I 9)**

This camp was named for Sergeant Alton Ashworth, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, who received the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for valor in the Korean War. The Distinguished Service Cross, is second only to the Medal of Honor. Camp Ashworth was named on June 25, 1960, the tenth anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

This was an artillery camp occupied by a mortar battery of the 1st Battle Group, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cav Division, in 1965. Their camp was comprised of Quonset huts erected in 1955 and a few concrete masonry block buildings. In 1957 concrete block, 72-man latrines and 200-man mess halls were erected.

The 2d Infantry Division replaced the 1st Cavalry and had artillery units here until its closure in 1971.

#### **Fort Chandler**

Fort Chandler honors Lieutenant Colonel Burton Chandler, commander of the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1959-1960.

A temporary camp was established on the Spoonbill in April 1959 and occupied by reconnaissance squadrons of the 9th Cavalry.

One unique feature was a large gate made of local stone. It was one of the most impressive camp gates in Korea. This tent camp may have been closed in the mid-1960s.



### Camp Clinch (formerly I 7)

This camp memorialized Corporal Williard Clinch, Company C, 8th Cavalry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in the Korean War. The camp was named on June 25, 1960.

In the early 1960s the tenant was Company C, 8th Cavalry. It was a small tent camp established in 1953. Some twenty Quonset huts were erected in 1955. The camp was improved with the addition of a concrete block latrine and mess hall in 1957.

The camp occupants became Company C, 2d Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment with the changeover to the 2d Infantry Division. Camp Clinch was home to the 23d until its closing in 1971. The ROK Army took over the camp, housing infantry to defend the DMZ. It has changed little since.

One month after its memorialization a large wood cross was erected on a hill above the camp. The cross dedicated during a religious service on Sunday, July 24, 1960, was built to remind soldiers in the Spoonbill of their job to defend freedom. It was also painted a bright orange to add to its visibility across the DMZ in North Korea.

### Camp Cochise

This camp was named for the Apache chief and warrior.

Camp Cochise was an artillery base for batteries rotating to the DMZ to provide fire support for patrols and DMZ defense. Camp Cochise may have been Fire Base 4P2, but this has not been verified. It was a tent camp which was transferred to the ROK Army in 1971. The fire base has been improved with hardened facilities.

### Camp Coleridge

Field artillery units were stationed at this tent and then Quonset hut camp. For whom this camp was named is not known.

## Camp Dover

This was another artillery fire base, its naming not known. Housing was tents and field construction. Field artillery batteries rotated in and out of the base to provide fire support.

## Camp Guyol

Edward Guyol, USMC, was killed in action on April 15, 1953 at Bunker Hill, near Panmunjon. This Marine Corps tent camp to the rear of Bunker Hill was named in his honor. It may have become a numbered camp after the armistice or was located in the DMZ and removed. The location of this camp has not been determined.

## I 12 and I 13

These were two unnamed 1st Cavalry and then 2d Infantry Division units engaged in DMZ patrol duties.

## Camp Jackson (formerly I 3)

This camp was named in memory of Private First Class George W. Jackson, Jr., 25th Artillery Battalion. He was killed in action on November 23, 1951 and awarded the Silver Star posthumously.

Camp Jackson was established in May 1952 as an artillery camp. The artillerymen lived in tents until 1955 when they erected Quonset huts. Two years later concrete block latrines, mess halls, and recreation buildings were built.

The Third Brigade Headquarters, 2d Infantry Division was stationed here and then at Camp Young. Camp Jackson was released to the ROK Army in 1971. The camp an active base with many of the Quonset huts surviving.

### Camp Matta (formerly I 5, Camp 57)

First Lieutenant Elmy Matta, Company F, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in the Korean War. Camp 57 was named in honor of Matta on June 25, 1960.

Camp Matta was a rotational camp, many units passed through here, to guard 5,800 meters of the DMZ fence and guard posts in the sector. It was a tent camp with a few semi-permanent buildings. The 7th and 8th Cavalry saw its companies serve tours here. When the 2d Infantry Division replaced the 1st Cavalry the unit on duty at Matta was A Troop, 4th of the 7th Cavalry. Among the units on four month rotation were the 3d Bn, 32d Infantry, 3d Bn., 23d Infantry. Once they completed their time on the line the troops returned to Camps Casey and Hovey.

### Recreation Center 3, RC 3

This recreation center was similar to the other centers. At its opening this RC served the 8th Cavalry which had frontline defense duties in the Spoonbill. Units included the 8th Cav; 1st Recon Sqdn; 9th Cav; DMZ Police; Joint Security Agency, Co. B, 23d Trans. Bn.; and Co A, 8th Eng. Bn.

The Frontline Service Club opening ceremony, on May 25, 1959, was attended by Major General Charles Beauchamp, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry. The general cut the ribbon and unveiled a nameplate on the exterior wall. Following the opening ceremony over 800 guests visited the club. That evening a Korean variety show was presented. During intermission Specialist Fourth Class Franklin Jones of Company A, 8th Engineer Battalion was given a transistor radio for his winning entry in the contest to name the club.

Because of its more remote location and smaller population base RC 3 did not receive as many performers as RC 1 or RC 4. Among the few top names to visit was Raymond Burr, television's Perry Mason, who visited on December 26, 1960. That day Burr also visited camps of the 1st Cav and that evening went to RC 4.

### **Camp Reddick (formerly I 1)**

Corporal Billy Reddick, I Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, in the Korean War. Eighth Cavalry troops named their camp in his memory on June 25, 1960.

This camp was established in 1953 for troops guarding the DMZ. It was a tent compound until 1955 when troops erected 30 Quonset huts. Two years later semi-permanent latrines, a mess hall, and recreation building were constructed. In 1965 the unit here was B Company, 2d Battalion, 23d Infantry. The camp was turned over to the ROK Army in 1971.

### **Camp Sitman (formerly I 1)**

Sergeant First Class William Sitman received posthumously the Medal of Honor for heroism in the Korean War. Sitman, a member of Company M, 23d Infantry Regiment, fought in the tough battle at Chipyeong-ni. On February 14, 1951 an enemy grenade landed in his machine gun position. To save the other five gun crewmen he jumped on the grenade.

Camp Sitman was nicknamed "Tent City" as troops here lived in 44 tents on one acre of land near the DMZ. There was also a 200-man mess hall, administrative tents and officers tents. Camp Sitman was the Advance Combat Training Center, to prepare 2d Infantry Division soldiers for DMZ duties. Construction of the academy was launched on November 20, 1965 and the facility opened on December 1, 1965, with formal dedication on March 25, 1966.

Major General John H. Chiles, Commanding General, gave a short speech at the opening ceremony explaining the deeds of Sergeant First Class William S. Sitman. The camp, located next to Camp Young, was closed in January 1971.

### **Camp Wagner (formerly I 2)**

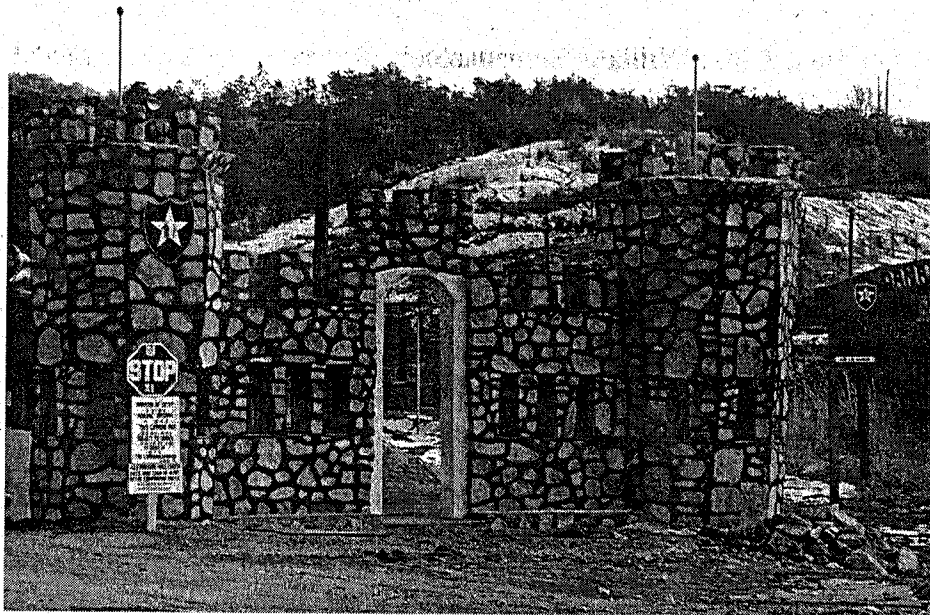
Burton Wagner, Company A, 8th Engineer Battalion, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic action in the Korean War. An engineer compound, comprised of tents and makeshift shops was established here in 1953. In 1955 the engineers erected 32 Quonset huts and metal shop buildings, and concrete buildings were added in 1957.

Company A, 8th Engineer Battalion was stationed here at the 1960 naming, they became Company A, 2d Engineer Battalion with the 1965 redesignation of the 1st Cavalry Division to 2d Infantry Division. Camp Wagner was released to the ROK Army in 1971.

#### Camp Walley (formerly I 6)

The naming of this camp is unknown, in 1965 it was an infantry camp, home to A Company, 1/23d Infantry. It was a tent camp and then Quonset huts and Butler Buildings.

On May 22, 1967 North Korean infiltrators planted satchel charges which destroyed two barracks killing two soldiers. The camp was turned over to ROK Army engineers in 1971.



Camp Walley Gate, 1965.

#### Camp Wentzel (formerly I 8)

This cavalry and then infantry camp was named on June 25, 1960, memorializing Sergeant First Class David Wentzel, Company F, 8th Cavalry, posthumous winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in the Korean War.

During the 1st Cavalry days Camp Wentzel was home to Company B, 8th Cavalry. Like the other camps in this region it was tents in 1953 and then troop built Quonset huts. With the arrival of the 2d Infantry Division it housed Headquarters, A & B Companies, 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment. It went to the ROK Army in 1971.

#### Camp Wilbur (formerly I 10)

The 1st Cavalry Division named this camp on June 25, 1960. This naming honored 2d Lieutenant William H. Wilbur, Company I, 8th Cavalry, recipient of a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross for valor in the Korean War.

Camp Wilbur housed infantry units guarding the DMZ. They included units of the 1st Cavalry and Company D, 8th Cavalry in 1960. Following redesignation of the 1st Cavalry Division units such as C Company, 1st Bn. 38th Infantry, defended the line. The Quonset hut camp went to the ROK Army in 1971.

#### Camp Woo

Camp Woo honored 2d Lieutenant T. R. Woo, Company E, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions on October 3, 1951. This post was named in May 1963.

Camp Woo, established in 1953, housed a company of engineers in Quonset huts and Butler Buildings. In the 1960s the tenant was Company A, 8th Engineers, 1st Cavalry Division. With the 1965 conversion of the 1st Cavalry to the 2d Division Company A became Company A, 2d Engineer Battalion. In 1971 ROK Army engineers moved into the camp.

#### Camp Young (formerly I 4)

At the parade ground naming ceremony Major General Charles Dodge, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, spoke of a hero, Private First Class Robert H. Young, E Company, 8th, Cavalry.

PFC Young's company was at the spearhead of a October 9, 1950 drive into enemy territory when they came under extremely heavy fire. Many in the company were wounded including Young. PFC Young refused evacuation. He remained to defend their position while

other wounded were removed. Then the enemy attempted to surround the survivors of his company. PFC Young took an exposed position and killed five enemy charging their command post. Young was wounded again but linked up with the tanks to direct tank fire. With his direction the tanks were able to destroy three enemy gun positions and the company could breakout. PFC Young was wounded a third time by mortar fire targeting the tanks. Still he insisted that all other wounded be evacuated. PFC Young died of his wounds and was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

Camp Young had a history similar to the other camps in this region. The camp was built in 1953 with tents, and then Quonset huts, and concrete block latrines and mess halls. It was a larger camp with about 150 buildings.

With the 1st Cavalry Division redesignation Camp Young became home to the 2d Division Headquarters 3d Brigade, Headquarters & Headquarters Company, and 2d Battalion, 23d Infantry. Also present was B Company, 122d Signal Battalion.

Dragonhead. The five kilometer long land area between Munsan and Freedom Bridge was called Dragonhead. Located along MSR 1, which has been since been relocated, were six camps to guard the route to Seoul and block enemy movement across the Imjin River. With the transfer of DMZ responsibilities to the ROKA in March 1971 these camps were turned over to the Republic of Korea. Today they are ROK Army camps and training areas located on the old MSR 1 to the northeast of the new highway.

### F 3

This was an unnamed engineer compound, created in 1953, and in the 1960s occupied by C Company, 8th Engineers, 1st Cavalry Division and then C Company, 2d Engineer Battalion. It was a small camp, taken over by the ROK Army in March 1971.

### F 6

Another unnamed camp, F 6 was home to the 31st Company, 2d Battalion, 101st Korean Service Company (KSC) which provided assistance to the Dragonhead camps and Freedom Bridge maintenance. The KSC camp had twelve Quonset huts.



### Fire Base, 4 P3, Four Papa Three

This hardened fire base provided constant support to 2d Infantry Division DMZ patrols and guard duties. The 155mm howitzer positions were hardened in 1988. It was named Fire Base Bonifas from August 1983 to June 1986 but the name was not used. The Bonifas naming was revoked and nearby Advance Camp was named in August 1986 in honor of Bonifas.

4P3 was transferred to the ROKA in October 1991 as part of the turn over of the last U.S. 2d Infantry Division DMZ duties.

### Camp Lawton (formerly F 2)

Camp Lawton was named on February 17, 1960, to honor Major General H. W. Lawton, commander B Troop, 4th Cavalry, who captured Geronimo in 1885. Camp F 2 was a tent camp established in 1953. In 1955 the troops erected Quonset huts, and concrete block latrines and mess halls.

When the camp was named Companies A and B, 4th Cavalry, occupied it. With the conversion to the 2d Infantry Division in 1965 the units stationed here were Headquarters & Headquarters Company, and Company A of the 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry. ROK soldiers moved into the camp in March 1971.

### Camp MacKenzie (formerly F 7)

Colonel Ronald MacKenzie, 4th Cavalry graduated from West Point on June 17, 1862. In July 1864, MacKenzie became colonel of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment. Next he commanded a brigade and was wounded at Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. After his recovery he commanded a cavalry division and reached the rank of brevetted major general.

Following the war he commanded the 4th Cavalry and conducted campaigns against the Plains Indians. During the Indian Wars, in 1871, he was wounded, his seventh wound. He was retired in 1884 as a brigadier general, died in 1889 and was buried at West Point. The camp was named in 1960.

Headquarters and Headquarters, and the Mortar Battery, 4th Cavalry were here when this Quonset hut compound was named. The 2d Infantry Division units in 1965 were Headquarters & Headquarters Company, A & B Company, 3d Battalion, 23d Infantry, and C Company of the 702d Maintenance Battalion.

### Camp Ringgold (formerly F 1)

Named on February 17, 1960 this compound honored Major Samuel Ringgold, who was killed in action during the Mexican War.

Artillery units stationed here included C Battery, 5th Battalion, 38th Field Artillery. The 38th "Steel Behind The Rock" Battalion supported the 2d Division and its DMZ guard role. Elements of the 38th were located above the Imjin at Camps Young and Cochise.

In February 1971 the 38th pulled back to Camp Stanley, closing Ringgold, as part of the reduction in U.S. forces in Korea. ROK infantry and artillery took over this camp.

### Camp JEB Stuart (formerly F 4)

This camp, named on February 17, 1960, memorialized James Ewell Brown Stuart. In 1855, Lieutenant Stuart was assigned to the new 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas. During his stay at the fort he helped raise money for St. Mary's Chapel, the first stone church in Kansas. JEB Stuart saw duty on the Kansas frontier but resigned from the Army in 1861 to enter the service of the Confederacy as Colonel of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. JEB Stuart became a famous cavalryman known for his daring raids. He died in the battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia on May 12, 1864.

The camp was named in June 1960. This camp was created in 1953, using tents and a few Quonset huts. In 1955 the infantry troops moved into Quonset huts. When named Camp Stuart it was home to Company D, 3d Medium Tank Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division. The 2d Division converted it to an infantry camp for C Company, 3d Battalion, 23d Infantry. In 1971 the ROK Army made it an infantry post.

### Camp Wilson (formerly F 5)

Sergeant William Wilson, 1st Troop, 4th Cavalry, in 1872 twice received the Medal of Honor. The first was on March 28, 1872, for heroism in the pursuit of cattle thieves in Colorado Valley, Texas. A second medal was earned on September 29, 1872, in actions against Indians at Red River, Texas.

Camp Wilson was garrisoned by the 4th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. During the 2d Division tenure Companies B and C, 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry called it home.

## Western Corridor, Munsan area

### B 6

Camp B 6 was a Korean Service Company camp housing laborers working in the Munsan area. At B6 the 7th Company, 2/101st KSC Group. It was released to the Korean government in 1971.

### Craig Field

Craig Field honors Corporal Gordon Craig who received the Medal of Honor in the Korean War. Corporal Graig, Recon Company, 1st Cavalry Division, earned the medal posthumously. On September 10, 1950, he attacked an enemy machine gun nest and then jumped on a grenade to save four comrades.

Craig Field, two miles north of Munsan, was a 1st Cavalry Division parade field. The 15-acre field was used for mounted reviews and ceremonies too large for RC 1. It was first used for the April 1960 Change of Command, when Major General George E. Bush, was replaced by Major General Charles E. Beauchamp. Today the field is a training area for U.S. and ROK Army units.

## D 1

The 22d Company, 3/101st KSC Group, occupied this Munsan compound. Facilities in the city of Munsan were transferred to the Korean government in 1971. The Munsan compounds were removed as the city grew.

## D 3 (former Freedom Village)

This small compound was a fuel storage point, salvage yard and railhead at the end of the railroad two kilometers north of Munsan, adjacent to Highway 1.

During the Korean War this was a very special place. To receive returning American POWs a processing center was erected at the Munsan railhead. Nearby was the 45th Surgical Hospital with two H-13 helicopters to evacuate emergency cases to the 121st Evacuation Hospital at Yongdungpo. The POWs were quickly processed at Freedom Village and then to the 45th Surgical where they had a physical and received new dress uniforms.

After the war the railhead became a depot and supply point. Rail cars delivered the supplies to this depot and trucks then moved the cargo, rations, and water to the division camps. In 1961 this effort required 170 trucks, on the road every day of the week.

The depot became obsolete as resupply was streamlined. The facilities were removed and the site cleared. It is a grassy area today.

## D 4, D 5, D 6, D 11, D 13

The power plant for the Munsan area camps was identified as D 4. This facility included a power plant, shop, and garage. An emergency runway and 2d Aviation Drone section comprised D 5. Camp D 6 was the Post Engineer Supply Yard. A Water Point for the D camp facilities was at D 11. D 13 was a fuel storage point. Camp D12 was the Armed Forces Radio Station, AFKN, transmitter and Quonset hut quarters, and today a ROK Army facility.

The Korean Service Corps, 10th Company, 2/101st KSC Group, was housed in D 18. Laborers of the 35th Company, 2/101st KSC Group, occupied D 19.

### Camp Edwards (East and West)

These two camps, named on November 1, 1970, memorialize Sergeant First Class Junior D. Edwards, Company H, 23d Infantry, 2d Infantry Division. Edwards was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry near Changbong-ni, Korea, on January 2, 1951. His platoon was forced off their hill position by heavy enemy fire. Sergeant Edwards individually charged the hostile emplacement killing the machine gun crew. Small arms fire forced Edwards to retreat and the enemy was able to emplace another machine gun. Edwards attacked and destroyed this machine gun but was mortally wounded. His actions enabled the platoon to regain their hill position.

West Edwards was a shop area during the last year of the Korean War, but no trace of this installation survives. East Edwards, about one-half mile north, was constructed in 1969. The Edwards camps are modern camps with concrete block and 1980s concrete barracks and shops. They provide maintenance and supply for the 2d Infantry Division. Recently their operations were reduced.

### Camp Giant (formerly D 16)

Korean civilian engineers at D 16 selected this camp name. In breaking with tradition they drew upon the American movie, Giant, then popular in Korea, and their maintenance duties spread across 130 installations.

This small compound, constructed in 1956, has served as base camp for the post engineers who maintain the camps in the Western Corridor. During the 1960's they were responsible for about 130 installations, by 1992 the number had dropped to 29. By 1996 three more camps had closed.

The compound was one of the last to be named in the Western Corridor. In October 1967 the Post Engineer Lieutenant Colonel Raymond G. Clark recommended to the 2d Infantry Division Commanding General that unnamed compounds be named. Colonel Clark was especially concerned that camps with 2d Division units be named. He noted in a memorandum that twenty-one division camps had not been named. Additionally there were unnamed Korean

Service Corps camps, and storage facilities in the Munsan area, but they were not considered appropriate for naming.

Colonel Clark's urging produced few named camps. His own camp became Camp Giant. Giant companies a dozen Quonset huts and concrete block buildings.

### Camp Guyol

Edward Guyol, USMC, was killed in action on April 15, 1953 at Bunker Hill. Camp Guyol was a Marine Corps tent camp in the Munsan area, to the rear of the forward outposts, occupied in 1953. After the war it may have become a numbered camp. The location and details of this camp were not discovered.

### Camp Hartell (formerly Camp 101, D 2)

On August 27, 1962 the 15th Field Artillery named the compound Camp Hartell recalling First Lieutenant Lee R. Hartell, a posthumous recipient of the Medal of Honor, for valor on August 27, 1951.

Lieutenant Hartell served in the 2d Division as an aerial observer, artillery fire control, and a forward (ground) fire control officer. His aerial observer duties included 210 combat missions, in May 1951 he was in the air over one hundred hours directing artillery fire. He was responsible for finding a large force of Chinese in a pass near the Hwachon Reservoir. Hartell placed artillery fire at the entrance to the pass blocking their escape and then called deadly fire onto the trapped enemy.

In August 1951 Hartell was moved from his aerial observer duties to forward observer attached to Company B, 9th Infantry Regiment. On August 27, 1951 Company B was dug in on a ridgeline near Kobangsan-ni when the enemy struck hard. Lieutenant Hartell quickly moved his radio to an exposed spot on the ridge to adjust defensive fire. He effectively called in illumination and anti-personnel fire. His position was charged by the enemy and Lt. Hartell suffered a serious hand wound. Shifting his microphone to his hand he called in close fire forcing the attackers to pull back. The enemy regrouped and charged. Hartell maintained radio contact and fire control as the enemy overran the position. He was killed when the enemy reached his foxhole.

Camp Hartell was located one mile south of Munsan. There were artillery units of the 7th Infantry Division here from 1960 to 1971. They were Headquarters and Headquarters

Battery and Battery A, 6th Howitzer Battalion, 15th Field Artillery; and 1st Battalion, 79th Artillery.

When Camp Hartell closed in February 1971 the 1st Battalion, 15th Artillery rejoined the 2d Division at Camp Stanley. The 1st Battalion carried with them a bronze plaque from the dedication of Camp Hartell. The plaque which read, "This camp is dedicated in the memory of Lt. Hartell," was installed on a stone at Stanley. Years later this monument would cause considerable confusion as people who knew about the former Camp Hartell had left Korea.

There is also a visiting officers quarters and mess at Yongsan named Hartell House in his honor. Today the former Camp Hartell, with about 60 Quonset huts, is a ROK Army camp adjacent to the War Correspondents monument south of Munsan.

### Camp Hill

This camp, named for its hill site, was built in 1969 as a Hawk missile support center.

The Hawk missiles were sited on hills near Uijongbu, Tongduchon, and Osan Air Base, and called TAC sites. Each had a concrete launch area and two Quonset huts for ready crews. The Hawk sites and Camp Hill were turned over to the ROK Army in 1980.

### Camp Howze

On March 25, 1960, the 1st Cavalry Division headquarters was named Camp Howze. Major General Robert J. Lee Howze was a famous cavalry leader and the first commander of the 1st Cavalry Division (1921-1925).

Before April 1953 this small valley at Bong-il-Chon was a peaceful place, bypassed by the Korean War. The hills were still covered with pine trees and in the valley were rice patties and where the valley reached into the hills was a summer villa, a well and pagoda. Also on a hill above the villa were the family graves.

In the spring of 1953 the U.S. Marine Corps defending the western invasion route choose the valley for their command post and headquarters. The summer villa of Mr. Cho Pyong Hak was relocated. Left in place were the well, pagoda and family graves.



Tents and a few Quonset huts soon dotted the hills. In March 1955 the 24th Division replaced the marines. A Quonset hut construction program was launched in July. The tree covered hills were retained with the Quonset huts placed in the valley and among the trees on the hillsides. A memorial lake was created where rice fields had existed with stone guards and flagpoles on its edge.

When the 1st Cavalry replaced the 24th Division the headquarters remained here. The 1st Cav filled in the lake to create a parade ground which was named Brown Field on May 25, 1959. A plaque recalled the heroic action of PFC Melvin L. Brown, Company D, 8th Engineers, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, during the Korean War.

On September 4, 1950 PFC Brown's unit was securing a hill when struck by an enemy counterattack. PFC Brown took a position on the wall where he could lay down fire on the enemy below. He was wounded but fired his rifle until out of ammunition and grenades. Brown now weaponless used his entrenching tool to knock down about twelve enemy attempting to scale the wall. His coolness and valor encouraged his comrades who reorganized their defenses and halted the counterattack. The platoon could not find Brown after the attack and he was declared killed in action on September 5, 1950.

At the camp naming dedication ceremony, Howze's son, General Hamilton Howze, was invited to pull the cord which unveiled the sign, a mounted cavalryman with the name of the camp superimposed on the horseman. The sign remains but has been painted over with the symbol of the 2d Infantry Division, 3d Brigade, and a list of units of this brigade. However, the original bronze dedication plaque survives below this gate sign.

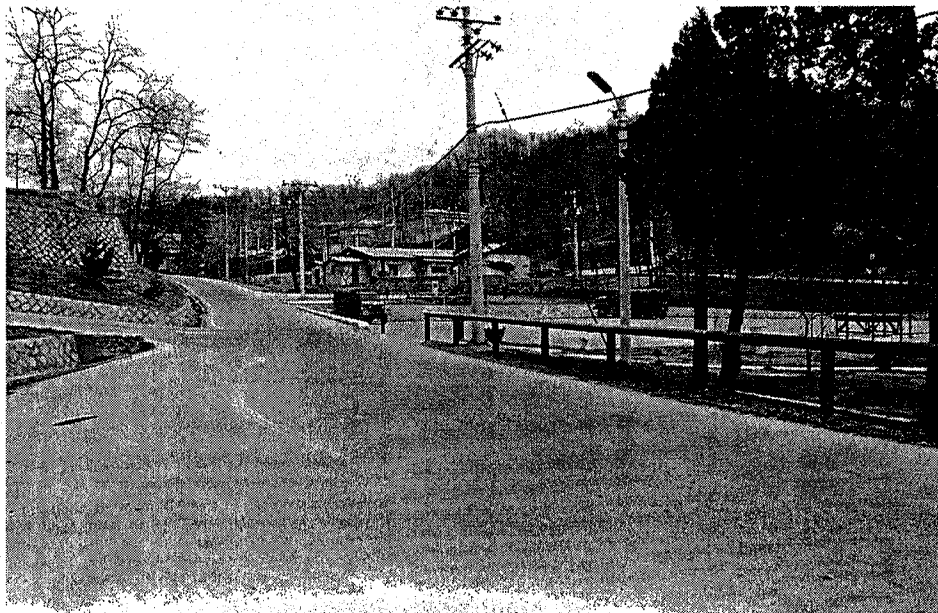
The 1st Cavalry was redesignated the 2d Infantry Division on July 1, 1965 with the headquarters remaining at Camp Howze. The 2d Division had its headquarters at Camp Howze from July 1965 to March 1971 when the headquarters was moved to Camp Casey. Camp Howze was retained as headquarters for the 3rd Brigade.

Relics of the various tenants can be found at Camp Howze. The well and pagoda (a replica of the original which burned down in 1964) are located adjacent to the headquarters building. The graves of the Cho family have been preserved, and on August 15 every year the Cho family visit the graves to pay homage and tidy up the grass.

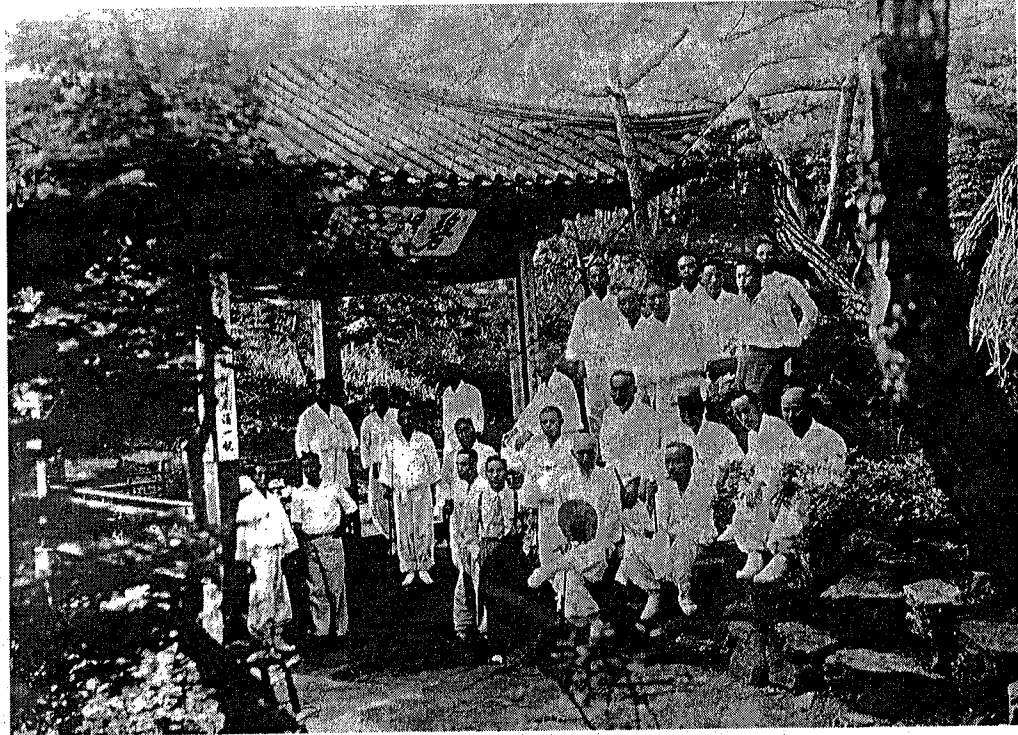
Some of the Quonset huts erected by the marines survive. The hut which served as the marine chaplain's office is today still the chaplain's office (T 118). The 1st Marine Division chapel, a Quonset hut, has been replaced by an attractive concrete church at the same location. Brown Field remains the parade ground. Many of the Quonset huts built in 1955 survive as a library, Korean snack bar, and offices. Modern barracks have replaced the Quonset hut billets.



Gate to Marine Corps Camp, 1953.



View of the Former Marine Gate in 1995.



The Chung Estate Pagoda Before the Korean War.



The Rebuilt Pagoda, February 1995.

### Camp Hunt (formerly Compound 25, D 9)

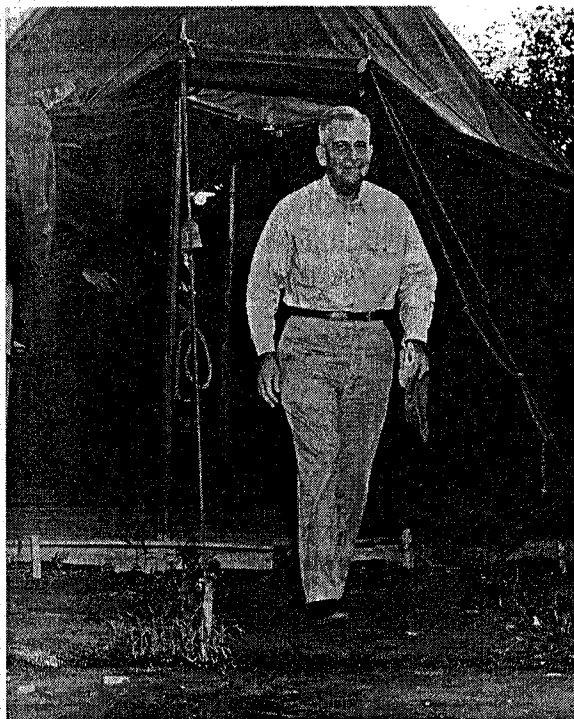
Camp Hunt recalls Brigadier General Henry Hunt, a Civil War artilleryman. This was a small artillery camp from 1954 to 1971, when it was transferred to the ROK Army.

### Camp Pelham (formerly Camp 68)

Major John Pelham, was a distinguished Civil War artilleryman. This camp was named in his memory in April 1960.

Camp Pelham is located in Sonyu-ri. Prior to July 1951 this was an orchard with 350 apple trees surrounded by rice fields. In July the United Nations Command (UNC) established a base camp in the orchard for the armistice negotiating staff.

Fourteen tents were erected for housing plus mess tents, and offices. A metal theater building was the only semipermanent structure.



Vice Admiral Turner Joy, Negotiator, leaves his U.N. Base Camp tent.

On the morning of July 27, 1953 senior negotiator Lieutenant General William Harrison, Jr., United States Army, left the base camp for Pannunjon. At ten in the morning he signed the armistice agreement. General Harrison helicoptered with the armistice to the apple orchard base camp where General Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, UNC, added his signature, in a ceremony in the metal theater. General Clark in a brief statement noted that "the conflict will not be over until the governments concerned have reached a political settlement." (Vatcher, 1958:202)

Representatives of the UN Military Armistice Commission remained on the base camp joined by Marine Corps units. The camp became Camp 68 in the Marine Corps inventory. The compound became a field artillery camp in August 1957, housing the 13th Field Artillery, 24th Division.

The 13th FA described the camp as beautifully landscaped with good recreational facilities including the theater in which the armistice was signed. It has been an artillery camp ever since. Quonset huts were constructed in 1955 and many of them continue in use as offices, an officers club, and arts and craft center.

The 2d Battalion, 19th Field Artillery, was here in the 1960s. In 1962 the Armistice Hall theater was closed for building repairs, reopening in 1964 as a briefing center awaiting a new projection screen. Once the new screen arrived the historic building was formally reopened on January 30, 1965. In attendance were artillerymen of the 5th Battalion, 82d Artillery, 1st Cavalry, a unit then posted to Camp Pelham. The invited guests included the Assistant Division Commander, Brigadier General Samuel Eaton. They saw the D-Day war film, "The Longest Day".

The 2d Division replaced the 1st Battalion, 15th Field Artillery at Pelham. Artillery units serving at Pelham have included: the 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery; 7th Battalion, 17th Field Artillery; and the 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery.

Armistice Hall was torn down in 1970, and a swimming pool constructed on the site. Today the theater site is the swimming pool and the Cannon Cocker Club (Bldg S-285). None of the orchard apple trees survive. The original 1953 horseshoe pits are still in use, located near the officers club, in the center of the camp. New barracks and other modern buildings have gone up. Camp Pelham is located on Route 320, on the northeast edge of Munsan.

#### Camp Peterson (formerly B 7)

Major General Virgil Peterson, as a colonel, was the first commanding officer of the 8th Engineers, taking charge on July 24, 1917. Colonel Peterson was highly regarded for his efforts in the early training and development of the battalion.

Camp Peterson housed the Headquarters and Service Company and Companies C and D of the 8th Engineer Battalion when it was named. Its dedication was on Organization Day, July 30, 1960. Charles Dodge, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, spoke at the dedication ceremonies and unveiled a commemorative marker designed by Sergeant Robert Embry, Company A. At the conclusion General Dodge and Major James Curry, Jr., Commanding Officer, 8th Engineers, cut the cake with an engineer crosscut saw.

A distinctive feature at Camp Peterson was a castle on the mountain overlooking the camp. This outsized engineer emblem was two 25,000-gallon water tank towers connected by a false castle entrance. Camp Peterson was transferred to the ROKA in March 1971, and demolished in 1990, but the gate, gate sign, and Quonset pads were extant in late 1996. It is located near the village of Tonggo-ri.

#### Recreation Center, RC 4

This was a site of the Unity Temple which was destroyed in the Korean War. In 1954 the property was acquired to build one of the centralized recreation centers. Like the other recreation centers it contained a theater, snack bar, PX, service club, arts and craft shops, and sports fields.

In September 1957 Marian Anderson, the famous concert singer, performed for thousands of 24th Division soldiers at its Taro Field. It was a return visit by Marian Anderson who had performed at hospitals and camps in Korea during the Korean War.

The original service club at RC 4 was replaced in May 1959 with a 40' x 100' concrete block building. The new club was named Chogie Inn by the 1st Cavalry Division to honor the cavalry horse. Its opening ceremony was different, instead of the usual ribbon cutting a simulated rocket was attached to the artillery-red ribbon and blasted off to tear the ribbon and unveil the club sign.

The Chogie Inn had a 250-seat auditorium, a music room, game rooms, small theater, snack bar, writing room, and an outside patio. Troops of the 3d Medium Tank, 15th Quartermaster, 4th Cavalry, and other nearby units were its initial users.

The first center director was Miss Patricia Farrell. Her staff was comprised of seven Korean employees and three Army soldiers. They put on activities common to service clubs but the Korea system also tried to be innovative and meet the special needs of the soldiers away from home. Among the special events was a Thanksgiving day party where 1st Cavalry Division soldiers became "Daddie for a Day" to children of the Munsan Orphanage. In addition to the traditional meal the "dads" and children played games. The day was concluded with the children singing Korean songs.



Today RC 4 is an air defense camp. The Chogie Inn service club has been converted into a dining hall. Surviving in their original function are the theater, a bowling alley, and baseball field and the camp name, RC 4. Soldiers today often ask what RC 4 stands for and what about RC 1-3. The compound is 300 meters west of Camp Pelham.

#### Camp Rodstorm (formerly B 8)

Corporal Donald Rodstorm, a 7th Cavalry medic, was awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross, for his actions on September 12, 1950. The camp was named in 1970.

This was the 44th Surgical Hospital, established in 1954, with Quonset hut wards. There were concrete block bath houses and a few more permanent buildings. It was transferred in December 1971, becoming a ROK Army camp.

#### Camp Rose (formerly Camp Thunderbolt, D 10)

In 1962 Camp Thunderbolt was renamed to honor an individual, Major General Maurice Rose, Commanding General, 3d Armored Division, killed by enemy gunfire, while driving to the front line in Germany, March 30, 1945.

In September 1959 tankers at this compound had a contest to select a name. The winning entry was submitted by Sergeant First Class J.L. Smith of Company C, 3d Medium Tank Battalion, 40th Armor, and Specialist Five R.H. Douglas of Headquarters Company. They proposed Camp Thunderbolt recalling the term "Forge the Thunderbolt", long associated with armored warfare and armored mobility.

Camp Rose was located on the lower slopes of the hills above the valley containing Craig Field. There were 60 buildings, mostly Quonset huts sited on the hillsides. The tanks were in motor parks below on the flat valley area. Armor units of the 1st Cavalry (3d Medium Tank and 40th Armor) and then 2d Division were stationed here until its transfer to the ROK Army in 1971. It is an active ROK Army camp.

### Camp Ross (formerly B 3)

This camp was named in April 1960 to memorialize Lieutenant Colonel Tom H. Ross, commander of the Provisional Reconnaissance Squadron and 44th Tank Battalion, who was killed by Japanese fire on the approach to Manila on February 1, 1945. Colonel Ross was awarded posthumously the Silver Star.

Camp Ross was for the 1st Cavalry and 2d Division a replacement center for the in-processing of new arrivals. When the 2d Division moved to Camp Casey the replacement center was moved to the former 7th Division center at Casey, today near Hanson Field House.

The camp had 20 Quonset huts lined up in two rows as barracks for replacements. Offices and processing functions were in another 20 Quonset huts around the replacement barracks. Camp Ross was located on MSR 1 north of Camp Howze.

### Camp Stanton (formerly Stanton Airfield, B 5, Alpha, A-112)

Lieutenant John Stanton, 15th Aviation, 24th Infantry Division, was killed in action on October 16, 1950. The airfield was named on July 1, 1961.

The Marines constructed an airfield here in 1952, identified it as A-112. Airfield activities were located on one side of the highway and the living quarters were across the road.

While the 24th Infantry was located at the facility in 1955 12 Quonset huts were erected for housing and administration. Two hangars and seven Quonset huts were erected on the runway side of the road.

The 1st Cavalry Division had its 15th Aviation Battalion at the airfield which was then named Alpha 9. Alpha 9 was named Stanton Airfield on July 1, 1961, to honor Lt. Stanton. The 15th Aviation was renamed the 2d Aviation Battalion in July 1965.

With the transfer of bases in 1971 its aviation use declined and the 4th Troop, 7th Cavalry, 2d Division moved into the camp. More recently air defense units have been stationed here. The original Quonset huts survive, but there is also a "superhooch" barracks built in 1973 and two of the new 1980s barracks. Stanton surrounds the village of Tonggo-ri, and is near the Camp Owen.



### Camp Summerall (formerly Camp 274, D 8)

This artillery camp was named on May 9, 1960 for General Charles P. Summerall, a graduate of West Point. Summerall served in field artillery. During his career, he served in the Philippines, China Relief, and as a Field Artillery Brigade Commander in World War I.

Artillery units stationed here included Battery A, 1st Bn., 21st Field Artillery and from 1965 to 1979, 5th of the 38th FA., and 1st of the 15th FA. Camp Summerall was transferred to the ROKA in March 1971. The ROK Army has had field artillery and other units here since then. It is located at Sonyu-ri.

Western Corridor: Paju-ri Area three kilometers southeast of Munsan. These camps were transferred to the ROK Army, 1970-1971.

#### Camp Beaumont

This was a small intelligence and electronic warfare facility, with five Quonset huts was taken over by the ROK Army in 1971. It was on the hill known as Charlie Block. For whom the camp was named is not known.

#### Camp Brown (formerly C 7)

This small camp was named, on May 1, 1959 to honor PFC Melvin L. Brown, 8th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Medal of Honor recipient, for his heroism on September 5, 1950. Brown field at Camp Howze survives to recall PFC Brown.

Camp C 7 was erected in 1953, a tent and then Quonset hut camp. Artillery and maintenance units of the 1st Cavalry and 2d Infantry Division used this small Quonset hut camp. ROK Army units moved in during 1971.

#### Camp Butler

Major Arthur B. Butler, 27th Infantry, 25th Division, received posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for Korean War valor. This was another small infantry camp, comprised of Quonset huts and a few concrete block buildings.

#### Charlie Block

During the Korean War an outpost was sited on this hill. Its code name, Charlie Block, survived as the hill name. Charlie Block is the highest point in the Paju-ri area, land was the scene of bloody fighting in the Korean War. In three days of fighting the U.S. 3d Division and ROK Marines drove the North Koreans off this observation and blocking position.

In 1955 battle debris was cleaned up and the hill was taken over by American units. It has been the site of an Armed Forces Korea Network television retransmission station and an aircraft control station for the DMZ.

#### C 4

Camp C 4 was a radio relay site with two Quonset huts.

Another small camp was C 6, housing intelligence units in four Quonset huts.

#### North Camp Custer (formerly C 3, Camp 10)

Three Paju-ri camps shared the name George Armstrong Custer. Major General Custer had commanded the 7th Cavalry during the battle of "Little Big Horn". In December 1959 the 7th Cavalry named the camps in December 1959.

North Camp Custer was home to the 1st Battle Group, 7th Cavalry Headquarters during the 1st Cavalry time, and for the 2d Division it was home to Headquarters 2d Brigade, 2d Medical Battalion and 2d Military Police Battalion. Located on a hillside in Paju-ri the camp contained 70 Quonset huts and Butler buildings nestled in hill cuts.

South and Middle Camp Custer (formerly C 1, Camps 11 and 12) Units at South and Middle Custer were the 1st Battle Group, 7th Cavalry and 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry and 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry, 2d Division.

South Custer had been a Yi Dynasty palace that had consisted of 78 rooms for maidens charged with the responsibility of maintaining the tombs of Princess Hwa Pyong and her husband Prince Park Myong-won.

Princess Pyong when 12 years old, in 1747, married Prince Park Myong-won. She died in childbirth on June 24, 1756 and was buried on this Paju-ri hillside on August 20, 1756.

Prince Park was a philosopher who traveled to China returning with notebooks on Chinese culture. Comparing and drawing upon his studies Prince Park was able to advance and develop the Yi Dynasty. He died in 1799 and was buried at the side of Princess P'ngong.

In 1799 the palace was built adjacent to the tomb to provide housing for the maidens who maintained the tomb. Apple trees were planted, a fish pond was dug, and monuments erected.

During the battle for Charlie Block the palace grounds were levelled. When a camp was constructed here after the war only a few stones of the palace, and the tomb survived. The U.S. Army maintained the tomb and stone remains. The library building occupied the pond site and battalion S-4 building was constructed on the site of the palace.

Like other American camps, Camp Custer supported a nearby orphanage, giving them gifts, donating materials, and labor for a new dormitory in 1969. Every year Camp Custer gave the children a Christmas party and summer outings. When Pak Chang-Yung, who had owned the Custer land, died he was buried in a hillside grave on the base.

Over the years the American military has paid careful attention to the preservation of burials and Korean historic features. In 1967 the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Manchu's restored the tomb and stabilized the remaining stones of the palace walls. The Custer camps were transferred to the ROKA in March 1971. They are little changed today.



Camp Custer, 1963

#### Camp Jessup (formerly D 7)

Brigadier General Thomas Jessup, was the distinguished Quartermaster General in 1860. This camp, named in May 1960, recalls his service.

A logistics camp was formed here in 1953, using tents and locally acquired steel to build warehouses. The camp remained a supply and transport center.

Camp Jessup was turned over to the ROK Army in 1971 and stayed a transport camp.

#### Camp Paine (formerly C 5)

Sergeant George H. Paine, 31st Infantry, 7th Infantry Division, received posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for Korean War valor. The camp was named in January 1964.

Over its U.S. history, 1955 to 1971, it was home to artillery units. The tent and then Quonset hut camp, in 1960, housed firing batteries A,B, and C, 1st Battalion, 79th Artillery. Later it housed 7th Infantry Division soldiers.

**Yong ju-gol Area:** These camps are near Yong ju-gol, one kilometer east of Paju-ri, and four kilometers southeast of Munsan. All these American Camps were transferred to the Government of Korea in 1971.

#### **Camp Adams (formerly N 4)**

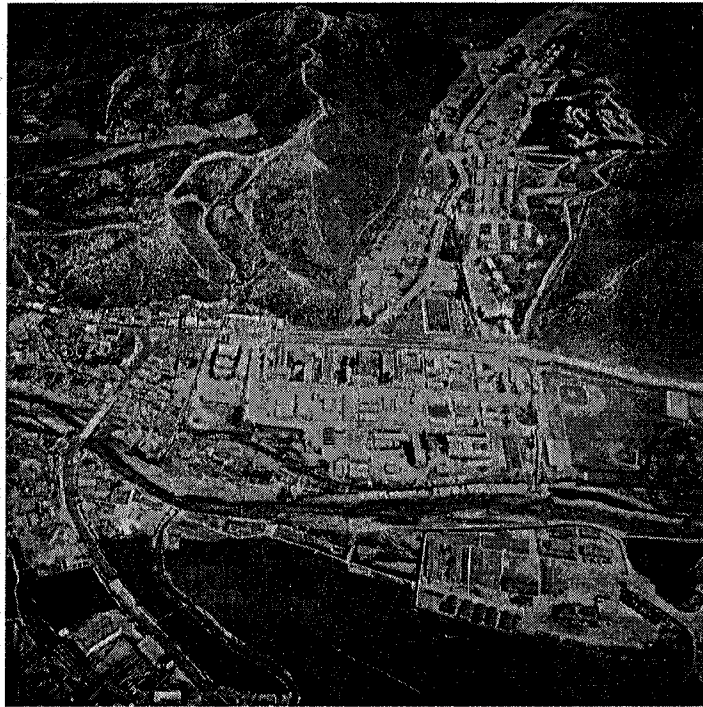
Master Sergeant Stanley Adams, Company A, 19th Infantry, 24th Infantry Division, was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions on February 4, 1951. Adams charged an enemy company, so his platoon could escape. He fought with five wounds while his fellow soldiers found safety. This camp was named in 1964.

Camp Adams began in 1953 as an infantry compound with tents, and improved to Quonset huts. During the 1960s armor and supply units occupied the camp. A ROK Army armor unit acquired it in 1971.

#### **Camp Beard (formerly N 7)**

This camp was memorialized on March 28, 1964 to honor Master Sergeant Richard Beard, 70th Tank Bn., 1st Cavalry Division. Sergeant Beard was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor on November 29, 1950. This Quonset hut compound was in a narrow valley in the hills across from RC 1.

At the entrance to the Quonset hut camp was the 1st Cavalry Division swimming pool. The camp was occupied by the 70th Tank Battalion, 1st Cavalry and then 2d Battalion, 72d Armor, 2d Division. In 1971 a ROK Army tank unit moved onto the base. It is active today.



Camp Beard, 1963

#### McDonald Barracks (formerly N 1)

This camp was named on July 9, 1955 to honor First Lieutenant William E. McDonald, 57th Field Artillery Battalion, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.

Lieutenant McDonald was killed on July 9, 1953, while attempting to rescue trapped companions from a burning gun position. A fire position had been hit by an enemy artillery shell and despite the fierce fire the lieutenant rushed the bunker and began digging out the wounded. He rescued three men and told was to stop because of explosion danger. He kept digging, until he was killed in the ensuing explosion.

This camp, established in 1953, is sited on steep and heavily forested hills on the north side of the Mun Shon Chon Bridge one mile south of Camp Garry Owen. McDonald Barracks with its thirty Quonset huts was Division Artillery headquarters and support for 7th Division artillery including the 6th Battalion, 80th FA, and 1st/79th FA.



McDonald Chapel, 1956

### Military Police Station

A police station opened on September 24, 1961 in three Butler buildings across the road from RC 1. Major General James Woolhough, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division cut the yellow and green ribbon.

The new station would be responsible for highway patrols and patrolling the busy Yonjgu-gol entertainment district with its infamous "Turkey Farm", three city blocks of bars and prostitution.

In 1996 the steel Butler buildings of the Military Police Station were still standing in commercial use.

### N 2, N 5

The 35th Company, 2/101st Korean Service Corps lived in this small compound. Camp N 5 was a U.S. Army Security Agency installation, with four Quonset huts.



### Camp Garry Owen (formerly Camp Rice, N 3)

In 1973 the camp occupants, the 4th Troop, 7th Cavalry, renamed this camp for the regimental song, "Garry Owen". This was an Irish drinking song, with the name derived from Garrown, a suburb of Limerick, Ireland. The lyrics depict the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers when they visited Limerick on payday.

It is said that the U.S. 7th Cavalry Band first played the song in 1867 and that General Custer liked it. It was adopted as the 7th Cavalry regimental song. In 1905 the chief musician of the 7th rewrote the song, writing, "In the fighting Seventh's the place for me, its the cream of the cavalry; no other regiment can ever claim its pride, honor, glory and undying fame."

Maintenance troops at the camp in 1961 named the compound in honor of Brigadier General John Rice, Chief of Ordnance in World War I. It was a maintenance camp established by the 1st Marine Division in 1953. When the Army's 24th Division took over this region the 724th Ordnance Battalion moved in. Next it was the 1st Cavalry Division A Company and Battalion Headquarters, the 27th Maintenance Battalion. The 2d Division redesignated the battalion, the 702d Maintenance Battalion. In 1973 the 702d Maintenance Battalion turned over the camp to the 4th Troop, 7th Cavalry, 2d Division. The camp remains an active U.S. base, but has been on closure lists.

### Recreation Center 1, RC 1 (formerly N 6)

This was the first regional recreation center, in operation from August 1955 to March 1971. The community center idea had been developed during 1953 as an answer to the need for centrally located leisure facilities. In December, 1954, a center had opened its doors to personnel of I Corps at Camp Saint Barbara. The idea of a central community center was born.

Recreation Center 1 was the first to open, on August 7, 1955, serving the soldiers of the 24th Infantry Division. The various camps in the Yonjgu-gol area came here for recreation. There were six jumbo Quonset huts; a gym, service club, theater, and bowling alley. Additionally, regular sized Quonsets housed the hobby shop and other activities.

RC 1 was the most central and the most active recreation center. The Bob Hope Christmas shows were held here with a second show at Osan Air Base. In 1957 Bob Hope performed in the gymnasium, but it was not large enough for the large crowd, later shows were at the sports field, drawing as many as 10,000 soldiers. In the Bob Hope tradition his shows drew upon local events. His 1970 show at RC 1 included jokes about marihuana and Vietnam. A well received one liner was that "we have been in Korea so long that when Koreans say

Americans go home, they mean back to the base." Hope also made jokes about the "Turkey Farm", area of prostitution.

Numerous other famous and not so famous performers appeared at RC 1. Among the top Hollywood visitors to the center were Red Skelton (July 1958), Jane Russell (March 1957), and James Brown (1968). The sports field was also the site of military ceremonies. Change of Command ceremonies were held here; when the 24th was replaced by the 1st Cavalry, and the 1st Cavalry converted to the 2d Infantry in 1965.

With each transfer the field was renamed. It was first Taro Field (named for the 24th Division, the Taro division), then Cavalier Field (1st Cavalry), and finally Indianhead Field (2d Division). Renaming was also a tradition at the service club. The 24th Division named this jumbo Quonset Taro Top. In February 1960 the 1st Cavalry had a contest to find a new name. Sergeant Charles Boggs, Company C, 1st Battle Group, 8th Cavalry, suggested Crossroads, for its central location and as the hub of recreation. This name was selected and the sergeant won a portable radio.

Crossroads was neutral enough that the 2d Infantry Division did not change it. RC 1 had many programs for the lonely soldiers, but also went out into the Korean community. They had events in the center for the children from local orphanages. Especially around Christmas there were parties which included Korean children.

Recreation Center 1 closed with the closing of the camps in this area in 1971. A ROK Army unit moved in and still occupy the camp. The sports field is now a motor pool, the Crossroads is a barracks as are most of the former recreation buildings. A new ROKA administrative building required the demolition of the bowling alley and theater Quonsets.

Ungdam-ni Area: Ungdam is 12 kilometers northwest of Pobwon, on Route 37. The area is south of Tai Injin and the Spoonbill. All these camps were Transferred to the Republic of Korea Army, 1970-1971. Most of active ROK camps.

#### Blue Lancer Valley (formerly J 1)

The Blue Lancers are the famous British Gloucestershire Regiment, who fought gallantly in the battle of the Imjin River, April 1951. A tent camp was erected in a valley near Nummo-ri in 1953.

By 1957 all the tents had been replaced by Quonset huts. Various infantry units defending the line were housed here. The camp was transferred to the ROK Army in 1971.

#### Camp Coursen (formerly K 7)

First Lieutenant Samuel Coursen, 5th Cavalry Regiment, was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for his actions on October 12, 1950. Lieutenant Coursen was leading his platoon in the attack on Hill 174 near Kaesong. When one of his soldiers jumped into an abandoned enemy position, which in fact was enemy occupied, Coursen immediately rushed to his aid. A fierce hand to hand struggle ensued. Coursen was killed in wiping out the enemy, killing seven enemy. The camp was named on March 1, 1960.

Coursen was a cavalry and infantry camp, its units protecting this sector of the DMZ. The camp was comprised of about 125 Quonset huts and Butler Buildings. There was liberal use of local stone in construction and decorative ways.

In 1960 there were four rifle companies of the 1st Battle Group, 5th Cavalry here. Coursen was collocated with Camp McGovern. When the 2d Infantry Division took over it had the 2d Battalion, 9th Infantry (the Manchus) here.

#### Camp Cox

Sergeant Larry Cox, 11th Engineer Battalion, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for his actions on September 5, 1950. The camp was named in June 1960.

An engineer camp was built here in 1953. From then until March 1971 this camp was occupied by American engineers. In 1971 the camp was transferred to the ROK Army.

#### Camp Johnson (formerly K 8)

First Lieutenant James B. Johnson, 5th Cavalry, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for valor in the Korean War.

This was an armor camp. Tank units supporting the infantry in the defense of this sector were stationed at Camp Johnson.

K 3, K 4, K 6

These were Ungdam-ni area artillery positions.

K 9, K 10

Korean laborers serving the Ungdam-ni area were housed in a small camp, K 9. Another small compound, K 10, was an engineer camp supporting the K area camps and frontline work.

#### Lester-McMahon Barracks (formerly K 5)

Major General James Lester was Eighth Army chief of staff. Corporal R. McMahon served in the 5th of the 82d Artillery. The camp was named in August 1961.

An artillery camp was developed at this Ungdam-ni site in 1952. The camp served an artillery and later an infantry garrison. It was first tents and then 60 Quonset huts. In 1971 the camp was turned over to the ROK Army.

### Camp McGovern and Recreation Center 2 (formerly K 1)

First Lieutenant Robert McGovern, Company A, 5th Cavalry, was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for heroism on January 31, 1951. He led his platoon up a slope, under heavy enemy fire. Despite being wounded he continued to lead his troops to the machine gun which was laying deadly fire on them. McGovern charged, and destroyed the machine gun emplacement. He died at the gun. This camp was named in April 1960.

Cavalry and infantry units charged with defending the DMZ in this area served at Camp McGovern. Laid out in the hills this camp contained about 80 Quonset huts. In 1960 the Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 5th Cavalry was here.

It was also the site of RC 2. Recreation Center 2 was one of the centralized recreation centers. Its service club was named Camelot Hall, when opened in 1959, later it was renamed Majestic Mountain Service Club.

### North Star Compound (formerly J 2)

This Turkish camp, its troops attached to U.S. units, was located near Nummo-ri. It was transferred to the ROKA in 1967.

### Camp Parris (formerly K 2)

First Lieutenant Harold Parrish, 8th Field Artillery, received posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, for his actions on November 6, 1950. This camp was named in February 1961.

Camp Parris was an artillery garrison. The 7th Infantry Division served here until their return to the U.S. in 1971.

Artillery Valley, Kumkon-ni area. The camps were in a valley, to the east and across the Imjin River from the Spoonbill. They were eight kilometers northwest of Pobwon. All These Artillery Camps were Transferred to the ROK Army in 1971.

#### Camp Allen (formerly L 8)

Ethan Allen, was a Colonel in the Green Mountain Boys, a patriot in the Revolutionary War, and major general in the Vermont militia.

Camp Allen was a tent camp until 1955 and by 1957 Quonset huts were in place for the artillery units serving here. U.S. 7th Infantry Division artillery was here until their return home in 1971.

#### Camp Brittin (formerly L 5)

Sergeant First Class Nelson Brittin, 19th Infantry Regiment, posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on March 7, 1951. As Brittin led his troops in charging the enemy dug in a hillside he was wounded. Ignoring his wounds he attacked a number of enemy foxholes with grenades. Brittin was killing taking out a machine gun position. SFC Brittin had destroyed four automatic weapons. The camp was named on June 1, 1961.

Camp Brittin was one of the 7th Infantry Division artillery camps which supported the DMZ defense in this sector. Once the tents had been replaced the camp contained nearly 40 Quonset huts, concrete block latrines and mess halls. ROK Army artillery has taken over the camp.

#### Camp Hiday (formerly L 11)

Sergeant J. Hiday, 15th AAA, 7th Infantry Division, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in the Korean War. The camp was named in 1961.

In 1953 an artillery camp was erected. It was unnamed for a number of years. The tents gave way to Quonsets and improvements. Artillery units of the 7th Division occupied the camp until 1971 when they went home.

### **Camp Jennings (formerly L 2)**

Camp Jennings was home to artillery units such as the 6th of the 37th Artillery, 2d Infantry Division. Its naming is not known.

### **Camp Kensington (formerly L 4)**

Camp Kensington was an artillery camp. For whom it is named is not known. Like the other camps in this region it was transferred to the ROK Army in 1971.

L 1, L 3, L 12

These were unnamed artillery positions in Artillery Valley. Camp L 9 was a Korean Service Corps compound. KSC laborers assisted the artillery units in camp improvements, such as sidewalks, stone walls, and other details.

L 9

L 9 was a Korean Service Corps compound. KSC laborers assisted the artillery units in making camp improvements, such as sidewalks and stone walls.

### **Camp McIntyre (formerly L 6)**

Brigadier General Augustine McIntyre headed the Field Artillery School, 1936-1940. Camp L 6 was named in his honor in February 1961.

Camp McIntyre was an American artillery camp until 1971, when it went to the ROK Army.

### Camp Sabre (formerly L 7)

Camp Sabre recalls the cavalry sabre. Cavmen of the 1st Cavalry maintained cavalry spirit through this name. It was named in 1960.

Sabre was home to infantry, cavalry, and then infantry. It was a 1953 tent camp and upgraded in 1955-1957 with the construction of Quonsets and semi-permanent structures. With the turnover of DMZ duties the camp was given to the ROK Army who moved in.

### Camp Sill (formerly L 10)

Brigadier General Joshua Sill, for whom Fort Sill, Oklahoma is named was also recalled by Camp Sill, in Artillery Valley, Korea. General Sill was an 1853 graduate of West Point and then an artillery leader. He was killed in action in the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee, on December 31, 1862.

Camp Sill was a medium sized artillery camp. American artillery units were housed here from 1953 to 1971.



**Pobwon-ni Area:** This camp location is eight kilometers east of Munsan. These Camps were Transferred to the Republic of Korea Army in 1971.

#### **Camp Hamilton (formerly Camp 114)**

Camp 114 was named in May 1960 for Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. He had been a Captain of Artillery and aide to Washington in the American Revolution. Camp Hamilton housed American artillery units from 1953 to 1971.

#### **Camp Irwin (formerly M 5)**

Colonel Bernard Irwin, a surgeon, was a Medal of Honor recipient in the Civil War. Colonel Irwin designed the first field hospital. He also led troops of the 7th Cavalry against Indians, in Arizona, in 1861. This camp was named on July 1, 1960.

Camp Irwin was a hospital and infantry camp. The camp, laid out on the hills above the village of Pobwon-ni, contained 45 Quonset huts and Butler buildings. In the hospital area the Quonset hut wards were connected by enclosed wood frame walkways.

When the camp was named by the 1st Cavalry the 15th Medical Battalion operated the hospital. This camp remained an American installation until 1981. ROK Army units moved in that year and remain at the camp.

#### **Camp Knox (formerly M 1)**

Camp Knox, named in 1960, honors Henry Knox, an artillery commander in the Revolutionary War. Knox led Washington's troops across the Delaware. He founded the Military Academy in 1779, which became West Point. Knox was also the first Secretary of War, 1785-1794.

Camp Knox was comprised of about 100 Quonset huts when turned over to the ROK Army in 1971. It had been home to U.S. artillery units defending this area.

This was a Korean Service Corps compound, housing the 2d of the 101st KSC. There were ten Quonset huts at the camp. KSC workers supported quality of life improvements in vicinity American camps.

#### Camp McNair (formerly M 2)

Lieutenant General Lesley McNair, the World War II leader, has Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., named in his honor. The general was in artillery before leading ground forces training in World War II. While observing American bombing near St. Lo, Normandy bombs fell short causing 600 casualties, including killing McNair. His only son, Douglas McNair, had been killed in action in Guam twelve days earlier. M 2 was named Camp McNair in May 1960.

The headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Artillery and then the 2d Infantry Division artillery was located at McNair until its closing in 1971. ROKA artillery units replaced the American units.

#### Camp Snow (formerly M 6)

General William Snow was the first Chief of Artillery. This camp was named in his honor in May 1960.

Artillery units of the 1st Cavalry and then 2d Division were stationed at Camp Snow. From 1965 to 1971 it was B Battery, 1st Battalion, 12th Field Artillery, with Honest John missiles housed at Snow.

#### Camp Warner (formerly M 4)

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Warner, 158th Field Artillery, 45th Infantry Division, received posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, in the Korean War.

In 1965 the artillery units at Warner were C Battery, 1st Battalion, 17th Artillery, and C Battery, 2/71st. The camp, comprised of 85 Quonset huts and Butler Buildings, became a ROK Army artillery camp.

Central Area, Cholwon, South to Uijongbu

### Camp Alamo

This was a military intelligence camp on the edge of the DMZ. Camp Alamo was constructed in 1970, it included a fortified bunker and two Quonset huts. The operation of this facility went to the ROK Army in 1974.

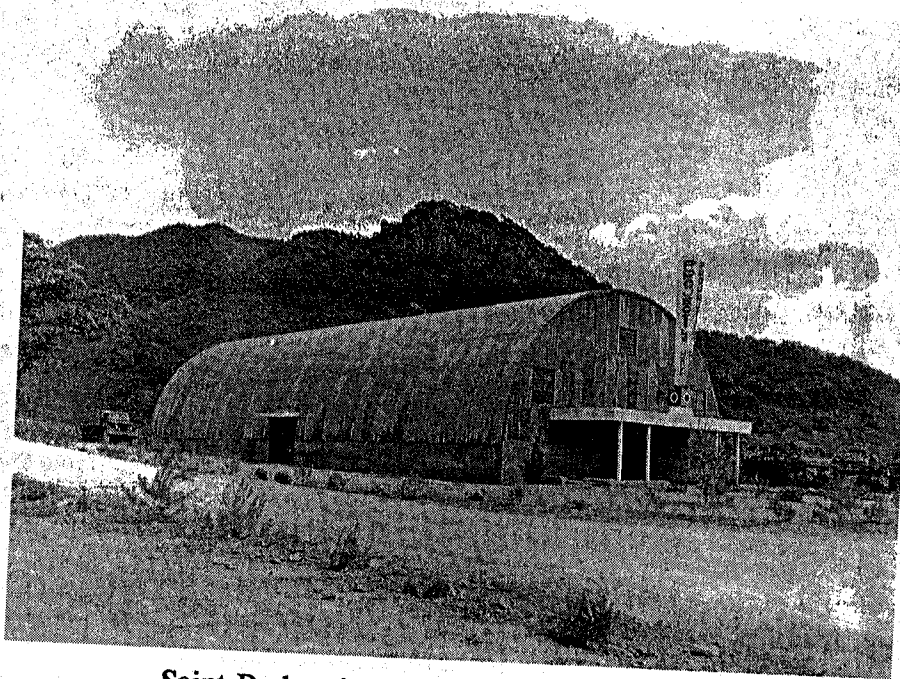
### Camp Saint Barbara

This artillery range and training center was named for the patron saint of artillery.

Camp Saint Barbara (sometimes incorrectly identified as Santa Barbara) had ranges for artillery practice firing. Located at Changpa-ri, north of Tongduchon, the camp included a Quonset hut garrison area, and artillery support activities.

The camp was opened in 1952, by the 1960s it had about 120 Quonset huts. The central recreation area at Saint Barbara was the model for the recreation centers in the Western Corridor. At Saint Barbara there were seven buildings in the complex. They housed a PX, snack bar, bowling alley, service club, library, craft shop, and field house. Each of the recreation center Quonset hut buildings was named in honor of I Corps artillerymen who were killed in the Korean War. They were: Corporal Zephyr Brin; Captain Ralph Wance; Corporal Richard O'Keefe; PFC Allen R. Dale; First Lieutenant Douglas Bland; Corporal James Vonder Harr; and PFC Willie Gaither.

Many of the administrative and other buildings at the camp were steel structures. The officers club, the Projectile Inn, built in the 1960s was one such building. This camp was closed in 1974 and transferred to ROK Army artillery units. However, American artillery units have continued to use the ranges for live fire practice.



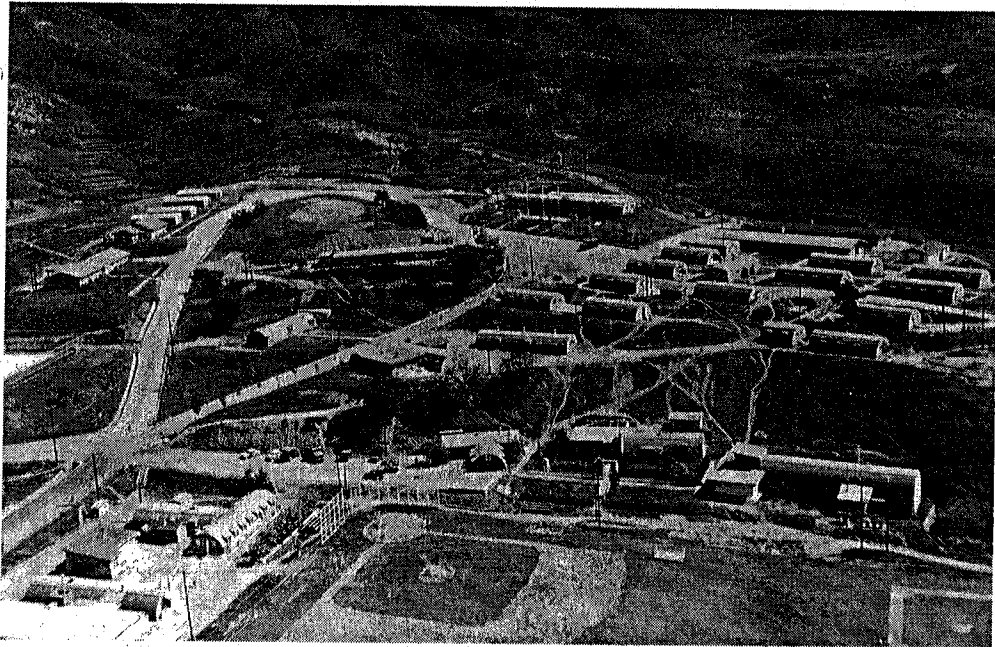
Saint Barbara's Projectile Hall Theater, 1955

Camp Beavers (also known as Fort Beavers)

Captain Harold Beavers, 73d Tank Battalion was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for valor on September 21, 1950. The 7th Infantry Division, located at the camp, named it in Beavers honor, on October 1, 1961.

Camp Beavers is in Happy Valley, near Raejon-ni eight miles north of Tongduchon (Camp Casey). The camp was built to accommodate an armor force near the DMZ. Tanks of the 73d Tank Battalion, 7th Division, were at the ready in this camp. Beavers was laid out in the hills, the 90 Quonset hut camp overlooking the flat valley below, with tank parking on the level ground.

During the 7th Division era Beavers was considered one of its most attractive camps. It was well landscaped and very green. Just before the departure of the 7th Division, in 1970, a ROK tank unit obtained the camp. It is an active ROK camp today.



Aerial View of Camp Beavers, 1963.

#### Camp Casey (also Indianhead, Bayonet, Britannia)

Major Hugh Casey, 3d Infantry Division, aide to the division commander, was killed in a plane crash near the general's headquarters (near Building T-7), in December 1951. Major Casey had already received the Distinguished Service Cross in 1950 at the Hungnam Beachhead. This tent and Quonset hut base was named Camp Casey in January 1952.

A wood cross was erected on the hill where he crashed. In July 1960 a concrete cross replaced the decayed wood monument. The cross is standing today.

Major Casey was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His father, Major General Hugh J. Casey, was buried next to him, with his death in 1981. General Casey was General MacArthur's Chief Engineer in the Southwest Pacific.

In November 1951 a camp was established for troops coming off or heading to the Cholwon defenses. This rear area camp was at Tongduchon, 24 miles south of Cholwon, in a one mile wide and three mile long valley, with Mt. Soyu on the north and hills on the south. At the time the valley was rice fields, with farmhouses and burial mounds in the lower hills. It had escaped the June 1950 battles and the destruction from the 1951 Chinese offensives.

The Tongduchon camp started out as a tent camp with a few plywood buildings. In 1952-1953 a number of Quonset hut offices, messes, chapels, and recreation buildings were erected. Numerous units passed through Casey. On January 1, 1951 the 19th Battalion Combat

Team, Philippines, established their headquarters here before heading to battle. They joined the U.S. 45th Division which was already living at the camp. In October 1952 the Thai Battalion moved in for 20 days of rest. After their rest the Thai Bn. joined in the bloody battle of Porkchop Hill. In April 1953 the Marines came to Casey. Their headquarters and the 5th Marines were in the central area, which they called Camp Casey. In the north portion, called Indianhead (former 2d Infantry area) were the 7th Marines. In the south, or Britannia, were the 1st Marines. The 7th Infantry Division in 1954-1955, occupied Camps Casey, Hovey, and Kaiser.

In 1955 both training and camp improvements were made a high priority. The 31st Infantry, 707th Maintenance, 7th Medical, 127th Signal, 31st Field Artillery, 13th Engineer Battalion, and the NCO Academy, of the 7th Infantry Division, called Camp Casey home. Colonel George Fletcher, Commander, 31st Infantry, personally supervised the early improvement program. The soldiers erected Quonset huts while the engineers built a football field, named Schoonover Bowl, in memory of Corporal Dan Schoonover, 13th Combat Engineer Battalion, 7th Division. His bravery, over two days, saved fellow soldiers' lives, in July 8-10, 1953, earning posthumously the Medal of Honor.

On April 14, 1956 the cornerstone was laid for a new stone and timbered chapel on the hillside above the headquarters area. B Company, 13th Engineers built the chapel. It was dedicated on November 11, Veterans Day, in memory of the 7th Division in the 1945 occupation, the Korean War, and peacetime defense. Stained glass windows and other improvements have been added since 1957. The American Government has asked the Republic of Korea to maintain this church after U.S. forces leave, as a permanent monument.

New concrete block latrines were built in 1959. That same year concrete block mess halls replaced Quonset hut mess halls. The biggest project of this time period was a sports field house, completed in 1960. It was named Hanson Field House, in honor of Medal of Honor recipient PFC Jack Hanson, 31st Infantry, for heroism on June 7, 1951. A new service club was built, and named the Hourglass, representing the 7th shoulder sleeve insignia. Today the service club is a commissary (Bldg 3003).

The 7th Infantry Division had at Casey the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 17th and 31st Infantry. Additional infantry were the 1st, 2d, and 3d of the 32d. There was also the 127th Signal, 13th Engineer Battalion, and 7th Military Police Company.

In March 1971 the 7th Division was returned to the United States. The 2d Infantry Division moved to Casey from the Western Corridor, turning over its camps to the ROK Army. Still in 1971 the soldiers lived in Quonset huts. The first permanent barracks at Casey were built in 1972, concrete block structures designed to sleep 200-men. They were a dramatic improvement, now the soldiers had latrines in the same building in which they lived. However, only four of these barracks, called "superhooches" were built at Casey, most of the soldiers stayed in Quonset huts.

The next step in improving the soldiers life came in 1975 with the construction of relocatable H-barracks. Engineers erected 150 of the relocatable barracks, with two small barracks units sharing a central bathroom.

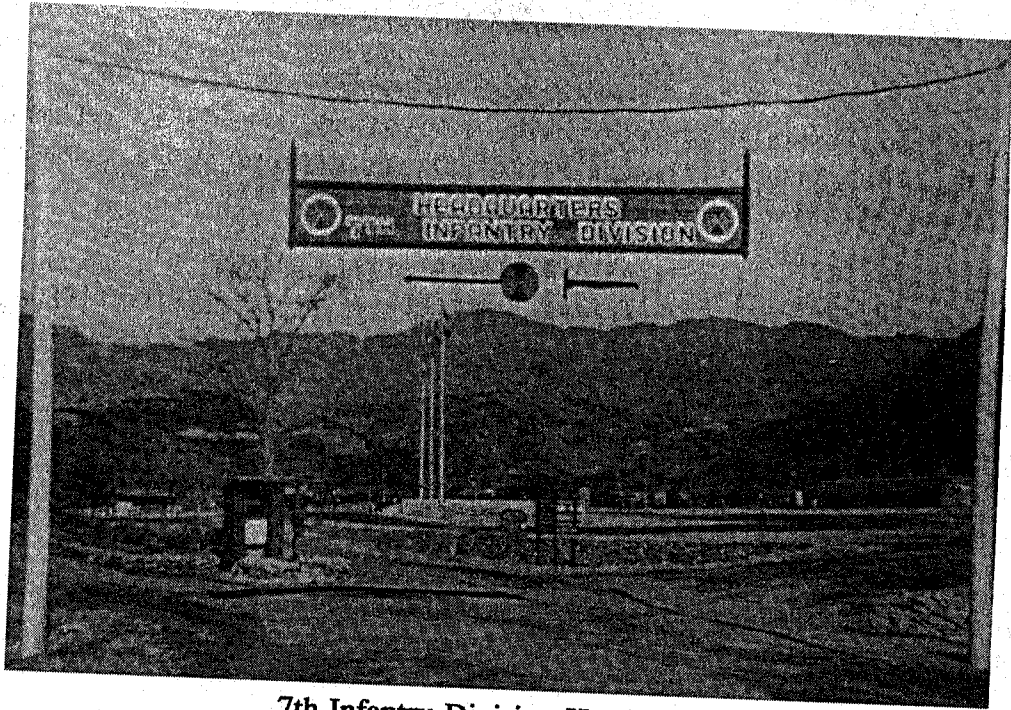
The most dramatic improvements came in the mid-1980s with the building of modern permanent barracks. Finally all the soldiers were out of the Quonset huts. New recreational and shopping services were built. This included a new PX, a Burger King, and new clubs.

Camp Casey has been the stop for many VIPs visiting Korea. President Gerald Ford came here on November 22, 1974 and spoke to the troops at Schoonover Bowl (also called Indianhead Bowl). President Jimmy Carter, ran with the troops, ate in a dining hall and addressed them at Robertson Field (named for Major General Walter Robertson, 2d Division Commander, 1942-1945). Presidents' Bush and Clinton also came to Casey to meet and thank them. Both of these presidents spoke at the Camp Mobile hangar, across the highway from Casey.

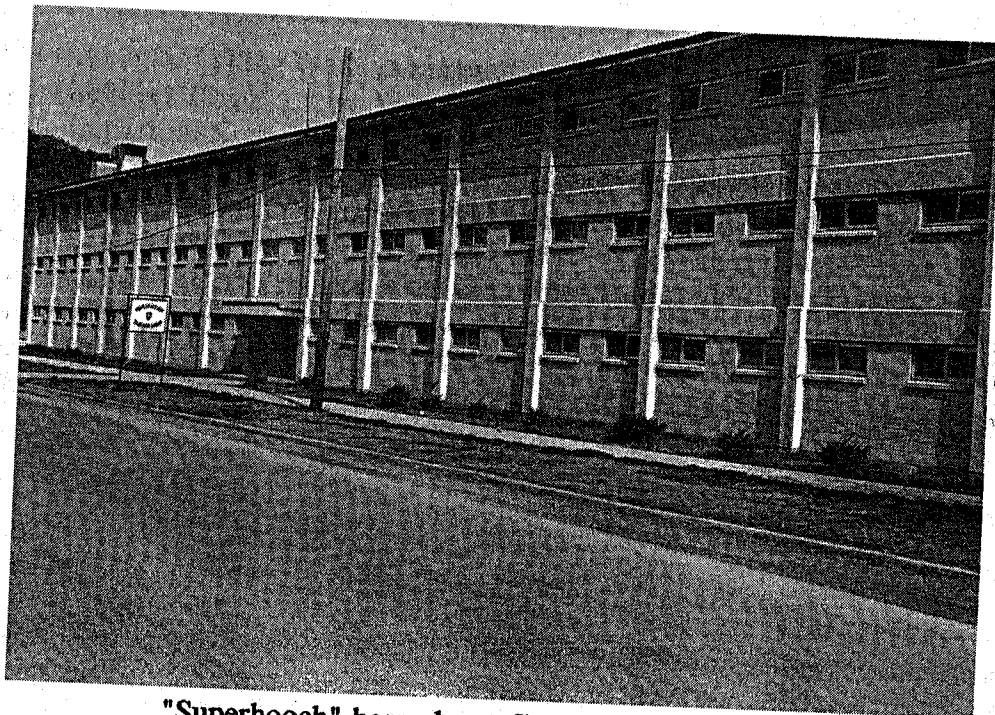
Today the 1st Brigade, 2d Infantry Division, is stationed at Casey. There is also the 72d Armor, signal, maintenance, and other supporting units. These soldiers stand ready to repel any enemy effort to cross the DMZ.

Camp Casey is a textbook of camp life and buildings, 1953 to 1996. Early in the morning you will see the 2d Division warriors running and keeping in fighting shape. During the day, there are classes and maintenance of equipment or training exercises. The physical setting covers the history of American camps in Korea. There are Quonset huts, superhooches, relocatable barracks, modern barracks with private and small shared rooms, and quality of life improvements. A total of 1,160 buildings provide this summary of over forty years of American military life in Korea.





7th Infantry Division Headquarters  
Camp Casey, 1954.



"Superhooch" barracks at Camp Casey. Note high  
windows for small arms protection.



## Camp Castle

Camp Castle honors the Army Corps of Engineers castle. The three turret castle, adopted in 1840 as the Corps symbol, represents construction and fortification, a trademark of quality construction and soldiers who fight and build.

This camp is on Route 3, on the north edge of Tongduchon. It has been an engineer camp since 1952. A few Quonset huts of the 1950s survive among the newer 1980s permanent construction. Most of its 100 buildings have been built since 1975.

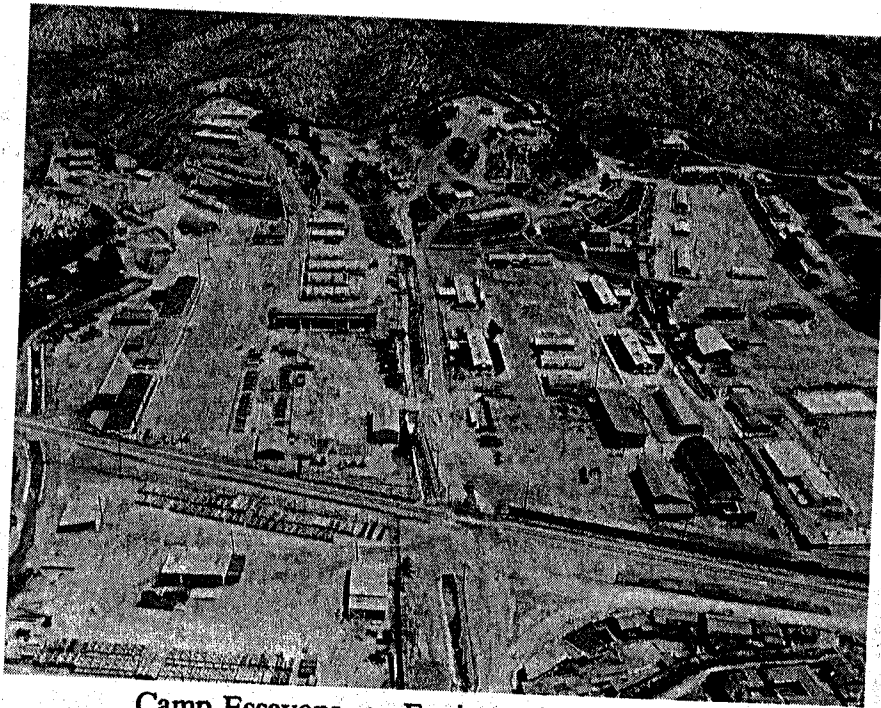
## Chip-ri Training Area

A number of training areas were established in 1951 to improve soldiering ability. The 2d Infantry Division had one at Chipo-ri, eight miles southeast of Cholwon. Among the training options were know distance ranges, a bayonet course, and an area to train in field fortifications. This camp was closed in the summer of 1953.

## Camp Essayons

This name honors the Army Corps of Engineers motto, Essayons, "Let us Try" — engineers getting the job done. They will create, devise, and find ways to overcome obstacles.

Engineer units were assigned to this camp when it opened in 1953. In more recent years, it has been an artillery camp. This small camp, with about 60 buildings, is like the other 2d Division camps, a mix of 1950s construction and very modern structures. In 1996 it was home to the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion.



Camp Essayons, an Engineer Camp in 1963.

### Camp Falling Water

The naming of Falling Water is not known. In 1996 an architect at the camp recalled that it honored Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, his Falling Water House. While Wright had a considerable impact on Korean architecture, this story has not been confirmed.

This camp was established in 1951 as a supply point, located at the Uijongbu railroad station, to unload and distribute supplies. After the Korean War truck and air resupply made this camp obsolete. It was turned over to the facility engineers who maintained offices and shops in the 1954 era Quonset huts.

Falling Water is a small camp, 24 buildings, adjacent to the Uijongbu train station.

### Camp Hovey

Master Sergeant Howard Hovey, 17th Infantry, 7th Division, was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, for actions on July 6, 1953. This camp was named in his honor in February 1959.

Camp Hovey was established in 1954 as a 7th Infantry Division camp, separated from Camp Casey by a one-mile wide valley. Hovey is self supporting with its own library, gymnasium, and PX. However, a shuttle bus transports soldiers to Casey, the big city with more services.

This camp has served infantry units of the 7th and 2d divisions since 1954, such as the 17th Infantry, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, and in the 1990s the 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry.



Hovey Recreation Center in  
Elephant Quonset Hut.

#### Hunt-Murphy Airstrip

An airstrip near Chip-ri was named Hunt-Murphy to honor Major William P. Hunt and Lieutenant Marvin S. Murphey, 7th Division. Their L-19 plane was shot down over Hill 400, Kumwha, on June 21, 1952, killing both.

This crude airstrip was built in June 1951 servicing observation aircraft operating in the "Iron Triangle" area, a tough battle area above the 38th Parallel in Central Korea (Politella, 1958: 118-119).

Hunt-Murphy was closed in 1953 and the site reclaimed.

## Camp Indian

Camp Indian was named in 1959, honoring the 2d Infantry Division, the Indianhead Division.

This supply depot was one of the smallest garrisons in Korea. Its function was the resupply of 2d Division camps. In the 1980s a gymnasium, BOQ, and two modern barracks were built.

Camp Indian was closed in 1993 and returned to the Korean Government. It is in Mangadae, just south of Uijongbu.

## Camp Indianhead

The shoulder sleeve insignia of the 2d Infantry Division has an Indianhead. This camp name identified it as a 2d Division encampment.

In 1951 a reserve camp for units coming off the hill battles was erected at Pup Yong-ni, near Kapyong. It was a tent camp with a few Quonset huts. Both the 2d and 7th Divisions spent time at the camp in 1951-1952. In 1953 there was a major construction program to erect 200 Quonset huts for offices, mess halls, recreation, and medical services. After the armistice it was retained. On November 14, 1953 Vice President Nixon visited the camp, the next year it was closed.

## Camp Jackson

PFC George W. Jackson, Jr., 25th Antiaircraft Artillery, received posthumously the Silver Star, for heroic actions on November 23, 1951. The camp was named in 1952.

Camp Jackson has been occupied since January 1952. It was an infantry camp, but since 1972 it has been an NCO academy. Most of the 20 building facility is modern concrete barracks, only a few Quonset huts survive. Camp Jackson is located near Tobang-san, north of Seoul.

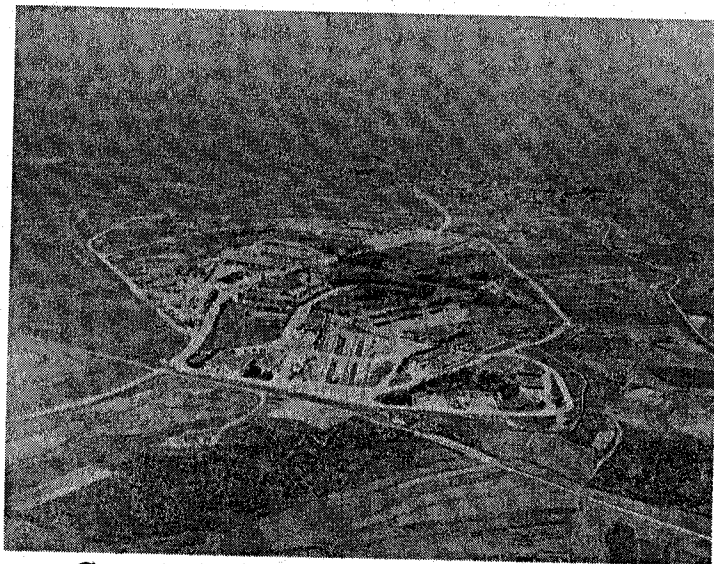
## Camp Kaiser

There are three theories regarding the naming of this camp. First, that it honors Major General Keiser, 2d Division commander during the Korean War. However, the spelling is different. Second, that it honors Private Kenneth Kaiser, 40th Infantry Division, killed in the Korean War. But, the 3d Division, not the 40th named it. Third, that it was named after the division code name, "Kaiser", the most plausible source.

This camp was built in 1952. At that time it may have been Camps Cerri and Dankowski, unofficially named 3d Division encampments. Both Cerri and Dankowski were decorated 3d Division soldiers. It was a reserve camp for soldiers on the line in the Cholwon area. Like the other camps of this era it was a tent camp with some Quonset huts. Many Quonset huts were added in 1953 and 1954. It became the second largest camp in the 7th Infantry Division, after Camp Casey. The 7th Infantry Division was here from 1954 to 1970.

In the 1960s there were two Battle Groups, 1st of the 17th and 2d of the 3d housed here. The 1st Brigade, the 1st and 2d Battalions, 17th Infantry and 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 10th Cavalry were at Kaiser in 1970.

On October 28, 1970 Camp Kaiser was closed, the first major U.S. base to shut down since the end of the war. The camp was transferred to the ROK Army. However, a U.S. firing range was retained, named in honor of Master Sergeant Travis Watkins, 9th Infantry, 2d Division, a posthumous Medal of Honor winner, for actions at the Pusan Perimeter in August-September 1950. The former Camp Kaiser is located at Unchon-ni, north of Tongduchon.



Camp Kaiser, a Quonset hut camp in 1963.

### Camp Kilgore

Lieutenant Frank Kilgore, was killed in action in July 1953. This camp was occupied from May 1953 to 1955. It was transferred to the ROK Army and is still an active base, located on Highway 43, north of Uijongbu.

### Camp Kwangsa-ri

A supply base, Camp Kwangsa-ri, is named for a village, north of Uijongbu, on Highway 3. This small U.S. camp contains eight modern garrison buildings and warehouses. The camp is in Sanbuk-ri, near Kwangsa-ri.

### Camp Kyle

Second Lieutenant Darwin Kyle, 7th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, received posthumously the Medal of Honor, for heroism on February 16, 1951. Kyle took out a machine gun position and led a daring charge destroying a second position before falling to enemy fire.

This small facility, Supply Point 38, was built in 1953. Local units and camps drew their supplies here. It served the 7th Infantry and now the 2d Infantry Division. Camp Kyle, with about 30 buildings, is on the east side of Uijongbu, in Kumo Dong.

### Camp LaGuardia

This I Corps light airfield was one of the busiest in the Korean War. Its name recalls the busy New York airport. More recently it was a helicopter base.

Camp LaGuardia is located 2,500 meters southeast of Camp Red Cloud. There are plans to transfer this facility to the City of Uijongbu. The city is considering demolition of its twenty buildings and runway to make room for a new highway.

## Camp Mermaid

This Uijongbu camp was home to Royal Thailand units until they departed Korea. It then became a ROK Army camp. In 1990 it was closed and demolished. The Kun Young Apartments, high rises, were constructed at the site, on Route 3, 300 meters southwest of the Mangwolsa train station.

## Camp Mobile (formerly Alpha-15, Bayonet Field, A-150)

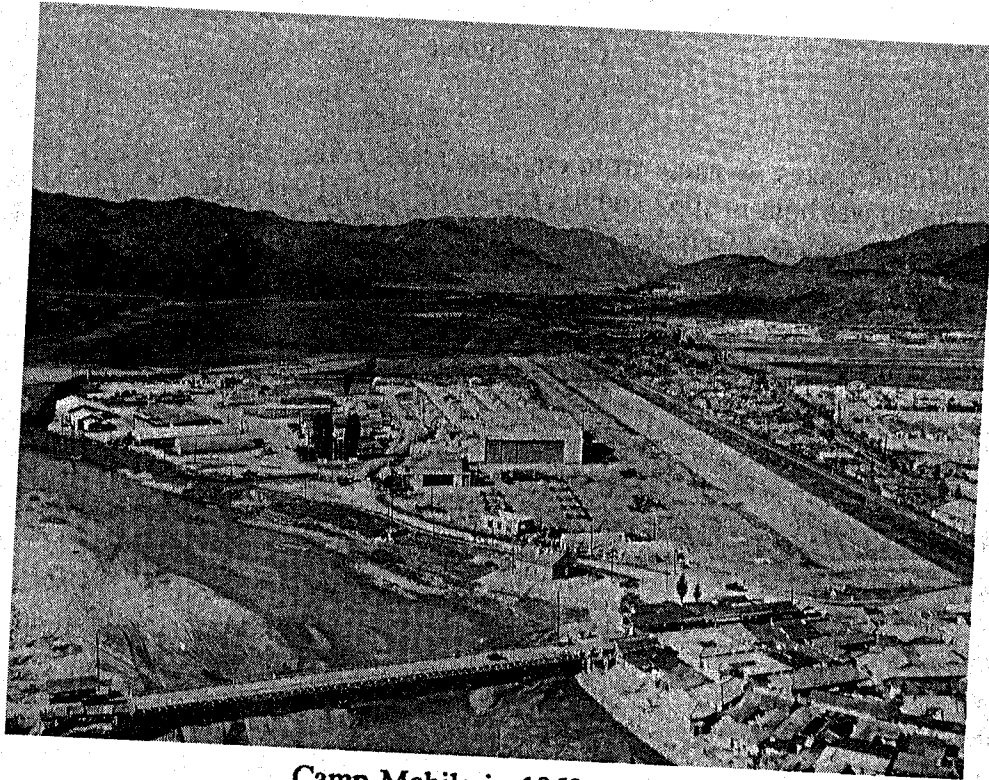
Second Infantry soldiers named this airfield Camp Mobile in recognition of its supply and transport roles.

In 1951 a crude airstrip was built across the highway from Camp Casey. After the war the 7th Infantry Division improved it and it was designated Alpha 15. During the 7th Division tenure a new hangar and control tower were constructed. The runway was lengthened from 1,600 to 2,000-foot long, and paved, replacing the Marston Mat (PSP).

The 7th Aviation Company, in 1960, had 49 aircraft at the field. They made an average of 125 flights a day.

When the 2nd Infantry Division took over the field it was renumbered A-150. It served the same light aviation purposes. In the 1980s the Quonset hut housing was replaced with modern barracks. Only a few Quonsets survive today.

The Camp Mobile hangar has been the site of significant speeches. One was the January 6, 1992 visit of President George Bush.



Camp Mobile in 1963, a Seventh Infantry Division Airstrip.

### Camp Mosier

Camp Mosier honored Corporal Billie Mosier, 21st Infantry, 24th Division. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor on January 3, 1951.

The camp was constructed during the Korean War as a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). It was a Quonset hut camp of 50 huts. After the war it was occupied by the 43d Surgical Hospital. Twelve concrete block showers, and medical offices were built in 1954-1955.

In 1970 the hospital was closed and the camp turned over to Hawk missile units, a support base for Hawk missile batteries in the hills above Uijongbu. In 1979 the 2d Battalion, 61st ADA (Chaparral/Vulcan) was here. That year the camp was transferred to the ROK Army. A ROK Army armor unit is now at the camp.

This hospital was the inspiration for the novel and television series, MASH. The original Rosie's Bar was in the adjacent village of Chunaee. Today it is a furniture factory, but American graffiti survives on its interior walls.



## Camp Nimble

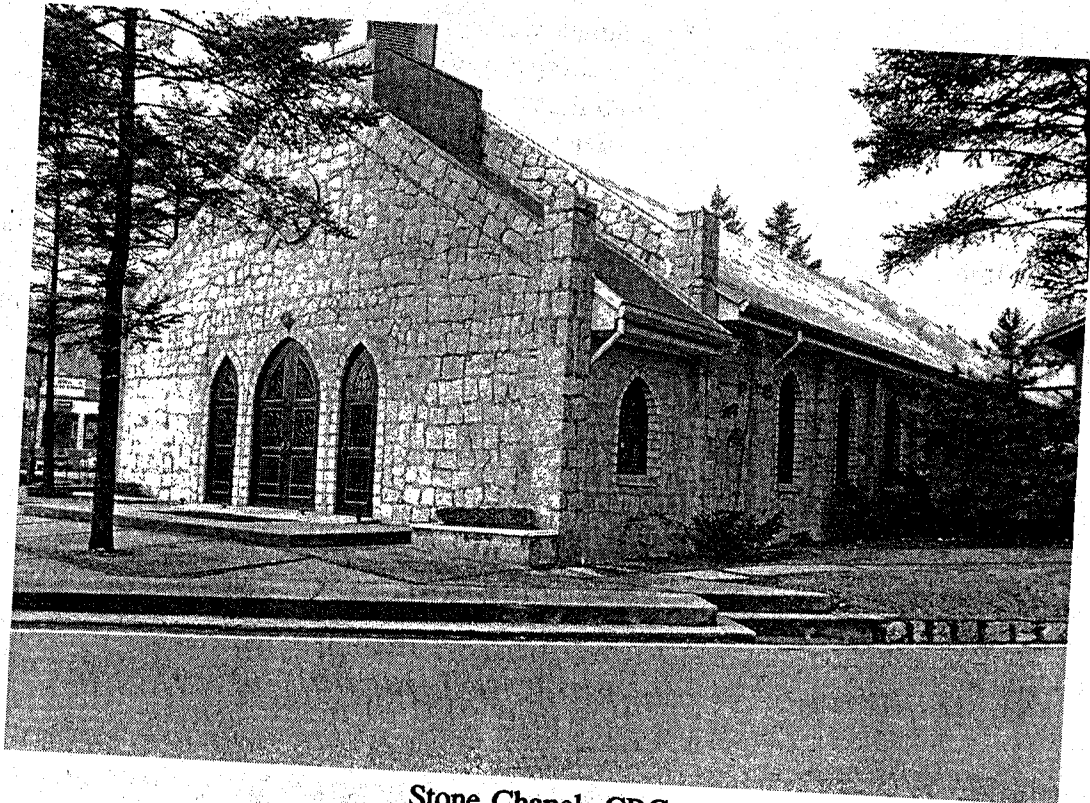
Camp Nimble takes its name from engineer's skills and abilities as "can do" builders. This engineer camp was built in 1952 and has remained an engineer base. In the 1980s the camp received modern barracks and facilities. Today it is a camp of 24 buildings, located in Sangpaeri, outside Tongduchon.

## Camp Red Cloud

Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., Company E, 19th Infantry, was awarded the Medal of Honor, posthumously for his actions on November 5, 1950. Corporal Red Cloud was the first to detect a Chinese Communist attack on his company position. He gave the alarm and then fought the enemy as they charged. His immediate response delayed the enemy so his company could consolidate their defense. He was wounded but instead of withdrawing, he wrapped his arm around a tree and kept firing until killed by enemy gunfire. The camp was named on Armed Forces Day, May 18, 1957.

During the Korean War, in 1953, this camp was laid out just north of Uijongbu, as I Corps headquarters and Combined Field Army headquarters, until the CFA was abolished in 1992. In 1993 it became 2d Infantry Division headquarters.

Initially Camp Red Cloud (CRC) was a tent and Quonset hut camp. Over the years quality of life and other improvements have made it a pleasant camp. The camp with some 120 buildings has a number of Quonset huts, a modern medical clinic, 1980s barracks, and a golf course, and the 2d Infantry Division Museum (Bldg S-907). The city of Uijongbu has expanded to CRC. Today it is a park like oasis, with pines and tree-lined streets on the north side of the city.



Stone Chapel, CRC

### Camp Sears

Camp Sears was named in 1968 to honor Sergeant First Class Jerome Sears, 180th Infantry, 45th Infantry Division. Sears' heroic actions on June 9, 1952 earned him a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross.

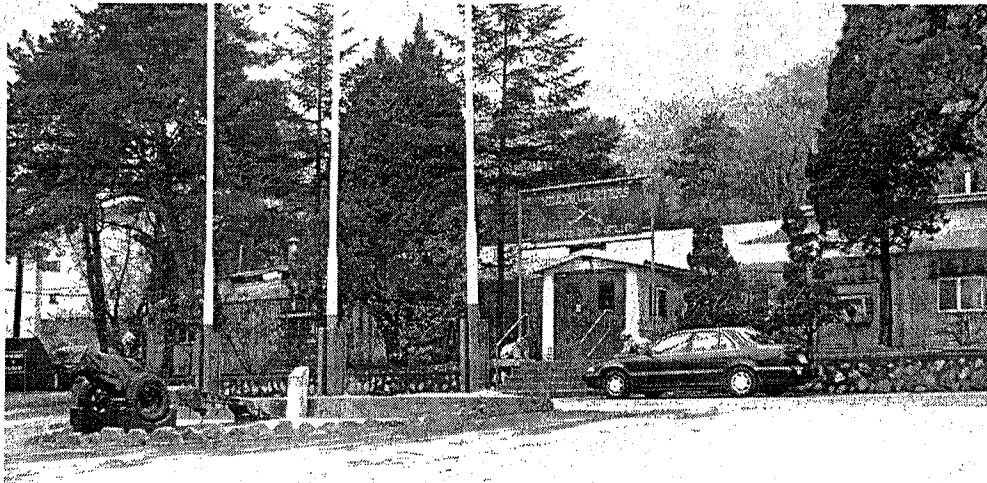
This small Korean War camp was originally Supply Point 39. It has remained a supply and maintenance center in Kumo Dong, Uijongbu, near Camp Kyle.

### Camp Stanley

Camp Stanley honors Colonel Thomas H. Stanley, commander of the 36th Engineer Regiment, World War II. He was killed in a vehicle accident on June 11, 1944. Engineers at Stanley honored him in their December 1958 camp naming.

This hilly camp of about 100 buildings was in the Korean War a truck depot, on the lower and flat runway portion of today's camp. After the Korean War the 36th Engineer Regiment took over the camp. In 1954-1955 the camp's tents and makeshift shop buildings were replaced by Quonset huts. Thirty years later a few modern buildings were erected. In early 1997 new barracks opened.

The 36th Engineer Regiment left in 1971, replaced by 2d Infantry Division aviation and artillery units. Camp Stanley has been occupied by 2d aviation and artillery units since 1971. Today the 5th Battalion, 6th ADA and 6th of the 37th are at Stanley. The camp is four miles southeast of Uijongbu, on Highway 43.



Camp Stanley, Headquarters Artillery in  
Straight-Sided Quonset Hut.

#### Story Barracks

This small compound, 24 Quonset huts, was named in honor of Private First class Luther Story, 9th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, who received posthumously the Medal of Honor for his actions on September 1, 1950. In a Pusan Perimeter battle Story took over a machine gun from his wounded crewman and held off an enemy attack. Later, he attacked an enemy truck loaded with troops. He was wounded, but refused aid staying behind to delay the an enemy while his unit withdrew.

This small compound between Camp Casey and Camp Hovey was a 7th Division NCO academy (1965-1970), and in 1971 a missile base. In 1975 it was returned to NCO training, but moved in 1986. Most recently the 30 Quonset hut camp was a 2d Infantry Division training center.

### Camp Tripoli

Camp Tripoli honors the U.S. Marines 1805 victory in Tripoli, when the Marines and adventurers marched 600 miles across the desert to capture the Derna fortress. In the fortress assault two of the seven Marines leading the attack were killed. Having captured the fortress America was able to achieve, on June 3, 1805, a favorable end to the Tripolitan War. This terminated the Barbary pirates collection of ransom from American ships.

In January 1952 the Marines constructed a camp and training area at Wontong-ni, five miles northeast of Inje, on National Road 44. It was a tent camp built on former farm lands. At the camp was an advanced infantry training course. Approximately 80 NCOs completed the 168 hour class every week (Montross, 1962: 233).

The Marines moved from Camp Tripoli in March 1952 to Munsan. With the Marine departure other United Nations troops used the camp. It was closed and removed in 1953.

### Camp Wightman

This camp honored Master Sergeant James Wightman, who received the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in the Korean War.

The 7th Infantry Division had its NCO academy at this small camp from 1960 to 1965. Camp Wightman was located on the south edge of Ha Pogam, north of Tongduchon. In 1965 the academy was moved to an another compound between Camps Casey and Hovey. The original Camp Wightman was transferred to the ROK Army and remains an active base.

### Camp Williams (formerly Camp Ori)

First Lieutenant Alex N. Williams, Executive Officer, the 6th Missile Battalion, died as his unit deployed to Korea in 1959. When the 6th Missile Battalion maintenance camp opened in 1960 its name was changed from Camp Ori to Camp Williams, in honor of the lieutenant.

Camp Williams was the maintenance center for missile units in the Tongduchon area. It was a small facility with 12 buildings. The camp, located two miles south of Tongduchon, on Highway 3, was released to the ROK Army in 1970, and is today an active camp.

### Camp Jonathan Williams

General Jonathan Williams was Chief Engineer of the Army, 1805-1812. His memory was honored in the 1961 naming of this camp.

This camp was built in the Korean War as an engineer base. A number of engineer units served here. In 1954 the 547th Engineers were at the camp. They left in 1960, replaced by the 600th Engineers who stayed until 1965. An ordnance company, the 37th took over the camp and stayed until the 7th Division went back to the United States in 1971. At that time the ROK Army moved into to the Quonset hut camp. It is an active ROK camp, nine miles southwest of Uijngbu, at the junction of Route 39 and Route 1.

## Seoul Camps

### Camp Baker

The Eighth Army milk plant, Camp Baker, was a Yongdungpo facility which closed in 1985. It was established in 1952 as a Korean War support camp. The source of its name is unknown. In 1985 a new milk plant was built at K-16, on the south edge of Seoul. Camp Baker was released to the Korean Government.

### Bando Hotel

In September 1945 the American occupation forces took over the Bando, an eight story hotel in downtown Seoul. The Bando served as billets and headquarters. On floors one to three were offices, and five to eight was housing (there was no fourth floor, an unlucky number in Korea).

In April 1949 the American Embassy moved into the hotel. Ambassador John Muccio and his staff used it as the Embassy until the North Korean capture of Seoul.

The Bando was damaged during the Korean War, but repaired and used again as military quarters. Transient quarters were maintained here to 1965. It was demolished in about 1971 to make room for the President Hotel, adjacent to the Lotte Hotel in central Seoul, near the City Hall.

### Camp Black

A number of housing areas were built in Yongdungpo, a suburb of Seoul, during the occupation and soon after the Korean War armistice. Camp Black was one of them. For whom it was named is not known. Today an Oriental Brewery (OB) plant is located on the site.

### Capitol Apartments

The Capitol Apartments were Japanese housing, built in 1936, on the west side of the Seoul Capitol building. They became U.S. housing in the occupation and then heavily damaged in the Korean War. After the war the apartments were demolished and the area (Tongui-dong) became a housing and commercial business area.

### Chosun Hotel

This hotel was senior officer housing during the U.S. occupation. In October 1945 it was the site of unity meetings of South Korean political leaders, who met to formulate a new government. The Chosun was billeting in the Korean War and officers transient quarters and a club from 1958 to 1964. To the rear of the Bando Hotel site, it has been demolished and replaced with a Westin Chosun Hotel.

### Camp Coiner

This camp is named for Second Lieutenant Randall Coiner, 31st Infantry, 7th Division, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star, for actions on April 16, 1953.

Camp Coiner was constructed in 1952 to provide additional housing for the adjacent Yongsan Army Post. Today it is a mix of old and new construction. A number of Quonset huts survive, but there are also relocatable steel barracks, concrete block buildings, and a few newer structures among the 170 buildings on the base. There are even some of the 72-man central latrines, built in 1957.

### Camp Colbern

Major General William Colbern was a Korean War artillery commander. When this camp opened in 1963 an artillery unit at the post named it in honor of the general. Colbern, located south of Seoul in Tongsumak, has been home to artillery and signal units.

## Dragon Flight

In April 1951 the south straight stretch of an existing horse race track was made into an airstrip. L-19 Birddogs used the field, and many VIP planes landed here. It was so busy as to be nicknamed La Guardia. The field was closed in late 1953. The field has disappeared, the site is in the Singil Tong district of Seoul, one kilometer southeast of East Gate.

## Eighth Army Religious Retreat

In 1952 a small religious retreat camp was built on Namsan Mountain. On June 2, 1954 it was dedicated to that purpose. Six Quonset huts were erected for housing and chapel use. Since then eight modern concrete buildings have been added. The center has space for 50 overnight guests, and each year 16,000 guests experience the quiet religious getaway.

It is scheduled for demolition as part of a Seoul afforestation program to return the mountain to a more natural state. The Religious Retreat site is near the famous shopping area of Itaewon, four kilometers from the Yongsan Army Post.

## Far East Engineer District (formerly Camp Seoul)

In the late 1920s the Japanese built the Kyung Sung Teaching College. Located near East Gate, the college campus contained about twelve brick buildings and a grass park in the center. The college operated an elementary school on the campus, giving its students teaching experience. In 1945 the school was closed and the U.S. occupation forces took over the facility. It was used as housing during the Korean War. After the Korean War the Army Corps of Engineers made it their Far East District headquarters.

A number of the original college buildings remain in use. A three story lecture hall (Building S-46) is an office building. The gymnasium (S-62) is the Corps headquarters. In this building is a display case with school artifacts; school books, ink bottles, and postcards. Next door is the former school administration building, offices (Building S-56).

There are also five Quonset huts and additional buildings constructed since 1954.



### Camp Gray

This former Japanese wine plant was built in 1919. It was a wine factory from 1925 to 1943, when it was converted into a prison. After the Japanese surrender the Korean government used it as a prison. During the first year of the Korean War it was a POW camp.

After the Korean War it became an American support base. It is located in Daebang dong, near the National Cemetery.

### Camp Handrich

Camp Handrich honors Master Sergeant Melvin Handrich, 5th Infantry, 25th Division, posthumously receiving the Medal of Honor for actions on August 25-26, 1950. When his company was in danger of being overrun Handrich took up a forward position to direct mortar and artillery fire onto the enemy. He remained in this position for two days directing fire. As his company was forced back he delayed the enemy advance. Handrich was wounded but refused evacuation, fighting to give his company time to withdraw. He was found in the position with 70 dead enemy around him. The camp was named on August 4, 1969.

Camp Handrich was home to ordnance units from 1969 to 1978. In 1978 it was transferred to the ROK Army which operates this camp in Anyang.

### Hannam Village

This high rise family housing area was built in 1982 on the site of a Japanese Quartermaster depot. Recalling the horse-drawn QM Battalion are two stables. The stables are in use as village facilities. Hannam Villages is located below the Itaewon shopping district, near Seoul's Hannam Bridge.

### Camp Isbell

This camp is named for Lieutenant Colonel William Isbell, 7th Infantry Division. He was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross in the Korean War.

A supply unit opened this tent camp in March 1952. In 1953 Quonset huts were erected and the camp remained a U.S. supply center until its transfer to the Korean government in 1992.

## K-16 (formerly Seoul Municipal Airport)

The Seoul Municipal Airport, on Yoi do, was used during the Korean War as a headquarters and transport base. It was designated K-16 on the Korean airfield identification list.

K-16 was rebuilt was heavily damaged in the first year of the Korean War. In the spring of 1951 it was rebuilt, the runway repaired, and a tent camp erected. Engineers and airmen at the base used scrap lumber to build administrative offices and a shop building. They also acquired plywood to build a club within two tents, meeting the Eighth Army regulations limiting construction to tents (Thompson, 1954: 212).

In June 1952 the units at the base were: Headquarters Fifth Air Force, 6167 Operations Squadron, Transport Squadron, communications group, liaison squadron, 30th air weather squadron, 440 Signal Aviation Construction Battalion, and air base groups.

After the war K-16 was built up with support services on the southwest side of the island. A total of 58 Quonset hut and Butler buildings were erected. The airfield was closed in 1971 and returned to the Korean government in 1972.

Yoi do is now an island of commercial buildings and apartment houses. There is no trace of the old airfield, the administrative area is the site of apartment houses, and the KBS (Korean Broadcasting Service) facility. The U.S. Air Force built a new K-16 on the south edge of Seoul.

## K-16

In 1971 with K-16 on Yoi do closed a new K-16 was built in Song Nam City, on Seoul's south sided. This base has a simulated flight training center and Company A, 501st Aviation.

## Camp Kim

Camp Kim was a shop area during the Japanese occupation. With the arrival of U.S. forces in 1945 it became a motor pool and vehicle shop compound. It stayed in this function during the Korean War and for a number of years after the war.

In more recent years the 12 building camp has been a shopping center with a furniture store, auto shop, and Stars and Stripes newspaper facility. A vehicle processing center opened

in July 1994, handling cars arriving for Seoul area American personnel. There is also a USO at the entrance to the small compound, which is across the street from the Yongsan Army Post.



Camp Kim, One of the Former Japanese Warehouses.

#### Kimpo Airport (K-14)

Kimpo was the main South Korea airport during and since the Japanese era. Because it was the best airport it was selected as the primary American airdrome in 1945. The field included a passenger terminal, hangar, and three support buildings. In 1946 a Quonset hut garrison was added. Also a new control tower was constructed and the operations-terminal building repaired.

In 1945 four more Korean airfields were repaired and operated by the occupation forces. By 1946 there were six U.S. operated airfields; Kimpo, Pusan, Kangnung, Taeju, Kwangju, and Pohang (Yonil). The next year an airfield was built at Taejon. Small strips were built at Inchon and ASCOM for Piper Cub planes. By mid-1948 all the fields except Kimpo had been released to the Korean government.

Kimpo was the first airfield involved in the Korean War. On the day of the North Korean invasion a Military Airlift Transport Service C-54 cargo plane was bombed and destroyed by attacking YAK aircraft. The next day the air and ship evacuation of South Korea began with

Kimpo the main field. On June 26 U.S. airplanes evacuated 748 civilians and military dependents.

On June 27 F-82s and F-80s engaged North Korean attack bombers and fighters. The Americans shot down seven enemy planes without loss to themselves. However, Seoul quickly fell and Kimpo was lost to the enemy. On June 29 B-29s bombed the field and destroyed the garrison area. The North Koreans made little use of the field, even during the U.S. landings at Inchon.

On September 18, Marines recaptured the field, collecting three enemy aircraft. Two days later 20 Marine Corps VMF 212 Corsairs started operations. They supported the X Corps in the recapture of Seoul and destruction of the enemy. The main 6,000-foot long asphalt runway was repaired. The former occupation era Quonset hut camp had been destroyed. There were only three standing structures at Kimpo.

On September 20 an around-the-clock cargo airlift was started. C-54s and C-119s delivered 226 tons per day to Kimpo, on the return to Japan wounded were transported to hospitals in Japan. By the end of the month the cargo haul was 800-900 tons per day.



Destroyed Quonset hut Camp at Kimpo, September 1950.

At the end of 1950 two fighter interceptor squadrons were assigned to the base, the 39th and 40th (F-80Cs). There was also the 336th FIS (F-86As). The next year, on January 5, 1951, Kimpo was lost to the Chinese Communists. It was recaptured in April 1951. In June a major expansion was undertaken.

In June 1952 the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing was assigned to Kimpo. Also at the base was the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, and the RAAF 77th Squadron. A transport unit arrived in 1953, the 6167th Operations Squadron. The 10th Liaison flew light planes from the base in support of the 5th Air Force Headquarters. This complement was at the field at the armistice.

Kimpo remained a U.S. airfield until 1966. It was released to the Korean Government for civilian air purposes. A hangar was retained a few more years as a postal facility.

Today Kimpo is the busy, main international airport in Korea.

### Korea House

This historic hotel in downtown Seoul is a U.S. guest house and restaurant. Among its many VIP guests was Adlai Stevenson.

### Kukche Hotel

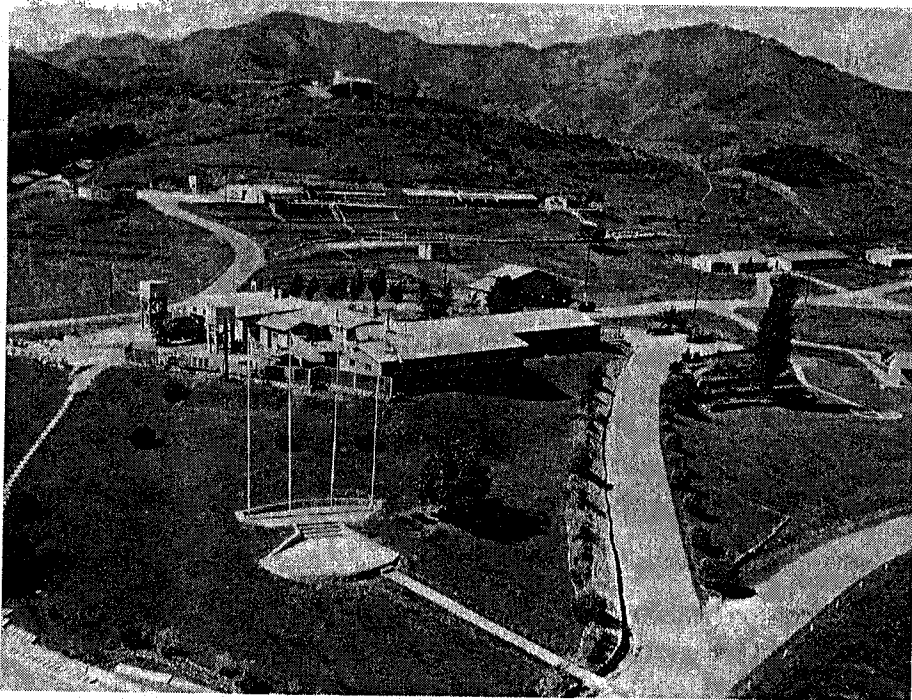
The Kukche Hotel was taken over by the U.S. occupation forces in September 1945. It was military housing in the occupation and then in the Korean War and into the mid-1960s when it was demolished. Today the site is occupied by the Korea Commercial Bank.

### Camp Lewis

This small camp was adjacent to Camp Roberts in Yongdungpo. The offices and support facilities for Roberts were located in Camp Lewis. It was closed in 1970 and demolished by Taechong Textiles, who have a factory on the site.

### Camp Mercer

First Lieutenant John A. Mercer, 555th Field Artillery, received posthumously the Silver Star for valor in the Korean War. Camp Mercer was constructed in 1954 as an artillery camp. Later it became an engineer facility. The 80 building camp was improved over the years, with new barracks, a community club, and dining hall. The camp was returned to the Korean Government in 1993. It is located near Kimpo Airport in Ojang-ni.



**Aerial View of Camp Mercer, 1963.**

#### **Camp Morse**

**This small Seoul area camp was released to the Korean government in 1993.**

#### **Camp Nabors**

**Private First Class John Nabors, a medic in the 19th Infantry, 24th Infantry Division, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for actions on February 8, 1951. The camp was named in May 1962.**

#### **Naija Hotel**

**In 1935 the Japanese constructed the Naija (Naeja) apartments to house the families of colonial government officials. They were conveniently located near the Capitol Building in downtown Seoul, at 75 Naija dong. The Naija was taken over by the United States in 1948 to house an international economic aid agency. During the Korean War it was offices and housing for the press covering the war. One North Korean bomb hit the offices of the International News Service, but did not kill anyone.**

In 1955 the Naija was rebuilt and became home to the United Nation's Reconstruction Agency (UNA). The U.N. occupied the building until 1958 when it became U.S. Embassy housing. Embassy staff lived in the apartments until 1961 when the U.S. Army made it officers housing. It was officers housing to June 1970.

The Naija was closed in June 1970 for extensive renovation to convert it to a hotel and recreation center for American military personnel. In April 1972 the Naija reopened and provided hotel accommodations and recreation facilities. It was a popular recreation center, but never large enough to meet the demand. The hotel was rehabilitated in 1987 and reopened as a 79-room recreation hotel in October of that year.

A much bigger and better facility, the Dragon Hill Lodge, opened on South Post, Yongsan, on April 2, 1990. The Naija was demolished as part of a street widening project.

### **Niblo Barracks**

Brigadier General Urban Niblo, was the Ordnance Officer, Far East Command, in 1948. His success in this job made a difference in the Korean War. Niblo conducted a roll-up effort, reclaiming World War II vehicles and materials from the South Pacific and rebuilding them in Japan. When the Korean War started there was a large supply of vehicles, Quonset huts, and equipment in Japan.

Niblo Barracks was an ordnance compound, repairing guns during the Korean War. In the 1960s it was a Hawk and Hercules missile repair facility. In 1980 most of Niblo, adjacent to Yongsan South Post, was removed for family housing, Loring Village.

### **121st Evacuation Hospital**

During the Korean War the 121st Evacuation Hospital was located in the industrial suburb of Seoul, Yongdungpo. It was in a former factory, its location not known.

### **Camp Pililaau**

Private First Class H. K. Pililaau, 23d Infantry, received posthumously the Medal of Honor for heroism on September 17, 1951. During the battle of Heartbreak Ridge PFC Pililaau



remained behind to cover the withdrawal of his company. He used all his hand grenades and ammunition to fight off the advancing enemy. With his ammo exhausted he fought with a bayonet. Pililaau died so his fellow soldiers could escape. The camp was named in May 1959.

This was a Seoul area signal camp. The 51st Signal was located at the camp when the facility was transferred to the ROK Army.

### Camp Roberts

Brigadier General William L. Roberts was commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, in 1949.

Camp Roberts was established in 1949 as a family housing compound for KMAG and U.S. civilian employees. This Yongdungpo compound remained U.S. family housing, for example in 1968 Army Corps of Engineers families occupied Roberts. In 1970 with the reduction in American presence it was closed. The houses were demolished and Taehang Textile expanded into the camp site.

### Camp Space

This American military housing area, located in Yongdungpo, 300 meters west of the Tangsan Rotary, was closed in 1970. It contained about 60 concrete block duplexes. These duplexes were constructed in 1957 and made of locally produced block and roof tiles. With its closing and return to the Korean Government, the houses were demolished and a school erected on the site.

### SP 31, 41

Many Supply Points (SPs) and Ammunition Supply Points (ASPs) were constructed during the Korean War. A number of them survived into the 1960s, but were then closed and those in Seoul providing space for urban growth. Camp Kyle, Uijongbu, is an example of an SP (SP 38) which has survived to the present. SP 31 in Seoul has survived. At each SP were a few warehouses and offices to distribute supplies to area facilities. The former SP 41 site is now part of Hanyang University.



## Starcom

Strategic Army Communications was the Army's system for worldwide communications, 1953-1960s. A Starcom station was constructed in June 1953 in east Seoul. The Air Force took it over in 1962 and closed it in 1972 when satellites and more advanced communications came on line. The facility, near Children's Park, was transferred to the Korean Government and demolished to make room for the expansion of Konkuk University.

## Camp Tracy

This tiny camp, 2,000 meters southeast of Yongsan Army Post, has been returned to the Korean Government.

## Traymore Hotel

The Traymore Hotel, in west Seoul, was taken over in the U.S. occupation and was military quarters until the Korean War. It was heavily damaged in the war, repaired and then used as U.S. military billets into the 1960s. The hotel was demolished to make room for the French Embassy.

## Camp Wilson

Camp Wilson was another Yongdungpo housing compound. Some 40 duplexes were built here in 1957 and occupied until 1970 when it was closed and demolished. Today Crown Brewery occupies the site near the Yongdungpo railroad station.

## Yongsan Army Post (formerly Camp Sobinggo)

The Japanese constructed an Army camp in the Sobinggo (West Ice Box) area of Seoul. When the U.S. occupation forces arrived in September 1945 they made this the main garrison. In 1948 the occupation troops left and the Korea Military Assistance Group (KMAG) took over

the post. KMAG continued to call it Camp Sobinggo. After the Korean War it was renamed Yongsan (Dragon Hill), another local place name.

During the Japanese period the camp was headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army and 23d Infantry Regiment garrison. The camp was comprised of 56 buildings, most of them brick structures. On September 7, 1945 the 7th Infantry Division moved into the camp.

At 0300, June 26, 1950, KMAG abandoned the camp as North Korean artillery landed nearby. Yongsan was overrun several times during the Korean War and suffered extensive damage. In the summer of 1953 the buildings were repaired. On September 15, 1953 the Eighth Army relocated its headquarters from the Seoul National University to Camp Sobinggo. At this time it was renamed Yongsan Army Post. It has been the Eighth Army and U.S. Army in Korea headquarters.

In 1990 an agreement was reached between the U.S. and Korea to return Yongsan to the Korean Government in 1996. This agreement included the Korean funded construction of a new U.S. facility at Camp Humphreys in Pyongtaek. The first phase of the agreement was accomplished on June 1, 1991 with the transfer of the South Post golf course to the Korean Government. Additional phases in the turnover have stalled. The Korean Government considers the U.S. relocation costs as too high. Meanwhile the Korean future use of the facility is the subject of debate. One idea is to convert into a park, another is to build a new City Hall and Offices on the site(Korea Herald, August 3, 1996: 3).

Over the years many new buildings have been constructed on the post. In the 1950s two dozen Quonset huts were erected, about six of these survive. Twenty years later concrete barracks were built near the boundary with Camp Coiner. Also, on August 19, 1970 a new Post Exchange opened and the library moved into the old PX building (Building 2215). More recent construction includes a new headquarters building, bowling alley, and main club. The high quality hotel, the Dragon Hill, with 277 rooms, opened in April 1991.

There remain about 50 of the original Japanese buildings. Included in this group are former two-story brick barracks, now offices. Hodes Hall, the Headquarters building (2462) is an example of a Japanese barracks converted to offices. Nearby are 2254, 2364, 2365, 2370, 2372, 2474, 2554, 2660, 2666, and 2640, former Japanese barracks buildings. Surviving and adjacent to some of these barracks are the former one-story brick latrines, now offices. Some examples are Buildings' 2255, 2464, and 2476. The Japanese hospital, Building 1666, a two-story concrete structure is now an office building.

The former Japanese officers club was for many years an American club, the Crossroads. Today this former club is offices (Building 1666). On South Post are Japanese brick homes serving the same function today. There is also the former Japanese stockade, with a large brick wall around it, on South Post (Building 4719). The KMAG headquarters has been demolished, it was near Gate 19 on the southwest corner of South Post. Today Building S-7082 occupies this site.

Evidence of the Korean War battles for Seoul can be seen on the brick exteriors and there are bullet holes in some of the steel doors on the chimney ash compartments. Numerous shell holes and war damage can be seen on the former barracks, now finance offices, next to the Yongsan Bus Station (Building 2254).

A number of Yongsan buildings and sports areas have been named to honor Korean War heroes, they include the following:

Burris Hall (Bldg 2552), Medal of Honor posthumously awarded to Sergeant First Class Tony Burris, 38th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, for actions October 8-9, 1951.

Faith Hall (Bldg 4331), for Lieutenant Colonel Don Faith, Jr., Commander 1st Battalion, 32d Infantry, posthumous Medal of Honor, recognizing heroism on November 27- December 1, 1950.

Hodes Hall (Bldg 2462), named for General Henry Hodes, Deputy Commanding General, Eighth Army, 1952.

Collier Field House (Bldg 5200), for posthumous Medal of Honor to John W. Collier, who displayed heroism on September 19, 1950.

Knight Field (parade ground), named for PFC Noah Knight, posthumous Medal of Honor for actions on November 23-24, 1951.

Trent Gym (Bldg 1496), named for Lieutenant John C. Trent, Company E, 15th Infantry, 3d Division, who was killed in action on November 15, 1950.

Hartell House (Bldg 3724), Senior Officers Mess, honors First Lieutenant Lee Hartell, posthumous Medal of Honor for actions August 27, 1951.

Hammond Field (baseball field), honors posthumous Medal of Honor winner Corporal Lester Hammond, for actions August 14, 1952.

Lombardo Field, honors First Lieutenant Thomas A. Lombardo, 1st Cavalry, killed in action in the Korean War. He had been captain of the 1944 West Point baseball team.

Moyer Recreation Center (Bldg 2259), recalls posthumous Medal of Honor recipient Sergeant First Class Donald R. Moyer, 35th Infantry, 25th Division, for actions May 20, 1951.

Krzyowski Housing is named to honor Captain Edward Krzyowski, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for actions, August 31-September 3, 1951. This south post housing was constructed in 1985.

Loring Village honors Major Charles J. Loring, Jr., U.S. Air Force, posthumous Medal of Honor, for actions on November 22, 1952. The Loring Village houses were built in 1985, replacing Knowable Barracks.

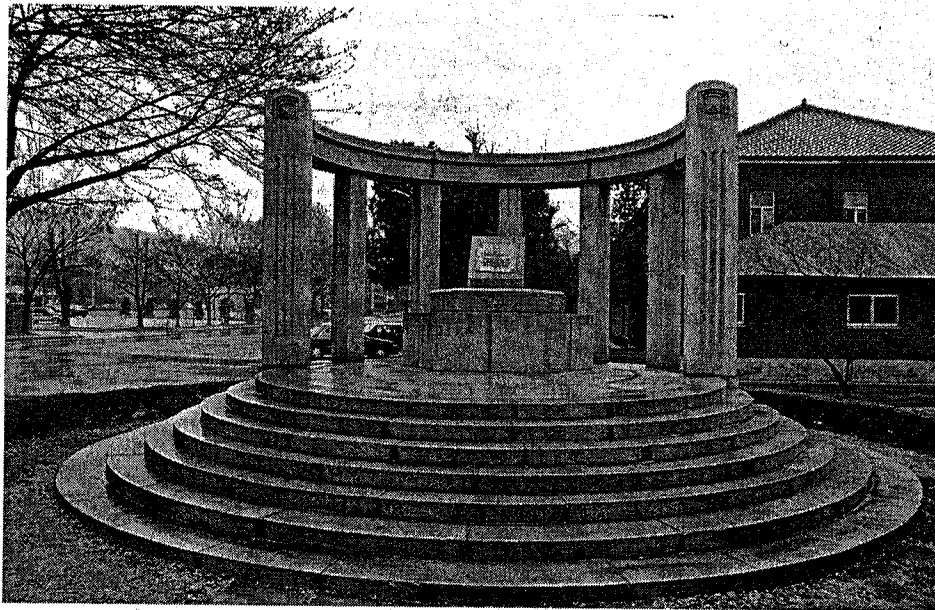
Balboni Theater (Bldg 2535), honors PFC Balboni, Company E, 19th Infantry, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross.

Walker Center (Bldg 7003), honors General Walton Walker. This former South Post commissary is a Battle Stimulation Center and a field exercise processing center.

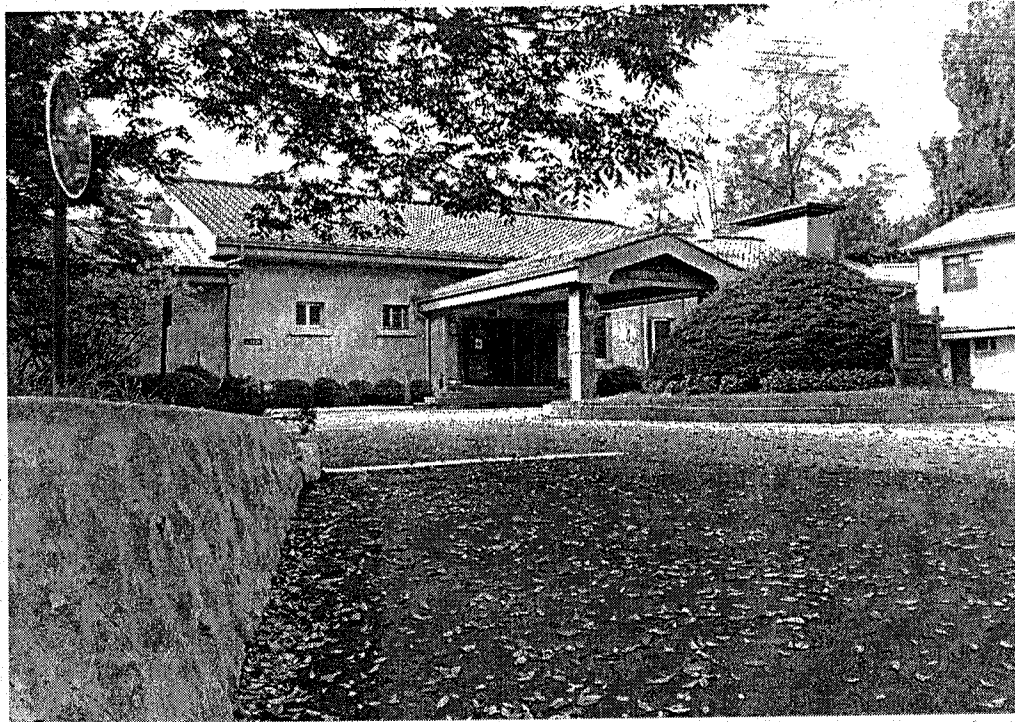
There is also the Emma Baird Building (Bldg 4100), named in honor of the founder of the Army Community Services (ACS). The ACS assists military families in the adjustment to their new communities.

There are a few monuments on Yongsan, the most impressive one memorializes the Eighth Army Korean War dead. This monument has an interesting history, it was originally a Japanese monument located in a traffic circle where today is the Combined Field Command Headquarters at Knight Field. During the Korean War the monument superstructure was destroyed, leaving only its base. After the war it was rebuilt with a Grecian style arch, honoring the Korean War dead.

In 1980 construction of the Combined Headquarters building required moving the monument to its present location near the Moyer Recreation Center, 8th Army Drive and U.N. Blvd.



Korean War Dead Monument.



Hartell House, South Post, Yongsan



Hodes Hall, Former Japanese Barracks

## Pupyong-Inchon

### Camp Market (formerly ASCOM City)

The Camp Market name recalls its depot and supply function. Before Camp Market the much larger facility was known as ASCOM City. ASCOM City took its name from the occupation Army Service Command depot established in a former Japanese depot.

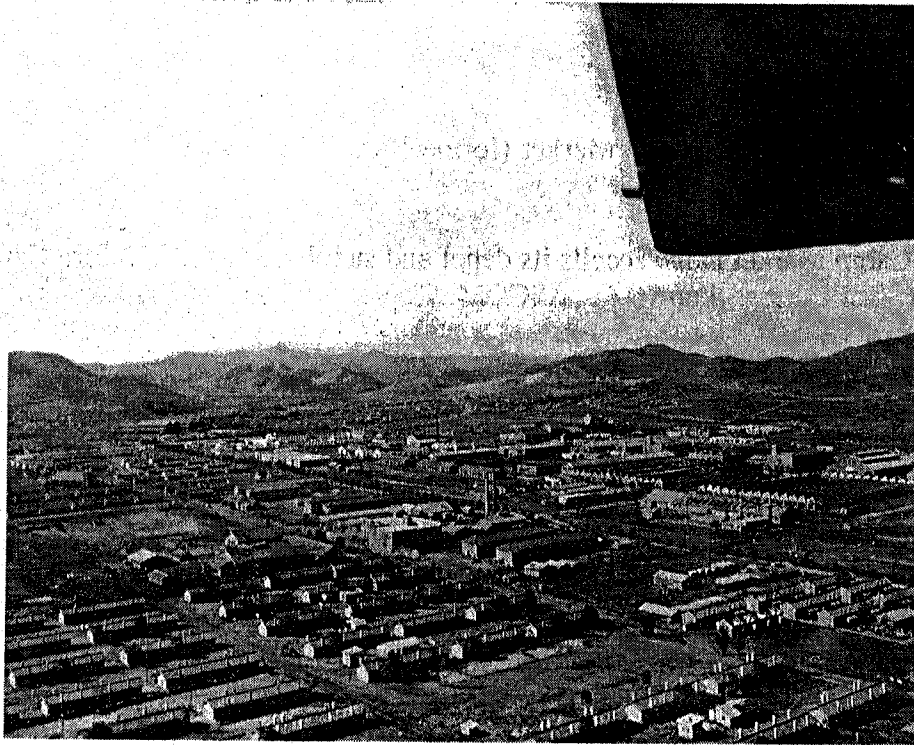
The Army Service Command (ASCOM 24) established operations at this former Japanese depot on September 10, 1945. ASCOM was the main American supply depot for the occupation forces, from 1945 to 1949. It was abandoned on June 27, and changed hands several times during the war. In 1951 it became the permanent supply depot for the United Nations and other functions such as Corps Headquarters, a troop replacement depot (8069th), airfield, supply point, and Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH).

Following the Korean War it was a logistics center and the 121st Evacuation Hospital. The two square mile depot included seven distinct compounds, named Quartermaster City, Ordnance City, etc. In 1963 these compounds were renamed after U.S. presidents. There was Camp Adams, on the north side. On the west was Grant and further west was Hayes. Camp Harrison was northeast of the train station and Taylor was north of Harrison.

The 121st Evacuation Hospital was in Quonset huts near the train station. It was closed in 1971 and moved to new facilities at South Post, Yongsan. That same year additional depot activities moved south to Camp Carroll. ASCOM was deactivated in January 1973 and most all the facilities demolished. The only surviving functions were a Property Disposal Office, 55th Military Police Company, and a bakery. These activities were performed in a small portion of the former ASCOM, and this surviving area was named Camp Market.

The ROK Army retained 12 of the former Japanese warehouses to the west of the train station. With the exception of Camp Market and the ROK Army warehouses the remainder of ASCOM has been replaced by industry, apartments, and shopping areas of Pupyong.





**Aerial View of ASCOM City, 1950.**

#### **Port Company, Inchon**

In September 1950 the U.S. Army established a camp on Wolmi do, Inchon. It was home to port companies and logistics personnel until 1965, when it was transferred to the Korean Government. Today commercial port operations occupy the site.

#### **Camp Seattle**

Camp Seattle was a tiny compound, with four buildings, was established in May 1951 as the Transportation Movement Office. This office coordinated cargo shipments arriving at Inchon Harbor. The camp was in downtown Inchon, below the Olympus Hotel. It was closed and returned to the Korean Government in May 1993.

## East and Southern Area Camps

### Camp Ames (formerly Spring Valley Ordnance Depot)

Camp Ames honors First Lieutenant Richard <sup>C</sup>Ames, an ordnance officer serving as a <sup>JHM</sup>2d Infantry Division tank commander, when killed in action on May 25, 1951. The camp was during construction in 1959 known as the Spring Valley Ordnance Depot. The next year it was formally named Camp Ames.

Ames was an ordnance facility, home to the 6th Ordnance until recently. The facility, with 36 concrete-block buildings and numerous ammunition magazines. Today it is a joint use installation with the ROK Army providing support to the U.S. Army. It is located outside Taejon.

### Andong Airstrip

A crude airfield was constructed in January 1951 at Andong. The field was in use only a short time.

### Bean Patch

In August 1950 the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade established a makeshift camp of ponchos on stakes and shelter half tents. This encampment was north of Masan, located on a former bean farm. Quickly the Marines nicknamed it the "Bean Patch", a name which stuck.

The Bean Patch was abandoned with the breakout from the Pusan perimeter in September 1950. It is now a northern section of the City of Masan, occupied by apartments and urban functions.



## Camp Carroll

This camp was named, in June 1960, to honor Sergeant First Class Charles Carroll, 72d Engineer Company, 5th Regimental Combat Team. Sergeant Carroll was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in the Korean War.

Camp Carroll was constructed in 1959-1960 as the main supply depot for the U.S. in Korea. The 19th Material Support Command operates this facility, which includes large steel warehouses. Some 60 buildings, steel and concrete were built. The barracks are concrete block and concrete frame. It is located in Waegwan.

## Chinchon

A Nike Hercules missile base, Battery D, 42d ADA, was located near Chinchon, September 1972 to September 1977. The Nike Hercules system was turned over to the Koreans.

## Chinhae Naval Facility

This former Japanese navy base was occupied by American forces in 1951. It is now a small naval base near downtown Chinhae. The Chinhae Detachment supports arriving Navy ships. On the small base are a few Japanese buildings. One is the impressive officers club.

## Chongju

An occupation forces camp was established at Chongju in 1945. This Quonset hut base housed the 3d Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment. Its location is not known. Also, a crude airstrip was built here in 1951.

## Camp Eagle

Camp Eagle is a modern helicopter facility. Recent tenants have included the 17th Aviation Brigade, 2d Infantry Division detachments, and the 305th Supply and Service Company to refuel helicopters. It is located ten miles north of Camp Long.

## Camp Eiler

This camp honors First Lieutenant Richard Eiler, Company D, 8th Engineer Battalion. Eiler was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for actions on September 5, 1950.

Since the departure of the engineers the camp has been home to signal units.

## Camp George

Camp George recalls Private First Class Charles George, 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division, who received posthumously the Medal of Honor. PFC George, on the night of November 30, 1952, participated in a raid to capture a prisoner for intelligence data. During the raid they encountered the enemy and found themselves in hand to hand combat. To effect a retreat PFC George and two others stayed behind. As they were pulling back a grenade landed at their feet. George jumped on it saving his comrades. He died later at an aide station.

Camp George is another former Japanese base in Taegu, the Imperial Army 80th Infantry Regiment occupied the camp. During the American occupation U.S. troops stayed here. In 1949 Republic of Korea troops moved in. Next, in the Korean War, it was part of the Eighth Army Headquarters. Following the Korean War it was made a housing area. Today it is Taegu U.S. Army housing.

One of the unique features on the base is a Japanese monument, converted to a Korean War monument. This monument is in front of the youth center, which was a Japanese museum (Building 3210A). School children and local residents were brought to the museum for guided propaganda tours. A few Japanese buildings survive.



**Japanese Monument Reused as a Korean Monument.**

### **Camp Hawkeye**

This HAWK missile base was operated from September 1961 to 1978 when it was turned over to the ROK Army. It was one of four firing batteries in the Seoul-Osan region. The battery was on a hill above the village of Namyang, halfway between Osan and Suwon.

### **Camp Henry**

Camp Henry memorializes First Lieutenant Frederick Henry, 38th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division. Lt. Henry was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor, for actions on September 1, 1950. His platoon was holding a ridge when attacked by an overpowering enemy. Lt. Henry passed among his platoon urging them to hold. Finally, he had to order a withdrawal and stayed back to cover the retreat. He was able to hold off the enemy until his platoon reached safety, dying so others could reach safety.

Camp Henry, Taegu, was a former Japanese base and U.S. occupation camp. It was built in 1915-1916 to house the 80th Infantry Regiment. On the north side of the camp the Japanese built a school.



**Headquarters Building (Building 1110) at  
Camp Henry, Destroyed in 1992 Fire.**

Nine of the 75 buildings on Camp Henry are surviving Japanese structures. They include: in the former school area a dormitory converted to a modern dining hall (Building 1320) and the school auditorium which now house the Army Community Services (Building 1103). The most historic building was the main school building (Building 1110) which became the Eighth Army headquarters in July 1950 and after the war the 19th Theater Army Area headquarters. Sadly, an arsonist set this building ablaze on July 20, 1992. It was completely destroyed.

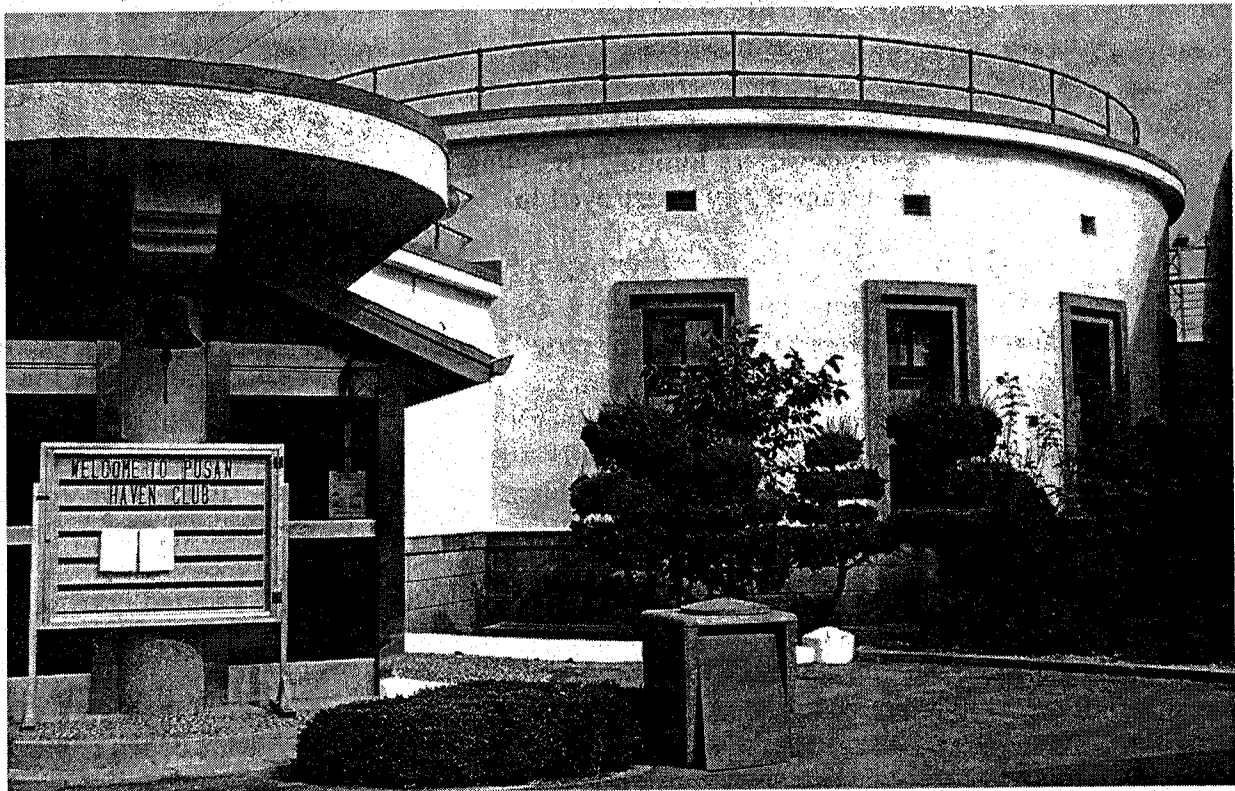
In the Japanese military base area former horse stables have been converted into shops and offices. Japanese barracks (Buildings 1621 and 1840) have been made into offices. Three more former Japanese buildings are 1685, 1712, and 1848.

Surrounding these historic buildings are modern 1980s concrete barracks, concrete block support buildings, and other newer facilities. It is an attractive, quiet and peaceful enclave in an urban setting. Camp Henry remains the central base in the southern Army region.

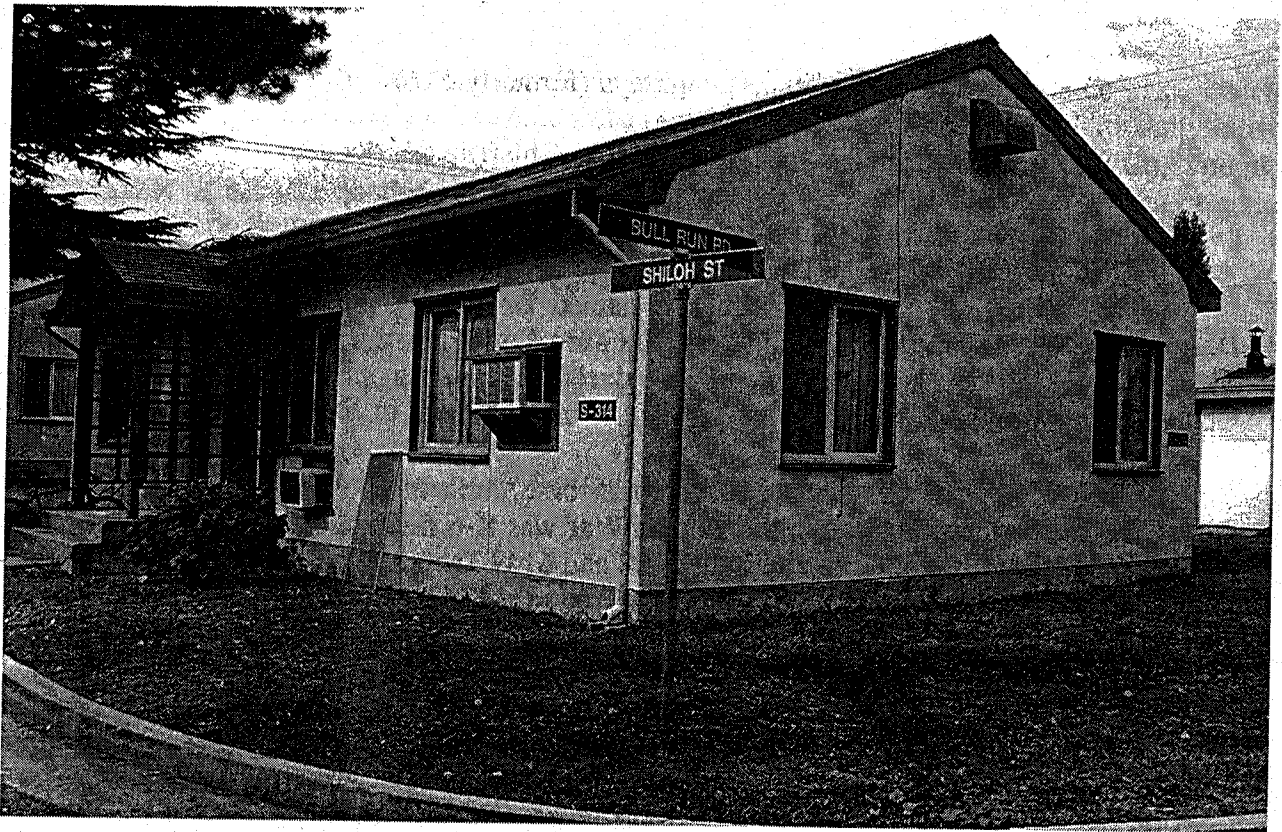
## Camp Hialeh

This former horse race track was renamed by Americans for the Florida race track. U.S. Occupation troops for the Pusan area moved into the Morning Calm race track. During the Korean War it was an assembly center, then reception station and administrative camp. Construction was such that the race track character survives. A road was built over the oval track and the racecourse stadium serves as a community club and restaurant. A few Quonset huts survive on the camp. There are also the new style concrete barracks.

There are plans to move the American camp to a new facility near the Pusan International Airport. The Korean Government would like to turn the camp into a housing compound for the 2002 Asian Games.



Former Race Track Pavilion, Now a Club.



**Family Housing on Hialeh.**

#### **Highpoint Microwave**

Highpoint, near Chonan, was a communications station built in 1953. Over the years the equipment and station has been upgraded. When released to the Korean Government, in 1990, the microwave stations were comprised of five concrete block buildings each. Additional stations were Beason (near Haijin), Brooklyn (Pusan), Madison (Suwon), Salem (Chichong-dong), and Tacoma (Chigyong-ni).

#### **Camp Howard**

This camp honored Second Lieutenant Philip Howard, 12th Field Artillery, who was killed in action on July 19, 1952. Camp Howard was first an artillery camp and later an ordnance facility, near Camp Humphreys. It was transferred to the ROK Army in 1977.



## Camp Humphreys (formerly K-6)

Chief Warrant Officer B.K. Humphreys was killed in a helicopter crash on November 13, 1961. The next year this camp was named in his honor.

The airfield at Camp Humphreys is named Desiderio Field in honor of Captain R. Desiderio, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for heroism on November 27, 1950. Captain Desiderio inspired his company during the defense of their command post, despite wounds which proved to be fatal.

Camp Humphreys was a Japanese fighter base, built in 1939. It served as an airstrip during the U.S. occupation and in the Korean War was K-6 field. In October 1951 its tenants were the 6147 Tac Control Group with the 6148 and 6149 Tactical Control Squadrons. The next year a new runway was built and Marine Air Group (MAG 12) took over with F4U and AD2 planes. The Marines were at K-6 at the end of the war.

K-6 was retained after the war for aviation and other Army operations. It has become Korea's main helicopter facility. Camp Humphreys is located at Anjong-ni, 35 miles south of Seoul.

A Japanese fighter hangar survives on the facility. The base experienced considerable construction in the 1970s and 1980s. During those years many concrete block barracks, dining halls, a correctional center, and support buildings went up. This construction included a library, which was named Duke Hall in honor of Medal of Honor recipient, posthumous, Sergeant First Class Ray Duke, for actions on April 26, 1951. On display is an OV-1 Mohawk (69-17001). The Mohawk served for years monitoring enemy activities near the DMZ.

## Camp Huston

One of the U.S. Nike batteries was located at a Camp Huston, its location and naming is unknown.

## K-1 Pusan West Airfield

The prewar airstrip at Pusan, a 4,930-foot long concrete on rubble runway was used extensively in the July 1950 U.S. build up. An airlift of C-54s to K-1 brought fighting men and supplies to Korea. It was in July that Korean airfields were given K-designations. This would

overcome the very confusing place name situation. The U.S. was using Japanese maps which used Japanese place names, for example Pohang was identified as Geijitsu. Additionally other place names might be used, the airfield near Pohang was known by six names: Geijitsu, Yongil, Yonil, Pohang-dong, Pohang-wan, and Pohang. A chronological K numbering system brought order to airfield naming. The first airfield was K-1 at Pusan, K-2 was at Taegu, and K-3 at Yonil (Pohang).

During 1951 the Marines occupied K-1. It was a MAG 12 field with VMF 214 and VMF 312 squadrons. The next year a new, heavy duty runway was built. This allowed the 17th Bomber Wing with B-26s to operate from the field.

K-1 was retained after the war, but little used. It is today the Pusan International Airport and a ROK Air Force base.

#### K-3 Pohang

This existing Japanese field, four miles south of Pohang was used by American forces in the occupation and then early in the Korean War. During the war it was occupied on July 1, 1950. Quickly engineers rebuilt the 5,200-foot long concrete on rubble runway. They added Marston mat and lengthened it to 5,700-feet. Still it was a hazardous field, with nearby obstacles.

In 1951 it was a Marine airfield with VMF 311 and 312 assigned here. They flew F9F-2Bs. At the end of the war the 1st Marine Air Wing was at Pohang with F4Us, F2Hs, F9Fs, and AD2s. The field was closed in 1954.

K-3 is the current Pohang Airport.

#### K-4 Mokpo

This airfield was occupied by the ROK Air Force in July 1953, flying F-51 fighters. After the war this became a ROK search and rescue base. More recently it was made the Mokpo airport.



### K-5 Taejon

In 1947 a sod runway was built two miles northwest of Taejon on the Yusong Road, on its north side in Tanbang. The field was used in the American occupation and by light observation planes during the defense of the Pusan Perimeter. This field was abandoned in 1953 and today is a residential area of Taejon.

### K-9 Pusan East

In September 1950 American engineers found an abandoned Japanese airstrip eight miles east of Pusan. They laid Marston mat (PSP) on the sod strip and it became a fighter base. During the remainder of 1950 the 35th Fighter Interceptor Group had its 39th and 40th Fighter Interceptor Squadrons with F-51s at K-9. As the second Pusan field an added designation, Pusan East was included in its name. Also the early K-1 became Pusan West.

After the war K-9, in Suyong, became the Pusan Airport. When a new Pusan International Airport at K-1 was completed in 1976 the old K-9 was made into a small Korean Army camp and the airstrip used for open storage. Today shipping containers are stored on the runway.

### K-10 Chinhae

This sod strip was an early fighter base, called the Dogpatch, because of its horrible condition (Davis, 1982:8). In December 1950 the units at K-10 were the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron and 67th FBS, and No. 2 South African Squadron, all equipped with F-51s. The next year a new runway was built for the 12th, 67th, and No.2 SAAF who were still there, and a new unit, the 39th Fighter Interceptor Squadron. It was operated by the 7th Air Depot Wing in July 1953. Soon after the armistice it was closed.

### K-18 Kangnung

During the American occupation, 1945-1948, the former Japanese airstrip, two kilometers south of Kamdong-ni, was used by the occupation forces. In the Korean War it became K-18

and home to a ROK Air Force F-51 squadron. It was closed at the end of 1953, but retained as a forward field. Today this is the Kangnung airport.

This important airstrip was one of the intelligence targets of the ill-fated September 1996 North Korean submarine reconnaissance mission.



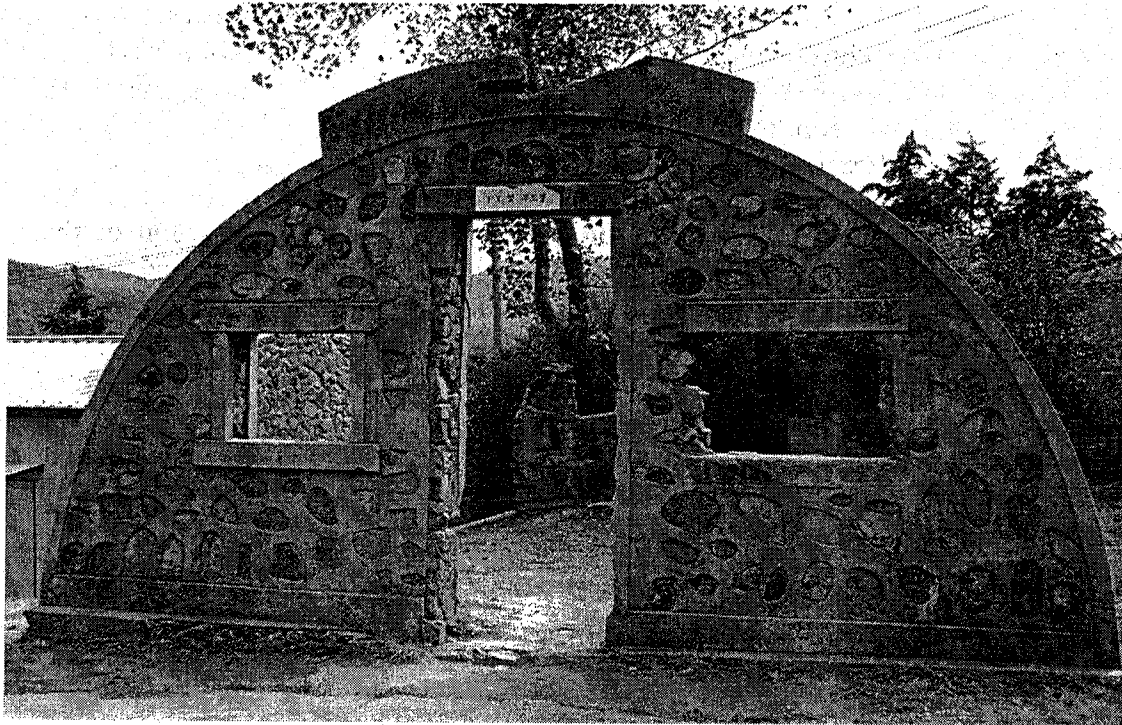
A Navy jet at Kangnung in February 1953.

#### K-37 Taegu West

When a second airfield opened at Taegu in 1952 it was named K-37 Taegu West, while the original K-2 was Taegu. K-37 served light aircraft and aviation engineers. The 930th Engineer Aviation Group was stationed at this field.

#### K-46 Hoengsong

The Korean War Hoengsong airfield was a crude, bulldozed rice patty, with a gravel runway over the fields. Alongside the runway was a tent camp.



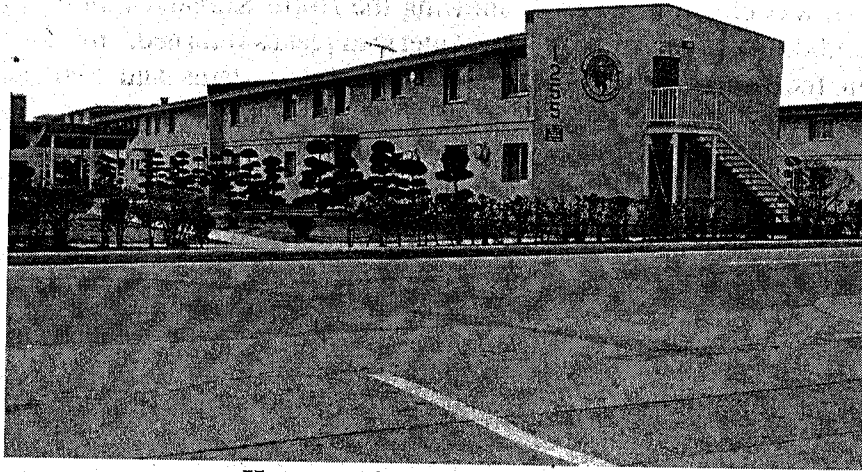
Post Exchange Building, Koje do.

#### Kunsan Air Base (formerly K-8)

In 1938 the Japanese constructed a fighter base nine miles southwest of Kunsan City. During World War II it was an interceptor base. The U.S. maintained it during the occupation. In 1949 it was taken over by the Korean military. With the Korean War the U.S. Air Force returned.

The base was captured by the North Koreans in August 1950 and they held it to October. With its American recapture the Fifth Air Force assigned the 3d Bomb Wing and 49th Fighter Wing. The 3d Bomb Wing was equipped with B-26 bombers and the 49th had F-84s. In 1952 the base was improved and the B-26s and F-84s remained here.

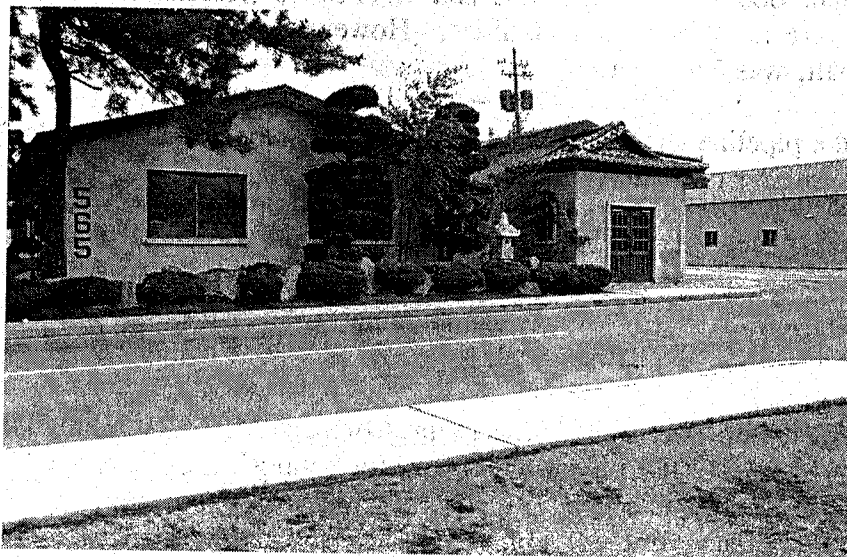
Following the armistice K-8 was retained but little used until 1958. In 1958 a rotational system of bringing aircraft from the United States for temporary duty was established. The base was operated by the 6175th Air Base Wing. In the 1960s new facilities were built for these visiting air units (F-100s and then F-4s). The new facilities included a dispensary, NCO club, BOQs, gymnasium, and dorms in 1964. More dormitories were erected in 1969. However, it was still derisively called "the Riviera of South Korea", because of its ugly mud tidal flats (*Airman*, September 7, 1996: 7).



**Kunsan Air Base Dormitory.**

In March 1971 the 3d Tactical Fighter Wing assumed command. It was replaced by the 8th TFW in 1974. Since then the 8th has been redesignated the 8th Fighter Wing, the Wolfpack.

Kunsan received F-16s in 1980, the first overseas assignment of these aircraft. By the end of 1981 there were 34 F-16s assigned to the base. Since then upgraded F-16s and Patriot missiles have come to Kunsan. It is today a significant defensive base.



**Restaurant at Kunsan Air Base.**

## Kwangju Air Base (K-57)

This Japanese airstrip was an occupation airfield and ROK Air Force base during the Korean War. It was closed in 1955. Following the North Korean capture of the *Pueblo* it was rebuilt with a 9,000-foot long runway, and American planes returned. In 1975, Kwangju taking its name from the nearby city, was placed in caretaker status and two years later made a readiness base.

The ROK Air Force took over the base and allowed civilian aviation use of the runway. The base has remained available to the U.S. Air Force as a war reserve field.

## Camp Libby

This compound was named in honor of Sergeant George D. Libby. Libby, posthumous recipient of the Medal of Honor in the Korean War. Sergeant Libby, Company C, 3d Engineer Battalion, on July 20, 1950, rescued his fellow soldiers from a disabled truck. He loaded the wounded onto a tractor and then shielded them as they escaped through enemy fire. He was wounded but made it to friendly lines where he died. There was also the Libby Bridge, across the Imjin to the Spoonbill Area, which honored him.

Camp Libby has 18 buildings as the terminal support center for the trans-Korea fuel pipeline. The terminal operations of the 279-mile long pipeline were accomplished by the 20th Quartermaster Company at Camp Libby, Pohang. These terminal operations required a small camp with a population of 45 Americans and KATUSAs (Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army). There were no recreational facilities. However, the food in the "Dry Tank Cafe", Libby's dining hall, was excellent.

In 1992 the pipeline was transferred to the Korean Government. A plaque recalling the American Quartermaster operation of the pipeline is at the gate.

## Camp Long

Camp Long honors Sergeant Charles Long, Company M, 3d Battalion, 38th Infantry, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor, for actions on February 12, 1951. Long, a forward observer, stayed at his post after a general withdrawal, and called effective fire onto the enemy. He also killed many of them with carbine fire and grenades. His company reorganized and recaptured the hill. Camp Long was named in his honor in 1960.

This Wonju camp was established in 1953 as a tent camp and then Quonset huts built in 1954. Some of the Quonset huts remain in service. In the 1960s an infantry, military police, and signal company were assigned to the base. Today Camp Long provides maintenance and ammunition accountability for this sector. The 595th Maintenance Company was here in the early 1990s.

#### Masan Ammunition Depot

In 1972 the U.S. opened an ammunition depot in Masan-Ci. It has been turned over to the ROK military.

#### Camp McCullough

This camp honors Second Lieutenant Richard McCullough who received posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in the Korean War.

Camp McCullough was a 1970s missile base near Chunchon. In 1977 the base was transferred to the ROK Army.

#### Camp McNab

Camp McNab remembers Colonel Alexander McNab a training officer in the Korean War.

In January 1951 a training center for the Korean Army was established here. After the war it was abandoned and then was an Air Force radar site for a few years. In 1965 the 2d Infantry Division reopened it as a mountain training center. It still operates in this function. Camp McNab is located near Mosulpo, Cheju do.



## Miryang

A few camps were established in July at Miryang, 56 kilometers northwest of Pusan. The Experimental Farm was taken over and used as a staging camp for units arriving in Korea. There was a American Military Cemetery on the farm grounds, which was removed after the war. The 8076th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) used the Miryang woolen mills.

Miryang remained a staging area until 1952. That year the camps were abandoned and after the war returned to their former owners.

## Osan Air Base (formerly K-55)

In 1956 K-55 was renamed Osan Air Base, taking its name from the village of Osan, near the first American battle of the Korean War. Osan, six miles northeast of the base, was also a name the American's could pronounce. Two monuments at the battleground north of Osan recall Task Force Smith and the first battle, July 5, 1950.

K-55 was the only air base in Korea built from the ground up. Located 38 miles south of Seoul, construction started in July 1952. Three aviation engineer battalions, the 839th, 841st, and 417th built the field.

The engineers had to relocate four villages; Jeuk-Bong-ri, Chang-Deung-ri, Shin-Ya-ri, and Ya-ri. All that was left of the villages were trees, one of the Ginkgo trees still stands on the Osan golf course. In December 1952 the engineers completed the 9,000-foot long runway, so the 18th Fighter Bomber Wing could operate from K-55. At the end of the war the base was home to F-86Fs and headquarters of the Fifth Air Force. The Fifth remained after the armistice with rotational air units doing tours.

During the late 1950s Osan returned to the status of a major airfield. In 1957 the 58th Air Base Group monitored expansion and improvements, on the way to it becoming a permanent base in 1958. New equipment at the base included Matador missiles and then F-100 fighters assigned to the base. The runway was repaired in 1959 for the next year arrival of F-102s. They were replaced by F-105s in 1962 and F-106s in 1968. A major runway rehabilitation was done in 1971. In 1974 the 51st Air Base Wing at Osan received F-4s and the ABW was redesignated the 51st Composite Wing. New dormitories were built in 1974. Aircraft security was enhanced in 1974 with the building of hardened aircraft shelters.

The 51st became the 51st Tactical Fighter Wing in 1982 and the 51st Wing in 1992. Today the 51st flies the A-10 Thunderbolt close air support plane and F-16 C/D Fighting Falcon.

Today it is a modern facility with aircraft shelters, bombproof operations centers, and a hardened hospital, designed to survive seven days of chemical or conventional warfare. This mid-1980s hospital was the third of its kind in war zones. Osan has modern housing including 40 dorms with 9,700 rooms (Osan is second only to Lackland AFB in the number of dormitory rooms), a new high school, fast food restaurants, and quality recreational services.

Base improvements over the years have removed most of the Korean War construction on Osan. A wartime inscription survives near the base theater, it reads "Eng. Aviation B. Co. A. 839th, 1952". It was left by one company of the construction group which built K-55.



Korean War Era Engineer Inscription  
at Osan Warehouse.





Osan High School, Opened in August 1995.

### Camp Page

Camp Page memorializes Lieutenant Colonel John Page, X Corps Artillery, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor, for actions in November-December 1950. During the X Corps withdrawal from North Korea LTC Page fought as an infantryman, dying in a rear guard defense of the soldiers retreating to Hamhung.

This Chunchon camp was built in 1958 for the 4th Missile Command, to support missile units in the eastern area. Today the camp serves as a helicopter refueling station and support facility. In 1996 the 4th Battalion, 501st Aviation Regiment, is at Page. There are ten aircraft plus medical evacuation operations by the 52d Medical Support Battalion. The 61st Maintenance Company is here to repair area vehicles.

Helicopters assigned to Page fly along the DMZ. On December 17, 1994 a flight which strayed into North Korea was shot down. Army aviator Chief Warrant Officer 2 David Hilemon was killed, while CWO 2 Bobby Hall survived and was held prisoner for 13 days. Both soldiers were new to Korea, having arrived only one month before the incident. They were assigned to Company A, 4th Battalion, 501st Aviation Regiment, flying a OH-58A Kiowa.

### Palgongsan AC&W

Between 1965 and 1968 Aircraft Control and Warning stations (AC&W) were erected on mountain tops in the Republic of Korea. There were stations at Palgong San, Uisang Bong, Mangil San, Yongmun San, Irwol San, Kangnung, Cheju Do, and Pyong Yang-Do. At each were an operations building, a generator building, and radar building.

These AC&W stations have been transferred to the Korean military and the system remains operational.

### Pohang Navy

The U.S. Navy has a small detachment in Pohang. This group assists incoming ships and Marine landing maneuvers at Pohang Beach.

### Pohang USMC

Korean funding provided for the building of a training area and encampment at Pohang. Marines conduct beach assaults and other training at Pohang.

### Pusan Pier 8

The piers and terminals of Pusan and Chinhae were taken over in the Korean War. After the war the U.S. consolidated activities at Pusan Pier 3. The other piers were released to commercial functions. In more recent years Pier 3 was returned to the Korean Government with Pier 8 replacing it. Pier 8 is the present day U.S. pier.

## Pusan, U.N. Cemetery

On April 6, 1951 General Matthew Ridgway dedicated the United Nations Cemetery in Pusan. While the American remains have been returned to the United States this cemetery is the resting place for other United Nations soldiers and an important war monument.

## Camp Richmond

Camp Richmond was a Korean War engineer camp in Taejon. It has been transferred to the Korean Government.

## Sihung Compound

Air Defense, Nike Hercules and then HAWK batteries, in the Osan and Seoul region had a headquarters near Osan at Sihung. Nike Hercules was transferred to the ROK Army in September 1977, so this compound went to the ROK Army.

## Suwon Air Base (formerly K-13)

In 1938 the Japanese built a major base four miles south of Suwon. It was an important World War II base and then a busy airfield in the U.S. occupation. In 1949 the 802d Aviation Engineer Battalion lengthened the runway from 4,900 to 9,000-feet. During the first days of the Korean War it was crucial. C-54s with critical supplies could land here. However, it was lost on June 30, forcing resupply missions to the more distant Pusan.

With the recapture of Suwon it became K-13 and home to fighter-bomber squadrons, 35th, 38th, 80th and fighter interceptor squadrons 18th and 25th. Also, in June 1951 major reconstruction was carried out. A new wood frame control tower, tents, and Quonset huts were erected. The tent floors and base sidewalks were brick from bomb destroyed Suwon. During the summer of 1951 aviation engineers repaired the runway.

In 1953 the tenants were 8th Fighter Bomber Wing and 51st Fighter Interceptor with F-86Fs, the 319th with F-94s, and VMF (N) with F-3Ds. All U.S. aircraft were pulled out in 1954, leaving the airfield to the ROKAF 10th Fighter Wing. In 1968 a detachment of the U.S. 82d Fighter Interceptor Squadron arrived and served a few years.

The U.S. returned in greater force in 1981, when the 25th Tactical Fighter Squadron arrived with A-10As. The U.S. population on the base was 1,000, living in an American compound near the main gate. This area had 20 buildings, including dorms, a mess hall, BX, gym, and hospital. From 1981 to October 1990 the 25th performed an air-ground support role. On October 1, 1990 the American compound and air operations were placed in caretaker status, while ROK Air Force units took over the base. An agreement was made to allow joint-use with Osan's 51st when needed. This was the case in early 1996 when Osan's runway was resurfaced, the Osan aircraft moving to Suwon for operations.

### Camp Sykes

Camp Sykes honored Major General George Sykes, veteran of the Civil War, and Mexican War. He won fame as a commander of his Regulars, in the Civil War.

Sykes was a U.S. occupation era camp with 80 Quonset huts housing the 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry, Sykes Regulars. This may have been the site of Korean War K-57, the Kwangju Air Base.

### Taechon Nike Site

Nike Battery B. 2d/44th ADA, was located on the west coast between Taean and Kunsan Air Base. This American Nike base was in operation from September 1972 to September 1978 and then transferred to the ROK Army.

### Taegu Air Base (formerly K-2)

In 1939 the Japanese built the Korean Aviation Institute in Taegu. During the American occupation this airfield supported the military units in Taegu, three kilometers distant. Early in the Korean War it was a critical field. On July 18, 1950 the 822d Engineer Aviation Battalion arrived from Okinawa to rehabilitate the 3,800-foot long sod runway. To allow operations during construction, a new Marston mat (PSP) runway was laid next to the sod runway. The sod runway was in use during the construction of the mat airstrip. In August F-51s were assigned to K-2.

With the extension of the steel mat runway to 5,700-feet in length jets could operate from the field. The 49th Fighter Bomber Group had here the 7th, 8th, and 9th Fighter Bomber Squadrons with F-80Cs, Shooting Stars. There was also the 543d Tactical Support Group with RF-80s, and other reconnaissance planes. In June 1951 the mat runway was replaced with a 9,000-foot long concrete runway. Also, local stucco buildings were constructed, but did not last and were replaced with Quonset huts.

When the armistice was signed the 58th FBW with F-84s was stationed at Taegu. Aircraft were removed from the base and it had limited use until 1955 when it reverted to the ROK Air Force. In 1968 the U.S. returned and reopened the field for fighters. The 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron arrived in 1979 with 12 F-4D jets. The 497th was deactivated in 1989. On October 1, 1990 Taegu was placed in caretaker status. Today Taegu is available for U.S. air activities, when needed.

### Taegu GEODSS

One of the four U.S. Air Force Ground-based Electro-Optical Deep Space Surveillance (GEODSS) stations was activated on June 1, 1982, on the top of Choe Jong-San, 19 miles south of Taegu Air Base. The GEODSS is a three high-power telescopes, low light television cameras and computers to find objects in deep space, more than 5,000 kilometers above the Earth. Assigned to the station were three Air Force personnel, 30 contractor operators, and 25 Koreans who provided security and maintenance. The station was closed in 1990.

### Taejon

The 89th Medical Station and 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, had a camp in Taejon, 1945-1948. There were 40 Quonset huts and concrete block bathhouses. The location of the camp is not known.

### Taen Nike Site

Nike Hercules Battery C, 2d/44th ADA, was located on the west coast, directly west of Pyongtaek. It was an American operation from September 1972 to September 1978. In 1978 it was transferred to the Korean military.

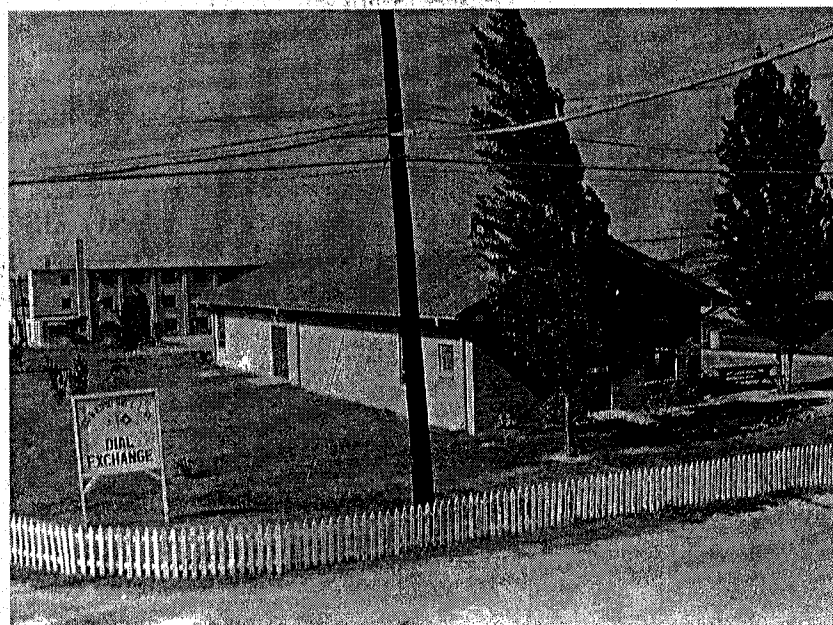
## Camp Thompson

Private First Class William Thompson, 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for actions on August 6, 1950. Thompson covered the retreat of his platoon by setting up his machine gun in a forward position and holding off the enemy. He held the position long enough for the others to withdraw. Thompson was mortally wounded by enemy gunfire and grenades. This camp, four kilometers west of Anyangni, was named in his honor in 1969. Camp Thompson was a missile support base. It was transferred to the ROK Army in 1977.

## Camp Walker (Idlewild Airfield)

This camp name honors Lieutenant General Walton Walker, who was killed in a Jeep accident on December 23, 1950. At the time General Walker was visiting camps in the Uijongbu area. The accident took place at Tobong, just south of Uijongbu. The Walker Hill Hotel, Seoul, was also named in his honor. At the Sheraton Walker Hill is a monument to Walker. There was not enough room at the accident site to place it here. Today the accident site is crowded with businesses.

Camp Walker is in Bangduk-dong, Teagu. It was built in early 1951 as a troop garrison. Following the Korean War signal and aviation units have occupied the 100 building camp. Also, the former Idlewild Airfield is located at the camp.



Signal office and barracks at Camp Walker, 1970s.

### Wonju Air Station

An airstrip was built at Wonju in January 1951. It was abandoned in 1953, but reacquired in 1970 for U.S. Air Force operations. Wonju Air Station is today an active base.

### Yoju Nike Site

Battery D, 2d/44th ADA, operated a Nike Hercules battery at Yoju, between Wonju and Ichon. This Hercules missile installation was turned over to the ROK Army in 1978.

### Camp Yongin

This camp, located 25 miles south of Seoul, has been in use for years but unnamed until 1983. It is a small camp with about 25 buildings, many of them built in the 1980s. The barracks are the modern concrete design.

### Zoeckler Station

This station honors an early station manager, Lieutenant Colonel William Zoeckler, who died soon after the station opened in 1972.

Zoeckler Station is an Army Intelligence and Security Command (AISC) compound on Camp Humphreys. Additional activities include the 501st Military Intelligence Brigade, ROK/U.S. Intelligence and Naval Security Group Activity Detachment, Misawa.

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