

【특별기고】

## Militarization of the Landscape:

The U.S. Army Presence in the Yongsan Garrison  
in Seoul, 1945-2017\*

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The rugged Korean Peninsula, largely as a result of its geographical location, with Manchuria (and later Russia) to its north, China lying across the Yellow (or West) Sea to its west, and the islands of Japan across the Sea of Japan (East Sea) to the east, served historically as a crossroads of trade and commerce in Northeast Asia. This seemingly advantageous location also put the Korean Peninsula in the crosshairs of imperial rivalry and made it an unwilling pawn in various dynastic and territorial struggles.<sup>1)</sup>

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The center of gravity of the Korean Peninsula was historically considered to be the area of present-day Seoul, as it was thought that the kingdom that dominated the Han River, a key transportation route with access to inland waterways and sea traffic, would strategically control the entire Peninsula.<sup>2)</sup> Accordingly, in 1394, shortly after the beginning of the Joseon Dynasty, and also to disassociate itself from the former Koryo regime capital at Kaesong, the capital of the kingdom was moved to Seoul.<sup>3)</sup> Seoul was then known as Hanyang, and later as Hanseong, or the “fortress city on the Han River.”

The district of Yongsan, wedged between the capital’s city walls to the north and the Han River to the south, became, along with Mapo and Seogang, an important inland port on the Han River. The Yongsan port was also significant economically, as this was where grains for taxes from the provinces were collected.<sup>4)</sup> Due to its

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- 2) Choe Yeong-jun, Land and Life: A Historical Geographical Exploration of Korea, trans. Sarah Kim (Fremont, Cal.: Jain Publishing, 2005), 14-15.
- 3) Kim Jong-ki, Seoul: Host City of the '88 Olympics (Seoul: KBS Enterprises, 1983), 296. See also Yon-ung Kwon, “Seoul: Founding the New Capital”, Transactions, Royal Asiatic Society Korea Branch, 68 (1993): 3.

strategic and significant location, the landscape of Yongsan was occupied and militarized by various foreign armed forces on numerous occasions during the last millennium, and almost continually for the past century. United States military forces have maintained a presence in the Yongsan area, following the Japanese occupation, almost continuously since the end of World War II. The purpose of this paper is to examine the U.S. Army presence in the Yongsan Garrison in Seoul since 1945.

The Yongsan area was reportedly used as a logistics base by the Mongolian army during the late Koryo dynasty period, and it was also used as a headquarters and supply station, with a large warehouse complex, by the invading Japanese during the Imjin War of 1592-1598.<sup>5)</sup> “It is said that after the Japanese invasion of 1592-1598,” according to historians Allen and Donald Clark, “the area now called It’aewon came to be called ‘It’a-in’ or ‘It’a-in Dong,’ meaning ‘Foreigners’ Village,’ because of the Japanese soldiers who were quartered on this site.”<sup>6)</sup>

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- 4) Lee Eun-ja, “World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago”, *Kyosu Sinmun* (Professor’s Newspaper), 10 September 2013, accessed 8 June 2016, [http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/images/design2/common/logo\\_print.gif](http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/images/design2/common/logo_print.gif)
  - 5) Pyeongwoo Hwang, “Don’t Rush to Fill, Drain or Heal”, *Space*, 1 October 2012, accessed 2 August 2017, [http://www.vmspace.com/2008\\_re/eng/sub\\_emagazine\\_view.asp?category=urban&idx=11678](http://www.vmspace.com/2008_re/eng/sub_emagazine_view.asp?category=urban&idx=11678). See also Samuel Hawley, *The Imjin War: Japan’s Sixteenth-Century Invasion of Korea and Attempt to Conquer China* (2005; reprint, N.p: Conquistador Press, 2014), page unknown, Kindle.
  - 6) Allen and Donald Clark, quoted in Hans Johannes Hoefler, director, *Korea*, ed. Leonard Lueras and Nedra Chung (Hong Kong: Apa Productions, 1981), 125-126.

Western encroachment and influence increased in Korea during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Korean soldiers, to protest poor living conditions and in response to attempts to modernize the Korean Army, revolted, killed a number of their Japanese instructors, and burned the Japanese legation in 1882. The ruling Min clan requested assistance from the Chinese, who gladly dispatched some 3,000 to 5,000 troops that were stationed in the Yongsan area.<sup>7)</sup> Japan also sent troops to Korea at this time, but they arrived too late to influence the situation.

Two years later, a pro-Japanese and -modernization faction attempted to seize the Korean government. Japan did not provide promised military support, and the coup failed, with the new regime being ousted by Chinese troops. After this incident, China and Japan agreed to the Li-Ito Convention of 18 April 1885. This required both the Chinese and Japanese to withdraw their troops from Korea and to not intervene again without first notifying the opposite party.

Increasing foreign and commercial pressure, combined with economic problems and Protestant mission penetration of Korea, caused internal strife in Korea. A small peasant uprising in 1894 in Cholla Province sparked a large-scale Tonghak Rebellion, and Korea again requested Chinese military assistance. The Chinese, however, sent less than 1,000 troops, while the Japanese, waiting for the opportunity to again assert themselves in Korean domestic affairs, sent on their own volition over 8,000 soldiers and warships to crush the

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7) Hwang, "Don't Rush to Fill, Drain or Heal", and Hoefler, Korea, 46-47.

revolt.<sup>8)</sup> After the Chinese and Korean troops defeated the rebellion, the Japanese troops refused to depart Korea. In late July 1894, the Japanese seized the Korean government and replaced it with a pro-Japanese cabinet, thus causing a confrontation and clash with the Chinese. The Japanese established their military headquarters in the Yongsan area and stationed troops in adjacent areas.<sup>9)</sup> Tensions increased and exploded into the First Sino-Japanese War, resulting in a quick, decisive – and surprising – Japanese victory on land and sea.<sup>10)</sup> “The [Japanese] soldiers stationed in Yongsan,” asserts Professor Lee Eun-ja, “played a central role in the first Sino-Japanese War.”<sup>11)</sup> In the 17 April 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, China acknowledged the independence of Korea and renounced any claim over its territory – and Japanese troops remained garrisoned in Yongsan.

Japan then dominated Korea. One way to spread its influence and enhance governmental control, as well as to rapidly transport troops and supplies from the port and supply base to the battlefield, was

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8) Cultural Heritage Administration, The Significance and Value of Modern Architecture in the Yongsan Garrison ([Seoul]: Cultural Heritage Administration, 2011), 354.

9) Peter Duus, The Abacus and the Sword: The Japanese Penetration of Korea, 1895-1910, Twentieth Century Japan: The Emergence of a World Power, Book 4 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998), 354.

10) For details see, inter alia, June Teufel Dreyer, Middle Kingdom and Empire of the Rising Sun: Sino-Japanese Relations, Past and Present (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016), 45-49, and S.C.M. Paine, The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895: Perceptions, Power, and Primacy (2003; reprint, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

11) Lee Eun-ja, “World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago”.

through the construction of rail lines. The Yongsan Station was constructed in 1899, and the rail line from the port of Incheon to Yongsan was completed in 1900. Eager to exploit any advantages and facilitate resupply and reinforcement efforts in the conflict against Russia, the Japanese decided to expand the rail hub centered on the Yongsan Station. They began building the Gyeongbu Line, from Busan, via Daegu, Daejeon, and Suwon, to Yongsan and Seoul, in 1901, and completed it in 1905.<sup>12)</sup> The Japanese extended this line, the Gyeongui Line, northwards from Yongsan to Sinuiju, using the labor of six army battalions (among other laborers) from 1904 to 1906.<sup>13)</sup>

As European powers became more interested in Asian spheres of influence, an uneasy truce was maintained between Japan and Russia, which was covetously eying the territory south of Manchuria. After Russia reneged on an agreement to withdraw its forces from Manchuria, Japan launched on 8 February 1904 a surprise attack and siege on the Russian naval squadron at Port Arthur. Japan declared war shortly thereafter, and the Russo-Japanese War began.

On 23 February 1904, the Koreans signed the “coercive” Japan-Korea Treaty of 1904, which permitted Japan to occupy “strategic” sites in Korea. The Imperial Japanese Army (IJA)

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12) Nakano Akira, “Korea’s Railway Network the Key to Imperial Japan’s Control”, *Asia-Pacific Journal* 5, no. 9 (September 2007), accessed 1 August 2017, <http://apjif.org/-Nakano-Akira/2533/Article.html>

13) Lee Eun-ja, “World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago”.

established a four-man “accounting office” at Yongsan on 11 March 1904 to procure sites for a permanent Japanese garrison at this strategic communications and transportation nexus. The following year, the IJA appropriated 10,000,000 pyong (c. 8,169 acres) for military use in Korea. In 1906, the IJA designated 1,179,800 pyong (c. 964 acres) between Namdaemun (South Gate), Seoul, and the Han River for the construction of a permanent Yongsan garrison, and established a provisional architecture division to oversee this large-scale development project. Construction of the IJA Choson Military Compound/Camp Ryuzan (“Yongsan” in Japanese) took place from 1906 to 1913 (at cost of 4,462,530 won), during which time the Japanese headquarters for the Korean occupation was transferred to Yongsan in October 1908.

By August 1909, two sets of six infantry barracks had been constructed, six for the 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment on the east side of Camp Ryuzan, and six for the 79<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment on the west side of the installation. By 1915, the garrison – basically a massive forward operating base – was completed, having been designed to hold one IJA infantry division headquarters, one brigade of two regiments, field artillery, cavalry, and combat support and combat service support elements.<sup>14)</sup> The militarization of the Yongsan landscape by the Japanese was complete. IJA divisions that were assigned to Camp Ryuzan included the 9<sup>th</sup> Division, 1914-1916 ; 13<sup>th</sup>

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14) This information is summarized from Cultural Heritage Administration, The Significance and Value of Modern Architecture in the Yongsan Garrison, 351, 354-356.

Division, 1916-1920 ; and 20<sup>th</sup> Division, 1919-1931.

The Japanese soundly defeated the Russians in the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, startling the world as this was the first time in modern history that an Asian nation militarily defeated a European country, and Japan emerged as a world power as a result. On 17 November 1905, the Korea-Japan Convention was signed, and Korea became a Japanese protectorate, thus beginning the Japanese occupation of Korea. Five years later, the 1910 Japan-Korea Treaty permitted Japan to annex Korea and marked the end of the Joseon dynastic monarchy in Korea.

A comprehensive history of the Japanese occupation of Korea and garrisoning of Camp Ryuzan and its military operations during this period is outside the purview of this paper. Suffice it to note that the Japanese were defeated in World War II, announced their surrender to the Allies on 15 August 1945, and signed the formal surrender document on the battleship U.S.S. *Missouri* on 2 September 1945 in Tokyo Bay. The 1943 Cairo Conference previously outlined Allied policy for the continuing military operations against Japan, and agreed upon the post-war disposition of Japan's territorial possessions, including "that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."<sup>15)</sup> The Soviet Union declared war on Japan on 8 August 1945 – the United States dropped atomic bombs on Japan on

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15) Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers, The Conferences at Cairo and Tehran, 1943, ed. William M. Franklin and William Gerber (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1961), Document 343.

6 and 9 August – and immediately engaged Japanese military forces on the Asian mainland. These unprecedented catastrophic events caused the collapse of Japan, and required a new American policy for post-war Korea. On 10/11 August 1945, U.S. planners proposed to divide the Korean Peninsula into two roughly equal parts, with the Soviets occupying the area north of the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel, and the Americans south of it. This would ensure the capital, Seoul, remained in the American zone and would prevent a total Soviet take over of the peninsula.<sup>16)</sup>

The U.S. Army XXIV Corps, battle-tested but war-weary from having recently fought at Okinawa, was notified on 11 August 1945 that it would liberate south Korea.<sup>17)</sup> The XXIV Corps, commanded by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, conducted considerable planning and back-channel communications with the IJA Seventeenth Army Area commander in Korea, Lt. Gen. Kozuki Yoshio.<sup>18)</sup> Hodge had also

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16) Joel R. Campbell, “The Wrong War: The Soviets and the Korean War, 1945-1953”, *International Social Science Review* 88, no. 3 (2014): 3.

17) For background information, see Bruce Cumings, *The Origins of the Korean War volume. 1: Liberation and the Emergence of Separate Regimes, 1945-1947* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981), 117-131.

18) The authoritative contemporary source document for the post-World War II U.S. occupation of Korea is “History of United States Armed Forces in Korea” (hereafter cited as “HUSAFIK”). This was compiled by Harold Larson, formerly Chief Historian, XXIV Corps, USAFIK, and completed in 1948. The first volume (Part I) is divided into eight separately paginated and numbered chapters. This document is located in the Historical Reference Library, Command History Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Army Garrison, Republic of Korea. For general background information and planning details, see also Lieutenant Colonel

been earlier designated Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (USAFIK). Due to the rapid Russian advance into Manchuria and north Korea, XXIV Corps accelerated its operational tempo and timetable, and in a convoy of twenty-one ships that sailed from Okinawa on 5 September 1945, the XXIV Corps Headquarters and 7th Infantry Division(7<sup>th</sup>ID) landed at the port of Incheon on 8 September. The situation may have seemed surreal, with Japanese police with fixed bayonets providing crowd control.

Early the next day, the vanguard of the U.S. forces, in eleven armored vehicles, drove on the Kyongin Highway to Seoul. An American journalist that accompanied these advance U.S soldiers wrote that they “were like shining knights descended straight from heaven to strike away a people’s shackles,”<sup>19)</sup> as cheering Koreans adorned the arriving military vehicles with flowers. The first destination was the Japanese Government-General Building, where a battalion of U.S. soldiers began to establish a temporary camp.<sup>20)</sup> The advance party then went to the eight-story Bando Hotel to establish the XXIV Corps Headquarters and billets, with the first three floors containing offices, and floors five to eight (there was no fourth floor)

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Duncan Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea – Initial Phases”, *Military Review* 27, no. 4 (July 1947): 29-36.

19) Quoted in William Stueck and Boram Yi, ‘An Alliance Forged in Blood’: The American Occupation of Korea, the Korean War, and the US-South Korean Alliance’, *Journal of Strategic Studies* 33, no. 2 (April 2010), 185.

20) Jeong Sim Yang, ‘Liberation Space’ and Times of Resistance in Visual Records’, *International Journal of Korean History* 19, no. 2 (2014), accessed 4 August 2017, <https://ijkh.khistory.org/journal/view.php?number=34>

providing housing.<sup>21)</sup> The more senior officers (majors and higher) were billeted in the Chosun Hotel.<sup>22)</sup> At 1600 hours on 9 September 1945, Hodge formally accepted the surrender of all Japanese forces south of the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel. The Japanese flag at the front entrance of the Government-General Building was lowered at 1630 hours and banned from being flown again in south Korea. The Japanese flag was replaced by the United States flag. The 7<sup>th</sup> ID was represented at this ceremony by a composite infantry battalion made up of a rifle company from each of the three regiments of the division.<sup>23)</sup>

The mission of XXIV Corps/USAFIK was to occupy Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude ; receive the surrender of, disarm, and repatriate all Japanese forces in that area ; and “be prepared to assist in the establishment of a separate post-war government and army of occupation in Korea and to transfer responsibilities to these agencies when established and as subsequently directed,” among other tasks.<sup>24)</sup>

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21) D. Colt Denfeld, American Military Camps in the Republic of Korea, 1866-1996 (Anchorage, Alaska: Pacific Bases Research, 1997), 97. See also City History Compilation Committee of Seoul, Seoul: A Journey through 2000 Years of History (2009; reprint, Seoul: City History Compilation Committee of Seoul, 2012), 337-340. The U.S. Embassy moved into the Bando Hotel in 1949. Damaged during the Korean War, the Bando Hotel was repaired and used for U.S. military transient quarters until 1965. The Bando Hotel was demolished in about 1971 to make room for the President Hotel, adjacent to the Lotte Hotel in central Seoul.

22) Cumings, 138.

23) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 11-12.

24) Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea - Initial Phases”, 33-34, enumerates all nineteen specified tasks of XXIV Corps/USAFIK. See also HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 1, p. 18-28, and Ibid, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 15.

The release of Allied prisoners of war was also an important assignment. Japanese forces in Korea were initially calculated to number some 375,000 soldiers, but upon landing, this was found to be an overestimate, with the actual number closer to 170,000, with as many as 50,000 Koreans recently discharged from the IJA.<sup>25)</sup> The Commanding General of the 7<sup>th</sup> ID, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, was appointed the head of the United States Army Military Government in Korea(USAMGIK) to handle civil affairs.<sup>26)</sup>

The 7<sup>th</sup> ID at this time contained three infantry regiments: the 17<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, and 184<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiments. The 32<sup>nd</sup> and 184<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiments moved by rail to Seoul on 9 September 1945, with the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry remaining temporarily in Incheon.<sup>27)</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> ID occupied the former IJA Camp Ryuzan – thus continuing the militarization of the Yongsan landscape – encountering very few Japanese soldiers in the process, as the IJA had generally complied with previous instructions to withdraw south from the Incheon-Seoul area.<sup>28)</sup> The Headquarters of the 7<sup>th</sup> ID was established in the former IJA division headquarters building, now destroyed and on land

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25) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 7, p. 3-4.

26) Major Robert K. Sawyer, Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War, ed. Walter G. Hermes (1962; reprint, Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, United States Army, 1988), 7.

27) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 7. Allan R. Millett, in The War for Korea, 1945-1950: A House Burning (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005), 58, is incorrect in stating, “Hodge sent a regiment of the Seventh Infantry Division to the capital the next day[9 September 1945]”.

28) Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea – Operations and Accomplishments”, Military Review 27, no. 5 (August 1947): 58.

occupied by the ROK Ministry of Defense, south of Itaewan-ro.<sup>29)</sup> Camp Ryuzan was also renamed “Camp Sobinggo” by its new U.S. Army residents, a direct reference to the nearby former royal and imposing landmark, the “Western Ice House” – or Sobinggo.<sup>30)</sup>

The 184<sup>th</sup> Infantry (which was redesignated the 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry on 19 January 1946) was billeted in the former IJA 79<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment barracks on Camp Sobinggo, and the 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry occupied the former IJA 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment barracks there. While the 184<sup>th</sup>/31<sup>st</sup> Infantry retained its headquarters at Camp Sobinggo, its 2nd Battalion guarded part of the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel for one year, with its headquarters at Chunchon. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry also rotated its elements to guard post duty on the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel for its entire three-year tour of duty in Korea, with its battalions initially occupying Samchok (1<sup>st</sup> Battalion), Wonju (2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion), and Chunchon (3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion).<sup>31)</sup> The 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry

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29) HUSAFIK, Pt. I, Ch. 4, p. 8. Photograph evidence confirms this, as depicted in The Seventh Division in Korea ([Tokyo]: FEC [Far East Command] Printing Plant, n.d. (c. 1949), 20.

30) Sam Kidder, “Seoul”, Transactions, Royal Asiatic Society Korea Branch, 68 (1993): 49. See also L. Eve Armentrout, Farms, Firms, and Runways: Perspectives on U.S. Military Bases in the Western Pacific (N.p.: Imprint Publications, 2001), 57; Donald N. Clark, Living Dangerously in Korea: The Western Experience, 1900-1950 (N.p.: East Bridge, 2003), 343; and Robert Neff, “Winters of the Past in Korea”, Korea Times, 23 January 2015, accessed 5 August 2017, [http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/culture/2016/06/317\\_172318.html](http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/culture/2016/06/317_172318.html). Spelling variations of Sobinggo include “Seobinggo” and “Sobingo”.

31) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, p. 24. Interestingly, the only U.S. soldier killed in action during the 1945-1948 U.S. occupation period was Pvt. Charles Labata of E Co., 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry, 7<sup>th</sup> ID, who was killed while serving in an outpost some 400 yards south of Kaesong that was attacked by civilian-disguised North Korea soldiers. Richard K. Kolb, comp., “Korea’s DMZ: Hostile Actions, 1945-49 and

relocated from Incheon to Seoul on 14 September, eventually being posted in the south of the 7<sup>th</sup> ID zone of responsibility, with its battalions being headquartered in Onyang(1<sup>st</sup> Battalion), Taejon (2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion), and Chongju(3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion).<sup>32)</sup>

The 7<sup>th</sup> ID was the first of three U.S. Army divisions to arrive in Korea as part of the U.S. occupation force. The first elements of the 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division landed at Incheon on 22 September 1945. They moved by rail to Pusan, and the entire division was ashore by 4 October and executing its mission of controlling the southern portion of the peninsula. The 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division began landing at Incheon on 17 October 1945, and was ashore by the end of the month, headquartered in Taegu, occupying the south west sector of Korea.<sup>33)</sup> The peak strength of USAFIK, on 31 October 1945, was 77,643 soldiers.<sup>34)</sup>

There were no combat operations in Korea during World War II, and the former IJA garrison facilities and buildings at Camp Sobinggo, while dirty and unkempt, had not sustained major damage. Compared to the trials and tribulations of the civilian Korean

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1954-1994”, *VFW Magazine* (October 2012): 32.

32) *Seventh Division in Korea*, 21, 34, 40, 44-45, and 47.

33) Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea – Operations and Accomplishments”, 54. See also G-3 Section, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces Pacific, “Chronology of the Occupation: 15 August 1945 to 31 March 1946”, 1946, accessed 7 July 2017, <http://www.history.army.mil/documents/8-5/8-5.htm>.

34) James P. Finley, (comp.), *The US Military Experience in Korea, 1871-1982: In the Vanguard of ROK-US Relations* (APO San Francisco: Command Historian’s Office, Secretary Joint Staff, Hqs, USFK/EUSA, 1983), 193, and *HUSAFIK*, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, p. 69.

population, toiling under alarming political oppression, economic inflation, and drastic shortages of foodstuffs and coal, the life of the U.S. soldier in Korea in during the 1945-1948 occupation was primitive, but improved. Two companies were billeted in each of the six barracks in the 184<sup>th</sup>/31<sup>st</sup> and 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment areas at Camp Sobinggo. U.S. Army Engineers installed indoor plumbing and a sewage system in the barracks, thus improving the standards of living and comfort of the U.S. soldiers.<sup>35)</sup>

Tremendous efforts were also made to provide the best dietary and medical care to improve the health and morale of soldiers at Camp Sobinggo. Contemporary images show well-organized military mess halls (dining facilities), routinely stocked with frozen and fresh food, and serving ice cream. Traditional holiday meals included turkey and all the side dishes normally available in the United States.<sup>36)</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> Medical Battalion established modern medical facilities at Camp Sobinggo, and these provided general and emergency medical treatment, x-rays, laboratories for testing for malaria and other diseases, and dental care.<sup>37)</sup>

To relieve tensions and boredom and to also enhance soldier optimism, there was an effective recreational system and sports program. The American Red Cross furnished clubs and recreational

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35) "America's Foreign Legion - The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace", The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Association, p. 6, accessed 7 July 2017, <http://www.31stinfantry.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Chapter-8.pdf>

36) Seventh Division in Korea, 30, 79.

37) *Ibid.*, 70-71.

facilities, which were later taken over by the Army's Special Services Branch. The 7<sup>th</sup> ID Service Club, the "Hourglass Club,"<sup>38)</sup> at Camp Sobinggo, appealingly staffed by female United Service Organization (USO) personnel, contained a well-stocked library, game rooms, a hobby shop, and a bar. Live entertainment and USO shows from the United States, Australia, and the Philippines were considered a highlight of the Service Club's activities. Other large clubs in the Seoul area included the "Marble Hall," "Quadrangle Club," and the "Leisure Lodge." Special Service libraries were opened in January 1946, with some twenty libraries in various locations for 7<sup>th</sup> ID soldiers, and the largest, the "Hourglass Library," was located at Camp Sobinggo. Army librarians staffed these, and they "made sure that the men were getting books and magazines, but added the feminine touch by seeing that each library had curtains and soft chairs."<sup>39)</sup> Post Exchange (PX) facilities included snack bars, providing soldiers with a fairly wide selection of food and beverages.

The 7<sup>th</sup> ID had a football team, the "Ramblers," that played teams from the XXIV Corps and near by 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division at "Hourglass Field" at Camp Sobinggo. Numerous popular sporting events and tournaments for the soldiers, including boxing, basketball, and marksmanship, were frequently held. The Bataan Theater was built at Camp Sobinggo especially for the entertainment of 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry soldiers.<sup>40)</sup>

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38) The 7<sup>th</sup> ID was nicknamed the "Hourglass Division" because of the black hourglass design on its circular red division patch(shoulder sleeve insignia).

39) Seventh Division in Korea, 73.

A watershed event in the U.S. occupation of Korea took place on 10 September 1946. On that day, 187 family members of soldiers and embassy personnel stationed in Korea arrived at Incheon after a fifteen-day voyage from the United States on the U.S. Army Transport *Frederick Funston*. This group, including fifty children under the age of ten, completed their trip to Seoul by train. They were followed by another group two weeks later, and subsequent family member parties. They lived at Camp Sobinggo, where there were no schools for them. Using teachers from the first contingent, a school was established on 3 November 1946.<sup>41)</sup> The initial arrival of U.S. family members in Korea was particularly noteworthy, as it signified to the Korean government and civilian populace the unmistakable intent of the U.S. Army and U.S. soldiers not just to fight for them in Korea, but to remain in the country to fight for their own families as well.

Among the family members living at Camp Sobinggo at this time was Mrs. Dulce Bartlett, the wife of Staff Sergeant Charles Bartlett of the 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry, and their three daughters. Their experience typifies the American military family experience at Camp Sobinggo during the post- World War II years. The compound contained a theater, a small post exchange and commissary, and after 3 November 1946, an elementary school. American food consisted largely of boxed and

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40) "America's Foreign Legion - The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace", p.6.

41) "Transcript Copy of Administration Introduction: Welcome to Seoul American Elementary School", accessed 24 July 2017, <https://prezi.com/fisjnzyrsur2/copy-of-administration-introduction/>

frozen food, particularly powdered milk and beef and lamb from Australia and New Zealand. A military quartermaster bakery provided bread, cakes, and doughnuts to the mess halls and commissary. Water in 5-gallon Jerry cans was delivered twice a day to the quarters by tanker trucks. Stoves were coal- or wood-fueled, and electricity, generated in Soviet-occupied north Korea, was unreliable. On the positive side, low wages on the local economy permitted the Bartletts to have a houseboy and two maids to assist with the cleaning and other household chores.<sup>42)</sup>

The political, economic, and social situation on the Korean Peninsula, a microcosm of the emerging Cold War, became increasingly complicated and nuanced. On 10 May 1948, in an attempt to create a unified and independent government for all of Korea, parliamentary elections were held. The Soviet occupation zone of north Korea banned entry to the election commission, but elections were conducted in the south. Dr. Syngman Rhee was later elected chairman of the National Assembly, and he was inaugurated as the first president of the independent Republic of Korea (ROK) on 15 August 1948. The U.S. Army Military Government in Korea, having accomplished its mission, ceased to exist at the same time, and plans were made to gradually transfer to the ROK command of the nation's military and security forces. In an 11 September 1948 Initial Financial and Property Settlement Agreement between the U.S. and ROK

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42) Information in this paragraph is derived from a series of letters Mrs. Bartlett wrote in 1998 and 1999, which were synthesized in "America's Foreign Legion - The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace", pp.6-7.

governments, the U.S. turned over all of its title to property, retaining under free leasehold several sites in the vicinity of Seoul for use by military and embassy personnel, including Camp Sobinggo with fifty-six buildings on the post.<sup>43)</sup>

Plans were also developed for the measured withdrawal of U.S. forces from the ROK by the end of 1948. The 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division had been relieved of all responsibilities in Korea on 20 February 1946, and its remaining soldiers were transferred to the U.S on 15 March 1946.<sup>44)</sup> The 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> IDs redeployed from Korea in September 1948, the former to be inactivated, and the latter to join the army of occupation on Japan. Elements of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry remained in Korea to form the newly-reactivated composite 5<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team.<sup>45)</sup> The XXIV Corps left South Korea on

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43) Memorandum, Command Historian, U.S. Forces Korea, 4 December 1981, subject: US Embassy's Use of Yongsan Area; memorandum, Staff Historian, 1 April 1970, subject: Yongsan Military Reservation under the Japanese; Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK; and Finley, The US Military Experience in Korea, 1871-1982: In the Vanguard of ROK-US Relations, 52.

44) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, p. 68-69.

45) Sawyer, Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War, 37, and "America's Foreign Legion-The 31st Infantry Regiment at War and Peace", p.7; see also memorandum, Command Historian, United Nations Command / U.S. Forces Korea / Eighth U.S. Army, 13 January 1975, subject: Withdrawal of US Troops from Korea in 1949, p.3, Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK. Millett, The War for Korea, 1945-1950: A House Burning, 186, claims the 5<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team included units of the 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry. Major Thomas E. Hanson, in "America's First Cold War Army: Combat Readiness in the Eighth U.S. Army, 1949-1950" (Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 2006), 98, asserts erroneously that the "entire 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry

15 April 1949 for deactivation in Japan, and the 5<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team departed South Korea on 29 June 1949. After the departure of XXIV Corps, many of the vacated buildings on Camp Sobinggo were used by the new ROK Army, which had been formed on 15 December 1948. The South Post Bunker was used as the ROK Army Command Post.<sup>46)</sup>

After 30 June 1949, the U.S. had no combat troops in South Korea, only about 480 military advisors of the United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea (KMAG) to train the ROK Army. KMAG personnel working in or around Seoul lived in Camp Sobinggo, which contained 109 western-style houses, a dispensary, a chapel, officers' and service clubs, and barracks. Nurses and other female KMAG members lived in a "hostess billet" at Camp Sobinggo, and enlisted soldiers lived in a barracks there. Family members of married KMAG personnel lived in 96 of the 109 houses at Camp Sobinggo, and 17 of the 32 houses at Yongdungpo, where the KMAG Headquarters was collocated with the ROK Army Headquarters.<sup>47)</sup> The KMAG Medical Section had taken over three medical facilities operated by the 7<sup>th</sup> Medical Battalion.

The Korean War broke out on 25 June 1950, and Col. W.H. Sterling Wright, the commander of the KMAG, was in Japan at the

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Division was withdrawn to Japan in December 1948".

46) Memorandum, Command Historian, Eighth U.S. Army, 8 January 1993, subject: Yongsan History, Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

47) Sawyer, *Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War*, 51.

time. He hurriedly returned to South Korea and his quarters at Camp Sobinggo. At 0300 hours on 28 June 1950, as the KMAG was evacuating Seoul, “[s]tray rounds of enemy artillery fire were landing in the Sobinggo area, and small arms and automatic weapons fire was clearly audible in the distance.”<sup>48)</sup> Within hours, the North Korean Army 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division occupied and established its command post at Camp Sobinggo, remaining at this location until continuing the offensive southwards on 2 July 1950.<sup>49)</sup> This was the first time Seoul changed hands during the Korean War: the United Nations Command recaptured Seoul on 25 September 1950 ; the Chinese seized the ROK capital on 4 January 1951 ; and Seoul was taken back for the final time by the United Nations Command on 15 March 1951. The advance command post of the U.S. Eighth Army, the ground component command of the United Nations Command, was located in Seoul from c. 12 to 21 October 1950, 3 December 1950 to 3 January 1951, and from 4 June 1951 until the signing of the Armistice on 27 July 1953.<sup>50)</sup>

U.S. forces reestablished their presence at Yongsan in 1952 and began restoring the garrison.<sup>51)</sup> It is not possible to ascertain the

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48) Ibid., 126.

49) Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Research Supplement Interrogation Report No. 96: North Korean Defensive Tactics - NK 3d Infantry Division - NK 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division ([Tokyo]: General Headquarters, Far East Command, 28 February 1951), 30.

50) “Order of Battle: Eighth US Army, 13 July 1950-27 July 1953”, p. 70, Historian Files, Command History Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

51) David McNally, “Yongsan Garrison: If walls could talk”, accessed 17 July 2017,

damage inflicted on Camp Sobingo during the Korean War. General Paik Sun Yup of the ROK Army recalled that during the war years many of the garrison's buildings lay in ruins with the roofs destroyed.<sup>52)</sup> An American, Marilyn Celeste Morris, lived at Camp Sobingo as a child with her military family in 1946. She received photographs from her father in 1954 when he was reassigned to Korea, depicting their former quarters, which she described as having “been pock-marked by aerial strafing, and natives were stripping the floorboards for fuel.”<sup>53)</sup>

The Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea was signed on 1 October 1953 and came into effect on 17 November 1954. In Article 2, the parties pledged to come to each other's aid if threatened by “external armed attack,” and “will maintain and develop appropriate means to deter armed attack.” Article 4 states: “The Republic of Korea grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as determined by mutual agreement.”<sup>54)</sup> This is the legal basis for the

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[https://www.army.mil/article/10874/Yongsan\\_Garrison\\_If\\_walls\\_could\\_talk](https://www.army.mil/article/10874/Yongsan_Garrison_If_walls_could_talk)

52) Memorandum, Command Historian, Eighth U.S. Army, 8 January 1993, subject: Yongsan History, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

53) Marilyn Celeste Morris, quoted in “Author Interview: Marilyn Celeste Morris, Author of *The Women of Camp Sobingo*”, *Writers Life Magazine*, accessed 3 August 2017, <http://thewriterslife.blogspot.kr/2007/07/author-interview-marilyn-celeste-morris.html>. Morris wrote a novel based on her childhood experiences at Camp Sobingo: *The Women of Camp Sobingo* (Everett, Wash.: Vanilla Heart Publishing, 2008).

continued U.S. military presence in the ROK, and the entire Mutual Defense Treaty forms the foundation of the robust ROK-U.S. Alliance.

The U.S. Army continued to militarize the Yongsan Army Garrison after the Korean War Armistice was signed, and the garrison began to resemble its current appearance. There were four main sections of the Yongsan Army Garrison: South Post, south of Itaewon-ro, including family quarters and other facilities ; Main Post, north of Itaewon-ro to the boundary of Camp Coiner,<sup>55)</sup> containing command, control, and administrative elements ; the 55-acre Camp Coiner, containing the replacement center and billets ; and Camp Kim, across Hangang-daero, west of the Main Post, containing logistical buildings and warehouses, adjacent to the rail line.

The Headquarters of Eighth Army (Forward) displaced from Seoul National University to the Yongsan Army Garrison on 15 September 1953 and occupied Building 2462. At the same time, the name of the installation was changed from Camp Sobinggo to “Yongsan [“dragon hill”] Army Garrison.”<sup>56)</sup> Building 2462 had served as a troop billet

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54) The three quotes in this paragraph are from “Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea; October 1, 1953”, The Avalon Project: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy, accessed 6 August 2017, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/kor001.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/kor001.asp). See also LTG Charles C. Campbell, “The U.S. Military in Korea” in Keynote Speech, The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean War Seminar ([Seoul]: Military History Compilation Institute, MND, and USFK/UNC/CFC History Office, 2006), 11-12.

55) Camp Coiner was named after 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Randall Coiner, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry near the village of Sokkagae in 1953 during the Korean War.

for Japanese soldiers of the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and later for 7<sup>th</sup> ID soldiers from 1945 to 1948. Eighth Army also took over and modified an IJA war monument and transformed it into the Eighth Army Korean War Memorial, moving it to its recent location near the intersection of Eighth Army Drive and UN Boulevard in 1980.<sup>57)</sup>

Building 2462 served as the Headquarters of Eighth Army (Forward) from 15 September 1953 to 24 July 1955. U.S. Army Forces, Far East (AFFE) and the Main Headquarters of Eighth Army, as directed by General Order No. 242, dated 25 July 1955, relocated from Camp Zama, Japan, to the Yongsan Army Garrison, and jointly occupied Building 2462. As a result of a major reorganization of U.S. military force and command structures in the Pacific area, the Far East Command (and its subordinate AFFE) was disestablished on 1 July 1957, and its responsibilities transferred to U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM). U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) was activated at that time as a subordinate unified command of USPACOM at Yongsan Army Garrison, and the United Nations Command (UNC ; activated on 25 July 1950) Headquarters was transferred from Pershing Heights in Tokyo to Yongsan.<sup>58)</sup> After 1 July 1957, Building 2462 was the headquarters of the UNC, USFK, and Eighth Army, until the activation of the Combined Forces Command (CFC) on 7 November

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56) Denfeld, *American Military Camps in the Republic of Korea, 1866-1996*, 109.

57) The Eighth Army Korean War Memorial was relocated to Camp Humphreys in May 2017.

58) Ronald H. Cole, et al., *The History of the Unified Command Plan, 1946-1999* (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint History Office, 2003), 24-25.

1978. Building 2310, known as the “White House,” was constructed especially to house the Headquarters of CFC. When CFC was activated, the Headquarters of the UNC and USFK were transferred from Building 2462 and joined the CFC Headquarters in Building 2310, where they remain. Building 2462 housed the Eighth Army Headquarters until 11 July 2017.<sup>59)</sup>

There have been various phases of construction and modernization on Yongsan Army Garrison since the Korean War. The U.S. Army constructed numerous Quonset huts on Camp Coiner and elsewhere on the garrison from 1952 to 1955 for soldier billeting and offices. Some 110 sets of quarters and ten administrative buildings were rehabilitated in 1955,<sup>60)</sup> three-bedroom duplex houses for family quarters were constructed in 1958 near the site of the former IJA Governor-General’s residence, and the Eighth Army golf course was opened in 1959.<sup>61)</sup> Through the 1960s and until the early 1970s, the Army

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59) Effective 1 December 1992, the command billet for Eighth Army reverted to a three-star assignment and the command was separated from the United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea.

60) US Army Garrison – Yongsan, Directorate of Public Works, Master Planning Division, Real Property Branch, “Building and Facility List, 2017”, pp. 58-60, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK. United States Army Forces, Far East, and Eighth United States Army, Two Years of Progress: July, 1955-June, 1957 (Tokyo: Kyoya Printings Works, n.d. (c. 1957)), 57, states “1957”.

61) “Far East District Projects, 1957-2007”, Building for Peace on Freedom’s Frontier, 1957-2007: East Gate Edition 17, no. 2 (June 2007): 10, and Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, “Background: History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan”, as of January 1989, Historian Files, Command History

began replacing the Quonset huts with more permanent structures, including multi-story, concrete-and-steel barracks, concrete mess halls, and gymnasiums.<sup>62)</sup>

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Support Group provided garrison logistical and administrative support until March 1971, when the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Yongsan was provisionally established. Eighth Army General Order No.113, dated 8 April 1971, established the Eighth United States Army Area Command, with USAG Yongsan as its only subordinate command. USAG Yongsan was removed from provisional status and made a permanent unit by U.S. Army Pacific General Order No.602, dated 19 October 1971.<sup>63)</sup> This set the stage for increased garrison development, including schools, more family housing, and improved soldier facilities. This expansion continued until interrupted in the late 1970s when the planned reduction of U.S. ground forces from Korea reduced construction budgets. Development continued in the 1980s after the cancellation of this troop withdrawal plan.<sup>64)</sup>

ROK President Roh Tae Woo reportedly discussed the possible

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Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

62) MAJ Rick Jellison, Ronney Z. Miller, and LTC Bob Leitzel, Historical Walking Tour of Yongsan Garrison (Seoul: USFK Command History Office, 2002), 3.

63) “Organization and Functions Manual: Headquarters, US Army Garrison Yongsan”, 3 March 1972, p. 6, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

64) Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, “History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan”, Backgrounder No. 6, as of January 2000, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

relocation of the Yongsan Army Garrison with visiting U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Schultz in the summer of 1988, two years after Seoul held the successful 1986 Asian Games and on the eve of the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The continued American militarization of a large area of Seoul was causing increased resentment among the populace as the nation became more democratic and prosperous.

The ROK government was eager to accept nonmilitary parts of the Yongsan Army garrison, such as the golf course and other facilities.<sup>65)</sup> Willing to accelerate the land transfer, the U.S. returned the 77-acre golf course in the southern portion of the Yongsan Army Garrison to the Koreans in 1991. This land was projected to be parkland, but after eight years of construction the Korean National Museum was opened on this parcel in 2005.<sup>66)</sup> Relocation negotiations followed, and land surveys, considerable technical studies, and funding assessments were conducted. The Land Partnership Plan (LPP), providing for the relocation of the U.S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division to locations south of Seoul, was signed in 2002. This was amended, and the new covenant, along with the Yongsan Relocation Plan (agreeing to relocate U.S. forces out of Seoul), was signed in 2004.<sup>67)</sup> U.S. military relocation

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65) Susan Chira, "In Heart of Seoul, an Unwanted U.S. Presence", *New York Times*, 14 August 1988, accessed 24 July 2017, <http://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/14/world/in-heart-of-seoul-an-unwanted-us-presence.html>

66) "Report: Seoul Gets Help in Bid to Make Yongsan a Park: City, Federal Officials Working to Prevent Commercial Development", *Stars and Stripes*, 5 October 2006, accessed 10 August 2017, <https://www.stripes.com/news/report-seoul-gets-help-in-bid-to-make-yongsan-a-park-1.54986>

efforts to date recently culminated in the opening of the new Eighth Army Headquarters (named the General Walton Walker Command Center) at Camp Humphreys, Pyongteak, on 11 July 2017.<sup>68)</sup> This closed an important chapter in the history of the militarization of the Yongsan Army Garrison, where the Headquarters of Eighth Army (Forward) was established on 15 September 1953 after it displaced from Seoul National University.

The Yongsan Army Garrison today occupies 630 acres of land south of Namsan Mountain in Yongsan-gu, Seoul. The headquarters of the multinational United Nations Command, ROK-U.S Combined Forces Command, and U.S Forces Korea, along with many tenant units, remain for the time being on Yongsan Army Garrison. Some 4,100 U.S. military personnel, along with about 1,000 U.S civilian and 6,000 Korean civilian employees, supplemented by about another thousand KATUSA soldiers,<sup>69)</sup> serve and work on the Yongsan Army Garrison.<sup>70)</sup> There are over 1,225 buildings on the Yongsan Army

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67) Memorandum, Senior Country Director for Korea, Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA), 27 October 2004, subject: Korea: USFK Base Consolidation and Relocation Plan Agreements, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

68) Sgt. Jung Dong-in, "Eighth Army Begins New Chapter at USAG Humphreys", 14 July 2017, accessed 10 August 2017, <https://www.army.mil/article/190823>. General Walton Walker served as the first Commanding General of the Eighth Army during the Korean War. He was killed in a military traffic accident on 23 December 1950 near Uijeongbu.

69) "KATUSA" is the acronym for "Korean Augmentation To the United States Army", a program established during the Korea War in 1950 through which specially-designated and -trained Korean Army soldiers augment the Eighth Army and other U.S forces in Korea.

Garrison – including 173 “indigenous” structures originally built by the Japanese<sup>71)</sup> – with a combined floor space of more than 4,750,000 square feet, connected by 20.4 miles of paved road. The Yongsan Army Garrison is in essence a self-contained and -supporting small city, including housing units ; a hospital ; police force ; commissary and post exchange facilities ; schools ; theaters ; clubs and restaurants ; a hotel and transient billeting ; sports and recreational facilities ; water and sewage treatment plants ; and emergency electrical power.

The Yongsan landscape of Seoul has been militarized on many occasions by various foreign armies during the previous centuries. This was due mainly to its strategically-significant location, between the Seoul city walls to the north and the Han River to the south. The Han River was a key transportation route with inland waterway and sea traffic access, and the area later became an important rail and logistics center. The Japanese occupied the area during the 1592-1598 Imjin War, and during the late nineteenth century, Chinese troops were stationed in the district. The Japanese occupied the Korean Peninsula and garrisoned Yongsan from 1905 to 1945.

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70) Michael J. Lostumbo, et al., Overseas Basing of U.S. Military Forces: An Assessment of Relative Costs and Strategic Benefits (Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 2013), 28, and Public Affairs Office, UNC/CFC/CFC/ EUSA, “History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan”, Backgrounder No. 6, as of January 2000. This total is based on the number prior to the Eighth Army Headquarters’ relocation to Camp Humphreys in July 2017, and is somewhat less today.

71) “List of Indigenous Facilities, Yongsan Garrison”, Real Property Branch, Department of Public Works, USAG-Yongsan, 7 September 2010, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

After World War II, the U.S. Army dominated the Yongsan landscape, replacing the brutal and repressive Japanese occupation with a temporary military government, with its soldiers taking over many of the former Japanese garrisons. This American military government was committed to rebuilding the Korean administration and economy, restoring civil rights to and providing security for its citizens, and developing and nurturing its fledgling democracy to prepare the nation for independence. Although challenging and controversial at times, the U.S. Army Military Government in Korea worked tirelessly, and after unprecedented free elections were held, the independent Republic of Korea was established on 15 August 1948. Their mission accomplished, U.S. military units departed soon thereafter.

The United States immediately responded to assist and defend the ROK after it was attacked by North Korea on 25 June 1950. The U.S. commanded the allied force and provided the preponderance of military personnel, support, and logistics to fight the ensuing Korean War, sustaining 33,739 combat deaths and 144,770 total casualties.<sup>72)</sup> While the Korean War was neither a victory nor a defeat, it was an unmistakable success, and the United States was instrumental in preserving South Korea's independence and sovereignty. The U.S. has militarized the Yongsan landscape since that time.

The Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the

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72) "U.S. Military Casualties – Korean War Casualty Summary (As of August 11, 2017)", Defense Casualty Analysis System, accessed 12 August 2017, [https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/dcass/pages/report\\_korea\\_sum.xhtml](https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/dcass/pages/report_korea_sum.xhtml)

Republic of Korea was signed on 1 October 1953. This agreement, coupled with the shared experiences and sacrifices in the crucible of combat in the Korean War, provided the foundation for the ironclad ROK-U.S. Alliance that continues to this day. The U.S. has assisted the Republic of Korea in preserving its sovereignty, revitalizing its economy and achieving unimaginable prosperity, and paving the way for increased democratization and civilian control of the military. Throughout this period, the U.S. Army has militarized the Yongsan landscape, and by doing so, has preserved peace throughout the Korean Peninsula, and has also preserved in the heart of metropolitan Seoul an important undeveloped 630-acre parcel of land – about 80 per cent the size of New York City’s Central Park – as its legacy to the Korean nation and people.

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## Abstract

Due to its strategic and significant location, the landscape of Yongsan was occupied and militarized by various foreign armed forces on numerous occasions during the last millennium, and almost continually for the past century. United States military forces have maintained a presence in the Yongsan area, following the Japanese occupation, almost continuously since the end of World War II. The purpose of this paper is to examine the U.S. Army presence in the Yongsan Garrison in Seoul since 1945.

The U.S. Army continued to militarize the Yongsan Army Garrison after the Korean War Armistice was signed, and the garrison began to resemble its current appearance. There were four main sections of the Yongsan Army Garrison: South Post, south of Itaewon-ro, including family quarters and other facilities ; Main Post, north of Itaewon-ro to the boundary of Camp Coiner, containing command, control, and administrative elements ; the 55-acre Camp Coiner, containing the replacement center and billets ; and Camp Kim, across Hangang-daero, west of the Main Post, containing logistical buildings and warehouses, adjacent to the rail line.

The Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea was signed on 1 October 1953. This agreement, coupled with the shared experiences and sacrifices in the crucible of combat in the Korean War, provided the foundation for the ironclad ROK-U.S. Alliance that continues to this day. The U.S. has assisted the Republic of Korea in preserving its sovereignty, revitalizing its economy and achieving unimaginable prosperity, and paving the way for increased democratization and civilian control of the military. Throughout this period, the U.S. Army has militarized the Yongsan landscape, and by doing so, has preserved peace throughout the Korean Peninsula, and has also preserved in the heart of metropolitan Seoul an important undeveloped 630-acre parcel of land - about 80 per cent the size of New York City' s Central Park - as its legacy to the Korean nation and people.

Key Words : Yongsan, Camp Sobinggo, Eighth Army, United Nations Command, U.S. Forces Korea

# 용산지역의 군사화

- 서울 용산기지에서의 미군 주둔, 1945~2017 -

해롤드 E. 라우 주니어

산악지대가 많은 한반도는 북쪽으로는 만주와 러시아, 서쪽으로는 황해 건너편의 중국, 동쪽으로는 동해 건너편의 일본 열도와 접한 지리적 입지로 인해 역사적으로 동북아시아 무역 활동의 중심지였다. 이런 지리적 입지는 겉보기에는 유리했지만, 반대로 한반도가 제국주의적 경쟁의 한복판으로 밀려서 여러 왕조들과 영토분쟁의 전리품으로 전락하기도 했다.<sup>1)</sup>

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- 1) 필자는 이 글을 쓰는데 도움을 주신 다음의 분들에게 감사를 전하고자 한다.: Mr. Paul Ague, Deputy Special Advisor to the Ambassador, Counselor Regional Affairs, U.S. Embassy Seoul; Mr. Charles D. Campbell, Jr., Lead Stationing/Transformation Program Analyst, U.S. Army Garrison (USAG)-Yongsan; Dr. Gye, Unbong, CI35 Planning Branch, Combined Forces Command; Dr. A. Kim, Supervisory Strategic Planner, Plans, Analysis and Integration Office, USAG-Yongsan; Mr. Kim, Chun Soo, Historian, Yongsan Cultural Center; LTC Paul D. Mitura, U.S. Army Reserve; Ms. DeAnna Lynn Nix, Chief, Area II Real Property Accountable Officer, Real Property Branch, Master Planning, Department of Public Works, USAG-Yongsan; Mrs. Naida P. Raugh; Ms. Song, Min Kyong, Community Relations Specialist, Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command/U.S. Forces Korea (USFK); Ms. Kirsten Taylor, Chief, Planning, Programming, and Capabilities Division, J82, USFK; LTC Steven M. Tharp, U.S. Army (Ret.); Mr. Yi, Sangkun, Senior Realty Specialist, Real

바닷길과 내륙의 수로를 잇는 중요한 교통로인 한강유역을 장악한 왕조가 전략적으로 한반도 전역을 지배한다는 인식 때문에 오늘날의 서울 일대는 역사적으로 한반도의 중심이라고 여겨졌다.<sup>2)</sup> 그런 이유로 조선은 건국 직후인 1394년 개경에 도읍을 두었던 고려와 단절하기 위해 한양으로 천도하였다.<sup>3)</sup> 당시 서울은 한양으로 알려져 있었으며, 나중에는 ‘한강의 성곽도시’라는 뜻을 가진 한성으로 불렸다.

용산지역은 북쪽으로는 한양 성곽, 남쪽으로는 한강에 접해있으면서 마포 및 서강과 더불어 한강의 중요한 내륙 포구로 발전했다. 용산 포구는 각 지방에서 거둔 稅穀이 모이는 곳이어서 경제적으로도 중요하였다.<sup>4)</sup> 전략적으로 중요하고 의미 있는 위치였다는 점에서 지난 천 년 동안 그리고 지난 세기 내내 수차례에 걸쳐 여러 외국 군대가 용산을 점령하고 군사화 시켰다. 미군은 제2차 세계대전이 끝난 뒤 일본군의 뒤를 이어 계속해서 용산에 주둔해왔다. 이 논고의 목적은 1945년 이래 서울시의 용산 미군기지의 존재를 고찰하는데 있다.

전하는 바에 따르면 용산지역은 고려 말기 몽골군의 병참 기지로 사용되었다고 하며, 1592년부터 1598년까지 전개된 임진왜란 당시에는 일본이 용산에 사령부와 보급소를 두고 대규모 보급창을 설치했다.<sup>5)</sup>

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Property Branch, Master Planning, Department of Public Works, USAG-Yongsan, and Ms. Yi, U Nan, Chief, Manpower Division, Directorate of Resource Management, USAG-Yongsan.

- 2) Choe Yeong-jun, Land and Life: A Historical Geographical Exploration of Korea, trans. Sarah Kim (Fremont, Cal.: Jain Publishing, 2005), 14-15.
- 3) Kim Jong-ki, Seoul: Host City of the '88 Olympics (Seoul: KBS Enterprises, 1983), 296. See also Yon-ung Kwon, “Seoul: Founding the New Capital”, Transactions, Royal Asiatic Society Korea Branch, 68 (1993): 3.
- 4) Lee Eun-ja, “World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago”, Kyosu Sinmun (Professor’s Newspaper), 10 September 2013, accessed 8 June 2016, [http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/images/design2/common/logo\\_print.gif](http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/images/design2/common/logo_print.gif)
- 5) Pyeongwoo Hwang, “Don’t Rush to Fill, Drain or Heal”, Space, 1 October 201

역사가 알렌(Allen)과 도널드 클라크(Donald Clark)에 따르면 “오늘날 이태원이라고 불리는 지명은 임진왜란 이후로 외국인 마을을 뜻하는 ‘異他人’ 또는 ‘異他人洞’에서 유래했는데, 이곳에 왜군이 주둔했기 때문”이라고 한다.<sup>6)</sup>

19세기 말 서양 세력은 조선을 침탈하고 영향력을 강화해 나갔다. 1882년 조선의 구식군대는 열악한 생활조건을 항의하고 군대를 근대화 하려는 시도에 반발해 봉기를 일으켜 몇몇 일본군 교관을 살해하고 일본공사관을 불태웠다(임오군란). 집권세력인 민씨 일족은 청나라에 구원을 요청했다. 청나라는 즉시 이 요청에 응해 약 3,000~5,000명 규모의 군대를 용산에 주둔시켰다.<sup>7)</sup> 당시 일본도 군대를 보냈으나, 영향력을 행사하기에는 너무 늦게 도착하였다.

2년 뒤 친일적이며 근대화를 추구하던 개화파가 정변을 일으켰다(갑신정변). 그러나 일본이 당초 약속한대로 군사적 지원을 하지 않아 쿠데타는 실패했고, 개화파는 청나라 군대에 의해 축출되었다. 청나라와 일본은 갑신정변이 끝난 뒤인 1885년 4월 18일 이홍장과 이토 히로부미를 대표로 조약을 체결했다. 이 조약에 따라 청과 일본 양측은 조선에서 군대를 철수하고 상대국에 먼저 통보하지 않고 개입하는 일이 없도록 하였다.

경제적 문제들과 기독교 선교사들의 진출 등이 복합된 외교적·경제

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2, accessed 2 August 2017, [http://www.vmspace.com/2008\\_re/eng/sub\\_emagazine\\_view.asp?category=urban&idx=11678](http://www.vmspace.com/2008_re/eng/sub_emagazine_view.asp?category=urban&idx=11678). See also Samuel Hawley, The Imjin War: Japan's Sixteenth-Century Invasion of Korea and Attempt to Conquer China (2005; reprint, N.p: Conquistador Press, 2014), page unknown, Kindle

6) Allen and Donald Clark, quoted in Hans Johannes Hoefler, director, Korea, ed. Leonard Luceras and Nedra Chung (Hong Kong: Apa Productions, 1981), 125-126.

7) Hwang, “Don’t Rush to Fill, Drain or Heal”, and Hoefler, Korea, 46-47.

적 압박이 늘어나면서 국내 정세는 혼란에 빠져들었다. 1894년 전라도에서 일어난 소규모 농민 봉기는 동학교도의 대규모 반란으로 이어졌고, 조선 정부는 또다시 청국에 군사 지원을 요청했다. 청국이 1,000명 남짓한 병력만 파견한 반면 조선의 내정에 간섭할 기회만 엿보고 있던 일본은 반란을 분쇄하기 위하여 독단적으로 8,000명의 병력과 군함을 파병하였다.<sup>8)</sup> 청국 군대와 조선군이 봉기를 진압한 뒤에도 일본군은 조선에서 철수하지 않았다. 1894년 7월 말 일본은 조선 정부를 장악하고 친일 내각을 수립하여 청국과 대립했고, 급기야는 충돌에 이르렀다. 일본은 용산에 사령부를 두고 인근 지역에 부대를 주둔시켰다.<sup>9)</sup> 긴장이 고조된 끝에 청일전쟁이 발발했다. 이 전쟁에서 일본은 놀랍게도 바다와 육지 양쪽에서 신속하고 결정적인 승리를 거뒀다.<sup>10)</sup> 이은자 교수는 “일본군이 용산에 주둔한 것이 청일전쟁 발발의 중요한 원인이었다.”라고 지적하였다.<sup>11)</sup> 1895년 4월 17일 체결된 <시모노세키조약>에서 청국은 조선이 독립국임을 인정하고 조선의 영토에 관해 어떠한 요구도 하지 않는다고 선언했다. 반면 일본군은 계속해서 용산에 주둔하였다.

8) Cultural Heritage Administration, The Significance and Value of Modern Architecture in the Yongsan Garrison ([Seoul]: Cultural Heritage Administration, 2011), 354.

9) Peter Duus, The Abacus and the Sword: The Japanese Penetration of Korea, 1895-1910, Twentieth Century Japan: The Emergence of a World Power, Book 4 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998), 354.

10) 자세한 내용은 다음을 참고하라. June Teufel Dreyer, Middle Kingdom and Empire of the Rising Sun: Sino-Japanese Relations, Past and Present (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016), 45-49, and S.C.M. Paine, The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895: Perceptions, Power, and Primacy (2003; reprint, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

11) Lee Eun-ja, “World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago”.

그리고 일본은 조선을 장악해 나갔다. 일본의 영향력을 넓히면서 조선 정부에 대한 통제를 강화하는 방편으로 항구와 보급지로부터 전장까지 병력과 보급품을 신속히 수송할 수 있도록 철도망을 구축했다. 용산역은 1899년에 건설되었고, 인천항과 용산을 잇는 철도는 1900년에 완공되었다. 일본은 러시아와의 전쟁에 대비해 보급과 병력 이동을 용이하게 하고자 용산역을 허브로 하는 철도망을 확장하기로 결정했다. 1901년 부산-대구-대전-수원-용산-서울을 잇는 경부선 건설이 시작되어 1905년에 완료되었다.<sup>12)</sup> 일본은 이 노선을 확장하여, 1904년에서 1906년에 걸쳐 군 병력 6개 대대와 민간 노동자들을 동원해 용산에서 신의주로 이어지는 경의선을 건설했다.<sup>13)</sup>

유럽 열강들의 아시아에 대한 관심은 더욱 커져갔고, 일본은 만주 이남의 영토를 노리는 러시아와 위태로운 상태를 이어가고 있었다. 러시아가 만주에서 철병하는 협정을 저버리자 일본은 1904년 2월 8일 기습 공격을 개시해 旅順의 러시아 해군을 봉쇄했다. 일본 정부는 기습공격 직후 선전포고를 했고, 이로써 러일전쟁의 막이 올랐다.

1904년 2월 23일 대한제국 정부는 일본군이 대한제국의 전략적 요충지에 군대를 주둔할 수 있도록 하는 <韓日議定書>에 조인하였다. 1904년 3월 11일 일본군은 전략적인 연락교통로로서 장기간 주둔할 주둔지를 확보하기 위하여 4명으로 구성된 주차군 경리부를 용산에 설치하였다. 다음해 일본군은 1,000만 평(약 8,169에이커)의 토지를 구매했다. 1906년 일본군은 군사기지 건설을 위해 남대문과 한강 사이에 있

12) Nakana Akira, "Korea's Railway Network the Key to Imperial Japan's Control", *Asia-Pacific Journal* 5, no. 9 (September 2007), accessed 1 August 2017, <http://apjif.org/-Nakano-Akira/2533/Article.html>

13) Lee Eun-ja, "World Cultural Heritage Attesting to Japanese Invasion 100 Years Ago".

는 117만 9,800평(약 964에이커)의 토지를 사용하기로 하고, 대규모 건설계획을 감독할 임시건축과를 (용산에) 설치하였다. 일본의 조선주차군사령부(캠프 류잔-일본어로 ‘용산’이다) 건설은 1906년부터 1913년에 걸쳐 이루어졌고 비용은 446만 2,530원이 소요되었다. 용산기지가 아직 건설 중이던 1908년 10월, 한국 점령을 담당하는 조선주차군사령부가 용산으로 이전했다.

1909년 8월 각각 6개 동으로 구성된 병영 2곳이 건설되었다. 캠프 류잔(용산기지) 동편의 6개 동은 제78보병연대가 주둔했고 서쪽의 6개 동에는 제79보병연대가 주둔했다. 1915년에는 용산기지 건설이 완료되었다. 용산기지는 본질적으로 대규모 전방 작전기지로서, 1개 보병사단 본부, 2개 연대로 구성된 1개 여단과 포병·기병·전투지원 부대 등이 주둔하도록 설계됐다.<sup>14)</sup> 일본에 의한 용산지역의 군사화가 완료된 것이다. 캠프 류잔에 주둔한 일본군 사단은 다음과 같다. 1914~1916년까지는 제9사단, 1916~1920년까지는 제13사단, 1919~1931년까지는 제20사단이 주둔하였다.

일본은 1904년부터 1905년에 걸친 러일전쟁에서 러시아를 완패시켜 전 세계를 놀라게 했다. 이 승리는 근대 역사상 처음으로 아시아의 군대가 유럽 군대를 무찌른 사건이었기 때문에, 일본은 세계열강의 반열에 오르게 되었다. 1905년 11월 17일 <을사조약>이 체결되어 대한제국은 일본의 보호국이 되었고, 이로써 일본의 한국 강점이 시작되었다. 5년 뒤인 1910년에 <한일병합조약>이 체결됨으로써 일본은 대한제국을 병합하고 조선왕조를 종식시켰다.

일제강점기 일본의 조선 통치와 용산기지에 주둔한 일본군 그리고

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14) 이 내용은 다음의 자료를 요약한 것이다. Cultural Heritage Administration, The Significance and Value of Modern Architecture in the Yongsan Garrison, 351, 354-356.

일본군의 군사작전에 대한 내용은 이 글에서 다루는 범위를 벗어난다. 일본이 제2차 세계대전에서 패배해 1945년 8월 15일 연합국에 항복의사를 밝히고 9월 2일 도쿄만에 정박한 전함 미주리호 함상에서 항복문서에 서명했다는 사실 정도만 언급하면 충분하다. 이미 1943년 카이로 회담에서 일본에 대한 군사작전을 계속하고 일본의 영역에 대한 전후 처리 문제를 다루었다. 여기에는 “적절한 시기에 조선을 해방시키고 독립국으로 만든다.”는 내용이 포함되었다.<sup>15)</sup> 1945년 8월 8일 소련은 일본에 전쟁을 선포하고 아시아 본토에서 지상전을 개시했다. 8월 6일과 9일에는 미국이 일본에 원자폭탄을 투하했다. 전례 없는 비극적인 사건으로 일본이 붕괴하면서 미국은 전후 한반도에 대한 새로운 정책을 수립해야 했다. 1945년 8월 10일과 11일에 걸쳐 미국의 기획자들은 거칠게 한반도를 분할하는 방안, 즉 소련이 38도선 이북을, 미국은 38도선 이남을 점령하는 방안을 제안하였다. 이 제안으로 수도인 서울을 미국의 관할지역에 둘 수 있었고, 소련이 한반도 전체를 장악하지 못하도록 했다.<sup>16)</sup>

1945년 8월 11일, 전투경험은 풍부하지만 오키나와 전투를 막 끝내고 지쳐있던 미 제24군단에 남한을 해방하라는 명령이 내려졌다.<sup>17)</sup> 존 하지(John R. Hodge) 중장이 지휘하는 미 제24군단은 방대한 계획을 입안하고 비공식 루트를 통해 한국에 주둔한 일본 제17방면군 사령관

15) Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers, The Conferences at Cairo and Tehran, 1943, ed. William M. Franklin and William Gerber (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1961), Document 343.

16) Joel R. Campbell, “The Wrong War: The Soviets and the Korean War, 1945-1953”, International Social Science Review 88, no. 3 (2014): 3.

17) 미군의 한반도 점령 배경에 대해서는 Bruce Cumings, The Origins of the Korean War volume 1, Liberation and the Emergence of Separate Regimes, 1945-1947 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981), 117-131를 참고하라.

고즈키 요시오[上月良夫] 중장과 연락을 취했다.<sup>18)</sup> 또한 하지 장군은 일찍부터 주한미군(USAFIK)사령관으로 지명되어 있었다. 소련군이 만주와 북한으로 빠르게 진주하고 있었으므로 미 제24군단도 작전 일정을 앞당겼다. 1945년 9월 5일 21척의 선박으로 구성된 선단이 오키나와를 출발했다. 미 제24군단 사령부와 제7보병사단은 9월 8일 인천항에 도착했다. 일본 경찰이 착검한 소총을 들고 군중을 통제하는 모습은 기괴하기 짝이 없었다.

다음날 일찍 장갑차 11대에 분승한 미군 선발대가 경인국도를 통해 서울에 진입했다. 선발대와 동행한 미국 기사는 그들이 “마치 사람들의 족쇄를 풀어주고자 하늘에서 내려온 기사들 같았다.”라고 묘사했다.<sup>19)</sup> 한국인들은 환호하면서 미군 차량을 꽃으로 장식했다. 미군이 처음 진주한 곳은 조선총독부 건물이었다. 이곳에 미군 선발대가 임시 숙영지를 마련했다.<sup>20)</sup> 다음으로는 8층짜리 건물인 반도호텔을 접수해 제24군단 사령부와 숙소를 준비했다. 반도호텔의 1층부터 3층까지는 사령부

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18) 제2차 세계대전 직후 미국의 한반도 점령에 관한 당대의 가장 권위있는 자료는 “History of United States Armed Forces in Korea” (이하 “HUSAFIK”로 약칭)이다. 이 자료는 주한미군의 제24군단 군사사책입자 해롤드 라슨(Harold Larson)이 편찬한 것으로 1948년 간행되었다. 제1권은 8개 장으로 나뉘어 있다. 이 자료는 Historical Reference Library, Command History Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Army Garrison에 소장되어 있다. 전반적인 배경과 계획 과정은 Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea- Initial Phases”, *Military Review* 27, no. 4 (July 1947): 29-36를 참고하라.

19) William Stueck and Boram Yi, ‘An Alliance Forged in Blood’: The American Occupation of Korea, the Korean War, and the US-South Korean Alliance”, *Journal of Strategic Studies* 33, no. 2 (April 2010), 185에서 재인용.

20) Jeong Sim Yang, “‘Liberation Space’ and Times of Resistance in Visual Records”, *International Journal of Korean History* 19, no. 2 (2014), accessed 4 August 2017, <https://ijkh.khistory.org/journal/view.php?number=34>

의 각 부서가 사용했고 5층부터 8층까지는 장교 숙소로 사용했다(한국 건물에는 4층이 없다).<sup>21)</sup> 소령 이상의 고급 장교들은 조선히텔에 숙소를 마련했다.<sup>22)</sup> 1945년 9월 9일 16시 하지 장군은 조선총독부 앞에서 공식적으로 38도선 이남에 주둔한 일본군의 항복을 접수하였다. 16시 30분 조선총독부 입구에 걸린 일장기가 내려졌다. 이제 남한 땅에서 일장기가 휘날리는 일은 없을 것이었다. 일장기를 대신해 성조기가 게양되었다. 제7보병사단은 항복 접수식을 위해 사단의 3개 연대에서 각각 1개 중대씩을 차출해 혼성대대를 편성했다.<sup>23)</sup>

제24군단 주한미군의 임무는 북위 38도선 이남의 한반도를 점령한 뒤 일본군들의 무장을 해제하고 항복을 받은 뒤 모두 송환시키는 것이었다. 일본군을 송환한 뒤에는 다른 임무들을 수행하는 동시에 “독립된 정부와 군대 건설을 지원하고, 정부와 군대의 건설이 완료되어 이에 따른 지침을 내려오면 권한을 이양할 준비”를 해야 했다.<sup>24)</sup> 연합군 포로들을 구출하는 임무도 중요했다. 한국에 주둔한 일본군의 규모는 초기에 37만 5,000명으로 추산됐으나 실제로 한반도에 도착해 확인한 결과 과장된 평가였다. 직전에 일본군이 최대 5만 명의 한국인을 제대시켰기

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21) D. Colt Denfeld, American Military Camps in the Republic of Korea, 1866-1996 (Anchorage, Alaska: Pacific Bases Research, 1997), 97. 또한 City History Compilation Committee of Seoul, Seoul: A Journey through 2000 Years of History (2009; reprint, Seoul: City History Compilation Committee of Seoul, 2012), 337-340을 참고하라. 주한미국대사관은 1949년 반도호텔로 이전했다. 한국 전쟁 기간 중 반도호텔은 피해를 입어서 수리를 한 뒤 1965년까지 미군의 임시 숙소로 사용되었다. 1971년 프레지던트 호텔 건설을 위해 반도호텔을 철거했다. 롯데 호텔 근처의 자리이다.

22) Cumings, 138.

23) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 11-12.

24) Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea - Initial Phases”, 33-34, enumerates all nineteen specified tasks of XXIV Corps/USAFIK. See also HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 1, p. 18-28, and Ibid, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 15.

때문에 남은 실제 병력은 17만 명에 불과했다.<sup>25)</sup> 제7보병사단장 아치볼드 아놀드(Archibald V. Arnold) 소장이 군정장관에 임명되어 민정 업무를 맡았다.<sup>26)</sup>

이 무렵 제7보병사단은 제17·32·184보병연대 등 3개 보병연대로 편성되었다. 제32보병연대와 제184보병연대는 1945년 9월 9일 기차로 서울에 도착했고, 제17보병연대는 인천에 임시 주둔하였다.<sup>27)</sup> 일본군은 사전 명령에 따라 인천과 서울 이남으로 이동했기 때문에 제7보병사단이 예전 일본군이 주둔했던 캠프 류잔(용산기지)을 접수할 당시 —이로써 용산지역의 군사화는 지속되었다— 일본군은 몇 명 없었다.<sup>28)</sup> 제7보병사단 사령부는 과거 일본군 보병사단 본부가 있던 건물을 사용했다. 이태원로 남쪽에 있었던 이 건물은 현재 철거된 상태이며 건물터에는 대한민국 국방부 건물이 들어서있다.<sup>29)</sup> 용산기지는 새롭게 주둔한 미군에 의해 “캠프 서빙고”로 개칭되었다. 이 명칭은 인근에 남아있는 조선왕조의 인상적인 유적인 서빙고에서 따온 것이다.<sup>30)</sup>

25) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 7, p. 3-4.

26) Major Robert K. Sawyer, *Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War*, ed. Walter G. Hermes (1962; reprint, Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, United States Army, 1988), 7.

27) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 7. Allan R. Millett, in *The War for Korea, 1945-1950: A House Burning* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005), 58 에는 “하지는 다음날인 1945년 9월 9일 제7보병사단의 1개 연대를 서울로 보냈다.”고 기술하고 있는데 이것은 오류이다.

28) Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea - Operations and Accomplishments”, *Military Review* 27, no. 5 (August 1947): 58.

29) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 4, p. 8. *The Seventh Division in Korea* ([Tokyo]: FEC [Far East Command] Printing Plant, n.d. (c. 1949), 20에 실린 사진도 이 사실을 증명해 준다.

30) Sam Kidder, “Seoul”, *Transactions*, Royal Asiatic Society Korea Branch, 68 (1993): 49. See also L. Eve Armentrout, *Farms, Firms, and Runways: Perspectives on U.S. Military Bases in the Western Pacific* (N.p.: Imprint

제184보병연대는 캠프 서빙고에 있던 일본군 제79보병연대의 병영에 주둔했다. 이 연대는 1946년 1월 19일 제31보병연대로 개칭되었다. 제32보병연대는 일본군 제78보병연대의 병영에 주둔했다. 제184/31보병연대는 캠프 서빙고에 연대본부를 두었지만, 제2대대는 1년간 38도선 경계임무를 수행하게 되어 대대본부를 춘천에 두었다. 제32보병연대도 남한에 주둔한 3년 동안 연대 예하부대들을 교대로 38도선 경계임무에 투입했다. 초기에 제32보병연대 제1대대는 삼척, 제2대대는 원주, 제3대대는 춘천에 주둔했다.<sup>31)</sup> 9월 14일 인천에 있던 제17연대가 서울로 재배치되었지만, 제17연대는 제7보병사단 관할구역의 남부를 담당했다. 제17보병연대 1대대는 온양, 제2대대는 대전, 제3대대는 청주에 주둔했다.<sup>32)</sup>

제7보병사단은 점령군으로 한반도에 들어온 3개 사단 중 첫 번째 부대였다. 제40보병사단의 선발대는 1945년 9월 22일 인천에 상륙했다. 제40보병사단은 철도로 부산에 도착했으며 사단 전 병력이 도착한 것은 10월 4일이었다. 이 사단의 임무는 한반도 남부를 장악, 통제하는 것이었다. 1945년 10월 17일 제6보병사단이 인천항에 도착했다. 이 사단의 전 병력이 도착하는데 1개월이 걸렸다. 제6보병사단은 대구에 본

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Publications, 2001), 57; Donald N. Clark, *Living Dangerously in Korea: The Western Experience, 1900-1950* (N.p.: East Bridge, 2003), 343; and Robert Neff, "Winters of the Past in Korea", *Korea Times*, 23 January 2015, accessed 5 August 2017, [http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/culture/2016/06/317\\_172318.html](http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/culture/2016/06/317_172318.html). Spelling variations of Sobinggo include "Seobinggo" and "Sobingo."

31) *HUSAFIK*, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, p. 24. 1945~1948년 시기에 임무 중 사망한 미군은 제7보병사단 제32보병연대의 라바타(Charles Labata) 일병 한명이다. 그는 개성 남쪽 약 400야드 지점에 있는 검문소에서 경계임무를 서던 중 민간인으로 위장한 북한군에게 살해됐다. Richard K. Kolb, comp., "Korea's DMZ: Hostile Actions, 1945-49 and 1954-1994", *VFW Magazine* (October 2012): 32.

32) *Seventh Division in Korea*, 21, 34, 40, 44-45, and 47.

부를 두고 한반도의 남서쪽을 관할했다.<sup>33)</sup> 1945년 10월 31일 주한미군 병력이 최대치에 달했을 때는 그 규모가 총 7만 7,643명에 달했다.<sup>34)</sup>

제2차 세계대전을 치르는 동안 한반도에서는 전투가 벌어지지 않았다. 캠프 서빙고에 있던 일본군 시설은 비록 더럽고 관리상태가 나뻐지만 이렇다 할 큰 손상은 없었다. 당시 심각한 수준의 정치적 억압, 경제 문제, 식량과 난방용 연료의 부족 아래서 한국인들이 겪었던 시련과 고난에 비교할 때, 1945~1948년 동안 남한에 주둔한 미군 장병들의 생활 수준은 비록 원시적이었지만 향상되었다. 캠프 서빙고에 주둔한 제 184/31연대와 제32연대는 병영 건물 6동에서 각 동마다 2개 중대씩 주둔시켰다. 미 육군 공병대는 옛 일본군 병영건물에 화장실과 하수도 설비를 설치하여 장병들의 생활수준을 향상시켰다.<sup>35)</sup>

또한 캠프 서빙고에 주둔한 장병들의 건강과 사기를 높이고 가능한 제일 좋은 음식과 의료 지원이 제공하기 위하여 엄청난 노력이 이루어졌다. 당시 촬영된 사진을 보면 훌륭한 구내식당이 있었고, 정기적으로 냉동식품과 신선식품을 마련했으며 아이스크림을 제공하였다. 미국 본토에서 보통 이용할 수 있는 모든 반찬거리와 칠면조 요리와 같이 전통

33) Sinclair, “The Occupation of Korea - Operations and Accomplishments”, 54. 또한 G-3 Section, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces Pacific, “Chronology of the Occupation: 15 August 1945 to 31 March 1946”, 1946, accessed 7 July 2017, <http://www.history.army.mil/documents/8-5/8-5.htm>. 도 참고하라.

34) James P. Finley, (comp.), The US Military Experience in Korea, 1871-1982: In the Vanguard of ROK-US Relations (APO San Francisco: Command Historian's Office, Secretary Joint Staff, Hqs, USFK/EUSA, 1983), 193, and HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, p. 69.

35) “America's Foreign Legion - The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace”, The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Association, p. 6, accessed 7 July 2017, <http://www.31stinfantry.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Chapter-8.pdf>

적인 명절 음식도 있었다.<sup>36)</sup> 제7의무대대는 캠프 서빙고에 근대적 의료시설을 설립하여 일반진료 및 응급진료실, 방사선과, 말라리아 및 기타 풍토병 연구를 위한 연구실, 치과 등을 제공했다.<sup>37)</sup>

장병들의 긴장과 무료함을 덜고 사기를 높이기 위한 효율적인 레크리에이션 및 스포츠 프로그램도 있었다. 미국 적십자사에서 각종 클럽 및 레크리에이션 시설을 제공했으며, 나중에는 육군위문단(Special Services Branch)에서 인수했다. 제7보병사단이 캠프 서빙고에 설치한 ‘아워글래스 클럽(Hourglass Club)’<sup>38)</sup>은 미국위문협회(United Service Organization)의 매력적인 여성 직원이 근무했는데, 이곳에는 잘 갖춰진 도서관, 오락실, 각종 취미용품점, 바 등이 있었다. 미국, 호주, 필리핀 등에서 온 공연단과 미국위문협회 행사는 클럽 활동에서 가장 인기있는 행사로 여겨졌다. 이밖에도 서울에는 ‘마블 홀(Marble Hall)’, ‘쿼드랭글 클럽(Quadrangle Club)’, ‘레저 로지(Leisure Lodge)’등의 대규모 클럽이 있었다. 1946년 1월 육군위문단에서도 도서관을 열었고, 이 밖에도 제7보병사단 장병을 위하여 여러 곳에 20개의 도서관을 설립하였다. 가장 규모가 큰 것은 캠프 서빙고에 있는 ‘아워글래스 도서관’이었다. 육군 소속 사서가 도서관을 관리했다. 사서들은 “장병들이 책과 잡지를 찾을 수 있도록 도와줄 뿐만 아니라 도서관마다 커튼을 치고 폭신한 의자를 두는 등 여성스러운 꼼꼼함을 발휘했다.”<sup>39)</sup> PX에는 스낵바가 설치되어 장병들이 다양한 식사와 음료를 즐길 수 있도록 했다.

제7보병사단에는 ‘램블러즈’라는 미식축구팀이 있었으며, 이 팀은 캠프 서빙고의 ‘아워글래스 필드(Hourglass Field)’에서 제24군단 및 제6

36) *Seventh Division in Korea*, 30, 79.

37) *Ibid.*, 70-71.

38) 제7보병사단은 사단 마크가 검은색 모래시계 모양이어서 ‘모래시계 사단(Hourglass Division)’이란 별명을 얻었다.

39) *Seventh Division in Korea*, 73.

보병사단의 팀들과 경기를 가졌다. 병사들을 위해 권투, 야구, 사격 등을 포함한 수많은 대중적인 스포츠대회가 자주 열렸다. 특히 캠프 서빙고의 바탄(Bataan) 극장은 제31연대 장병들의 즐거움을 위해 설립되었다.<sup>40)</sup>

1946년 9월 10일은 미국의 남한 점령사에서 분수령이라 할 만한 날이었다. 이날 군인가족과 외교관가족 187명이 미 육군 수송선 프레데릭 펀스틴(Frederick Funston)을 타고 15일간의 항해 끝에 인천항에 도착했다. 10세 미만의 어린이 50명을 데리고 온 이들은 기차로 서울에 도착했다. 2주 뒤에는 또 다른 군인가족과 외교관가족들이 도착했다. 군인가족들은 캠프 서빙고에 함께 살았는데, 이곳에는 이들을 위한 학교가 없었다. 1차로 들어온 군인가족 중에서 교사를 동원했으며, 1946년 11월 3일 학교를 열었다.<sup>41)</sup> 미국인 가족들이 최초로 한국에 도착한 것은 미군이 단지 한국의 정부와 국민을 위해 싸울 뿐만 아니라 자신들의 가족을 지키기 위해서도 한국에 남아 있을 것임을 한국인들에게 보여주기 때문에 특히 주목할 만한 일이었다.

당시 캠프 서빙고에서 거주했던 미군 가족 중에는 제31보병연대 소속 찰스 바틀렛(Charles Bartlett) 하사의 부인인 둘세 바틀렛(Dulce Bartlett)과 3명의 딸이 있었다. 바틀렛 가족의 경험은 제2차 세계대전 이후 시기동안 캠프 서빙고에 살았던 미군 가족들의 경험을 대표한다. 캠프 서빙고에는 극장과 작은 PX, 매점이 1곳씩 있었고, 1946년 11월 3일에는 초등학교가 생겼다. 미국인들은 대부분 포장된 식품과 냉동식품을 먹었는데, 특히 분유와 소고기, 양고기는 호주와 뉴질랜드에서 수

40) “America’s Foreign Legion - The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace”, p.6.

41) “Transcript Copy of Administration Introduction: Welcome to Seoul American Elementary School”, accessed 24 July 2017, <https://prezi.com/fisjnzr2/copy-of-administration-introduction/>

입한 것들이었다. 군 보급부대 산하의 제빵소에서 식당과 매점에 빵, 케이크, 도넛을 공급했다. 그리고 하루에 두 번씩 5갤런 들이 통에 물을 담은 급수차가 들어와 물을 공급하였다. 난방은 석탄과 나무 또는 소련이 점령 이북에서 생산한 전기난로로 해결했는데, 전력 공급은 안정적이지 못했다. 긍정적인 것은 임금이 저렴해서 세탁이나 다른 바틀렛 가족의 일을 돕는 하우스보이 1명과 가정부 2명을 고용할 수 있는 점이였다.<sup>42)</sup>

냉전의 축소판이었던 한반도의 정치, 경제, 사회 정세는 갈수록 복잡하고 미묘해졌다. 1948년 5월 10일 한반도에 통일된 독립 정부를 수립하기 위한 총선거가 실시되었다. 소련이 점령했던 이북지역은 선거위원회가 들어갈 수 없도록 막았기 때문에 선거는 남쪽에서만 실시되었다. 이후 이승만이 국회의장으로 선출되었고, 1948년 8월 15일 대한민국 초대 대통령에 취임하였다. 이와 함께 임무를 완수한 주한미군정은 해체되었고, 점진적으로 군대와 경찰의 지휘권을 대한민국 정부에 이양하는 계획을 수립하였다. 1948년 9월 11일 미국과 대한민국 정부 사이에 <재정·재산에 관한 최초 협정>을 체결하였다. 미국측은 모든 자산을 대한민국 정부에 양도하는 한편 서울 근교의 여러 장소를 미군 및 외교 사절이 사용하기 위해 무료로 임대받았다. 여기에는 캠프 서빙고의 건물 56동도 포함되었다.<sup>43)</sup>

42) 이 내용은 바렛 부인이 1998년부터 1999년 사이에 쓴 편지에서 인용했다. 편지의 내용은 “America’s Foreign Legion – The 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment at War and Peace”, pp.6-7에 실려있다.

43) Memorandum, Command Historian, U.S. Forces Korea, 4 December 1981, subject: US Embassy’s Use of Yongsan Area; memorandum, Staff Historian, 1 April 1970, subject: Yongsan Military Reservation under the Japanese; Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK; and Finley, The US Military Experience in Korea, 1871-1982: In the Vanguard of ROK-US

1948년 말까지 주한미군이 모두 철수하는 계획도 입안되었다. 1946년 2월 20일 제40보병사단은 모든 임무에서 해제되어 1946년 3월 15일까지 전 병력이 미국으로 귀환했다.<sup>44)</sup> 제6보병사단과 제7보병사단의 철수는 1948년 9월부터 시작됐다. 제6보병사단은 해체됐으며 제7보병사단은 일본 점령군에 포함되었다. 제32보병연대의 일부 병력은 한국이 남아 새로 창설된 제5연대 전투단(5<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team)으로 개편됐다.<sup>45)</sup> 제24군단은 1949년 4월 15일 한국을 떠나 일본에서 해체되었고, 제5혼성연대 전투단은 1949년 6월 29일 한국을 떠났다. 제24군단이 철수한 뒤, 캠프 서빙고에 남은 빈 건물은 1948년 12월 15일에 창설된 대한민국 국군에서 인수하였다. 남문 병커는 대한민국 육군 본부의 병커로 사용되었다.<sup>46)</sup>

1949년 6월 30일 이후 남한에 주둔한 미군 전투부대는 없었으며, 단지 480명 규모의 주한 미 군사고문단 요원이 한국군을 훈련시키기 위해 남아있었다. 서울과 인근지역에서 근무한 주한 미 군사고문단 요원

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Relations, 52.

44) HUSAFIK, Pt. 1, Ch. 6, pp.68-69.

45) Sawyer, Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War, 37, and “America’s Foreign Legion - The 31st Infantry Regiment at War and Peace”, p.7; 또한 memorandum, Command Historian, United Nations Command/U.S. Forces Korea/Eighth U.S. Army, 13 January 1975, subject: Withdrawal of US Troops from Korea in 1949, p. 3, Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK도 참고하라. Millett, The War for Korea, 1945-1950: A House Burning, 186에서는 제5연대전투단이 제31연대 병력을 포함했다고 주장하고 있다. Major Thomas E. Hanson, in “America’s First Cold War Army: Combat Readiness in the Eighth U.S.Army,1949-1950”(Ph.D.dissertation, Ohio State University, 2006), 98에서는 “제7보병사단 전 병력이 1948년 12월 일본으로 철수했다.”고 잘못 기술하고 있다.

46) Memorandum, Command Historian, Eighth U.S. Army, 8 January 1993, subject: Yongsan History, Historian Files, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

들은 캠프 서빙고에 거주했다. 당시 캠프 서빙고에는 109동의 서양식 건물, 보건소, 교회, 장교 및 사병클럽, 병영 등이 있었다. 간호사와 미 군사고문단의 여성 인력은 캠프 서빙고의 여성 관사에 살았고 사병들은 병영에 거주했다. 미 군사고문단 요원 중 기혼자의 가족은 캠프 서빙고에 있는 109개동 가운데 96개동과 대한민국 육군본부와 미 군사고문단 본부가 위치한 영등포의 32개동 가운데 17동에 거주했다.<sup>47)</sup> 주한 미 군사고문단 의무과는 제7의무대대로부터 의료시설을 인계받아 운영했다.

1950년 6월 25일 한국전쟁이 발발했을 당시 군사고문단을 이끌고 있던 라이트(W. H. Sterling Wright) 대령은 일본에 체류하고 있었다. 그는 급히 캠프 서빙고로 귀환했다. 1950년 6월 28일 3시 주한미군사고문단은 “적의 포탄이 서빙고 일대에 떨어지고 근처에서 총격음이 들리는” 상황에서 서울을 탈출했다.<sup>48)</sup> 몇 시간 뒤 북한군 제3보병사단이 캠프 서빙고를 점령한 뒤 지휘소를 설치했다. 이들은 1950년 7월 2일 남쪽으로 공세를 재개할 때까지 이곳에 있었다.<sup>49)</sup> 이는 한국전쟁 중 처음으로 서울이 적의 수중에 떨어진 사건이었다. 1950년 9월 22일 유엔군이 서울을 탈환했고, 1951년 1월 4일에는 중국군이 서울을 점령했다. 유엔군이 마지막으로 서울을 재탈환한 것은 1951년 3월 15일이었다. 유엔군의 지상군 사령부인 미 제8군의 전방지휘소는 1950년 10월 12일부터 21일, 그리고 1950년 12월 3일부터 1951년 1월 3일, 그리고 1951년 6월 4일부터 1953년 7월 27일 휴전협정을 체결할 때까지 서울

47) Sawyer, Military Advisors in Korea: K MAG in Peace and War, 51.

48) *Ibid.*, 126.

49) Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Research Supplement Interrogation Report No. 96: North Korean Defensive Tactics - NK 3d Infantry Division-NK 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division ([Tokyo]: General Headquarters, Far East Command, 28 February 1951), 30.

에 자리 잡았다.<sup>50)</sup>

1952년 미군은 용산에 다시 주둔하면서 주둔지를 복구하기 시작했다.<sup>51)</sup> 전쟁기간 중 캠프 서빙고가 얼마나 피해를 입었는지는 확실하게 알 수 없다. 한국군의 백선엽 대장은 전쟁 중 캠프 서빙고의 많은 건물들이 지붕이 무너지는 등 큰 피해를 입었다고 회고했다.<sup>52)</sup> 메릴린 모리스(Marilyn Celeste Morris)는 유년시절인 1946년에 가족과 함께 캠프 서빙고에서 거주했다. 그녀는 그녀의 아버지가 1954년 다시 한국에 부임했을 때 촬영해서 보낸 사진들을 보니, 그녀가 살았던 관사는 “공습에 파괴된 흔적이 남아있었고, 마루는 한국 사람들이 땀감으로 쓰러고 뜯어간 상태였다.”고 기억했다.<sup>53)</sup>

미국 정부와 대한민국 정부는 1953년 10월 1일 <상호방위조약>을 체결했고 이 조약은 1954년 11월 17일부터 효력을 발휘했다. <상호방위조약> 제2조는 조약 체결 당사국 중 어느 한 국가가 “외부로부터의 무력 공격”에 위협받을 때 상대국을 원조하고 “무력 공격을 저지하기 위한 적절한 수단을 지속 강화시킬 것.”이라고 명시하고 있다. 제4조는

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50) “Order of Battle: Eighth US Army, 13 July 1950-27 July 1953”, p.70, Historian Files, Comm and History Office, United Nations Command / Combined Forces Command and / U.S. Forces Korea, Yong san Army Garrison, ROK.

51) David McNally, “Yongsan Garrison: If walls could talk”, accessed 17 July 2017, [https://www.army.mil/article/10874/Yongsan\\_Garrison\\_If\\_walls\\_could\\_talk](https://www.army.mil/article/10874/Yongsan_Garrison_If_walls_could_talk)

52) Memorandum, Command Historian, Eighth U.S. Army, 8 January 1993, subject: Yongsan History, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

53) Marilyn Celeste Morris, quoted in “Author Interview: Marilyn Celeste Morris, Author of *The Women of Camp Sobingo*”, *Writers Life Magazine*, accessed 3 August 2017, <http://thewriterslife.blogspot.kr/2007/07/author-interview-marilyn-celeste-morris.html>. 모리스는 유년기에 캠프 서빙고에서 생활한 경험을 바탕으로 *The Women of Camp Sobingo* (Everett, Wash.: Vanilla Heart Publishing, 2008)라는 소설을 썼다.

“제4조 상호적 합의에 의하여 미합중국의 육군, 해군과 공군을 대한민국의 영토 내와 그 부근에 배치하는 권리를 대한민국은 이를 허여하고 미합중국은 이를 수락한다.”고 명시하고 있다.<sup>54)</sup> 이 조항은 미군이 계속해서 대한민국에 주둔할 수 있는 근거가 되었으며 <상호방위조약>은 한미동맹의 든든한 기초가 되었다.

휴전협정이 체결된 후, 미군은 계속해서 용산기지에 군대를 주둔시켰고, 이 과정에서 용산기지는 현재의 모습과 같이 변화하였다. 용산기지는 크게 네 부분으로 나뉜다. 군인 가족 관사와 기타 시설을 있는 이태원로 남쪽의 사우스포스트(South Post), 지휘와 통제, 그리고 행정 시설이 자리 잡고 있고 이태원로 북쪽의 캠프 코이너(Camp Coiner)와 접하고 있는 메인 포스트(Main Post),<sup>55)</sup> 보충대와 병사들의 숙소가 있고 면적이 55에이커인 캠프 코이너, 한강대로를 건너 메인포스트의 서쪽에 있는 캠프 킴(Camp Kim) 등 4곳이다. 철도와 인접한 캠프 킴에는 병참시설과 저장고 등의 시설이 있다.

제8군 전방사령부는 1953년 9월 15일 서울대학교 건물에서 철수해 용산기지의 2462번 건물로 이전했다. 동시에 기지의 명칭도 캠프 서빙고에서 용산 육군기지(Dragon Hill Army Garrison)으로 개칭되었다.<sup>56)</sup>

54) 이 구절은 “Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea; October 1, 1953”에서 인용한 것이다. The Avalon Project: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy, accessed 6 August 2017, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/kor001.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/kor001.asp). See also LTG Charles C. Campbell, “The U.S. Military in Korea” in Keynote Speech, The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean War Seminar ([Seoul]: Military History Compilation Institute, MND, and USFK/UNC/CFC History Office, 2006), 11-12.

55) 캠프 코이너는 제7보병사단 제31보병연대 제3대대의 랜달 코이너(Randall Coiner) 중위의 이름을 따 지은 것이다. 코이너 중위는 1953년 석고개 전투에서 용맹하게 싸워 사후 은성무공훈장을 추서받았다.

56) Denfeld, American Military Camps in the Republic of Korea, 1866-1996, 109.

2462번 건물은 일본 제78보병연대의 병영으로 사용되었고, 1945년부터 1948년까지는 제7보병사단에서 사용하였다. 제8군은 일본군이 세운 추모시설을 제8군의 한국전쟁기념비로 바꾼 뒤, 1980년 제8군 드라이브(Eighth Army Drive)와 유엔 블러바드(UN Boulevard)의 교차점 근처로 이전하였다.<sup>57)</sup>

2462번 건물은 1953년 9월 15일부터 1955년 7월 24일까지 제8군 전방사령부 건물로 사용되었다. 1955년 7월 25일자 일반명령 242호에 따라 캠프 자마(Camp Zama)에 있던 미 극동육군사령부가 용산기지로 이전하면서 제8군 사령부와 공동으로 사용하였다. 미군과 태평양지역에서의 지휘체계가 대대적으로 재편된 결과 미 극동군사령부와 산하의 극동육군사령부는 1957년 7월 1일자로 해체되었다. 극동군사령부의 관할지역은 미 태평양사령부(USPACOM)으로 넘어갔다. 당시 미 태평양사령부 산하에 주한미군사령부가 창설되어 용산 육군기지에 배치되었다. 1950년 7월 25일 창설된 유엔군사령부도 도쿄의 퍼싱 하이츠(Pershing Heights)에서 용산으로 이전했다.<sup>58)</sup> 1957년 7월 1일 이후 1978년 11월 7일 한미연합사령부(Combined Forces Command)가 창설되기 전까지 2462번 건물은 유엔군사령부, 주한미군사령부, 미8군사령부로 사용되었다. 백악관이라는 별명이 붙은 2310번 건물은 특별히 한미연합사령부 건물로 사용하기 위해 건설되었다. 한미연합사령부가 창설되자 유엔군사령부와 주한미군사령부는 2462번 건물에서 연합사령부가 있는 2310번 건물로 이전해 오늘날에 이르고 있다. 2462번 건물은 2017년 7월 11일까지 제8군 사령부로 사용되었다.<sup>59)</sup>

57) 제8군의 한국전쟁 기념비는 2017년 5월 캠프 험프리스로 옮겨졌다.

58) Ronald H. Cole, et al., *The History of the Unified Command Plan, 1946-1999* (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint History Office, 2003), 24-25.

한국전쟁 이후 용산 육군기지의 건설과 현대화는 여러 단계를 거쳐 이루어졌다. 미군은 1952년부터 1955년까지 군인숙소와 사무실로 쓰기 위해서 캠프 코이너와 기지 내 다른 곳에 많은 퀸셋(Quonset)식 막사를 건설했다. 1955년에 110개동의 숙소와 10개의 행정건물을 복구하였고,<sup>60)</sup> 1958년에는 조선총독 관사 터 인근에 군인가족을 위하여 침실 세 개가 있는 복층 관사를 지었다. 1959년에는 미8군 골프장이 건설되었다.<sup>61)</sup> 1960년대부터 1970년대 초반까지 미군은 퀸셋식 막사를 콘크리트 철골구조의 막사와 식당, 체육관 등이 있고 다층으로 이루어진 더 영구적인 건축물로 대체했다.<sup>62)</sup>

제19일반지원단(19th General Support Group)은 1971년 3월 임시로 용산 미군기지단(U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan)이 창설될 때까지 용산 기지에 군수 및 행정 지원을 하였다. 1971년 4월 8일 제8군 일반명령 제113호에 따라 제8군 지구사령부(Eighth United States Army Area Command)가 창설되어 용산 미군기지단을 하위부대로 배속시켰다.

59) 1992년 12월 1일 부로 미 제8군 사령관 직위는 3성장군급으로 격하되어 유엔군 사령관 및 한미연합사령관 직위와 분리되었다.

60) US Army Garrison - Yongsan, Directorate of Public Works, Master Planning Division, Real Property Branch, "Building and Facility List, 2017", pp. 58-60, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK. United States Army Forces, Far East, and Eighth United States Army, Two Years of Progress: July, 1955-June, 1957 (Tokyo: Kyoya Printings Works, n.d. (c. 1957)), 57, states "1957."

61) "Far East District Projects, 1957-2007", Building for Peace on Freedom's Frontier, 1957-2007: East Gate Edition 17, no. 2 (June 2007): 10, and Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, "Background: History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan", as of January 1989, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

62) MAJ Rick Jellison, Ronney Z. Miller, and LTC Bob Leitzel, Historical Walking Tour of Yongsan Garrison (Seoul: USFK Command History Office, 2002), 3.

1971년 10월 19일 태평양미육군사령부 일반명령 제602호에 따라 용산 미군기지단은 임시 편제가 아니라 상설 편제로 전환되었다.<sup>63)</sup> 이 조치는 학교와 군인가족 관사의 건설, 병사들의 편의시설 개선 등 기지의 발전을 가속시키는 계기가 되었다. 기지의 확장은 1970년대 후반 주한 미군 감축 계획이 입안되어 기지건설예산이 삭감될 때까지 계속됐다. 미군 철수 계획이 취소되자 1980년대까지 기지 개발이 지속됐다.<sup>64)</sup>

전하는 바에 따르면 노태우 대통령은 1988년 여름 프랭크 칼루치(Frank C. Carlucci) 미 국방부장관과 조지 쉘츠(George P. Schultz) 미 국무부장관을 접견한 자리에서 용산 미군기지의 이전 가능성을 타진했다. 이때는 대한민국이 1986년 아시안게임을 성공적으로 개최한 지 2년이 지난 뒤였고, 서울올림픽 개막을 앞두고 있던 무렵이었다. 한국이 민주화와 경제성장을 거듭하면서 수도 서울의 한가운데에 대규모의 미군 주둔은 국민들 사이에서 비판이 늘어나는 원인으로 작용했다.

대한민국 정부는 골프장을 비롯한 용산 미군기지 내의 비군사 시설을 반환받고자 했다.<sup>65)</sup> 기지 반환을 가속화하기 위해서 미국측은 1991년 용산기지 남쪽 77에이커에 달하는 골프장을 대한민국에 반환하였다. 골프장 부지는 당초 공원이 들어설 예정이었으나 8년간의 공사 끝에

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63) "Organization and Functions Manual: Headquarters, US Army Garrison Yongsan", 3 March 1972, p.6, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

64) Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, "History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan", Backgrounder No. 6, as of January 2000, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

65) Susan Chira, "In Heart of Seoul, an Unwanted U.S. Presence", New York Times, 14 August 1988, accessed 24 July 2017, <http://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/14/world/in-heart-of-seoul-an-unwanted-us-presence.html>.

2005년 국립중앙박물관이 들어섰다.<sup>66)</sup> 기지반환협상이 계속되면서 지표조사, 많은 기술연구, 예산분석이 진행되었다. 2002년에는 서울 남쪽으로 미 제2보병사단을 재배치하기 위한 한미연합토지관리계획(LPP, Land Partnership Plan)이 체결되었다. 이 계획은 개정되었고, 2004년 새롭게 (주한미군을 서울 밖으로 재배치하는데 동의한) 용산기지이전계획이 체결되었다.<sup>67)</sup> 용산미군기지 이전 작업은 최근인 2017년 7월 11일 평택에 있는 캠프 험프리스(Camp Humphreys)에 미 제8군 사령부가 새로 자리 잡으면서 막을 내렸다.<sup>68)</sup> 이 사건은 미 제8군이 서울대학교에서 철수하여 1953년 9월 15일 용산기지에 사령부를 설치한 이후 용산기지의 역사에서 중요한 장을 마감하는 사건이었다.

오늘날 용산기지는 서울시 용산구 남산 남쪽에 630에이커 규모의 토지를 점유하고 있다. 유엔군사령부와 한미연합사령부, 주한미군사령부와 이에 부속된 여러 부대가 당분간 용산기지에 잔류할 예정이다. 미군 4,100명과 미국 민간인 1,000명, 한국인 군속 6,000명 그리고 주한미군에 배속된 한국군(카투사) 1,000여 명이<sup>69)</sup> 용산기지에서도 근무하고 있

66) “Report: Seoul Gets Help in Bid to Make Yongsan a Park: City, Federal Officials Working to Prevent Commercial Development”, *Stars and Stripes*, 5 October 2006, accessed 10 August 2017, <https://www.stripes.com/news/report-seoul-gets-help-in-bid-to-make-yongsan-a-park-1.54986>

67) Memorandum, Senior Country Director for Korea, Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA), 27 October 2004, subject: Korea: USFK Base Consolidation and Relocation Plan Agreements, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

68) Sgt. Jung Dong-in, “Eighth Army Begins New Chapter at USAG Humphreys”, 14 July 2017, accessed 10 August 2017, <https://www.army.mil/article/190823>. 워커 장군은 한국전쟁 당시 첫 번째 제8군 사령관이었다. 그는 1950년 12월 23일 의정부 근처에서 교통사고로 사망했다.

69) ‘카투사’란 “Korean Augmentation To the United States Army”의 약어로 미군에 파견된 한국군 병사를 뜻한다. 이 프로그램은 1950년 한국전쟁 중에 특별히 지정되

다.<sup>70)</sup> 용산 육군기지에는 1,225동의 건물이 있는데—이 중 173동은 일본군이 건설한 것이다—,<sup>71)</sup> 건물들의 총 면적은 475만 평방피트에 달하고 총연장 20.4마일에 달하는 포장도로가 건물들을 연결하고 있다. 용산 기지는 본질적으로 자급자족하는 작은 도시로서 주거구역, 병원, 경찰, 매점과 PX시설, 학교, 극장, 클럽과 식당, 호텔과 임시숙소, 스포츠 및 레크리에이션 시설, 상수도 처리시설, 비상 발전소 등을 갖추고 있다.

서울시의 용산구는 수세기에 걸쳐 여러 외국군대에 의해 군사화 되었다. 그 원인은 북쪽으로는 서울 성곽과 인접해 있고 남쪽으로는 한강을 끼고 있어 전략적으로 중요한 위치에 있었기 때문이다. 한강은 내륙 수로와 해로를 잇는 중요한 교통로였으며 나중에는 중요한 철도 및 물류 중심지로 발전했다. 일본은 임진왜란 당시 용산을 점령했고, 청나라 군대는 19세기 말 이곳에 주둔했다. 일본은 한반도를 강점한 1905년부터 1945년까지 용산에 군부대를 주둔시켰다.

제2차 세계대전이 끝난 뒤 미군이 용산지역을 점령하여 잔인하고 폭압적인 일본의 지배를 종식시키고 군정을 열었다. 미군은 일본군이 사용하던 시설을 그대로 이어받았다. 미군정은 한국의 행정체제와 경제를 재건하고 시민권을 회복하여 한국인들에게 안전 보장을 제공하는 한편

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고 훈련된 한국군이 미 제8군과 다른 주한미군을 증원하는 방식으로 마련되었다.

- 70) Michael J. Lostumbo, et al., *Overseas Basing of U.S. Military Forces: An Assessment of Relative Costs and Strategic Benefits* (Santa Monica, Cal.: RAND Corporation, 2013), 28, and Public Affairs Office, UNC/CFC/CFC/ EUSA, “History of U.S. Forces at Yongsan”, Backgrounder No. 6, as of January 2000. 이 통계는 제8군 사령부가 2017년 7월 캠프 험프리스로 이전하기 이전을 기준으로 한 것이라 지금은 훨씬 더 적다.
- 71) “List of Indigenous Facilities, Yongsan Garrison”, Real Property Branch, Department of Public Works, USAG-Yongsan, 7 September 2010, Historian Files, Command History Office, UNC/CFC/USFK, Yongsan Army Garrison, ROK.

독립을 위해 걸음마 단계의 민주주의가 발전하고 성숙할 수 있도록 했다. 비록 많은 도전과 시련이 있었지만 미군정은 활력적으로 일했으며 전례 없는 자유선거를 열어 1948년 8월 15일 대한민국 정부가 수립되도록 도왔다. 미군은 임무를 완수한 뒤 곧 한국을 떠났다.

1950년 6월 25일 대한민국이 공격을 받자 미국은 즉시 한국을 지원하고 방위하는데 나섰다. 한국전쟁 기간 중 미국은 연합군을 지휘했으며 투입한 병력, 전투 수행을 위한 각종 지원 및 병참에서 주도적인 위치에 있었다. 미국은 3만 3,739명의 전사자와 14만 4,770명의 사상자를 냈다.<sup>72)</sup> 한국전쟁은 승패를 가르지 못하고 끝났지만 성공을 거둔 것은 틀림없다. 미국은 대한민국의 독립과 주권을 지켜내는데 기여한 것이다. 이후 미국은 용산지역을 군사화하였다.

미국과 대한민국이 1953년 10월 1일 체결한 <한미상호방위조약>은 양국이 한국전쟁 기간 중 함께 경험하고 희생한 결과 만들어진 것으로 오늘날까지 이어지는 굳건한 한미동맹의 기반이다. 미국은 대한민국이 주권을 지키고 경제를 회복하여 놀라운 번영을 이룩하는 한편, 민주주의를 발전시키고 군에 대한 문민통제를 강화하는 것을 지원했다. 이 기간 동안 미국은 용산지역을 군사화시켰고, 이를 통해 한반도의 평화를 지켰다. 또한 대도시 서울의 한 가운데에 뉴욕 센트럴파크의 80% 규모에 달하는 630에이커의 면적을 개발하지 않고 보존하여 대한민국 국민에게 유산으로 남겼다.

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72) “U.S. Military Casualties – Korean War Casualty Summary (As of August 11, 2017)”, Defense Casualty Analysis System, accessed 12 August 2017, [https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/dcass/pages/report\\_korea\\_sum.xhtml](https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/dcass/pages/report_korea_sum.xhtml)