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1980 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT

USFK/EUSA

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1980

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

(RCS DA CSHIS-6 (R3))

(RCS CINCPAC 5000-4)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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REVIEW ON 31 DECEMBER 1987

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GEN JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ROK/US COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA
COMMANDING GENERAL, EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA/EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301

1980

The Year in Retrospect

The year of 1980 in Korea brought a decided shift toward greater equilibrium in the Republic's security environment. The political and social turmoil of April and May gave way to increased stability as newly elected President CHUN Doo Hwan demonstrated his leadership. Likewise, uncertainties about the withdrawal of the 2d Infantry Division from Korea were erased when President-elect Reagan announced his national defense policies in November. Attention was refocused on the compelling need to strengthen USFK/EUSA combat readiness and to improve the standard of living for US service members here.

In this official account of the efforts of the Command during 1980, one can read about the renewed rapport between ROK and US planners who share the view that effective deterrence to war can best be achieved through mutual support. This can be seen under the headings ROK/US Combined Defense Improvement Projects, Compensatory Equipment Transfer Program, Improvement of ROK Air Bases for US Use, Project SORAK, Combined ROK/US Signal Organization, and Evolution of Combined Field Army (ROK/US).

Our ability to go to war also receives detailed coverage. Some noteworthy subjects in this category are USFK/EUSA Operations and Contingency Plans, Major Improvements in US and ROK Forces, and Joint/Combined Military Exercises in the ROK.

The concern for the welfare of the service member reappears throughout the volume. Just a few topics are Quality of Life Program, Family Housing, Education Programs, and Morale, Welfare and Recreation Facilities.

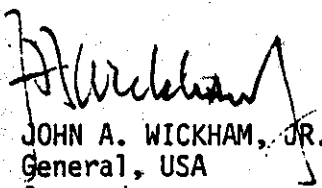
The upgrading of long-neglected facilities is a paramount concern of the Command and is treated in sections titled Military Construction Army Programs, EUSA's Program Analysis and Resource Review, and Facilities Repair and Upgrade.

The change of direction taken by the Command during the year is the hallmark

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for US Forces on the Peninsula in 1980. The year acted as a range-finder, zeroing-in command resources on a strengthened commitment to the defense of the ROK, toward improved combat capabilities, and toward enhanced morale of each soldier, sailor, airman and marine stationed here.


JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.
General, USA
Commander

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PREFACE

The USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Review is the only continuing record of significant developments within this command and constitutes the institutional memory of the headquarters. It is designed to satisfy reporting requirements from Department of the Army (RCS CSHIS-6 (R3)) and Pacific Command (RCS CINCPAC 5000-4). The volume provides a reference and research base for those headquarters and is used as a primary source for official histories published by the US Army Center of Military History.

Within USFK/EUSA it will serve as a convenient reference guide for current and future operations, as a briefing document, and as a valuable medium for orienting new personnel to the command's missions, recent activities, accomplishments, and problems.

As with all military history publications, this compilation has as its ultimate objectives the improvement of plans and doctrine, organization and management, training and individual proficiency, morale and esprit, and public information. It is based upon the dual premise that knowledge of the past is useful in understanding and dealing with the present and the future and that inquiries about an organization's "yesterdays" enhances individual perception and complements experience.

This review was prepared by the staff of the History Branch, Secretary Joint Staff, with support from each joint, special and personal staff office and selected agencies to include Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea. It does not encompass the detailed activities of United Nations Command, ROK/US Combined Forces Command, or US Air Force and Navy component commands in Korea which are properly treated in the histories of those headquarters.

The USFK/EUSA Chronology - 1 January-31 December 1980, an unclassified supplement to this review, was published and distributed separately to allow the widest possible dissemination to interested recipients. Comprised primarily of entries on significant military, political and economic developments in the ROK, the chronology provides a convenient reference document of the day-by-day sequence of events directly or indirectly affecting the US military presence in Korea.

JAMES P. FINLEY, Command Historian

JAMES C. BARNHART, Historian

GEORGE E. GAGNON, JR., Editorial Assistant

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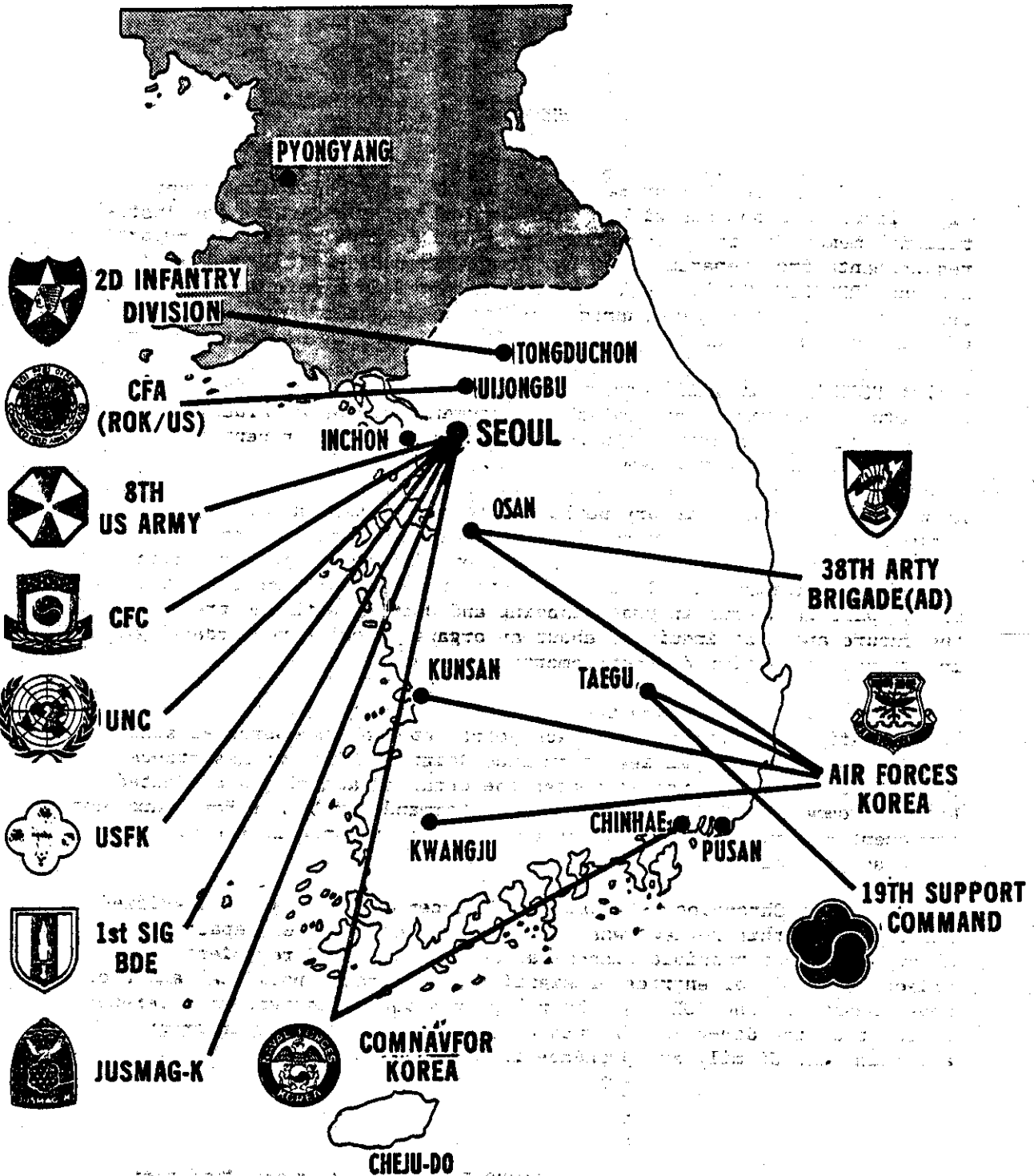


Figure 1. Location of Major Headquarters

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TABLE 1. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

BASIC INFORMATION
(As of 31 December 1980)

LAND AREA	38,000 square miles
LIMITS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS	12 nautical miles
POPULATION	38,197,000
Annual Growth.	1.6 percent
Literacy Rate.	90 percent
Life Expectancy.	66 years
ARABLE LAND PER CAPITA	0.2 acre
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	\$57.62 billion
Per Capita	\$1,508
DEFENSE BUDGET	\$4.1 billion
Percent GNP.	6.2 percent
Percent of Government Budget	35.3 percent
CURRENCY	Won: 660=\$1
TYPE GOVERNMENT.	Republic (power centralized in a strong executive)

President.	CHUN Doo Hwan
Prime Minister	NAM Duck Woo
Defense Minister	CHOO Young Bock
Minister of Foreign Affairs.	LHO Shin Yong
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff	GEN LEW Byong Hion
Army Chief of Staff.	GEN LEE Hui Sung
Chief of Naval Operations.	ADM KIM Chong Kon
Air Force Chief of Staff	GEN YOON Ja Joong

US COUNTRY TEAM PRINCIPALS

US Ambassador.	HON William H. Gleysteen, Jr
*US AID Director.	Mr. William E. Paupe
COMUSKOREA	GEN John A. Wickham, Jr, USA
Chief, JUSMAG-K.	MG Orlando E. Gonzales, USA

*Mission in Korea terminated 30 September 1980

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(U) CHAPTER I: COMMAND

(U) Synopsis of the US Military Command Structure in Korea

(U) When North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea (ROK) on 25 June 1950, the UN Security Council condemned the action and called upon member nations to halt the aggression. The US and 15 other countries sent fighting forces to help the ROK defend itself. Thus was born the United Nations Command (UNC), the first international force in history formed to stop Communist aggression. It was formally established in Tokyo on 24 July 1950 by its first Commander in Chief, GEN Douglas A. MacArthur. The UN appointed the US as the executive agency for the UNC.

(U) The Eighth US Army (EUSA), which had been on occupation duty in Japan, sent combat units to Korea on 30 June 1950 and two weeks later established a forward headquarters in the ROK. The principal ground force of the Korean War, EUSA remained in Korea after the 27 July 1953 Armistice to participate in the rebuilding and security of the Republic.

(U) HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 July 1957 in conjunction with an overall reorganization of US military forces in the Pacific. Concurrent with this move was the formation of US Forces, Korea (USFK) as a sub-unified command under Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC) to coordinate joint service activities in the ROK.

(U) On 1 July 1974, as part of a DOD-wide reduction in headquarters staffing levels, HQ EUSA was consolidated with HQ UNC and USFK. Following the disestablishment of HQ United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) in Hawaii, Eighth Army was designated a major Army command (MACOM) on 1 January 1975.

(U) On 7 November 1978, the ROK/US Combined Forces Command (CFC) was formally activated at Yongsan Garrison in Seoul. Collocated with HQ UNC, CFC has evolved as the primary operational command in Korea, responsible for war planning and defense of the ROK. It has OPCON over four field armies as well as all ROK air and naval forces.¹

(U) The senior US Army officer in Korea, presently GEN John A. Wickham, Jr, directs all four commands, serving as CINUNC, CINCCFC, COMUSKOREA and CDREUSA.

(U) Missions

(U) As directed by CINCPAC, COMUSKOREA integrates planning among US component commands in Korea and exercises OPCON over US forces assigned;²

1. (U) Major activities of HQ UNC/CFC are described in the annual UNC/CFC Command Historical Summary, a SECRET ROK/US document published by CFC SCS.

2. (U) Annual histories published separately by the 314th Air Division (classified SECRET NOFORN) contain detailed accounts of significant developments in that command.

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functions as US Defense Representative, responsible for US Governmental administrative coordination as specified in DOD and CINCPAC directives; provides support for UNC and ROK/US CFC; and coordinates US military assistance to the ROK.

(U) CDREUSA is responsible for organizing, equipping, training and employing forces assigned to insure optimum readiness for ground combat operations; provides logistical and administrative support of forces, including HQ UNC, to fulfill operational requirements of COMUSKOREA; furnishes combat-ready air defense artillery units to CFC air component commander; and provides support to other commands, agencies, services, non-assigned US Army organizations and Republic of Korea (ROKF) as directed by higher authority.

(U) Command and Staff

(U) HQ USFK/EUSA was staffed as follows during period 1 Jan-31 Dec 80:³

COMUSKOREA/CDREUSA: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr (USA).
Deputy Commander, USFK: LTG E. W. Rosencrans (USAF).
Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA: MG K. E. Dohleman (USA).
Deputy Chief of Staff: COL W. J. Eddins, Jr (USA) replaced COL W. M. Skidmore II (USA) on 9 Aug 80.
Secretary Joint Staff: COL T. A. Epperson (USA) replaced COL W. J. Eddins, Jr (USA) on 9 Aug 80.
Command Sergeant Major: CSM R. Martain (USA) replaced CSM W. B. Tapp (USA) on 1 Aug 80.
ACofS, J1: COL T. F. Seebode (USAF) replaced COL H. L. Daniel (USAF) on 15 Jun 80.
ACofS, J2: BG S. Bissell (USAF).
ACofS, J3: MG Robert W. Sennewald (USA) replaced MG R. L. Prillaman (USA) on 12 Feb 80.
ACofS, J4: BG W. R. Sarber (USA).
ACofS, J5: BG D. J. Murphy (USMC) replaced BG T. R. Morgan (USMC) on 7 Jul 80.
ACofS, J6: COL D. B. Griggs (USA) replaced COL W. R. Crawford (USA) on 16 Jun 80.
ACofS, Comptroller: COL B. Peters (USA).
Inspector General: COL R. D. Gillem (USA).
Judge Advocate: COL J. A. Mundt (USA).
Public Affairs Officer: COL R. G. Hyde (USA) replaced COL J. A. G. Klose (USA) on 9 Aug 80.
Special Asst to Dep Cdr, USFK for SOFA/Intl Relations: Dr. C. B. Hodges.
Adjutant General: COL K. D. Meadows (USA) replaced COL C. H. Woliver (USA) on 3 Jul 80.

3. (U) Headquarters organization is shown on chart at page 5.

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Engineer: COL J. K. Highfill (USA) replaced COL W. Y. Epling (USA) on 2 Jul 80.
Provost Marshal: COL J. R. Novak (USA) replaced LTC J. H. Coley III (USA) (Actg) on 4 Sep 80; latter had replaced LTC T. E. O'Malley (USA) (Actg) on 28 Apr 80; LTC O'Malley had replaced COL R. J. Leahey (USA) on 4 Apr 80.
Surgeon: COL L. A. Mologne (USA) replaced COL G. L. Turner (USA) on 13 May 80.
Chaplain: COL C. R. Gibbs III (USA) replaced COL C. N. Walker (USA) on 1 Aug 80.
Asst to the Cofs, Management Information Systems: COL L. E. Dixon (USA) replaced COL J. O. Forgy (USA) on 13 Jun 80.
Director, Joint Command Information Systems: LTC G. C. Fries (USAF) replaced LTC J. F. Ormand, Jr (USAF) on 24 May 80.
Headquarters Commandant: COL J. D. Treadway (USA).
Protocol Officer: LTC J. L. Pike (USA) replaced MAJ R. J. Hobby (USA) (Actg) on 16 Jun 80; latter had replaced LTC B. M. Hughes (USA) on 21 May 80.
Civilian Personnel Director: Mr. R. M. Pullin.
Staff Historian: Mr. J. C. Barnhart (Actg) replaced Mr. H. M. Katz on 17 Oct 80.
Chief, Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea: MG O. E. Gonzales (USA).

(U) Following is a listing of USFK component commanders as of 31 Dec 80:⁴

Eighth US Army: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr.
Combined Field Army (ROK/US): LTG E. P. Forrester.
2d Infantry Division: MG R. C. Kingston.
38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade: BG V. J. Hugo, Jr.
19th Support Command: BG K. A. Jolemore replaced BG E. D. Pendleton, Jr on 30 Jun 80.
US Army Garrison-Yongsan: COL R. A. Matthews.
US Naval Forces Korea: RADM S. J. Hostettler.
US Air Forces, Korea: LTG E. W. Rosencrans.
314th Air Division: MG F. A. Haeffner replaced MG G. A. Edwards, Jr on 1 Aug 80.
8th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL R. P. McGroarty replaced COL R. C. Beyer on 31 Mar 80.
51st Composite Wing: COL J. C. Scheidt, Jr replaced COL J. T. Boddie on 16 May 80.

(U) Distinguished Visitors

(U) During 1980 a total of 254 general/flag officers and equivalent rank civilians made official visits to the command. A listing appears at Appendix I.

4. (U) USFK command relationships and EUSA force structure are shown on charts at pages 6 and 7.

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(U) Staff Officers' Orientation Program

(U) In February 1980 the SJS was tasked by USFK/EUSA Cofs to develop a comprehensive orientation program for newly arrived officers, key NCO's and civilians assigned to the joint staff. The need for such a program had become increasingly evident following activation of the ROK/US Combined Forces Command in November 1978. Modifications in USFK/EUSA missions and functions, coupled with an evolution of more complex command structures, pointed up the necessity for familiarizing incoming key personnel with headquarters organization and procedures unique to this command.

(U) SJS designed a two-day orientation program comprised of briefings and field trips. The first half-day consists of a three-hour multimedia briefing based on descriptive materials furnished by each USFK/EUSA staff agency, JUSMAG-K, and US air/naval components. After an introductory overview by COMUSKOREA or the Cofs, a locally produced videotape, "Knowing Korea - A Military View," provides a brief historical background on Korea and depicts current US and ROK force dispositions nationwide. SJS then presents about 1½ hours of detailed briefings on USFK/EUSA staff arrangements and command relationships. Field trips to major organizations and activities throughout the command are scheduled for the following 1½ days. Installations visited include TANGO Main CP^S, HQ 314th Air Division and the Tactical Air Control Center at Osan AB, HQ Combined Field Army (ROK/US), a forward area ROK Army defensive position, a US 2d Infantry Division observation post and fire support base, and the Joint Security area at Panmunjom. At each location, host unit commanders or their representatives conduct briefings on the missions and functions of their organizations.

(U) The two-day orientation program was initiated on 12 and 18 June 1980; subsequent presentations were held on consecutive days in July and August and at bimonthly intervals during remainder of the year. SJS evaluations based on participant critiques indicate the program provides a highly profitable learning experience for newly assigned staff members.

5. (U) UNC/CFC and USFK/EUSA hardened command/control facility located approximately 10 miles southeast of Yongsan Garrison (Seoul).

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USFK/EUSA HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

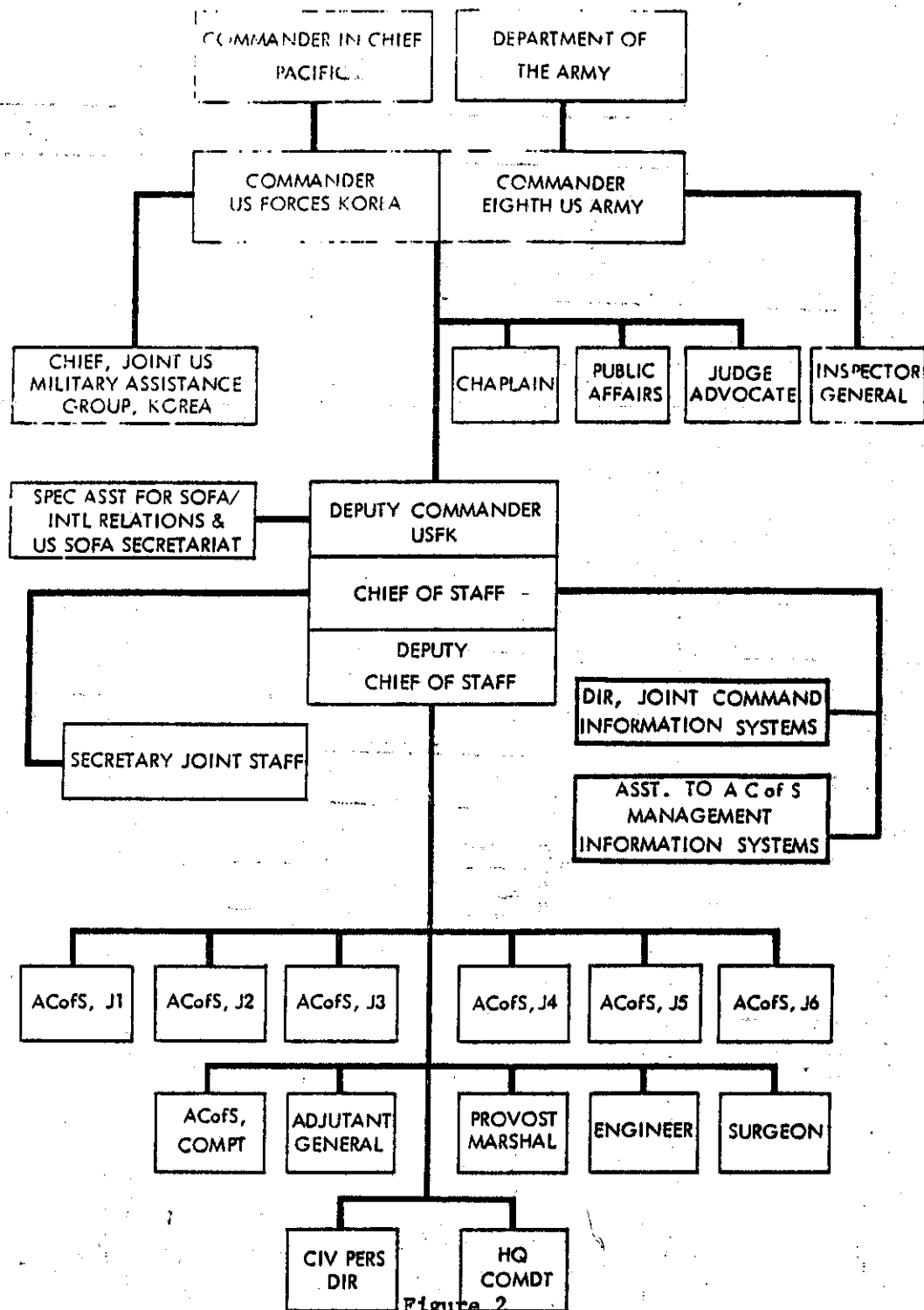
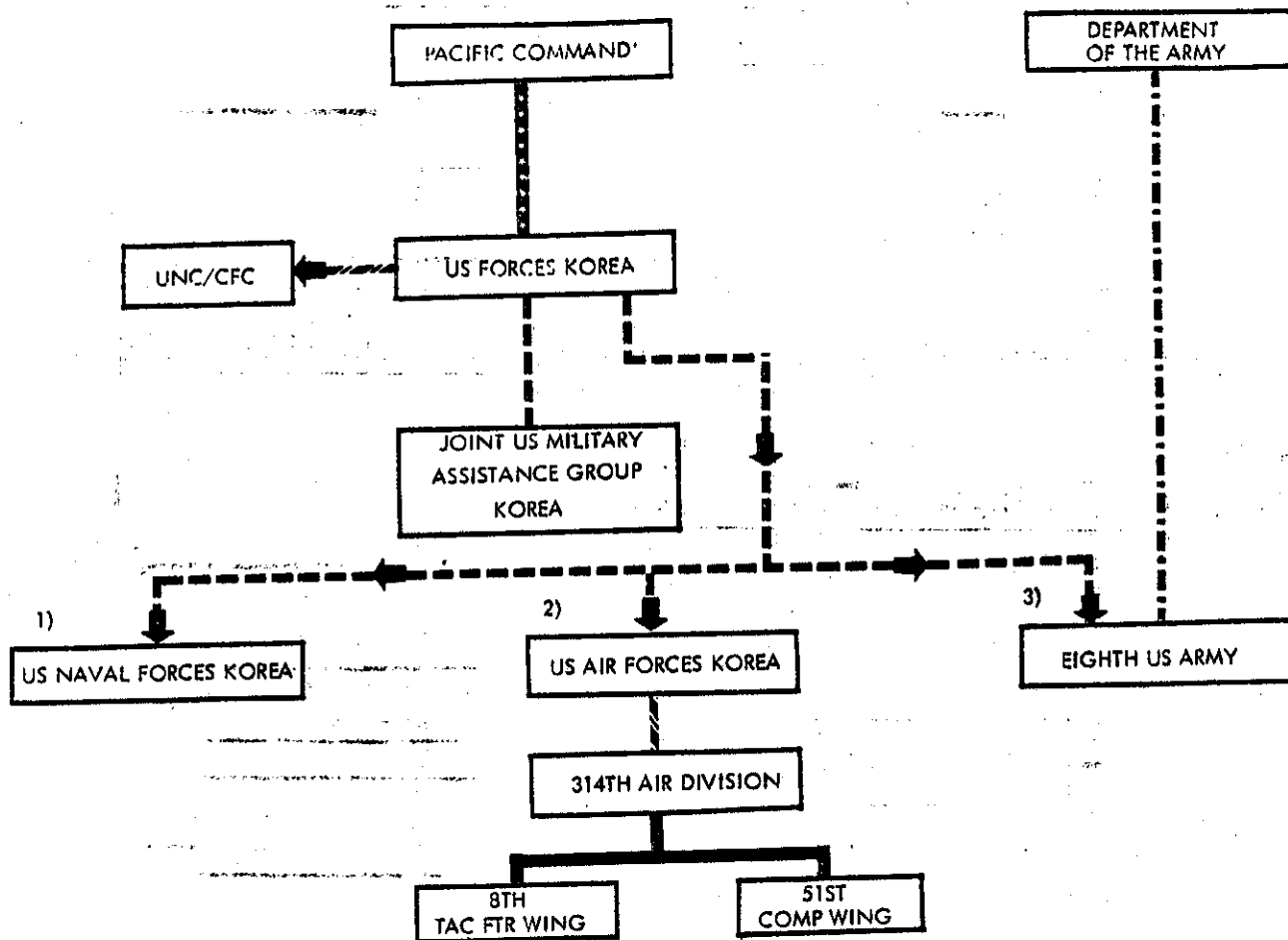


Figure 2

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USFK/EUSA COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



————— COMMAND
- - - - - COMMAND LESS OPCON
- - - - - OPCON
- - - - - OPCON
- - - - - SUPPORT & COORDINATION

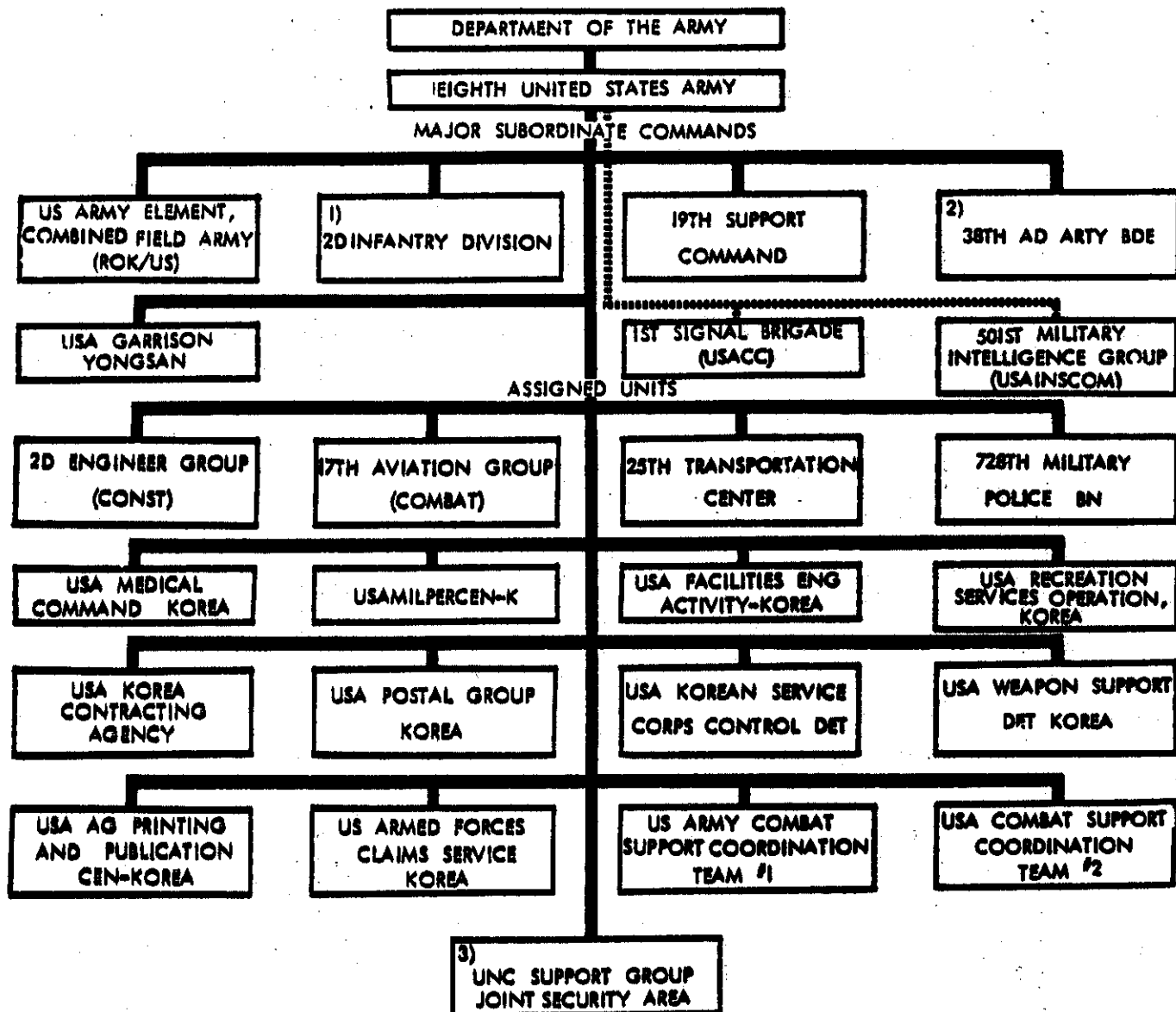
1) UNDER COMMAND OF PACFLT
2) UNDER COMMAND OF 5TH AF
3) SEE CHART NEXT PAGE

Figure 3

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EUSA FORCE STRUCTURE



NOTE: OPCON

- 1) UNDER OPCON OF US ARMY ELM, CFA (ROK/US)
- 2) UNDER OPCON OF CPC AIR COMPONENT COMD
- 3) UNDER OPCON OF UNC ARMISTICE AFFAIRS DIV

Figure 4

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1. UNDER ORDER OF THE ARMY (EAM) (EAM) (EAM)
2. UNDER ORDER OF THE AIR FORCE (EAM) (EAM) (EAM)
3. UNDER ORDER OF THE NAVY (EAM) (EAM) (EAM)

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(U) CHAPTER II: US MILITARY PRESENCE IN KOREA

(U) Pre-Korean War Period. The US military involvement in Korea stemmed from the 1943 Cairo Declaration in which the US, China and Great Britain agreed that when the war with Japan was won, Korea, which had been under Japanese domination for 40 years, should become free and independent. The Soviet Union also agreed to the Declaration in early August 1945 when she declared war on Japan, thereby securing a legitimate pretext for gaining a foothold in Korea.

(U) The war in the Pacific ended on 2 September 1945. Since the 38th Parallel roughly divides the Korean Peninsula, it was determined by mutual consent that American troops would accept the surrender of the Japanese south of the parallel, and the Russians would receive the surrender of those to the north. Three days after VJ Day, elements of the 7th Inf Div left Okinawa to carry out that decision, arriving at Inchon on 8 September 1945. These first US troops in Korea were part of the US XXIV Corps, an occupation force. To handle civil affairs a US Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) was formed, headed by the CG, 7th Inf Div. Collectively, the American military presence was known as US Army Forces in Korea (USAFIK).

(U) Establishment of the Republic of Korea on 15 August 1948 led to a shift from military to civilian control and realignment of the US command structure in Korea. USAMGIK came to an end and plans were made for the gradual withdrawal of USAFIK units. Concurrently, advisory personnel were organized into a Provisional Military Advisory Group (PMAG). This small assistance unit was the forerunner of the Korea Military Advisory Group (KMAG) which, in turn, was the major element in the formation of today's Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K). USAFIK units began to leave the peninsula in late 1948; the last increment, the 5th Regimental Combat Team, departed on 29 June 1949. From then until the North Korean invasion in mid-1950, the only US military element remaining in South Korea was KMAG with a strength of approximately 500 officers and men.

(U) Although USSR occupation troops withdrew from North Korea in 1948, Soviet influence did not. KIM Il Sung, whom the Soviets had installed as Communist Party head in October 1945, rose rapidly in power to become President of the "Democratic People's Republic," which was upheld as the sole governing body on the entire peninsula. After Soviet refusal to permit United Nations-sponsored elections in the North, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution in December 1948 acknowledging the ROK as the only legal government. North Korea forcefully disagreed with the UN's policy of recognition. Then came the war.

(U) The Korean War. At dawn on 25 June 1950 the North launched a full-scale assault across the 38th Parallel. Within a few days, President Truman committed US air, naval and ground forces to provide assistance to South Korea. Fifteen other nations also sent combat contingents to help the young Republic defend itself against the invaders. Thus was born the United Nations Command, the first UN force in history specifically formed

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to stop aggression. The UN Security Council appointed the US as the executive agency for the UN Command and General Douglas MacArthur, Far East commander, was subsequently designated as the first CINCUNC. The US still represents UN peacekeeping efforts in Korea.

(U) For three years the fighting raged up and down the peninsula. In that period more than two million men, women and children lost their lives. US casualties numbered 142,091, of whom 33,629 were killed in action. It was, at the time, the fourth largest war in America's history. US forces comprised more than 90 percent of the UN commitment. Major units were: Eighth Army with three corps and nine divisions (including the 1st Marine Div); Seventh Fleet with three task forces; and the Far East Air Forces with 20 groups and 70 squadrons. The Marines deployed both a division and an air wing. Average US strength in Korea during the war was approximately 250,000, of which about 70 percent were Army troops; a peak strength of 302,000 was reached in July 1953.

(U) The war in Korea ground to a halt when, after two long years of difficult negotiations, the Military Armistice was signed on 27 July 1953. This was an agreement between the opposing military commanders to cease all hostile acts pending a political settlement. The major powers involved, after talks at Geneva in April 1954, were unable to reach an understanding and Korea remained divided by the military demarcation line. This situation has not changed, and the Military Armistice in Korea is now the longest armed truce in history.

(U) At the time of the Korean Armistice, there were about 932,000 UNC ground forces in Korea, including 591,000 ROK and 39,000 from other allied countries. All ROK forces were under OPCON of the US CINCUNC in accord with a 14 July 1950 decree by President Syngman Rhee, which was confirmed by the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty still in force. All foreign elements, of which the largest was a British Commonwealth Division, were attached to US commands. In addition to the United Kingdom these were: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, South Africa, and Luxembourg. Other than small liaison and honor guard contingents, all were withdrawn from Korea by mid-1955 except a Turkish element which departed in 1966 and a company of Thai troops which was withdrawn in 1971. UNC member nations which sent combat forces to aid Korea signed a "Declaration of the 16 UNC Allies" dated 7 August 1953, which stated in part: "If there is a renewal of the armed attack ... we should again be united and prompt to resist. The consequences of such a breach of the Armistice would be so grave that in all probability, it would not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea."

(U) The Post-War Era. The reduction of US forces in Korea after the war was relatively rapid and within two years of the July 1953 Armistice, US ground forces had been cut back to two divisions plus support units. Two Army corps headquarters and seven divisions (including the 1st Marine Div) along with the bulk of wartime nondivisional Army units departed the ROK throughout 1954 and early 1955.

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(U) The Eighth Army configuration by the spring of 1955 was I Corps (Gp), the "Shield of Seoul," responsible for defending the critical western corridors into the ROK; the 24th US Inf Div on line in the 18½-mile west-central sector of the Demilitarized Zone; and the 7th US Inf Div in I Corps (Gp) reserve. (The 24th was replaced in October 1957 by the 1st Cav Div, which in turn was replaced in July 1965 by the 2d US Inf Div.) The balance of the 50,000-man ground force structure in 1955 comprised a corps artillery element, air defense units, a logistical command and area support and service units.

(U) HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 July 1957 in conjunction with an overall reorganization of US military forces and command structures in the Pacific. Concurrent with this move was the formation of US Forces Korea (USFK), a planning headquarters which coordinates joint service activities in the ROK. HQ Eighth Army was served by a general (G) staff while UNC/USFK's staff was organized in a joint (J) conformation. The senior US Army officer in Korea commanded all three headquarters, serving as CINCUNC, COMUSKOREA and CDREUSA.

(U) In ensuing years, US ground forces in Korea continued their defense readiness mission, helped modernize the ROK armed forces and added a significant measure of stability that has enhanced the ROK's remarkable economic progress. The next major changes in the US force structure in Korea took place in April 1971 when the 7th Inf Div was withdrawn. Simultaneously the 2d Inf Div was relieved on line by the 1st ROKA Div and moved into reserve positions north of Seoul. This left the US with no ground troops deployed along the DMZ, except for a small element guarding the Panmunjom truce area. The 2d Inf Div thus became the last remaining US division on the mainland of Asia. It has a strength authorization of over 16,000, including the integration of 2,000 Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) troops.¹

1. (U) The KATUSA program was initiated in August 1950 under an agreement between the CINCUNC (General MacArthur) and the ROK President. The first KATUSA recruits, legally part of the ROK Army and administered by the ROKG, were assigned as reinforcements for the understrength 7th Inf Div in Japan, which was preparing for deployment to Korea. On 20 August 1950 the US divisions in combat on the peninsula received their initial KATUSA augmentations on an assignment basis of 100 Koreans for each company and battery. At its late 1952 peak, KATUSA strength had reached 27,000, of which 20,000 were in divisions and the remainder in EUSA combat support units. KATUSA strength declined after the Armistice and in July 1971, following the reduction of US ground forces in the ROK, stabilized at about 7,000. Replacements, who are selected by ROKA, receive on-the-job and school training in a variety of military skills and are assigned to virtually all EUSA combat, support and headquarters organizations, thus substantially reducing US troop requirements. Annual cost savings for EUSA are estimated to be at least \$80 million, attributed primarily to significant disparities in pay and allowance entitlements of KATUSA and US personnel. (See also page 306.)

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(U) The partial withdrawal in the spring of 1971, part of a general policy for US troop reduction in Asia introduced in the Nixon Doctrine, involved a drawdown of 20,000 American troops, mostly from the departing 7th Inf Div, and necessitated numerous base closures and unit reorganizations and consolidations. The withdrawals, however, were accompanied by increased US military aid for the modernization of ROK forces.

(U) In April 1971 KMAG was eliminated as a subordinate command of Eighth Army and redesignated Army Section, JUSMAG-K. Previously, the military assistance program had been administered by PROVMAAG-K and three separate service advisory groups (KMAG--the largest in mission and size--6145th AF Advisory Gp and Naval Advisory Gp) each reporting through its own service channels. Establishment of JUSMAG-K simplified command relationships by consolidating organization and effort, with the Chief, JUSMAG-K reporting directly to COMUSKOREA. The restructuring also recognized the lessened need for direct advisory efforts as ROK forces matured.

(U) Meanwhile, the post-war US Army logistical infrastructure in the ROK had been undergoing numerous changes in concept, realignment, reorganization and redesignation--all aimed at providing optimum supply and maintenance to US and ROK forces. The present system evolved in 1972 when EUSA decided to consolidate its support activities on a functionalized-area basis. As a result, the huge ASCOM logistics complex at Bupyeong (near Inchon), one of the most active installations of its kind in the US Army, was closed in June 1973. Missile and aviation maintenance support operations were established chiefly around Camp Humphreys (Pyongtaek) and heavier maintenance support further south, primarily at Camp Carroll, near Waegwan. The 19th Support Command, headquartered at Taegu, is EUSA's principal logistics control organization.

(U) The USAF in Korea experienced its first buildup after the Korean War as a result of the abortive NK commando raid on the Blue House (ROK Presidential Mansion in Seoul) and the capture of the USS Pueblo. Following those incidents, both of which occurred in January 1968, there was a significant increase in tactical Air Force units in Korea with greater emphasis on air-ground operations training. The number of US air personnel doubled to around 10,000.

(U) The US Navy has had no ships or planes homeported in the ROK and Navy/Marine strength has been negligible, less than 500, except during major Seventh Fleet exercises.

(U) After the Vietnam War ended in 1973, DOD decided to eliminate 60,000 noncombatant spaces worldwide through consolidation, reduction or elimination of management or support type headquarters. Eighth Army, a tactical field headquarters, was not subject to that policy but in response to a feasibility study requested by JCS, the staffs serving HQ Eighth Army and HQ UNC/USFK were integrated into a single joint staff on 1 July 1974. Twelve of the 20 HQ EUSA special and personal staffs also served HQ UNC/USFK and were only slightly affected by establishment of HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA. The reorganization, a workable arrangement, saved

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considerable manpower spaces and operational funds. Executive agent for the tri-headquarters was the Department of Army.

(U) Following the reduction of I Corps (Gp) Artillery to zero strength and structure in January 1974, the US military posture in the ROK remained fairly constant for the next several years. In mid-1977 all firing battalions were inactivated in the Camp Page-based 4th Missile Command, the last organization of its kind in the Army. The most recent significant drawdowns in EUSA's force structure entailed inactivation of the I Corps (Gp) signal battalion, two ordnance ammunition battalions and two transportation truck companies during 1978 and redeployment of a 2d Div infantry battalion to CONUS in December the same year under President Carter's withdrawal plan. In June 1979 the last remaining Honest John battalion on active Army rolls, a 2d Inf Div unit, was inactivated and its weapons and equipment turned over to ROKA; transfer procedures were similar to those used during 4th Msl Comd HJ unit stand-downs two years earlier. Reduction of the 38th ADA Bde's presence in the ROK began in June 1980, when one of its three HAWK battalions was inactivated and its missions, launchers and missiles transferred to ROKA. Later in the year, all aircraft and maintenance assets of a EUSA assault helicopter company were similarly turned over.

(U) The post-war era has been marked by NK belligerence and periods of open violence as the enemy built up its war potential in contravention of the Armistice. These years of uneasy peace have witnessed, in addition to the commando raid on the presidential mansion in Seoul and the seizure of the USS Pueblo, the shooting down of an unarmed USN reconnaissance plane, major infiltration attempts across the DMZ and along both coasts, firefights on the high seas, an assassination attempt on President Park's life which resulted in the death of Korea's first lady, discovery of secret underground tunnel complexes extending from the North into the UNC side of the DMZ, and the brutal axe murders of two US Army officers in the Panmunjom truce area.

(U) To the Koreans, the reassuring presence of US troops has been a "comrade-in-arms, forward together" association, a helping hand for their armed forces, communities and morale. There have been no "Yankee Go Home" signs in the Republic of Korea. For the US, our military involvement has important strategic value. GEN Fred C. Weyand, when he was Army Chief of Staff, put it this way:

"America's military presence in Korea provides a uniquely stabilizing element on a peninsula where the interests of four major powers converge by operating as a restraint on North Korean provocations, a brake on Sino-Soviet adventurism, and a reassurance to US allies, particularly Japan, of American commitment to their security."

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(U) In April 1978 President Carter modified the withdrawal schedule whereby only one infantry battalion would be redeployed by the end of 1978 rather than an entire brigade. The International Security Assistance Act of 1978, approved in September, authorized cost-free transfer of equipment to the ROK until 31 December 1982 in conjunction with US combat force reductions; the Act also stated "it was the sense of Congress that any additional pullout of US troops from Korea might jeopardize security of the entire Northeast Asia region."

(U) America's military commitment to South Korea's security was further strengthened during 1978 by the culmination of two basic agreements reached during the 1977 SCM. These were:

--(U) Activation of the ROK-US Combined Forces Command (CFC). This merger took place on 7 November 1978 and marked a turning point in military cooperation between the two countries.³ Shortly thereafter, the major headquarters in Seoul were functionally realigned into two commands, HQ UNC/CFC and HQ USFK/EUSA.

--(U) Augmentation of USAF units in Korea to compensate for the planned reduction of American ground combat forces. On 8 November 1978 an additional 12-aircraft F-4 squadron arrived at Taegu AB for assignment to the 314th Air Div, thereby increasing USAF tactical air power in the ROK by 20 percent.

(U) In December 1978 the 2d Bn, 9th Inf (Manchus) became the first ground combat unit to depart Korea under the force reduction plan when it redeployed for temporary stationing at Ft Riley, Kansas. Other EUSA units (noted previously) were inactivated or redeployed during the 1977-80 period, but those actions had been planned well before President Carter's 1977 withdrawal announcement. On 20 July 1979, following his visit to the ROK⁴ and after personally assessing the implications of revised intelligence estimates on North Korean Army capabilities, the President suspended further withdrawals of 2d Inf Div units from Korea, pending a review in 1981. This decision, while welcomed, generated extensive redirection of EUSA's fiscal and manpower programming efforts and major modifications to force structure and stationing plans, all of which had been based on anticipated implementation of the phased withdrawal program.

(U) Results of the new intelligence studies, which had cast such a strong influence on President Carter's decision to postpone US troop withdrawals, added an urgent impetus to force readiness upgrading in the ROK.

3. (U) A detailed treatment of CFC pre-activation developments appears in (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), pp. 8-17. Filed in: SJS Hist Br.

4. (U) See (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 99-106, for a comprehensive account of the military aspects of President Carter's state visit to the ROK. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) The Carter Withdrawal Plan. It was against this backdrop that Vice President Mondale, on 31 January 1977, reaffirmed President Carter's campaign pledge to withdraw US ground troops on a phased basis (less intelligence, communications and logistic support personnel) by 1981 or 1982. This move, which would reduce the 40,000 US forces in Korea by two-thirds, was to be accompanied by a build-up and indefinite retention of US air force units and compensatory US military aid for ROK forces. The plan was formalized at the Tenth ROK/US Security Consultative Meeting held in Seoul in July 1977. A reduction of 6,000 men was ordered by the end of 1978, a timeframe which would also see the establishment of a combined (ROK-US) forces command.

(U) On 18 February 1977 President Carter discussed his decision with GEN John W. Vessey, Jr, COMUSKOREA, at the White House. The senior commander in the ROK was assured that his concerns would be thoroughly considered and that the drawdown would be accomplished in a manner which would not upset the military balance or contribute to instability on the Korean peninsula, and that he would be consulted on form and timing before the reduction of Korea-based US troops began. In some circles the withdrawal plan met with staunch approval while in others it was countered with varying degrees of criticism. Among those voicing apprehension was MG John K. Singlaub, UNC/USFK/EUSA CofS, who was recalled and reassigned by President Carter for publicly taking issue with stated national security policy. On 21 May 1977 Singlaub had told a Washington Post interviewer that he agreed with Korean leaders that "if US ground troops are withdrawn on the schedule suggested it will lead to war."

(U) Agreements between the ROK and US governments on the reduction of US ground combat troops included a tentative timetable, assurances that the headquarters and two brigades of the 2d US Inf Div would remain in place until the final phase (ending in July 1982), and an arrangement whereby ROK armed forces would be bolstered in advance of or parallel with actual withdrawals. The latter provision involved the cost-free transfer of \$800 million worth of US military equipment to ROKA units. There were indications, however, that a reluctant Congress would not act on the Administration's request for the compensatory arms package, thus blocking or delaying US Army deployments from Korea. By early 1978 there was mounting opposition to the US force reduction plan from congressional defense committees, various foreign policy and national security-oriented organizations, and veteran's groups. Consensus was that the President's withdrawal decision was made without prior consultations with the Congress, had no support from free Asian nations, and would neither save money nor prevent US involvement in any new conflict.²

2. (U) Articles illustrative of reasons for and against withdrawal and the dispute surrounding the issue appear in Appendix 2 of (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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The analyses had confirmed that North Korea's ground force strength, armor and artillery firepower, mobility assets, and special warfare capabilities were of a magnitude considerably greater than previously estimated.

(U) When ROK President PARK Chung Hee was slain by one of his close associates in October 1979, the steadfastness of the US security commitment made an important contribution to stability in the Republic during the difficult period following the assassination.⁵

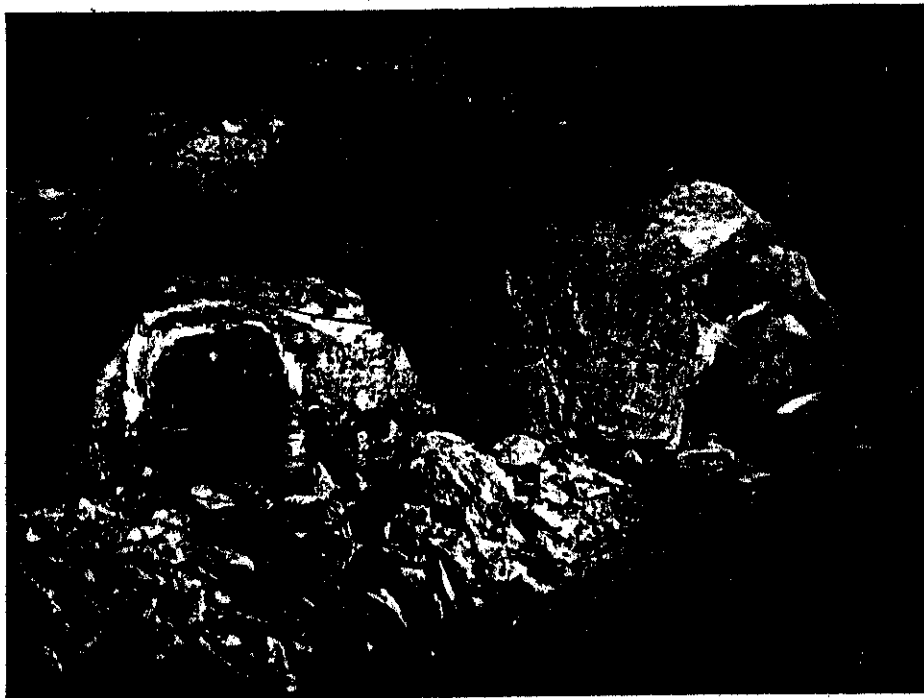
(U) Summaries of major developments in which HQ US Forces Korea and Eighth Army played a significant role in 1980 comprise the remaining chapters of this volume.

5. (U) A summary of operational actions taken by this command immediately after the ROK President's assassination appears in (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 106-8. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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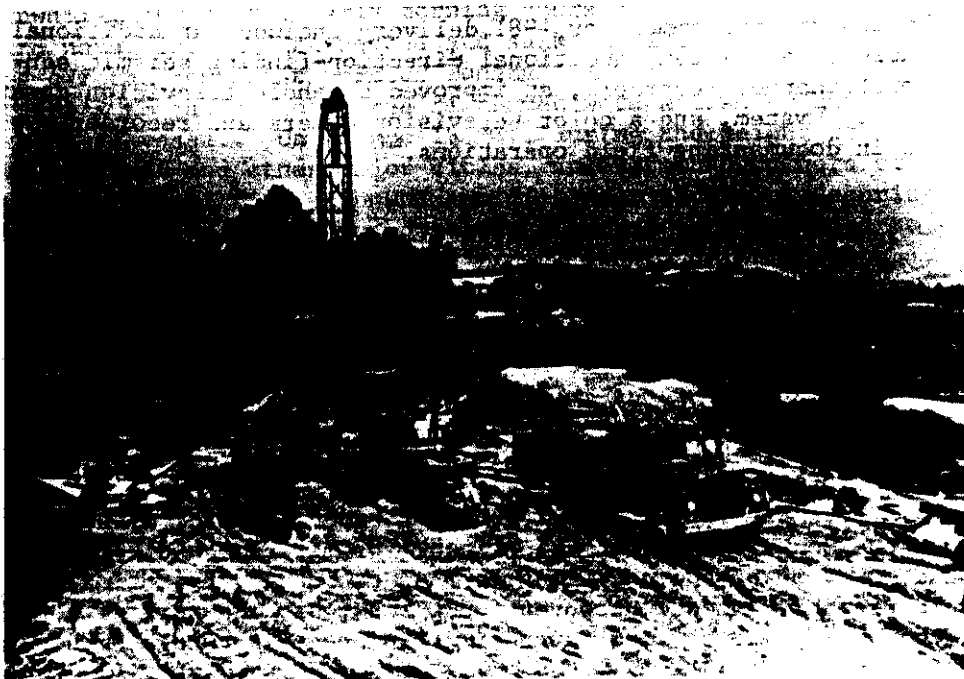
Interior of NK-built Sobang-san Tunnel #2, excavated through 2,500 yards of solid granite. Discovered in March 1975.



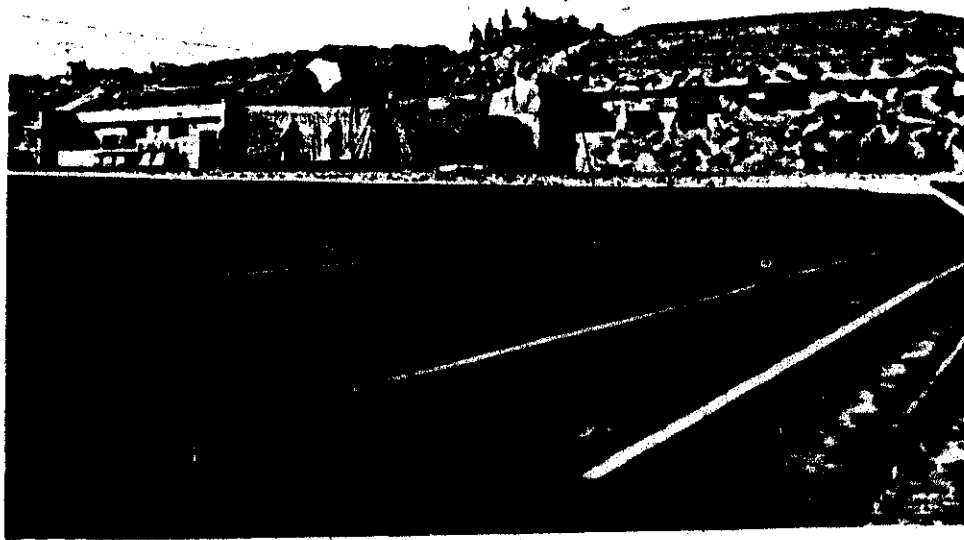
Tunnel #3, 240 feet beneath the surface, would have provided for rapid insertion of troops and weapons into NW sector of ROK, less than a day's march to Seoul. UNC intercept passage is on right. Discovered in October 1978.

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A typical EUSA Tunnel Neutralization Team borehole drilling site inside UNC sector of the DMZ. Rig was operated by US Army Far East Engr Dist crew.



The bunkered entrance to 300-yard intercept shaft which intersected NK tunnel in October 1978 near Panmunjom. Guard billets and equipment storage facilities were constructed on each side. Graphic briefing panel is at left of entrance.

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(U) PROPOSED C2/J2 STAFF ORGANIZATION

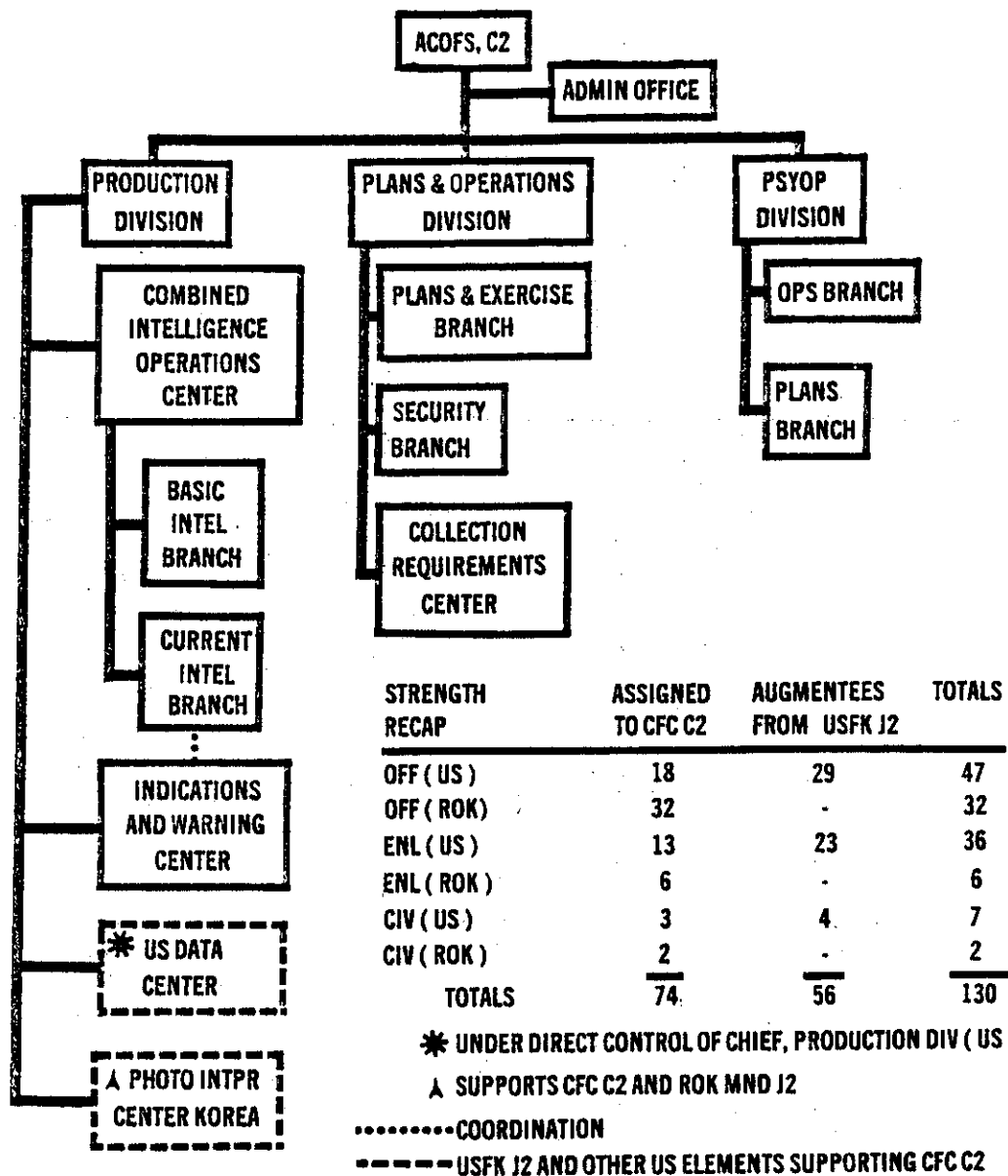


Figure 10

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(U) CHUN Doo Hwan was formally sworn in on 1 September as the eighth President of the Republic at a ceremony attended by 9,000 dignitaries in Seoul. In his inaugural speech, Chun promised a referendum "in October at the latest" on a revised constitution as well as presidential and legislative elections under the new basic law in the first half of 1981. Political activities would be "allowed to resume as shortly as practicable" after adoption of the new constitution. The former ROKA general pledged that martial law would be "lifted once the political situation has stabilized and there is no longer any danger of disturbances." Chun said the ROKG will "continue to foster and expand cooperative relations with the US" while "further consolidating the Korea-US mutual defense agreement."

(U) While praising national development efforts through the 1960's and 70's, Chun expressed anger at the accumulation of illicit wealth through the abuse of official power and postulated that "a climate fraught with agitation, irrationality, factionalism, intrigue, irregularities, and corruption, as was the case in the past, can scarcely nurture democracy." Maintaining that the President's office is "not an instrument forged for his personal benefit, but rather a sacred trust given for a limited period of time," Chun declared he would establish a tradition of peaceful transfer of power through constitutional processes.

(U) President Chun announced four fundamental goals for the nation: (1) Cultivation of a democracy suited to the ROK political climate, (2) attainment of a genuine welfare society, (3) realization of a just society, and (4) a renaissance of patriotic and civil spirit through educational reform and enhancement of cultural values. The President stressed that the "democracy we establish must be based on the concept of individual liberty, but also guarantee our survival and safety." In the international arena, he emphasized that "economic activities of foreign organizations and individuals in this country will be induced and encouraged, with their legitimate interests guaranteed."

(U) In a special inauguration amnesty, President Chun freed 1,139 persons imprisoned since early August as a result of the anti-corruption drive. The government also reopened the nation's 85 universities, which had been closed in May at the height of student demonstrations.

(U) The new cabinet lineup was announced after all incumbent ministers had tendered their resignations en masse following President Chun's inauguration. Thirteen portfolios changed hands and seven ministers were retained. NAM Duck Woo, former Deputy Premier and Minister of Economic Planning under President PARK Chung Hee (1974-78), was selected as Acting Prime Minister.

(U) On 22 October the ROK's fifth constitution since its founding in 1948 was approved in a nationwide referendum, with 92 percent of the voters casting affirmative ballots. A regional breakdown showed little variation in voting patterns, with the "Yes" vote ranging from a low of 90 percent

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foreign aid bill,⁹ and specified that it expected US officials to insure the aid would be used for defense purposes and not for maintenance of martial law. The report stated that committee members shared the concerns expressed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee "that recent events in South Korea could endanger not only the progress toward democracy but the foundations of social order and stability necessary for economic well-being and national security."

(U) Following the resignation of President CHOE Kyu Hah on 16 August, the US State Dept publicly voiced deep concern, stating the administration hoped the step would not "disrupt previously announced plans for constitutional revision and the election of a broadly based government." The spokesman noted that the US had "made clear on a number of occasions since the death of President PARK Chung Hee (in October 1979) that we believe movement toward a broadly based civilian government is essential to the stability of the Republic of Korea." Earlier in the week the administration had warned South Korean military leaders that the nature of its relations with the US would depend heavily on whether the ROK established a timetable for political liberalization and showed leniency toward political opponents.

(U) The administration reacted coolly to the 27 August election of CHUN Doo Hwan as ROK President and a State Dept spokesman, who declined to offer Chun congratulations, described him as head of a transitional government whose success would be measured by its ability to move toward the establishment of democratic institutions. The US Congress also voiced strong anxieties about the characteristics of the developing political scene in Korea, and during hearings conducted 28 August by the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs several members expressed strong reservations over what they described as extraordinary violations of human rights in South Korea, including the "show trials" of dissidents (especially KIM Dae Jung). Committee members felt that ROK leaders were not giving heed to warnings of American concern, and that in order to be effective the US would have to use either security or economic leverage in dealing with the new South Korean regime. Testifying before the subcommittee, the Asst SECSTATE for East Asian and Pacific Affairs indicated his disapproval of "distortions of US government policy positions by ROK leaders," and accused Seoul authorities of manipulating the press so that "public statements by US officials, including the President, are misrepresented to the Korean people," thereby creating public impressions that the US was concerned exclusively with ROK security and was endorsing the recent political developments. The Asst SECSTATE also repeated the US accusation that charges filed against opposition leader KIM Dae Jung in his sedition trial appeared to be "far-fetched."

9. (U) Subsequent legislative action raised FY 81 FMS funding to \$160 million, a nominal increase over the FY 80 level of \$129 million.

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a strong protest over the intrusion. Press reporting and commentaries remained highly inflammatory in both countries at the close of the reporting period.¹¹

(U) ROK Economic Developments

(U) Overview. During 1980 the ROK experienced economic difficulties which had internal as well as external roots. Internally, the long period of remarkable sustained growth produced strong inflationary pressures which were exacerbated by over-investment in the heavy industries in the mid-1970s. Unfortunately, the subsequent period of retrenchment and stabilization coincided with an unfavorable external environment, as the world economy was severely disrupted by the effects of the 1979 oil price escalations. South Korea's huge oil import bill nearly doubled during 1980 while its traditional export markets remained relatively sluggish. Further complicating the ROK economic situation were the turbulent political developments which generated a milieu of instability and uncertainty during most of the year (see pages 35-58), along with the consequences of the worst crop failures in the agricultural sector since 1969. At year's end, Korean economic policymakers were facing a dilemma becoming increasingly common worldwide. Weak domestic demand and low employment coexisted with high inflation and burdensome foreign exchange deficits. ROKG expectations were for a very modest economic upturn in the short term. But medium and long-term prospects were brighter, given the country's proven strengths in its industrious labor force and astute business community, as well as the large capital endowment it has acquired over the past two decades.

(U) Overall Economic Performance. South Korea's annual economic growth rate was recorded as a negative 5.7 percent in real terms in 1980, down considerably from the positive gains of 6.4 percent in 1979 and 11.6 percent in 1978. Gross national product (GNP) at current market prices amounted to approximately \$57.62 billion, showing a 4.1 percent decline from the previous year. When calculated in 1975 constant market (real) prices, however, the GNP was valued at only \$28.76 billion, reflecting a setback of 5.7 percent below the \$30.49 billion registered in 1979. Per capita GNP in 1980 was recorded at \$1,508 compared with \$1,597 in 1979 and \$1,279 in 1978. These downward swings in key economic indicators, unique in recent ROK history, were caused primarily by the mid-January 1980 devaluation of the Korean currency (won, ₩) from 484₩=\$1 to 580₩=\$1. By year's end the official won/dollar exchange rate had risen to 660₩=\$1.

(U) Industrial Origins of the GNP. All industrial sectors registered negative growth in 1980. The agriculture, forestry and fishery (primary industries) sector was especially hard hit, suffering a decline of 22 percent in real terms. Agricultural production alone was down 25.7 percent, due mainly to substantial shortfalls in the rice harvest caused by adverse weather and subsequent heavy flooding. This necessitated the importation of 1.5 million metric tons of rice, mostly from the US. The forestry and

11. (S) Sp Advr to CINCUNC Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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fishery industries managed to achieve small growth rates of 2.4 and 1.9 percent respectively.

(U) Performance in the mining and manufacturing (secondary industries) sector dropped by 1.3 percent, reflecting reduced domestic demands overall. Among the light industries, production in rubber products (up 13.9 percent) and textiles (up 6.1 percent) expanded moderately because of export demand; manufacture of plastic products, however, declined by 17.2 percent. Considerably lower performance in the production of machinery (down 24.5 percent), electrical equipment and appliances (down 11.9 percent), transportation equipment (down 18.7 percent) and wood products (down 28.9 percent) could be traced to shrinkage in both domestic and export markets. Although increased government subsidies sparked a 2.2 percent growth in coal production, overall mining industry activity remained unchanged from 1979 levels.

(U) The social overhead capital (tertiary industries/services) sector of the ROK economy recorded an overall growth of 4.1 percent in real terms. Utilities (electricity, gas and water) showed a nominal growth of 6.1 percent compared to 14.7 percent in 1979, while transportation, storage and communications grew at a rate of only 5.2 percent, in contrast with the 13.9 percent achieved the previous year. In the construction industry, projects undertaken by private enterprises showed a minimal 1.3 percent expansion due to a relatively stagnant real estate market; government construction reflected a 4.6 percent gain.

(U) Other service sectors registered an overall decline of 5.3 percent, compared with a 2.0 percent rise in 1979. Major contributing factors were a 1.6 percent drop in wholesale and retail trade activities (which account for nearly one fifth of the total GNP) and a substantial increase of the existing deficit in net factor income from external sources. Significant exceptions to the general downward trend in the service sector were noted in the banking, insurance and real estate industries where transactions grew by 11.8 percent in 1980, contrasted with a 2.5 percent rise in the preceding year.

(U) Of the 5.7 percent negative economic growth recorded in 1980, 4.2 percent was attributed to poor performance in the primary industries (agriculture, forestry and fishery) which included 2.5 percent caused by the sparse rice crop noted earlier. Mining and manufacturing (secondary industries) accounted for 0.4 percent, while the tertiary industries added 1.1 percent to the overall decline. The share of the primary industries in the total GNP dropped from 20.5 percent in 1979 to 16.9 percent in 1980, but the shares of secondary and tertiary industries/services increased from 28.0 and 51.5 percent in 1979 to 30.7 and 52.4 percent respectively.

(U) Expenditures on GNP. Because of lowered income and a contraction in demand, total consumption expenditures in real terms declined 0.9 percent in 1980, compared with a 7.4 percent increase marked in the previous year. Private consumption showed a 1.1 percent setback largely because of higher costs for food and beverages, housing, clothing, and household furnishings and equipment. Government consumption expenditures remained at about the 1979 level.

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(up 81.7 percent over 1979); machinery - \$2.18 billion (down 31.8 percent); electric/electronic appliances and equipment - \$1.53 billion (down 4.6 percent); industrial chemicals - \$1.16 billion (down 15.1 percent); and food grains - \$1.09 billion (up 32.6 percent). Major sources for the ROK's imports are shown on Table 2.

(U) Balance of Payments. Although about 15 percent lower than the 1979 figure, the ROK's trade deficit with Japan in 1980 was computed at roughly \$2.82 billion, constituting the major portion of its \$4.76 billion worldwide deficit in the visible trade sector. An additional shortfall of \$1.38 billion was experienced in the invisible trade sector, compared with a \$196.6 million deficit the preceding year.¹³ Offsetting those debits was a net surplus of \$1.64 billion generated by long-term capital transactions (with maturities longer than one year) mostly in the form of foreign public and commercial loans. The resulting basic balance (on current and long-term capital transactions) was recorded as a deficit of \$4.05 billion, as opposed to 1979's \$1.49 billion deficit. Short-term capital infusions netted a \$1.95 billion surplus, which resulted in an overall balance of payments deficit of \$1.89 billion, nearly twice as large as the previous year's. The nation's borrowing through various banking institutions in 1980 totaled \$2.86 billion, compared with the \$1.87 billion registered in 1979.

(U) Domestic Economic Problems. Inflation remained the country's most aggravating internal economic issue in 1980 as wholesale prices advanced overall by nearly 40 percent, the highest rise since 1974 when the first worldwide oil supply crisis took place. The extraordinary increases were ascribed mainly to the soaring prices of major raw materials including crude oil, wheat, corn, soybeans and raw sugar. Also cited as important contributors to the high inflation rate were the mid-January upward readjustment of the Korean won-US dollar exchange ratio mentioned previously and a new foreign exchange rate system introduced in February to "float" won instruments under an international "multi-currency basket" formula. In addition, the extremely poor rice crop and a decrease in the nation's fish catch heavily influenced the sharp hike in wholesale food prices. Consumer prices of foods climbed by 43.1 percent, compared with a 13.2 percent increase in 1979. Housing and fuel/electricity costs rose by 18.8 and 35.1 percent respectively, while clothing expenses increased by 22.2 percent.

(U) The nation's employment rose by only 0.3 percent in 1980 due to the economic recession and sluggish business activities, as opposed to the 1.3 percent expansion rate registered the previous year. Employment in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector dipped by 4.7 percent, while job holders in mining and manufacturing declined by 4.4 percent and those in tertiary/service industries conversely rose by 7.4 percent.

13. (U) Invisible trade includes foreign exchange receipts from and payments associated with overseas construction projects; freight, insurance and transportation services; overseas investments; and tourism.

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Those factors, along with a 1.7 percent increase in the economically active population (to 14,545,000 persons), led to a rise in the unemployment rate from 3.8 percent in 1979 to 5.2 percent by the close of 1980. Wage levels in the mining and manufacturing sector marked an increase of 23.2 percent during the year based on current prices. However, a decrease of 4.3 percent was recorded when wages were measured against 1975 constant (real) prices.

(U) Significant Economic Policy Implementation. The devaluation of Korean currency by 19.8 percent on 12 January was the first in a series of export promotion measures set forth by the ROKG. The following month a so-called "multi-currency basket" system was adopted involving 16 foreign currencies in order to make the Korean won medium more flexible in fully reflecting the value of major foreign monies besides the US dollar, departing from the previous US dollar-pegging system. At the end of 1980, one US dollar was worth 660 won, compared to 580 at the time of devaluation. In mid-year the nation's foreign banks, along with the Export-Import Bank of Korea, were permitted to release funds for export financing on a deferred payment basis and assets available for that purpose were increased to approximately \$600 million.

(U) On 19 August the ROKG announced the first phase of an extensive industry realignment program under which two of the country's key heavy industries, power plant equipment and automobile manufacturing, would undergo structural reorganizations aimed at adjusting overlapping investments and bolstering their competitiveness in world markets. Hyundai International's huge machinery and construction equipment plants were consolidated with those of the Daewoo Group and placed under the latter's control. Under the program, Daewoo was to become the country's largest exporting corporation for producing power generation facilities, ships, machinery and other heavy equipment. In the automobile manufacturing industry, the Hyundai Motor Company was unified with the Saehan Motor Company for production of passenger cars under Hyundai's management. The Kia Industrial Company would suspend passenger vehicle manufacture and specialize instead in the production of trucks under five-ton capacity. On 7 October the second phase of the government-directed organizational realignments were completed in four other heavy industries--copper smelting, heavy electrical equipment, electronic switching systems, and diesel engines. Although specific-product monopolies were designated for 17 different enterprises, only three firms were fully absorbed by or merged with other companies.

(U) National Budget. The CY 1981 budget approved by the Legislative Council for National Security on 29 November 1980 provided for total expenditures of \$11.63 billion, an increase of 21.4 percent over the 1980 budget.¹⁴ Projected defense outlays, set at \$3.998 billion (35.3 percent

14. (U) The Korean won-US dollar exchange rate was expected to average 675W=\$1 in CY 81; in CY 80 budget calculations, a 614.5W=\$1 ratio was used.

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of the total budget) were up 19.3 percent from the previous year and represented 6.2 percent of the expected GNP. Social development obligations (\$2.85 billion) and economic development funds (\$2.3 billion) accounted for 24.5 and 20 percent of overall allocations respectively. Internal taxes (approximately \$6.8 billion) will constitute nearly 60 percent of total revenues, followed by special defense taxes (\$1.5 billion) which will contribute about 13 percent.

(U) Outlook for 1981. Guidelines for the coming year's economic management plan called for the real GNP (at 1975 constant market prices) to grow by five to six percent, barely offsetting the negative 5.7 percent rate experienced in 1980. At current market prices, GNP growth was targeted to increase by 25.9 percent. Economic performance in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was forecast to climb by 19.3 percent, in the mining and manufacturing industries by 4.3 percent, and in the tertiary industries/services by 1.5 percent. Per capita GNP for the coming year was estimated to rise to \$1,717 from the \$1,508 registered in 1980. The Korean won-US dollar exchange rate was anticipated to average 675:1 in 1981.

(U) In an effort to dampen inflationary trends, it is planned to limit the growth rate of the country's total money supply to approximately 25 percent, closely in line with the expected GNP growth. In a related measure, the domestic credit supply will be permitted to increase only 32 percent in the coming year, as opposed to the 40.5 percent rise in 1980. The annual rates of increase of wholesale and retail prices was anticipated to stabilize at 20-25 percent, while regulation of utilities charges and public transportation rates will restrict increases for those services to approximately 15 percent. The projections also called for a drop in the unemployment rate to 4.9 percent in 1981, down from the 5.2 percent recorded at the close of 1980.¹⁵

(U) The ROK's key economic indicators for 1979-80 appear in Table 3.

(U) Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)

(U) This nationwide self-help program continued to produce significant and highly visible results in community development projects during the past year. The movement was initiated by President PARK Chung Hee in 1971 as a rural modernization program aimed at encouraging the tradition-bound and poverty-stricken farm population to actively participate in national development efforts. Three interrelated goals were adopted: Improvement of living environments; increased income for the rural populace; and reinforcement of cultural patterns such as diligence, frugality and respect.

15. (U) Principal sources used were (S) Sp Advr to CINCUNC Hist Sum 1980 (U) and reports from the Bank of Korea, ROK Economic Planning Board, and ROK Ministry of Finance.

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TABLE 3. ROK KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS
(Millions of Dollars)

	1979	1980 (Est)	PERCENT CHANGE
<u>INCOME, PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT</u>			
GNP at Current Prices	\$60,066	\$57,616	-4.1
GNP at 1975 Constant Prices	30,494	28,763	-5.7
Per Capita GNP (Current Prices)	1,597	1,508	-5.6
Plant & Equipment Investment (Current Prices)	8,157	6,149	-24.6
Personal Income (Current Prices)	46,194	44,127	-4.5
Indices: (1975=100)			
Industrial Production	213.5	211.4	-1.0
Avg Labor Productivity	151.5	165.1	9.0
Avg Industrial Wage	305.5	384.9	26.0
Labor Force (Thousands)	14,206	14,514	2.2
Avg Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	5.0	31.6
<u>MONEY AND PRICES</u>			
Money Supply	\$ 6,766	\$ 5,751	-15.0
Interest Rates (Commercial Banks) (%)	18.5	23.1	24.9
Indices: (1975=100)			
Wholesale Price	162.1	225.2	38.9
Consumer Price	171.9	221.2	28.7
<u>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND TRADE</u>			
Gold & Fgn Exch Reserves	\$ 5,708	\$ 6,400	12.1
External Debt	13,870	16,530	19.2
Annual Debt Service	2,656	3,080	14.1
Annual Debt Service Ratio (%)	13.6	13.5	-0.7
Overall Balance of Payments	\$ -973	\$ -1,890	-94.2
Balance of Trade	-4,396	-4,760	-8.3
Exports (FOB)	15,056	17,505	16.3
(To US)	4,374	4,650	6.3
Imports (CIF)	20,339	22,292	9.6
(From US)	4,603	4,890	6.2
Source: US Embassy/Seoul			

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ity selects its own projects and organizes for their accomplishment. Presently, most aided by local governments and a system of mented by annual ROKG allocations. Over tely \$2 billion has been expended on Saemaul unities throughout the country, reportedly lion in productivity output. An important een the application of modern agricultural oductive farming methods traditionally used creased emphasis was placed on the estab- -intensive industries in rural areas to and augment farm income.

movement's success was reflected in sharply rising average farm household incomes, which in 1970 were roughly 60 percent of average urban dwellers. By the end of 1979 average rural incomes had risen six fold to reach \$4,600, slightly above those of the urban sector. Since the Saemaul movement's inception, over 38,000 miles of new farming roads and 79,000 bridges have been constructed, over 3,000 miles of irrigation canals and 13,000 farm ponds built, and electricity provided to 98 percent of the nation's farming and fishing households. Some 8,000 water-works were installed to supply piped water to 86 percent of rural families. Since 1976 a total of 225,000 farmhouses and community structures have been rebuilt or renovated. In 1975 the Saemaul concept was expanded to urban areas. Typical projects included street cleaning, tree planting, traffic safety campaigns, and nature preservation drives in city environs. Industrial plants and business firms also participated, with Saemaul worker groups involved in quality control and cost reduction programs, labor-management relations, and morale, recreation and welfare projects for employees. During the past decade more than 1,300 foreign government officials, community development specialists, and journalists from 93 countries (mostly developing nations) have visited the ROK to obtain first-hand knowledge of the movement.

(U) During September-December 1980 special three-day Saemaul orientation sessions were presented for 31,156 ROKG officials, educators, business leaders, journalists, and social development directors. The attendees, representing diverse elements of South Korean society, all play major roles in creating and leading public opinion. A Saemaul Undong Central Headquarters was established in December at President Chun's direction to broaden the dimensions of the movement and promote increased private initiatives while central government assistance is gradually diminished. The cost for Saemaul projects in 1980 reached approximately \$1.56 billion, of which \$868 million was raised by local governments and the remainder provided from the ROKG budget.¹⁶

16. (U) Principal sources used were (S) Sp Advr to CINCUNC Hist Sum 1980 (U) and Korea Annual 1981, Yonhap News Agency, Seoul.

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(U) ROK Social Welfare Programs

(U) Health Services. Major emphasis was placed on expansion of health and medical services during 1980. At year's end, beneficiaries of the medical insurance system which became effective in 1977 numbered nearly 11 million, or 28.2 percent of the country's total population, including employees of firms with more than 300 workers, government employees, private school teachers, and military personnel and their dependents. On 1 January 1981 workers at industrial plants employing a minimum of 100 persons will also become eligible for participation. In May 1980 medical insurance fees were increased by 19.4 percent, and the subscriber's share of the cost for outpatient treatment at general hospitals was raised from 30 to 50 percent. The revised policy was aimed at stabilizing the financial status of medical insurance organizations which had suffered heavy losses and at reducing the number of insured patients who seek treatment at general hospitals. As part of its medical welfare program, the ROK Ministry of Health and Social Affairs provided over 11 million low-income earners and relief recipients with medical services either free of charge or at reduced cost.

(U) The Ministry constructed 43 new public health centers and repaired existing facilities across the country at a cost of \$7.8 million. Some 1.45 million persons were inoculated against epidemic diseases and contraceptive treatment was administered to 420,000 men and women. An obligatory registration system for all cancer patients was instituted for collecting and analyzing data on that disease, which causes the highest mortality rate among adult maladies. The Ministry also strengthened control over sanitation measures in the food processing and pharmaceutical industries by revising related laws to require capital punishment for processors or manufacturers who cause human casualties with substandard products. During the year 49 fire stations throughout the Republic were designated as night-time emergency medical treatment centers. Plans were completed to dispatch by 1985 some 1,600 doctors and 2,000 nurses to villages in remote areas without established medical service.

(U) Relief Programs. The number of persons receiving compensation (pensions, medical allowances and livelihood assistance) from the central government for national service totaled 131,130 at year's end, including 85,000 widows and families of war dead, nearly 39,000 disabled soldiers and policemen, and more than 3,000 government employees with line-of-duty injuries and their families. The amount paid totaled approximately \$63 million for 446,616 man-days; monthly compensation payments will be raised an average of 20 percent in 1981. During the year 4,400 new living units were provided for national service benefit recipients who were homeless; 3,000 were built entirely from public donations. Some \$23 million was loaned to 5,732 needy recipients by banking institutions and from ROKG funds to purchase farmland and operate independent businesses. The government allocated approximately \$10 million for 117,000 victims of floods and other disasters to assist them in obtaining basic living necessities. School expense assistance in 1980 aggregated approximately \$2.8 million for over 99,000 students, nearly all in middle and high schools.

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(U) Labor Services. Following inauguration of the National Employment Security Office in July 1979 as a central agency for placement services and labor-related research, the ROKG Office of Labor Affairs activated 19 regional employment assistance branch offices by the end of 1980; 17 additional branches are planned to open in 1981. A total of 151,795 persons were placed in jobs through the employment security network during the year. Nearly 102,000 persons received vocational training at facilities established by private enterprises, state-run centers, and licensed private job training institutions. Insurance payments for industrial casualties totaled over \$129 million, a 43 percent rise over the 1979 figure, due to a sizeable increase in minimum compensation payments. A 300-bed integrated hospital was under construction at Incheon by the Office of Labor Affairs to furnish medical service for industrial accident victims in that area. Building costs were estimated at \$1.73 million and expenditures for equipment and facilities will amount to an additional \$7.3 million. The hospital, scheduled for dedication in 1981, is similar to one opened at an industrial complex near Masan in November 1979.¹⁷ (Employment data for 1980 is summarized on pages 74-75.

(U) Visits to the ROK by Chosen Soren Members

(U) In September 1975 the ROKG began allowing members of the Chosen Soren (pro-NK General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan) to visit relatives in South Korea and pay homage to ancestral tombs. Trips were arranged by the Mindan, a pro-Seoul group in Tokyo. An ancillary purpose of the program was to counter anti-ROK propaganda in Japan by showing the expatriated Koreans the industrial and social gains made by South Korea in recent years. The ROK also hopes that Chosen Soren visitors returning to Japan will provide the seeds for dissent and division within the pro-NK federation. ROKG officials are aware that the program has intelligence undertones and that it is a conduit for NK agent recruitment (see page 44).

(U) During 1980 some 1,000 overseas Koreans affiliated with the Chosen Soren visited the ROK, bringing the total number of visits to 29,000 since the humanitarian effort was initiated. Groups were taken on sight-seeing tours which included industrial and cultural centers after which they visited their native homes. While initial visitors were primarily older generation males, an increasing number during the past few years have been offspring, both male and female, who had never seen their homeland. These included family members and children of those Chosen Soren members who had earlier participated in the visit program. ROKG officials reported that a considerable number of the visitors switched their political affiliation to Mindan after returning to Japan and that members' deposits in the Mindan bank have more than tripled since inception of the Chosen Soren program.

17. (U) Principal sources used were (S) Sp Advr to CINCUNC Hist Sum 1980 (U) and Korea Annual 1981, Yonhap News Agency, Seoul.

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(S) US Ground Force Withdrawal Plan and Related Manpower Space Adjustments (U)

(U) Background. The blueprint for withdrawal of American ground combat forces from Korea was based on an early 1977 US Presidential decision. According to agreements reached between the US SECDEF and ROK MND at the Tenth SCM in July 1977, the force reduction program was to be scheduled in three phases: Increment I (6,000 troops) to be withdrawn by end CY 78; Increment II (9,000) by 30 June 1980; and Increment III (12,600) by 30 June 1982. One brigade from 2d Inf Div would be redeployed with the first increment, but the division headquarters and two remaining brigades would be retained in Korea until the final phase of withdrawal. Proposals were initiated for compensatory weapons/equipment transfers to ROKA and assurances granted that a 7,000-man ground force residual would remain to provide communications, intelligence, and logistic support for ROKF and a base for reentry of ground troops in the event of a contingency.²³ In April 1978 President Carter announced modification of the withdrawal schedule because of delays in passage of legislation which would authorize the US Govt to transfer selected EUSA weapons and equipment to ROKA on a cost-free basis as US ground force units were redeployed or inactivated.²⁴ The first phase was realigned and split into Increment IA (3,400 troops, including one infantry battalion from 2d Inf Div) to depart by end CY 78, and Increment IB (2,600 nondivisional support personnel) by end CY 79. The first combat unit to redeploy from Korea under the withdrawal program was 2d Bn, 9th Inf which departed in December 1978. The majority of nondivisional space reductions prescribed for Increment IA were achieved through unit inactivations planned prior to the withdrawal decision.²⁵

(U) In February 1979 President Carter temporarily halted all US ground combat force withdrawals from Korea pending reassessment of the military balance on the peninsula.²⁶ The previously planned inactivation of the 1st Bn, 31st FA (HJ) took place in June 1979, bringing the total number of EUSA personnel deletions directed by the withdrawal program to 3,655. In July 1979 President Carter, acting on JCS recommendations, announced that (1) further reductions of 2d Inf Div combat elements would be held in abeyance, (2) modest reductions in nondivisional support units would continue as planned, and (3) the timing and pace of any redeployments beyond

23. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), pp. 100-8. Revw on 31 December 1984. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

24. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 164. Revw on 31 December 1985. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

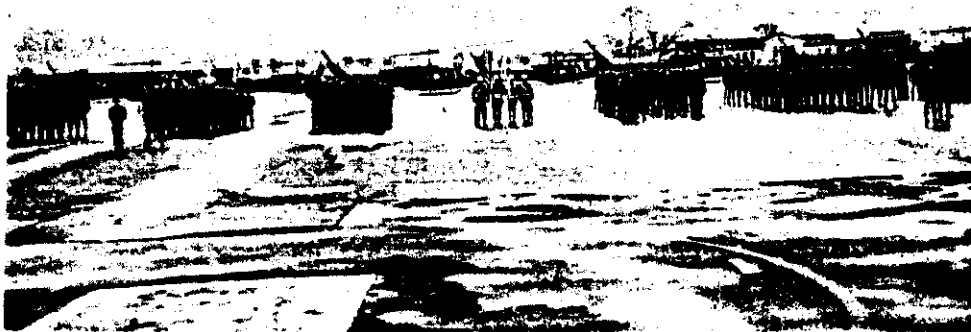
25. (U) Ibid., pp. 118-22.

26. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 29-31. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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Final HAWK missile launched by 1st Bn, 44th ADA, just prior to 30 June 1980 inactivation, at EUSA Special Range on west coast. Launchers, missiles, associated equipment, and mission were turned over to ROKA ADA Comd.



US Army 117th Avn Co troops (on left) stand last formation prior to inactivation 15 December 1980. Twenty-three UH-1H helicopters, with all support equipment, were transferred cost-free to ROKA unit (on right).

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and reducing manpower requirements by closing and consolidating installations; effects on unit missions and command arrangements; reducing troop density in the Seoul area; economic impact of stationing actions, considering both savings and cost; quality of life improvements (see page 328); and financial support expected from the ROKG through restationing negotiations. Furthermore, all actions under study were to be in consonance with long range stationing arrangements.³⁶ Data and recommendations were obtained from all affected organizations and EUSA staffs. Stationing requirements for 2d Inf Div units were not included in the study.

(U) The following near term stationing recommendations were approved by COMUSKOREA on 7 May 1980:³⁷

--(U) Relocate Surveillance and Accountability Control Team (SAACT) #138 and 8th EOD Det from Tobongsan Ammo Center to Camp Kyle by 1 July 1980. (Both installations are located near Uijongbu; Tobongsan is scheduled for turnover to ROKA in FY 82.)

--(U) Transfer Camp Thompson (near Anyang) to the ROKG and relocate SAACT #3 to Camp Page (Chunchon) by 31 August 1980.

--(U) Transfer Camp Howard to the ROKG and relocate tenant units (560th Med Co and SAACT #2) to Camp Humphreys by 30 September 1980. (Both installations are in Pyongtaek vicinity.)

--(U) Relocate 332d ASA Co from Camp Humphreys to Camp Page by 30 September 1980.

The foregoing stationing initiatives were completed by dates indicated; savings in annual operations costs will amount to approximately \$1.5 million. (Specifics of all EUSA real estate actions are on pages 319.)

(U) Additional near term stationing projects were proposed which required ROKG support. COMUSKOREA approved commencement of negotiations with the MND for replacement of facilities associated with the planned closing of Camp Page (Chunchon) and the Far East Dist Engr Compound, Camp Kim and Camp Gray Annex in the Seoul area. Closure of those installations would achieve an annual operations cost saving for EUSA of approximately \$3.34 million. Costs to the ROKG for constructing replacement facilities

36. (U) The latest revision of EUSA's Five Year Stationing Plan listing all installations manned on a permanent basis is at Appendix C.

37. (U) LOI 7-1, HQ USFK/EUSA, 8 July 1980, subj: Near Term Stationing Actions. Filed in J3 Force Dev Div.

38. (U) The Korean Ammunition Management System is comprised of five EUSA SAACTs which perform legally mandated control responsibilities at ROKA-operated facilities where US-owned munitions are stored and maintained; see page 156).

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--(U) Villagers pay no ROK income tax, and are not allowed to vote in national elections.

--(U) Annual household incomes have continually exceeded the national average.

--(U) Land development is limited only by the village's proximity to North Korea and related security measures.

(U) In April 1976 the responsibility for civil administration of Freedom Village was assigned to the UNC Armistice Affairs Div and delegated to UNC Spt Gp, Joint Security Area (Panmunjom). This headquarters' ACoFS, J5 was charged with general monitorship of the hamlet's development and coordination with ROKG agencies as required.⁴⁸

(U) December 1980 marked the completion of a two-year development project for which various ROKG agencies had furnished funds totaling approximately \$9.8 million. The rehabilitation program included construction of 36 farm houses, a community grain mill and warehouse, a three-story primary school, and an observation pagoda. Other major projects involved development of an irrigation system, realignment of some 500 acres of farmland and reclamation of an additional 37 acres, and construction of covered drainage systems and two storage reservoirs. A total of 630 acres of land was under cultivation during the year, 550 in rice and the remainder in dry crops.⁴⁹

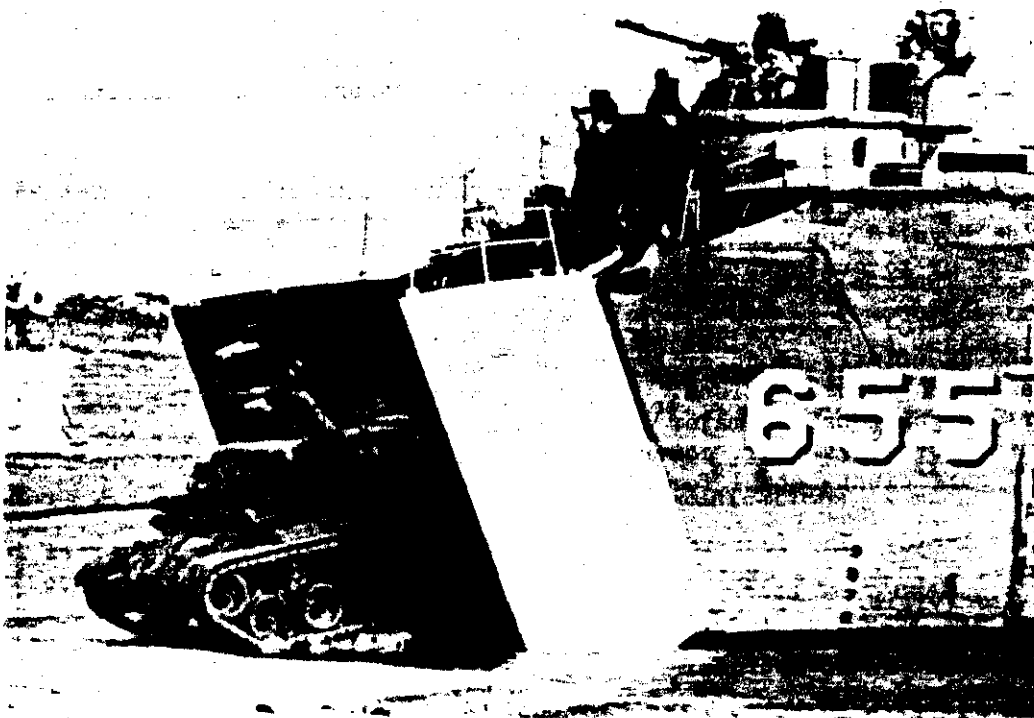
48. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1976 (U), p. 268. Revw on 31 December 1983. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

49. (S) ACoFS, J5 Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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Troops from Hawaii-based 25th Inf Div debark at staging area in Korea for TEAM SPIRIT maneuver.



ROKN Marine force conducts large-scale amphibious landings near Pohang on southeast coast.

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--(U) EUSA's FY 80 training ammunition authorization amounted to approximately \$12 million. FY 81 requirements, about equal to the previous year's, were validated by DA on 1 August 1980. Initial shortfalls in 105mm tank and .45 caliber ammunition were partially alleviated by DA in November; however, shortages in 2.75 inch rocket rounds continued to exist at year's end. Throughout the year this command stressed the urgent need for all units to conserve expensive service ammunition by more extensive use of subcaliber devices (see summaries above).

--(U) Workshop courses on Battalion Training Management System (BTMS) concepts outlined in DA TC 21-5-7 were initiated in late May 1980 for all commanders, S3s, and enlisted leaders/supervisors assigned to combat and combat support battalions; all programmed instructional sessions were completed by year's end. Forty-two personnel from six EUSA subordinate commands had been trained and certified as unit course managers during April-May by a 12-man team from the US Army Training Board, Ft Eustis, Va. Sustainment actions to maintain close adherence to BTMS principles were ongoing in all units under the program at close of the reporting period.

--(U) EUSA's Skill Qualification Test (SQT) program was significantly expanded during 1980 as a result of the increasing number of tests made available. Three Training Standards Officers (TSO), each with a different area of responsibility, supervise SQT activities throughout the command. One TSO, under ACofS, J3 OPCON, manages test administration for all EUSA nondivisional personnel, except SQTs for cryptological specialists which are handled by a TSO assigned to US Army Field Sta-Korea. The third TSO is responsible for testing activities in all 2d Inf Div units. A network of Deputy TSOs down to battalion level in subordinate organizations assists in details of SQT administration. In 1980 approximately 9,800 soldiers were tested EUSA-wide--4,800 in nondivisional units, 4,600 in 2d Inf Div, and 400 in cryptological MOS's. Periodic SQT seminars have been conducted at HQ EUSA, the most recent in May 1980, for purposes of identifying problem areas and assisting subordinate test administrators in resolving known shortcomings. Revised SQT program policy directives were published and distributed in mid-year.¹⁵

--(U) In April 1980 the responsibility for coordinating visits of new equipment training teams (NETT) to EUSA was transferred from ACofS, J4, to ACofS, J3 Tng Div. Over 400 new equipment items were identified for introduction in this command through FY 85, about half of which will require NETT instructional support provided by material developers and providers, primarily DARCOM agencies. Deployment of NETTs minimizes the disruption of operations by eliminating the need for users and maintenance support personnel to return to a CONUS school for new equipment training. The increasing need for NETT services generated the requirement for a

15. (U) USFK/EUSA Reg 350-1, 26 June 1980, Skill Qual Testing; (U) USFK/EUSA Reg 350-4, 2 June 1980, Hands-On Component Testing. Filed in J3 Tng Div.

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(U) Eighth Army Aviation Highlights

(U) Organization. Since June 1975 command and control of EUSA's non-divisional aviation assets (with exception of aircraft assigned to 377th Med Evac and 45th Trans Co's) has been centralized in the 17th Avn Gp (Cbt) which has its headquarters at Yongsan. This organization, whose primary mission is the air movement of combat troops and medium lift helicopter support, controls more than 130 aircraft organized into two battalions, each with three aviation companies. The 19th Avn Bn (Cbt), headquartered at Camp Humphreys, had the following units assigned at end CY 80 (organic aircraft in parentheses): 201st (UH-1, OH-58); 213th (CH-47); and 271st (CH-47). The 52d Avn Bn (Cbt) at Camp Coirer is parent unit of 55th (UH-1, OH-58, C-12); and 128th (UH-1).

(U) The Cdr, 17th Avn Gp (Cbt), through his concurrent capacity as EUSA Avn Officer, provides staff supervision and safety/standardization assistance for all other US Army aviation units in Korea. The 2d Inf Div's approximately 140 aircraft are organized into the 4th Sqdn, 7th Cav (AH-1G, UH-1, OH-58) and 2d Avn Bn with three subordinate companies (UH-1, OH-58). Other in-country units with organic aircraft are 501st MI Gp (OV-1, RV-1, U-21, RU-21, UH-1); 377th Med Evac Co (UH-1); 45th Trans Co, which provides direct support level aircraft maintenance (UH-1); and Far East Dist Engr Flight Det (UH-1).

(U) Operations and Training. Since mid-1979 there has been a marked increase in violations of restricted airspace procedures where pilots of ROK-based aircraft have inadvertently approached or flown over the southern (UNC) half of the Demilitarized Zone.²⁴ The five most recent incidents involved the following aircraft: ROKA O-1 (May 1979), USA UH-1 Medevac (December 1979), USA CH-47 (May 1980), USAF OV-10 (September 1980), and USA OH-58 (December 1980). In contrast, only 10 airspace infractions have been acknowledged by the UNC during the entire preceding 13-year period. Investigations revealed the following common factors and deficiencies which applied to each of the latest incidents:

24. (U) The DMZ, 151 miles in length and four kilometers wide, is divided into two equal parts by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), which separates the UNC-controlled southern portion from the NK-controlled northern half. The Korean Tactical Zone (RK) P-518, which has become one of the most restrictive flying areas in the world, is bounded on the north by the MDL and extends approximately 30 miles south, with its southern boundary running across the entire peninsula generally parallel to the DMZ. Included within the P-518 area is a buffer zone line, plotted along identifiable landmarks approximately five miles south of the DMZ, which was created to avoid inadvertent DMZ overflights. UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA Reg 95-3 establishes specific restrictions, procedures, and aviation training requirements applying to all flights at or below 600 feet above ground level in the P-518 area; USAFK Reg 60-8 specifies procedures for flights above 600 feet.

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--(U) Aircrews who violated restricted airspace procedures were composed of relatively less experienced aviators in terms of total flight time accrued, flying hours in Korea, and flight time in the Buffer Zone (BZ).

--(U) Aircrew members relied primarily on recognition and sighting of visual warning aids while flying near the DMZ, rather than on precise navigation.

--(U) Flight crews did not realize they were violating procedures until the aircraft was well inside restricted airspace.

--(U) Factors such as strong winds and variations in appearance of the area's terrain due to seasonal foliage changes were not considered in pre-mission planning.

--(U) Aircrew coordination was weak and copilots or navigators were slow to question the aircraft's position, even though in doubt.²⁵

(U) By year's end, this command had developed and imposed more stringent regulatory requirements for flights into restricted airspace areas including: Limiting of approval authority to general officers for missions inside the BZ; reduction of types and numbers of missions to be flown inside the BZ; insuring that a qualified navigator is on board all US Army and ROKA aircraft operating in the BZ; and requiring more extensive aircrew briefings and debriefings for Buffer Zone missions. Also under development were improved means for ground outposts to warn aircraft of their proximity to the DMZ boundary. Revisions of command directives embodying the foregoing requirements and procedural changes were in preparation at close of reporting period.

(U) Throughout the year 17th Avn Group units teamed up with ROKA aviation elements in combined airmobile training exercises to enhance interoperability objectives. In these exercises, named ROLLER COASTER, ROK and US aviators jointly planned and executed low level flights to airlift ROKA forces to defensive positions along the FEBA, with ROKA 500MD helicopter gun ships providing aerial suppressive fires. The exercises have been highly beneficial in familiarizing ROKA ground commanders with the advantages of employing aviation assets in tactical movements.

(U) During the period 14-24 October a 13-man DA DCSOPS team conducted a detailed evaluation of EUSA's aviation units. A total of 136 flight and oral examinations were administered to assigned aviators, of which 116 were rated as satisfactory. Nearly all flight check failures resulted from pilot deficiencies in application of emergency procedures; at year's

25. (U) Intvw with Maj D. W. Kummer, EUSA Avn Ofc, 30 June 1981.

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end the EUSA Flight Standardization Sec was placing additional emphasis on this area during assistance visits to units. EUSA aviators achieved a high rate of successful evaluations in tactical flying skills, which were examined for the first time in 1980. The amount of time allotted for training in tactical tasks was deemed insufficient and aerial gunnery skills of 2d Inf Div's 4th Sqdn, 7th Cav, aviators were considered below standard; training programs to remedy deficiencies were under preparation at close of reporting period.²⁶

(U) In September 1980 EUSA was directed by DA to turn in its only on-hand U-21 fixed wing aircraft and one of six currently held C-12s for reallocation to other commands. The U-21 had been used to provide an airborne retransmission capability for USFK communications systems. At year's end ACofS, J6 was planning for installation of ground FM systems in FY 81 which would delete the requirement for an airborne retransmission capability.

(U) EUSA Flying Hour Program. To preclude exceeding budgetary and fuel allocation constraints, this program controls flying hour authorizations for all in-country US Army aviation units except the 501st MI Group. The program is developed from input by aviation commanders and staffs based upon operational and training mission requirements. DA approved a total of 75,079 flying hours for FY 80; EUSA exceeded the authorization by only one percent, well within the DA objective. Allocated hours for FY 81 are 69,517, representing a seven percent reduction due to inactivation of an assault helicopter company.

(U) Aviation Safety. EUSA's 128th Avn Co (Aslt Hel), assigned to 17th Avn Gp (Cbt), received the DA Aviation Accident Prevention Award of Excellence for completing 72 consecutive months of accident-free flying. During the 7 June 1974-6 June 1980 period, the "Tomahawks," based at Laguardia Airfield in Uijongbu, logged more than 50,000 flight hours while operating in a demanding mountainous environment.

(U) In 1980 EUSA achieved an aircraft mishap rate of 1.3 per 100,000 flying hours; 1979 rate was 9.3. Only one mishap occurred in 1980, compared with seven during the previous year. On 23 August an OH-58 helicopter experienced a loss of sufficient tail rotor thrust while on an approach to a pinnacle during a training mission. The aircraft was totally destroyed when it crashed on the side of the pinnacle; crew members sustained minor injuries.

(U) Other Significant Activities. Transfer of 117th Avn Co's aircraft and equipment assets to ROKA is summarized on page 148; planning for wartime protection of ROK-based US Army aircraft is outlined on page 315.

26. (S) J3 Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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(FOUO) EUSA Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense Program (U)

(FOUO) From the standpoint of potential threats to ROK security, enemy capabilities to support NBC operations have become increasingly significant. Accordingly, efforts to bolster EUSA's NBC defense program received added emphasis in 1980. The status of chemical defense equipment (CDE) was considerably improved by issues of M17A1 masks to replace M17s, M51 chemical protective shelter systems (see pages 159 and 160), new supplies of atropine, and butyl rubber protective gloves; EUSA FY 80 CDE expenditures totaled \$1.2 million. DA allocated \$2.7 million for additional CDE acquisitions in FY 81, including individual protective suits for contingency issue (in addition to those previously authorized for training use).

(FOUO) During the year EUSA's 38th Cml Det, under ACofS, J3, supervision, continued an intensive assistance visit program to provide technical assistance for units conducting NBC training, inspections, or performing NBC logistical functions. To overcome shortfalls in adequately trained unit NBC officers and NCOs, EUSA's Non-divisional NBC Defense School was re-established in March 1980. By year's end, 321 personnel had completed the course, which was presented on a monthly basis. The school's training accomplishments were a likely major contributing factor to the 36 percent reduction (compared with FY 79) in NBC discrepancies found during IG inspections. In August 1980 enemy chemical warfare operations were simulated for the first time in the annual Exercise ULCHI-FOCUS LENS, and joint/combined chemical defense play was planned for TEAM SPIRIT 81. Directives pointing up NBC areas requiring special attention and command emphasis were updated and distributed.²⁷

(U) EUSA Organizational Changes

(U) During 1980 the following organizational actions were effected for Eighth Army units:²⁸

<u>ORGANIZATIONS/ACTIVATIONS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMAND OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
USA Cbt Spt/Coord Team #2 (see page 129)	1 Jan 80	EUSA
527th Engr Det (Terrain) (Div)	16 Sep 80	2d Inf Div
102d MI Bn (CEWI) (Prov) (see next page)	4 Oct 80	2d Inf Div

27. (U) EA Suppl #1 to AR 220-58, 15 April 1980, Org and Tng for NBC Def; (U) USFK/EUSA Reg 725-360, 24 September 1980, Issue, Care and Storage of CDE; (FOUO) Ltr, CDREUSA, 18 December 1980, subj: NBC Def Prog. Filed in J3 Op Div.

28. (S) ACofS, J3 Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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(FOUO) Currently, the ROKA and US Army communications organizations use equipment which is not compatible due to different operating characteristics or to lack of interoperability of COMSEC equipment (see page 277). In recognition of those circumstances, plans envisaged the segregation of US and ROK systems and radio nets initially, with the ultimate objective of equipping ROKA units with compatible US communications assets. Total purchase costs to ROKA were estimated at approximately \$3.6 million (\$2.7 million for signal battalion items and \$900,000 for basic ATC equipment).

(FOUO) On 2 June 1980 CINCCFC directed formation of a C-E coordinating committee comprised of ROKA and US representatives to prepare a detailed plan for implementation of the combined signal/ATC group concept, which the ROK JCS had agreed to in principle. Because of major problem areas encountered in planning for a combined ATC capability, it was decided in mid-August to address that organizational issue separately. On 22 December CINCCFC concurred with the proposed structures for the US and ROKA signal battalions and stated a definite requirement for a combined control headquarters to integrate and direct their operations. Further analysis of ATC organizational difficulties was directed, with the objective of achieving a high degree of ROK/US interoperability in airspace management, since such capabilities will be essential for controlling the increased number of aircraft projected for future deployment to the ROK.³³

(S) Evolution of Combined Field Army (ROK/US) (U)

(U) Lineage. The oldest corps headquarters on US Army active rolls, I Corps, was organized 20 January 1918 in France. After engagement in seven World War I campaigns, it was inactivated 25 March 1919 in Europe. When the Second World War appeared inevitable, I Corps was reactivated 1 November 1940 at Columbia, SC. In November 1942 the Corps consummated the first Allied victory in the Southwest Pacific at Buna, New Guinea, for which it was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation. After fighting in two more Pacific Theater campaigns, I Corps participated in the occupation of Japan from September 1945 to 28 March 1950, when it was inactivated. Five weeks subsequent to outbreak of the Korean War, it was once again brought to active status on 2 August 1950 at Ft Bragg, NC. On 7 September 1950 the Corps became operational in the Pusan perimeter. Credited with all ten campaigns fought on the Korean peninsula, I Corps was delegated tactical control and supervision of US, ROK and other UN units in the western third of EUSA's forward area following the 27 July 1953 Armistice. As it had assumed OPCON over the newly-formed VI ROK Corps on 22 May 1954, it was redesignated I US Corps (Gp) on 28 January 1955.

33. (U) Fact Sheet, ACoFS, J3, 11 June 1980, subj: Comb ROK/US Signal/ATC Org; (FOUO) Fact Sheet, ACoFS, J6, 5 January 1981, same subj. Filed in J3 Force Dev Div.

of CFA units were kept at the highest level possible, in order to facilitate any transition to war. Combined ROK/US training exercises held throughout the year focused on critical tactical aspects of the forward defense concept, which is based on a combination of position defense and mobile warfare designed to defeat an enemy attack as far north of Seoul as possible. (Current dispositions of CFA units are shown on map, page 82.)

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(U) A new emblem for the CFA (ROK/US) flag, designed at that headquarters, was approved by CINCCFC on 4 March and by the ROK MND on 11 March 1980. The emblem, shown above, incorporates symbolism from both countries. The American eagle indicates US representation in the CFA, while ROK participation is typified by the red-and-blue Korean national symbol. Ten stars recall the Korean War campaigns which culminated in the CFA's current mission of defending the western sector of the forward area; a black strip in the shield's center represents the Demilitarized Zone. The dark blue background in the upper part of the "Shield of Seoul" symbolizes CFA's current contribution to world peace, while its membership in the United Nations Command is shown by the light blue in the lower part. Laurel wreaths which partly surround the shield, alluding to the quest for peace, are joined by a ribbon signifying the ROK/US alliance.

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(U) M88A1 Medium Recovery Vehicles. Replacement of 2d Inf Div's 23 obsolescent M88 recovery vehicles with diesel-powered M88A1s was completed by November; eight had been received in December 1979. Advantages of the A1 model include better fuel economy, greater reliability, fewer engine parts, and improved maintainability. The vehicle exchange program significantly increased this command's capabilities for battlefield recovery of tanks and other heavy equipment items.

(U) Five-Ton Cargo Trucks. The 2d Infantry Division received 75 cargo trucks (five-ton) during the last three months of 1980. They will be used as prime movers and ammo haulers for the M198 howitzer which is to be fielded early in 1981 (see page 89).

(U) M916 Truck Tractors. Thirteen M916's replaced 10-ton M123A1 truck tractors in the 2d Engineer Battalion of the 2d Infantry Division. The M916 is a light equipment transporter and pulls the 25-ton semi-trailer. Deprocessing was accomplished by the 19th Support Command and the 2d Division with help from Tank-Automotive Command logistic assistance personnel. TACOM personnel will give new equipment training in January 1981.

(U) Chaparral M48 Overhaul Exchange Program. The program to exchange Chaparral M48 surface-to-air missile systems for overhaul began in 1975 when DOD directed all Operational Readiness Float (ORF) systems worldwide to be retrograded to Red River Army Depot for utilization as the production base of the program. EUSA retrograded two systems from its ORF during 1975 to be used as a repair cycle float. During 1980 a total of eight overhauled systems were received, bringing the total number of overhauled systems to 15. The remaining 11 systems are currently programmed for completion by July 1981.

(U) M51 Chemical Protective Shelter. During October the first increment of 29 M51 Chemical Protective Shelter Systems was received by the 2d Infantry Division. The balance of M51 Shelters for remaining EUSA units were released for shipment by the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) and are scheduled to arrive in early 1981. A team from CONUS arrived during November and completed new equipment training in all EUSA units that have received, or are scheduled to receive, the M51 shelter systems. Authority was obtained to retain 25 trucks (2½-ton) as prime movers for the M51 shelters in 2d Division pending completion of the approved Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP).¹¹

(U) Other New Equipment in Eighth Army

(U) M919 Truck, Concrete, Mobile Mixer. Seven M919's were fielded in April to the 2d Engineer Group. They were deprocessed by the 19th Support Command, 2d Engineer Group and the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness

11. (U) Msg, DA DALO-SMD, 121544Z Jan 81. Filed in J4 Mat Spt Div.

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Command's (DARCOM) New Equipment Training (NET) team. NET was provided in May. The M919's replaced trailer-mounted mixers in the 44th and 802d Engineer Battalions.

(U) M915 Truck Tractors and M872 Semi-Trailers. The 69th Transportation Battalion received 122 M915's and M872's in March. Six of each were previously supplied (December 1979) for use in driver training. A three-man DARCOM Hand-Off team arrived in March to assist the 19th Support Command in the deprocessing effort. Two American Motors general contractor representatives also assisted in deprocessing the vehicles and correcting deficiencies. One stayed in Korea to provide technical assistance and settle warranty claims. New equipment training was provided by the US Army Tank-Automotive Command team in April and May. The M915/M872 vehicles replaced the five-ton truck tractors and 12-ton semi-trailers in the two line haul medium truck companies of the 69th Transportation Battalion.

(U) M916 and M920 Truck Tractors. The M916 is a light equipment transporter and is used with the 25-ton semi-trailer. The M920 is a medium equipment transporter and pulls the 40-ton semi-trailer. One M916 and 40 M920's went to the 2d Engineer Group in November and December. The M920's replaced the 10-ton tractor. New equipment training was provided by personnel from US Army Tank-Automotive Command in December. Three more M916's are intransit and expected to arrive in February 1981.

(U) M17A1 Protective Mask. During August a request was submitted to the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) to replace all the old type M17 protective masks in EUSA units with the newer M17A1 masks using assets available in US Army Materiel Support Center-Korea (USAMSC-K) war reserves, decrement stocks and remaining shortages supplied from CONUS. A mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) chemical training exercise at 2d Infantry Division using the old M17 masks identified a potential safety hazard to personnel due to the extreme build-up of heat and moisture in the mask and the inability to take liquid. On 4 September the NICP approved this request with instructions to temporarily retain the old masks in war reserves and decrement stocks pending receipt of the newer M17A1 masks from CONUS. All M17A1 masks in USAMSC-K war reserves and decrement stocks were issued during December to replace the older M17 masks, with priority issue made to 2d Division units. The balance of shortages were passed to CONUS for supply action. The completion of this protective mask upgrade program will significantly improve the chemical defense readiness posture of EUSA units (see also page 133).

(U) AN/TPM25A and AN/APM305A Radar Test Sets. During 1980 11 AN/TPM25A radar test sets and four AN/APM305A transponder test sets were fielded to EUSA and 1st Signal Brigade units. These two sets are primarily solid state and replaced the AN/UPM98 radar test set. The aging AN/UPM98 was large, cumbersome and difficult to repair and experienced a high failure rate. The new test sets are less complex and less sensitive to rough handling. New equipment training was conducted for operators and maintenance personnel. The fielding of the AN/TPM25A and the AN/APM305A has provided a marked

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improvement in the support of IFF (Interrogation Friend or Foe) systems. In addition, the maintenance load caused by the old AN/UPM98 has decreased significantly.

(U) M113 (Armored Personnel Carrier) Modernization Program

(U) In April 1979 Eighth Army began an extensive effort to upgrade its fleet in the M113 family of vehicles with emphasis on CONUS overhaul. An evaluation team from Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) completed a random inspection of 70 vehicles in September 1979. At that time alternatives to CONUS overhaul were explored. Overhaul at US Army Materiel Support Center-Korea or at ROK industrial facilities were considered. In November 1979 Eighth Army was informed that the overhaul of the M113 fleet was not justified based solely on the condition of the vehicles. However, an upgrade to the M113A2 configuration could justify refurbishment of the fleet. (The product improvements to reconfigure to M113A2 consist of a strengthened suspension system which increases the vehicles cross-country speed to 55 mph while reducing troop fatigue, an improved cooling system which will increase engine life, a heater that uses outside air and allows the use of a collective type CBR system, and a thicker, forged final drive housing.) This course was decided upon and, along with the proposal to use a ROK contractor, sent to DA.

(U) DA approved the plan on 21 February 1980. Eighth Army would fund all repairs (\$4.8 million) while the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command would fund for the conversion kits and the cost of their application (\$4.2 million). Further, DA approved the use of war reserves as repair cycle float vehicles in addition to the six vehicles being shipped from CONUS to support the upgrade program. During late March a meeting was held between representatives of TACOM's Project Manager for the M113 and EUSA to discuss details of the program's implementation. Significant areas discussed at the conference and incorporated in a Memorandum of Agreement were funding, repair cycle float (RCF) vehicles, personnel requirements, and procurement lead time. During the conference milestones were developed necessary to initiate the program by 20 September, the planned award date. Vehicle models included in the program were the M113A1 (a six-cylinder diesel APC), M577A1 (command post vehicle), M106A1 (carrier for the 4.2-inch mortar), M125A1 (carrier for the 81mm mortar), and M548A1 (tracked cargo carrier). During the upgrade effort, major components are scheduled to undergo extensive tests to determine their condition and necessary repairs. (See page 187 for the details of the contract to accomplish the modernization.)

(U) EUSA Product Improvement/Modification Work Order Program (PIP/MWO)

(U) AR 750-10 (Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment: Modification of Materiel and Issuing Safety-of-Use Messages) establishes requirements governing upgrading and modernization of Army materiel to enhance readiness, safety, effectiveness and reliability. Application of modifications

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to Army equipment within EUSA is accomplished in various ways depending upon the number of items involved and the complexity of the equipment. Relatively simple modifications are usually applied by in-country direct support units while those of a more complicated nature are applied at general support level or by Major Army Command (MACOM)-sponsored teams from CONUS. Those involving a large number of items at different locations are sometimes applied by local contract. Some of the more important modifications applied to EUSA materiel during 1980 are listed here:

--(U) M48A5 Tank. The purpose was to replace M60 machine guns with the more effective M240 machine guns and install M239 smoke grenade launchers to give the M48A5 tank a self-smoke screening capability. Modifications were done by a CONUS team.

--(U) Ribbon Bridge Transporter. The purpose of the modification was to improve the retractibility and reduce the possibility of damage during extension and retraction. It was done by an in-country US contractor team.

--(U) 60KW Generator Set. An improved and more reliable fan-water pump assembly was installed to reduce the possibility of engine damage due to overheating while running unattended. It was applied by EUSA direct/general support units.

--(U) TOW (tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided) Missile System. Modifications were to increase system ruggedness, reliability, and target acquisition capability. A CONUS team performed the modification.

--(U) Forklift, Rough Terrain, 6,000 lb. Rollover protective structures were added to protect the operator in case of accidental rollover, and noise abatement devices were installed to protect the operator's hearing and reduce noise pollution. Work was done by a Korean contractor.

--(U) M887 Contract Maintenance Shop Set (truck-mounted). Heavier rear springs were installed to increase vehicle stability/safety, individually unique cabinet door locks were put on to reduce supply diversion, and improvements were added to the compressed air system for better reliability. A US contractor in Korea accomplished the changes.

(U) Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) Modification Program

(U) The IR (instrument reading) suppressor system and the AN/APR-39 radar warning systems are being installed in all EUSA aircraft by contractor personnel from the Dynalelectron Corporation Aerospace Operations Division. In 1980 the contractor installed AN/APR-39 radar warning systems in all of EUSA AH-1G, OH-58A, CH-47C aircraft and 41 percent of the UH-1H aircraft. The IR suppressor system was installed in all of EUSA AH-1G, RU-21H aircraft and 66 percent of UH-1H and 67 percent of OH-58A aircraft. The above systems will be completely installed in all aircraft in 1981.

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(U) Tool Kit Accountability Aids

(U) In January 1980 Eighth Army distributed tool accountability aids in the form of shadow sheets to each major subordinate command. These aids were designed, developed and manufactured by EUSA at a cost of \$27,038. They are 4'x4' white vinyl sheets with individual tool silhouettes printed in indelible ink. The program continues to expand as lessons learned have led to the refinement of aids, which will be distributed in 1981.

(U) KATUSA Protective Mask Authorization

(U) During August arrangements were made with the National Inventory Control Point (NICP)/DA to revise the DA authorization file to reflect authorization for protective masks issued to KATUSAs (Korean Augmentation to US Army) who are assigned to the 2d Infantry Division. This arrangement was also completed during September for the remaining EUSA units with assigned KATUSA personnel. This action has resolved a long-standing problem in EUSA units on obtaining fill of protective mask shortages for KATUSA personnel due to recurring cancellation of requisitions by the NICP.

(U) Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP)

(U) TAEDP is the Army's new logistics equipment distribution system. Reports produced within the TAEDP system show current status of major end items for all Army units and project what equipment should be distributed to these units for a seven-year period. TAEDP combines the Army's current and programmed force structure, on-hand assets, procurement delivery schedule, and maintenance overhaul projections and then forecasts, in DAMPL (Department of the Army Master Priority List) sequence, what equipment will be available and when it will be available. The source documents for TAEDP already exist; EUSA is not required to submit additional reports. In December a DA/US Army Depot Systems Command implementation team visited Korea and briefed TAEDP to the EUSA staff and major subordinate commands. Requirements for output products were determined and will begin arriving in January 1981. These products will be updated quarterly and will serve as a valuable management tool for major end item distribution, force modernization, financial management, and planning for new facilities.

(U) Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP)

(U) The AOAP was established in the early 1970's as a coordinated Army-wide effort to detect impending equipment component failures through the careful testing of oil samples. Originally adopted from commercial airline companies, the spectrometric oil analysis program was initially directed only at Army aviation equipment. It was expanded in 1975 to include Army

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ground equipment in CONUS, and in July 1976 this phase of the procedure was extended to overseas commands. Specific objectives were to (1) enhance flight safety by recognition of imminent equipment defects, (2) reduce maintenance costs through preventive techniques, (3) improve operational readiness of military equipment, and (4) conserve energy resources.¹²

(U) During 1980 oil samples from critical components of all Army aircraft were analyzed by the EUSA aeronautical laboratory. Oil samples are now analyzed regularly from the crankcases and transmissions of the entire combat tracked fleet and from components of some of the materiel handling equipment, construction machinery, turbine pumps and 400 hz generators. Impending failures of aeronautical components were detected on four aircraft, and minor faults were identified in more than 60 non-aeronautical components before major breakdowns occurred. The EUSA AOAP will incorporate the "on-condition" oil filter and oil change program effective 31 January 1981. At the same time the balance of all other eligible equipment in EUSA will be enrolled in the AOAP. (The progress of ROK forces spectrometric oil analysis program is covered on page 270.)

(U) FY 81 Improved HAWK Contractor Support

(U) The US Army Missile Command (MICOM) initially allocated \$1,154,000 to fund the FY 81 Korean Improved HAWK contractor support program. The program failed to fund the repair of seven major items and 40 secondary items of the 15 major items and 225 secondary items that the 38th ADA Brigade had identified as necessary to meet their FY 81 operational requirements and transfer commitments. Based upon real need the brigade dedicated all of its FY 81 unallocated contractor support funds, totaling \$200,000, to the program. There was still a shortage of \$206,000 and EUSA sent a message to MICOM requesting that its contractor support program be reevaluated and fully funded. MICOM responded by providing the additional \$206,000. At this point the program was fully funded with \$1,560,000 allocated to repair 15 major items and 225 secondary items. On 24 October J4 received a letter from the 38th ADA Brigade requesting EUSA pay for additional identified requirements for contractor support costing \$336,000. On 7 November J4 approved the \$336,000 which would cover the repair of two more end items and 75 additional secondary items. The total FY 81 program cost for repairing 17 major items and 300 secondary items was \$1,896,000.

(U) Transfer of TMDE Responsibilities from EUSA to DARCOM

(U) The Vice Chief of Staff Army approved a DA concept study for test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) support on 20 November 1978. This concept would make US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) responsible for all TMDE activities worldwide. The USFK/EUSA to

12. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 151. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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DARCOM transition period began with the establishment of the US Army TMDE Support Activity Pacific (USATSAPAC) on 15 April 1980 and concluded as scheduled on 30 September. USATSAPAC activated its Area TMDE Support Center-Korea (ATSC-K) on 1 October at Camp Henry, Taegu. It provides support for all USFK/EUSA units in Korea, and laboratory support for units in Okinawa and Japan. All repair and calibration activities are now operated by ATSC-K's seven teams. Previously, EUSA and the 1st Signal Brigade had calibration teams. The consolidation of TMDE resources under one command has resulted in a savings of manhours and money while improving the overall support of test, measurement and diagnostic equipment.

(U) EUSA Maintenance Management Improvement Program

(U) The EUSA Maintenance Management Improvement Program (MMIP), established in December 1979, continued. The overall objectives were aligned with DA's worldwide MMIP announced in March 1979. Major areas designated for improvements were: Focus of command emphasis; upgrade of maintenance operations; improve management of people; strengthen maintenance training; and improve publications, tools, and repair parts support. Numerous existing separate actions were consolidated within EUSA's comprehensive MMIP. Subordinate commanders developed similar programs adapted to unit needs and requirements. The following are some of the more important actions which resulted in improved maintenance. Periodic General Officer level and operating level seminars were conducted resulting in early identification and resolution of problems. Construction was started on three new maintenance facilities for 2d Infantry Division at Camp Casey. Industrial engineering surveys at the Materiel Support Center-Korea resulted in the initiation of a modernization program for upgrading the facility's plant equipment and operations. EUSA implemented the DA realignment of the enlisted Career Management Field 63 (Mechanical Maintenance) to improve career progression and improved skills through development of systems mechanics. The success of the MMIP in focusing the varied aspects of maintenance has resulted in the MMIP being adopted as an ongoing program.

(U) Equipment Readiness (ER) Management

(U) The Maintenance Materiel Section of J4 conducted a detailed analysis of equipment readiness management and prepared recommendations for unit level corrective actions. The key indicators, identified as having the most influence on unit readiness and utilized to analyze both real and potential problem areas, are as follows:

--(U) Prescribed Load List (PLL) "zero" balance not to exceed 19 percent.

--(U) Unit/Direct Support Unit (DSU) Class IX (repair parts) reconciliation rate 90 percent or higher.

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--(U) Time delay between the date the equipment became inoperative and the time corrective action was initiated is not to exceed three days at the organizational level, nor seven days into the Direct Support Unit.

--(U) The submission of the Materiel Assistance Designated (MAD) II report is a unit's means of surfacing, at all supply management levels, those NORS (not operationally ready supply) repair parts causing failure in equipment serviceability (ES). The accuracy of the MAD II report is checked by comparing it with deadlined items over 30 days old listed in block 10, DA Form 2406. This indicator likewise shows accuracy and aggressiveness of unit supply personnel in support of unit readiness.

(U) All units submitting a Unit Status Report and a Material Readiness Report (DA Form 2406) were subject to detailed ES analysis of their reported equipment. This DA Form 2406 analysis covers all of the key indicators mentioned and has been conducted since January 1978. Several methods were used to disseminate the results of the analysis including: Visits to units, Automated Materiel Readiness Reporting Subsystem (AMRRS II), formal letters to major unit commanders, and direct coordination with unit and command maintenance personnel.

(U) Operational readiness (OR) rates of selected maintenance equipment were analyzed over the same period. The rates were compiled and disseminated in a manner similar to the key indicator data. The following overall results were achieved in comparing indicator data with ER ratings:

--(U) A direct correlation was noted between units that successfully attained indicator criteria for a two- to four-month period, and their likelihood of achieving an ER REDCON (readiness condition, see page 127) which matched their ALO (authorized level of organization).

--(U) The PLL stockage continued to improve during 1980. Beginning in January with 56 percent of Eighth Army units achieving the 19 percent or below zero balance criteria and finishing the year with 75 percent of the units achieving the zero balance. The average number of units attaining PLL stockage criteria for this period was 65 percent. The low for the year was 54 percent in August with a high of 76 percent of units attaining the 19 percent goal in September.

--(U) Sizable gains were again noted in the number of units achieving the Eighth Army class IX (repair parts) reconciliation rate of 90 percent. The number of units reaching this goal rose from a monthly average of 41 percent in 1979 to a monthly average of 58 percent in 1980. The low for the year was noted in February with 29 percent of units meeting the Eighth Army goal and a high was achieved in November with 80 percent of units attaining the goal.

--(U) The awareness of reporting units to submit complete, accurate and timely materiel maintenance data continued to improve during

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the year. Time delays were reduced from an average monthly percentage of 36 percent in 1979 to 25 percent in 1980.

(U) ER analysis will continue in 1981 with additional emphasis being placed on equipment serviceability in an attempt to increase the number of units achieving the Eighth Army and DA goal of 90 percent in equipment serviceability.

(U) Considerable progress was made during the year in the utilization of materiel management data produced by the Automated Materiel Readiness Reporting Subsystem (AMRRS II). AMRRS II is the primary source of data used to evaluate and improve the materiel readiness posture of Eighth Army. In May programming was completed on an improved version of AMRRS II. The key feature of the program change is the inclusion of four, new, six-month trend reports in the AMRRS II system. These trend reports highlight those units and items of equipment requiring the greatest attention by maintenance and supply experts at all command levels. Linear regression techniques are used to identify favorable and unfavorable trends in critical readiness parameters.

(U) Concurrent with the fielding of the new AMRRS II trend reports, USFK/EUSA Pam 750-1 (AMRRS Users' Guide) was published on 19 May. It provides a comprehensive discussion of the entire AMRRS II system and several analysis guides for the use of materiel managers at the reporting unit, major subordinate command, direct support unit, and Army staff levels. Use of AMRRS II keypunch worksheets in lieu of DA Form 2406 for submission of Unit Materiel Readiness reports was extended to all units in Eighth Army. These preprinted forms greatly reduce the time required to prepare readiness reports and improve the accuracy of reported data. Extra copies of the AMRRS II keypunch worksheets were being provided to units for use in submitting weekly readiness reports to their supporting direct support unit.

(U) C-E and Construction Equipment Maintenance

(U) The maintenance posture improved in 1980 for both communications-electronics and engineer construction equipment. Better Materiel Assistance Designated (MAD) II reporting procedures resulted in a significant reduction in turn-around time needed to obtain supply status from CONUS and a reduction of costly NORS (not operationally ready supply) time caused by invalid requisitions. Increased command emphasis resulted in innovative programs designed to increase the operational readiness of communications-electronics and engineer construction equipment. Examples include weekly readiness reporting; emphasis on Unit/DSU reconciliation; aggressive programs for training PLL and TAMMS (The Army Maintenance Management System) clerks; and weekly, biweekly and monthly meetings between commodity managers, materiel officers, maintenance officers and others engaged in equipment readiness.

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(U) To relieve the problem of communications systems being deadlined for prime mover related parts, increased Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) involvement was solicited. TACOM and CERCOM (Communications-Electronics Materiel Readiness Command) teams are spending more time at the unit level. Both the 1st Signal Brigade and the 2d Engineer Group began participating in the General Support (GS) level refurbishment program and many of their over-age or over-mileage vehicles and commercial construction equipment were programmed into the FY 81 GS-level refurbishment program. As the year closed the engineers received their M920 Medium Equipment Transporter Tractor to replace their M123A1C 10-ton Tractors (see page 160) and the 1st Signal Brigade concluded a Memorandum of Agreement with the 19th Support Command for support of the 304th Signal Battalion. The possibility of contracting for refurbishment of communications equipment and commercial construction equipment with Korean industry was being explored.

(U) Initiatives to Improve Materiel Readiness-Supply Management

(U) EUSA Supply Policy and Procedures. Emphasis was placed on standardization and on returning to the basics, using Army regulations and following existing procedures. The need for deviation from regulations and procedures within EUSA authority was minimized. Eighth Army Supplement 1 to AR 710-2 (Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units, and Installations) was published in March with a change to the supplement appearing in October. Key aspects which relate to materiel readiness included: Instructions pertaining to prescribed load list procedures, a requirement for the establishment of a review board no lower than battalion or equivalent level to approve stockage of non-demand supported items, and procedures for DSU/GSU supply point performance reporting.

(U) Reconciliation Performance. Special efforts in reconciliation resulted in continued improvement and awareness of the process. The percent of customers completing monthly reconciliations with the DSU/Supply Support Activity went up from an average of 76 percent for the first six months to 93 percent for the last six months. This is against a goal of 95 percent. The number of Supply Support Activities reconciling with the intermediate level improved from 97 percent for the first six months to 100 percent during the last six months.

(U) Use of the Logistics Intelligence File. An educational/information team from the Logistics Control Agency (LCA) toured Korea from 27 October to 4 November. Headed by the commander of LCA, it visited all major subordinate commands. The main purpose of the visit was to educate supply personnel on the information available and the use of the Logistics Intelligence File (LIF). The LIF gives major subordinate commands current status on any requisition established on the wholesale supply system. This has proven to be a valuable tool for analyzing and reporting materiel readiness.

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(U) EUSA Command Logistics Review Team (CLRT). Organized under the provisions of AR 11-14, EUSA's CLRT has continued to provide logistics assistance through visits to combat, combat support, and combat service support units throughout the Republic of Korea during the past year. Checklists for review were updated to include special areas of interest to EUSA. Close coordination was made with other inspecting and reviewing agencies to insure timely assistance from the CLRT to the unit/organization. Special efforts were initiated to improve the performance of logistics staffs of the major subordinate commands, encouraging them to perform traditional roles and meet logistics support responsibilities. The CLRT was a major source of feedback about command logistics programs and procedures.

(U) The team used the vertical assessment concept to determine systemic logistics problems. This methodology analyzes a unit's logistics posture up through the support element level. In order to give additional emphasis to the "assistance" aspect of CLRT visits, the amount of time spent in each battalion-sized unit has been increased by approximately 50 percent. In 1980 a total of nine units were visited, seven of which were 2d Infantry Division units. In addition, a two-week CLRT-X (expanded) review of the 2d Brigade of the 2d Infantry Division was conducted. Twelve units are scheduled for CLRT visits in FY 81. Six of these units are in the 2d Infantry Division. A CLRT-X visit to the 19th Support Command will be conducted in June 1981.

(U) Direct Support System

(U) The Direct Support System is comprised of two supply subsystems: Air Lines of Communication-Korea (ALOC-K) and the Direct Support System-Korea (DSS-K).

--(U) Air Lines of Communication-Korea. Based on results of a one year test concluded in December 1979, a HQ DA Evaluation Team recommended to Congress that a dedicated ALOC be approved for use in Korea to handle Class VIII (medical supplies) and Class IX (repair parts). Significant achievements during the test included reduction of order ship time (OST)¹³ by 42 days, a reduction of the requisition objective by \$10.3 million, the return of over \$18 million in excess parts to CONUS, in addition to other overall readiness improvements. Conceptually, ALOC-K uses Military Airlift Command (MAC) common user flights between Travis AB in California and Osan AB in Korea to ship Class VIII and IX items from CONUS depots to EUSA supply support activities (SSA). Throughput pallets are consolidated at Sharpe Army Depot, Calif, for forwarding.

13. (U) OST represents the number of days elapsed from date of supply support activity (SSA) requirement to date item is received from CONUS.

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initiating a formal warranty program within EUSA pending publication of the Army regulation. This circular requires users of equipment under warranty to report all discrepancies in materiel to the 19th Support Command, DCofS, Materiel, for resolution. The 19th Support Command serves as a central control and processing point for all claims and makes all contacts with local or stateside manufacturers and responsible commodity commands to effect resolution of the claims.

(U) Although the terms and conditions of each warranty accompany the equipment when delivered to the user, EUSA J4 is compiling information concerning those items now in use or due-in that are covered by warranty. This will provide a means of monitoring the program at EUSA level and at the 19th Support Command. During the seven months the EUSA Warranty Program was in effect in 1980, a total of 18 warranty actions had been processed, primarily against the newly introduced Model M915 line haul truck.

(U) EUSA Property Accountability Program

(U) EUSA's property accountability program was developed in late 1977 to adequately respond to CSA's increased concern with management and accountability of Army materiel. A EUSA working group was established to serve as a focal point for implementation of DA recommendations and to solicit and consolidate property accountability inputs from EUSA's major subordinate commands. Chaired by a senior J4 logistics officer, the group included ranking representatives from each major subordinate element and from all interested EUSA staff agencies. The program embraced a wide range of property accountability measures and procedures, all of which needed improvement to meet DA goals. Elements selected by DA for more intensive scrutiny included inventory and adjustment reporting, improvement of Army master data file, logistics baseline curriculum development for commanders, personnel management controls for supply specialists, security of US Army property, accounting for lost or damaged property, distribution of supply publications, turn-in of excess materiel, establishment of consumption standards, and development and use of property accountability training materials. The working group was disbanded by February 1979 after having completed all DA-directed accountability improvements.¹⁶

(U) EUSA Supplement 1 to AR 735-11 (Accounting for Lost, Damaged and Destroyed Property) was published on 13 December 1979 with an effective date of 1 January 1980. This supplement standardized joint inventory procedures throughout the command. The supplement required battalion commanders, as a minimum, to prebrief incoming and outgoing commanders who, in turn, are required to brief the battalion commander on results. Additionally, this supplement required major subordinate commands to report a summary of all property adjustment transactions on a quarterly basis. The J4 staff continued their analysis of property accountability trends and presented a brief analysis of those trends to the EUSA staff at each Quarterly Review and Analysis meeting. In November a Quarterly Property

16. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 154. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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Accountability letter was started to provide feedback on the program to major subordinate commands. This letter provides a brief analysis of property accountability trends for EUSA and displays the subordinate command's property accountability performance along with the overall EUSA performance. The letter was designed to aid subordinate commands in performing their review and analysis of property adjustment actions. Additionally, "The Commander's Role in Property Accountability" was presented at the EUSA Commander's Conference in November. The main point of the presentation was to increase the commanders' awareness of the critical part that they play in a sound property accountability program.

(U) During CY 80 EUSA property lost or damaged was valued at approximately \$5.3 million. In total, EUSA subordinate commands submitted 7,139 adjustment documents (Reports of Survey, Cash Collection Vouchers, Statements of Charges and Government Property Lost or Damaged Reports). Of the 7,139 adjustment documents submitted, pecuniary liability was established in 5,398 cases or 75.6 percent. Liability determinations increased from approximately 70 percent during the first half of CY 80 to over 80 percent in the second half, reflecting more positive actions by commanders in holding their personnel accountable for lost or damaged equipment.

(U) Central Issue Facility (CIF) Operations

(U) Central Issue Facilities operations were upgraded beginning in April with the opening of a fourth CIF at Camp Humphreys to provide organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) to personnel assigned to units in the Pyongtaek area. A thorough study of CIF throughout EUSA was initiated in July with the goal of improving operations. The following factors were evaluated in all four CIF's prior to the end of July: Organizational structure (MTOE/TDA); organizational fill; functional knowledge of assigned personnel; condition and layout of facilities; physical security; property accountability procedures; and laundry, repair and turn-in procedures. Eighth Army Supplement 1 to AR 710-2 (Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units and Installations) was changed in October, adding policies designed to improve property accountability, provide early detection of problem areas and increase overall EUSA involvement. In addition, EUSA initiated analysis on automating CIF operations.

(U) Resources and Systems Management

(U) Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4)

(U) The DS4 is designed to automate the routine management decisions for classes of supply II (individual/organizational clothing and equipment), IV (barrier materiel), IX (repair parts), and III (Petroleum-Packaged) in

17. (U) Intvw with MAJ R. E. Markiewicz, J4 Sup Sys Mgt Br, 21 August 1981.

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divisional and non-divisional general direct support units (GSU/DSU). In the 2d Division DS4 will replace the class IX subsystem of the Division Logistics System (DLOGS). In the non-divisional environment DS4 will replace the DSU/GSU supply system. System development to date has brought about an identical DS4 system for both environments, i.e., divisional and non-divisional applications. This effort, when completed, will standardize the US Army retail supply process for the first time, including standard training and user/operator technical publications. The only real difference in the two operating environments (that is, divisional versus non-divisional) is the computer hardware associated with each. DS4 non-divisional will operate on the Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DAS3) which is a Honeywell level six mini-computer. (The official designator of the DAS3 computer is AN/MYQ-4.) This hardware is being fielded concurrently with DS4 non-divisional and will replace the obsolete NCR 500 electronic accounting machines. DS4 divisional, on the other hand, will operate initially on the Combat Service Support System (CS3) which currently is the IBM 360/30 computer. Long range plans indicate that the CS3 equipment is to be replaced by DAS3 equipment beginning in FY 83.18

(U) DS4 divisional is complete and was approved for fielding during the DS4 General Officer in-process review (GO-IPR) of 9 July.19 The first operational extension occurred during August and September at Area Maintenance Support Facility, Okinawa, Japan. The transition was without major problems. The single EUSA DS4 divisional extension is scheduled for early 1982. EUSA will continue to participate fully in all phases of the DS4 divisional extension effort.

(U) DS4 non-divisional conversion effort is not yet complete. System planning calls for extension approval in July and August 1981 with fielding to commence in September 1981. EUSA will be the first command to receive this new system. As previously stated, this system is to be fielded on the DAS3 equipment. The first of the DAS3 sets to be received in January 1981 will be utilized as a mobile training set. The remaining equipment fielding schedule shows receipt of one set in August 1981 and two sets a month thereafter through December 1981, for a total of 10 (eight operational, one mobile training set, and one back-up). This project is of particular interest to the logistics community in that for the first time there will be standardization and the DAS3 equipment will eventually become the backbone of the battlefield automation support architecture.

18. (U) Ltr, USACSC (ACSC-POP), 22 July 1980, subj: USACSC ADPE/STAMMIS Master Plan for Combat Services Support (CSS)-FY 80-85 (C1).

19. (U) Ltr, DA DCSLOG, 18 August 1980, subj: General Officer Level Review, DS4 Extension and DAS3 Distr.

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--(U) Impact of CADS on ROKA throughput capability, including minimum upgrading of supply points and procurement of materials handling equipment to effectively handle containers.

(U) The CADS concept gained solid acceptance from ROKA logistics officers and Korean government officials. Key issues to be resolved were: Acquisition of container handling equipment; container port development at Chinhae; selection of alternate container ports for ammunition handling; improvement of transportation network, including main supply routes, bridges, and marshaling yards; and development of capabilities at supply points and depots for implementing the CADS system.

(U) Optional Personal Property Shipment Program

(U) On 15 April 1978 this command initiated, with DA Approval, an option for EUSA unaccompanied enlisted personnel (grade E4 or above with two years service) departing Korea on PCS to ship 600 pounds of personal property as household goods by surface transportation in lieu of 400 pounds unaccompanied baggage air shipment. By selecting the new option with its increased weight allowance, service members are able to ship furniture-type items that are not authorized for air shipment as unaccompanied baggage. In January 1979 DA approved raising the weight limit of the surface-made option to 700 pounds for unaccompanied enlisted members, and also sanctioned a similar program authorizing 1,500 pounds for departing unaccompanied officers. In addition to the tangible benefits derived by service members and associated morale implications, the program generated savings for the US Government; a survey conducted during February-June 1979 reflected a reduction of \$124,000 in personal property shipping costs for that four-month period. In June 1980 DA authorized surface shipments up to 1,000 pounds for departing enlisted personnel.

(U) Wartime Movements Program (WMP)

(U) A wartime movements program unique to Korea was under development at year's end to surmount shortcomings of the Emergency Movements Program (EMP). Critical deficiencies in Combined Transportation Movements Center (CTMC)²⁰ operations were noted during the ULCHI-FOCUS LENS Exercise (21-26 August) and actions were subsequently taken to improve the data available

20. (U) The CTMC operates under the supervision of the C4, Combined Forces Command, and is responsible for wartime planning, coordinating and managing transportation support in Korea, including management of all common user land transportation and prioritization of allocated military logistical sea and air use. It exercises operational control over all military water port facilities, the entire rail system, and establishes priorities for use of mobilized commercial transportation resources allocated for support of military operations. (See topic on pages 119-20.)

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for logistics planners. The WMP will incorporate features of the USAREUR WMP and the DA Movements Management System (DAMMS). Movement request data has been requested from all ROK/US units. The WMP will be a combined ROK/US program and will require continual coordination. A combined headquarters regulation 55-35 will establish the responsibilities and prescribe general policies and procedures. Additionally, the feasibility of automating the program has been explored and an automated program will be developed for test and evaluation during 1981.

(U) Tactical Airlift System

(U) Transportation planners developed a proposed change to the tactical airlift request system after Exercise ULCHI-FOCUS LENS revealed shortcomings in the existing system (see page 119). Working on an ad hoc committee to examine airlift request problems, J4 representatives recommended the establishment of a Combined Airlift Office which would facilitate both peacetime and wartime airlift procedures. Greater detail on the committee's tactical airlift initiatives and their newly-developed concepts is given on page

(U) C-12 Air Shuttle

(U) The project start-date for the C-12 Air Shuttle was 19 March. The purpose of the shuttle is to minimize travel time and offset the expenditures of TDY funds by operating twice-daily, round trips from Seoul to Taegu. Some of the side benefits derived from the project were expeditious deliveries of high priority items (such as classified working papers and medical supplies) and quality crew training. The In-Progress Review (IPR) conducted 10 July determined that the project warranted continuance and, accordingly, funding was programmed through FY 81. Continued improvement in air shuttle management will cause the financial benefits to match the pilot training and the passenger service benefits experienced. Comptroller analysis of proposed future destinations (Camp Humphreys and Pusan) indicate that passenger potential does not exist to support them at this time.

(U) Use of Kimpo International Airport for Category B Flights

(U) In April the Deputy Secretary of Defense tasked the Air Force to complete a study of commercial/military passenger terminals and determine a mix of military/commercial passenger terminals which would be cost effective, efficient, and meet wartime requirements. The study has been completed and forwarded to OSD. One of the recommendations was to examine the feasibility of using Seoul (Kimpo) in place of Osan for Category B passenger missions. Category B missions are MAC-contract-carrier passenger flights now operating out of Osan AB. Department of the Army queried Eighth Army for their comments on the feasibility of Kimpo as a Category B gateway for Korea. Because of Air Force and Navy considerations, the action agency was

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changed from Eighth Army to USFK. The MAC Liaison Officer and J4 Transportation Officer met with officials from Korean International Airports Authority. An on-site survey of Kimpo was conducted on 23 October.

(U) The USFK position actively supported the use of Kimpo Airport as a Category B gateway for Korea. In a 30 October message to DA, the command stated, "A passenger processing operation at Kimpo appears to be feasible and desirable. The advantages that accrue from using Kimpo are numerous and would enhance the quality of life for both arriving and departing USFK personnel." HQDA concurred in the USFK position and in November requested that MAC initiate a formal request to the ROK government and make necessary contractual arrangements for facility and space requirements. Any agreements will have to be staffed at the ROK ministerial level.

(U) Customs Preclearance on Category B Flights

(U) Preclearance of Category B flights has been an objective of the USFK Military Customs Program for the past two years. This program allows the military traveler to accomplish his customs check at origin and proceed with little or no delay upon arrival in the United States. Preclearance for Category B flights originating in Korea was implemented on 1 October 1980. This successful preclearance program in Korea enhances the quality of life for departing soldiers while meeting the customs requirements for entry into the United States. In conjunction with this, the 25th Transportation Center (Movement Control), 2d Infantry Division and 611th Military Airlift Support Squadron have initiated a program to process 2d Division soldiers at Camp Casey. This program has reduced the workload for stowed baggage examination at Osan and eliminated some of the crowded terminal conditions.

(U) Services and Energy

(U) USFK Milk Plant Upgrade

(U) Supporting all USFK personnel with dairy and beverage products (some 20,000 gallons per day), the USFK Milk Plant located in south suburban Seoul is operated under contract by a CONUS-based firm--Contract International, Inc. Facilities used since 1958 had deteriorated to a state that would make repairs or renovation economically impractical. MCA programming for fiscal years 79 and 80 failed to get congressional approval. MCA funding for a new milk plant was Eighth Army's first priority in the FY 81 program.

(U) Congressional approval of \$3.95 million for construction of a new milk plant was obtained in late 1980. The completion of the design work is expected by 16 February 1981. The projected date for release of specifications for bid proposals is 27 February, with a contract award date of 19 June 1981. Building construction is scheduled to begin in December 1981 and to be completed in August 1982. The new milk plant will be located at K-16 airfield near Seoul.

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millions of British Thermal Units (MBTU), the maximum allowable BTU's for mobility energy was 2,390,000 MBTU's and for facility energy was 6,986,000 MBTU's. MBTU's used for the year were 2,276,000 for mobility fuel and 6,657,000 for facility energy.

(U) There were two special programs in the calendar year. The first required a five percent reduction in facility and administrative use vehicle energy consumption during the period April 1979 to March 1980, as compared to the same period of the previous year. The overall command result for Eighth Army was a combined reduction of 5.3 percent, bettering the goal by .3 percent. The other special program was a Presidentially-mandated reduction of 10 percent for administrative-use vehicles for the period February through March 1980, compared to the same period in 1979. This goal was also met through a concerted effort of all motor pools in the command.

(U) USFK/EA Reg 700-1 (Energy Conservation) was revised and published in January. Change 1 was published in June and provided guidance and inspection requirements for emergency building temperature restrictions.

(U) Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) Operations

(U) Background. The requirement for petroleum pipeline delivery was recognized early in the Korean War when assault pipelines were used to augment the totally inadequate rail and highway delivery systems. Studies in 1968 revealed that the petroleum distribution system in Korea could not support wartime requirements for a sufficient period to allow construction of facilities stated in contingency plans. Therefore, construction of the 258-mile underground high-pressure TKP completed in 1970 was justified solely as a contingency requirement. (A map depicting the TKP is on next page.) Since peacetime delivery requirements were less than the throughput capacity of 40,000 barrels (barrel = 31.5 gallons) per day from Pohang to Seoul, two domestic companies (Honam Oil and Korea Oil Corporation) signed agreements with the US Government in mid-1971 to lease portions of this excess. By September 1972 the latter had constructed a pipeline joining its refinery in Ulsan to the TKP, the two pipelines intersecting at Taegu. Previously, products had been transported by tanker from the refinery to Pohang and then pumped into the TKP.

(U) During 1980 the Trans-Korea Pipeline, operated by the US Army Petroleum Distribution System, Korea (USAPDSK) continued to be the backbone of the petroleum supply support for the US Forces Korea. A total of 2,577,148 barrels of military product was transported through the pipeline during the year. This is compared to 2,450,876 barrels of military product in 1979 and represents a 5.1 percent increase.

(U) Commercial product transported through the pipeline in 1980 was 9,154,915 barrels, a slight decrease compared to the 9,298,009 transported in 1979. Revenue from the commercial product throughput amounted to \$4.1 million, a 10.8 percent increase compared to \$3.7 million in 1979. The

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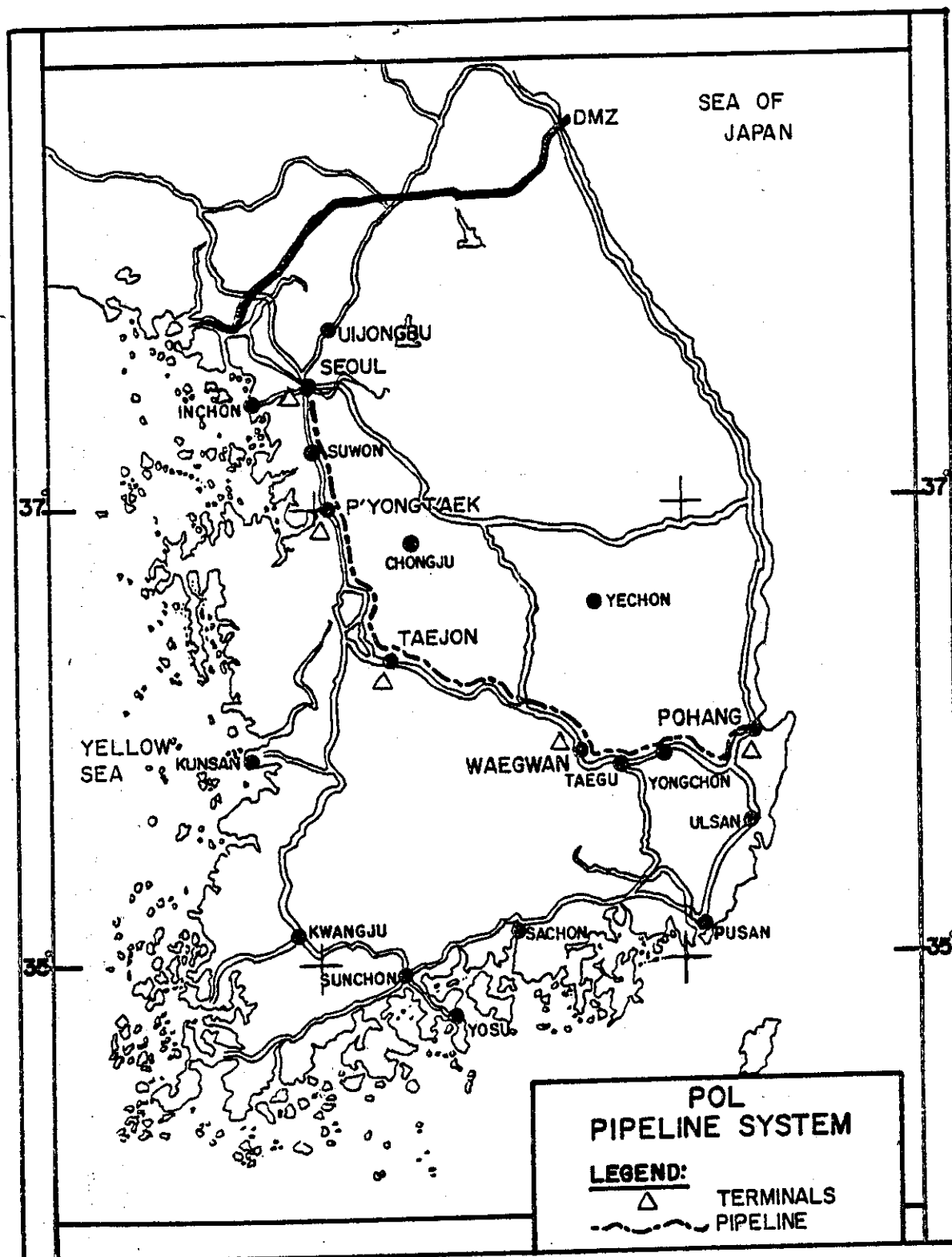


Figure 12

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(U) Commissary Cigarette Sales

(U) In 1975 USFK limited cigarette sales to Korea Area Exchange outlets and all service commissaries discontinued cigarette sales. In 1980 the Troop Support Agency expressed a desire to review cigarette sales in commissaries. (The Air Force commissary at Osan Air Base initiated sales in June.) In October the CINC approved the sale of cigarettes in commissaries to all personnel with USFK ration plates. Outside sales windows will be installed where necessary so that purchases can be made by ration control plate holders without commissary privileges. This move will save consumers from \$1.23 to \$1.52 per carton. Sales will begin in March 1981.

(U) Commissary Annexes in 2d Division

(U) In October a plan was approved to open three commissary annexes in the 2d Division area. The Division will provide buildings at Camps Casey, Stanley and Howze (or Edwards) and Eighth Army will provide approximately \$300,000 for building modifications. Opening dates in March 1981 may be delayed by building availability and the extent of the modifications needed.

(U) Procurement

(U) 1980 Contract Execution and Administration

(U) Logistics support functions involving solicitation, award and administration of local contracts for goods and services is performed within EUSA by US Army Korea Contracting Agency (USAKCA). The agency began operation in 1957 (then known as US Army Procurement Agency) by letting \$6 million in contracts to the ROK economy. During 1980 USAKCA executed 55,730 contractual actions totaling \$92.7 million. This acquisition program represents an increase of 16 and 12 percent respectively in action and dollar value over 1979. Commodity summaries are presented below.²¹

TABLE 8. CONTRACTING ACTIONS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Number of Actions</u>	<u>\$ Value in Millions</u>
Services	7,709	30.2
Supply	10,021	12.0
Subsistence	1,521	3.8
Facility Engineer	342	33.5
Construction	109	4.3
Nonappropriated Funds	5,885	5.5
Government Bill of Lading	30,143	3.4
	55,730	92.7

21. (U) USAKCA Hist Sum 1980.

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(U) USFK Controlled Source Selection Procedure (CSSP)

(U) Background. Since 1967 there had been strong and convincing evidence of collusive bidding practices among Korean contractors doing business with USFK. Congressional criticism in 1976 concerning alleged improprieties in USFK procurement practices served as a catalyst for adopting an essentially noncompetitive controlled single source selection procedure (CSSSP) in March 1977 for a three-year test period. To achieve more responsive and cost-effective contract performance, two new overseeing elements were established: Source Selection Board (SSB) with primary function of choosing Korean contractors to be solicited for USFK requirements; and Command Procurement Policy Board for monitoring SSB operations, providing policy guidance for improvement in procurement activities, and for assuring that contractor selection system maintained consistency with service component policies. In the fall of 1978, USFK decided to test feasibility of soliciting selected contracts by open competitive methods to achieve price reductions. Successful results ensued and US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) endorsed use of competitive bidding procedures on a discriminative basis. The term CSSSP was changed to Controlled Source Selection Procedure (CSSP).

(U) A comprehensive assessment of CSSP was completed in September 1979 by the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) Pacific and USFK authorities in light of current acquisition environment in the ROK. The review confirmed merits of CSSP concept and effectiveness of its structural arrangement. Stringent contracting control measures were recognized as best means for avoiding revival of collusive bidding practiced in past years. Both HCA Pacific and this headquarters recommended that the Assistant Secretary of the Army (RD&A) provide USFK authority to continue CSSP on a permanent basis. On 31 October 1979 approval was granted for CSSP extension through 1984. HCA Pacific was tasked by ASA (RD&A) to provide technical oversight and submit annual reports on USFK's contracting procedures. In July 1980 a team from the HCA visited Korea to perform an evaluation of the CSSP and its impact on contracting. The HCA concluded that the CSSP continues to provide for the integrity of contractor selections and that the need for the CSSP remains valid for use in Korea.²²

(U) Contract for Upgrade of M113 Family of Vehicles

(U) On 21 February DA approved an upgrade of M113 vehicles to M113A2 configuration, with concurrent refurbishing of the fleet within Korea utilizing a commercial contractor (see page 161). Prospective contractors considered for this program were Daewoo Heavy Industries, Ltd., located at Inchon, Hyundai International Corporation and KIA Corporation, both located at Changwon. A fixed price contract was awarded to Daewoo

22. (U) Ltr, APAC, HQ WESTCOM, 11 August 1980, subj: Continuation of the USFK CSSP.

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Heavy Industries, Ltd., on 22 September. The contract, with option, establishes a calendar year production of 110 vehicles during 1981. A pilot production of two vehicles is scheduled for completion in late January 1981, working up to full production of 11 vehicles per month in July 1981. Acceleration beyond 11 vehicles per month is constrained by repair cycle float assets and the contractor's ability to reduce the projected 45-day turnaround time for each vehicle. The contract cost per vehicle is approximately \$6,500, a \$20,000 savings per vehicle over a comparable CONUS effort. In addition, a long-range benefit will be the development of a local industrial base to supplement the sole GS-level maintenance facility located at Camp Carroll (USAMSC-K). Government-furnished material (GFM) which includes jigs, fixtures, repair parts, certain expendables, special tools, and conversion kits are being provided to the contractor. USAKCA, concurrent with award, established a resident contract management office (CMO) to administer the contract. Four DAC and two KN personnel are assigned to the CMO.

(U) The TACOM PM-M113 office and Red River Army Depot (RRAD) provided invaluable support to the upgrade program. In addition to conversion kits and funds for the conversion effort, PM-M113 provided technical assistance in developing and negotiating the contract and an excellent technical data package (TDP) to ensure the work is performed properly. RRAD also provided technical assistance by providing technical experts here and conducting hands-on training for 19 personnel from Daewoo at RRAD. In addition, RRAD provided a mortality list used for ordering repair parts for the refurbishment effort and required fabricated parts for the first 50 vehicles.

(U) Expanded Pusan Port Contract

(U) Background. Since 1978 this headquarters has been working to reduce the in-house work force and US-owned equipment levels at USA Port, Pusan. An expanded stevedore contract, which encompassed all port functions except data processing, cargo accountability and contract administration, was let in October 1979 for \$1.8 million. However, the contractor was unable to reach wage and benefits agreements with former USFK direct-hire employees whose TDA positions were eliminated as a result of port reorganizations. Citing pressures from the Foreign Organization Employees Union (FOEU) and Federation of Korea Trade Unions, the contractor asked USAKCA to terminate the expanded portion of the contract under a provision which allows either party, upon 60 days notice, to terminate the contract in part or in whole. This would result in no expanded stevedore services after February 1980.

(U) On 23 January 1980 the contractor for Pusan Port operations withdrew his letter requesting termination of the expanded portion of the contract. From that date there have been no labor problems and a follow-on contract was awarded to continue port operations from 10 October 1980 to 30 September 1981.

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(U) Other Significant Contracts

(U) Hotel Contract. On 7 March USAKCA received a requirement to procure temporary lodging services from local area hotels in order to augment the availability of government-furnished quarters for transient personnel in the Seoul area. The request was developed through a contract-hotel feasibility study conducted by the Eighth Army Comptroller (see page 311). As a result of the study, a requirement was established for a minimum of 73 rooms and a maximum of 125 rooms per day. On 1 April the request for proposal was issued to the following "Five-Star" hotels: Hyatt Regency, Sheraton Walker Hill, Shilla, Seoul Garden and Ambassador Hotel. The successful offer was made by the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel. The contract was awarded on 7 May. The contract period has subsequently been extended through 30 September 1981, under the contract option provision, at the same price.

(U) Milk Plant Contract. The current Milk and Dairy Products Contract, DAJB03-79-D-1008, with Contract International, Inc., was awarded for a one-year period from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980, with options to extend up to an additional four years. The contract also contains backhaul services from the Pusan Storage Facility. On 19 December 1979, 6th Support Center submitted a requirement for milk products for FY 81 and, on the same date, 25th Transportation Center submitted a requirement for backhaul services for FY 81. Approval for these requirements was received on 23 April. A determination to exercise the option was made by the Contracting Officer on 18 January. This determination was based on the fact that the basic contract was awarded as a result of a competitive, negotiated procurement. Modification No. P00009 was issued on 21 July and extended the contract for an additional year from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1981. The total estimated amount of the option period was \$4,471,095, bringing the total estimated contract amount at that time to \$8,942,191.

(U) FEA-K Special Purpose Pickup Trucks. On 23 July USAKCA received a request to purchase 95 pickup trucks with special utility cabinet and 17 sets of Master Mechanics tool sets for Facility Engineer Activity-Korea (FEA-K). The vehicles were to be used to transport craftsmen between different sites throughout Korea. Approval to purchase foreign-source vehicles was granted 17 July. This approval was based on unreasonable costs of US-made trucks (which amounted to 118 percent more). The vehicles are standard .85-ton pickup trucks with the box removed and replaced by a specially fabricated locking tool cabinet.

(U) Besides the lower foreign cost and increased fuel economy of the trucks, the government will benefit from readily available replacement parts. The solicitation was issued to all the vehicle manufacturers in Korea on 14 August. Only Saehan Motor Corporation submitted a proposal. Negotiations were conducted and a contract awarded on 10 September to Saehan for \$428,860. On 24 October Saehan submitted a safety design proposal to extend the cabinet body five inches to move the cross wheel backward and allow sufficient clearance when operating over rough terrain. A

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change order incorporating this and other minor changes was issued on 12 November. While there was no cost impact, it did result in an extension of the delivery schedule by about 30 days. First deliveries were received on 9 December and final delivery was made on 22 January 1981. This is the first fleet purchase of foreign vehicles in USFK history.

(U) Real Estate Leases (Hannam Village and Mustang Valley)

(U) During 1980, USAKCA signed two leases with the Korean National Housing Corporation (KNHC) that expanded the family housing available to USFK by 413 units (212 at Yongsan and 201 at Osan) (see pages 317 and 320). The present average rental figure of \$390 a month per unit is well below the fair market value of comparable housing in the ROK.

(U) The lease for Mustang Valley, located adjacent to Osan Air Base, was negotiated during late 1979. The initial lease covered the period 1 January to 30 September 1980, with 28 units available on 1 January and an additional 63 units added on 3 March. On 29 September the lease was extended until 30 September 1981 and 110 additional units were added to the lease. This project, along with the new commissary and school located at Osan Air Base, has greatly expanded the Air Force capability to assign command-sponsored personnel to that installation.

(U) The lease for Hannam Village, located at USFK's former Niblo Barracks compound, was negotiated in early 1980 and signed on 2 May. The initial lease covered the period 2 May to 30 September 1980 and made available to USFK 212 additional townhouse-type apartments for family housing. On 29 September the lease was extended until 1 May 1981. This lease covers the first phase of construction of family housing that KNHC plans for USFK in the Seoul area. When all projects are completed, there will be 684 family housing units in the Hannam Village complex that USFK may lease. The projected completion date is Fall of 1982.

(U) Request for Relief by Rental Guarantee Housing Contractor

(U) Background. In November 1970 the US government and ROK/US joint venture contractors (Sampoong/FEMCO) executed an agreement for the construction, operation and maintenance of 300 housing units in Seoul and 70 in Taegu. In return for the contractor's investment, the US guarantees rent money equivalent to 97 percent occupancy for 10 years (1974-84). These rental guarantee housing (RGH) units were opened in October 1973 with an original limit of \$185 per month per unit. In mid-1974 the Korean contractor responsible for operation and maintenance, Sampoong, experienced financial difficulties which threatened USFK's rights under the contract terms. A special working group of the ROK/US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Joint Committee arranged for an annual ROK government subsidy to assist Sampoong. However, the contractor has continued to encounter financial problems.

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(U) On 23 May Sampoong Construction and Industrial Company, Ltd., submitted a request for some extraordinary relief authorized by Public Law 85-804. The relief sought was not definitive as to amount but rather proffered four "proposed options," to wit: rental increases (beyond that authorized by the contract), comprehensive "refinancing" of the contractor's total indebtedness by the US government, subsidies and/or refinancing by the ROK government, and, finally, withdrawal by the US government from the RGH project. The request was presented and vigorously pursued by the law firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn of Washington, D.C. Legal representatives of that firm have traveled to Korea on three occasions, the latest having been for two weeks in Mid-December. In July the attorneys requested that action on the request be withheld while negotiations of a rental increase (based upon a rise in operations and maintenance costs, as authorized by the contract terms) were being held. Modification No. 9 to the lease, reflecting such an increase, was signed on 24 October, raising the monthly average cost per unit to \$406.

(U) Late in November Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) completed its audit of this contractor's records, as had been requested on 1 July by the Contracting Officer, to verify the allegations in the request for extraordinary relief. Each aspect of the request was addressed and either no credible supporting evidence was found or access to pertinent records was refused by the contractor. The DCAA report recommended that no part of the request be favorably considered.

(U) The contractor's attorneys furnished on 15 December, both orally and in writing, a 105-page rebuttal to DCAA's report; however, no invitation to further examine the corporate business/property records was extended, even though lack of access to such records had constituted a major complaint by DCAA. The audit report and rebuttal were the subject of a meeting of an ad hoc working group consisting of representatives from the offices of the SJA, Engineer, and Special Assistant to the Deputy Commander, USFK, and the Commander, Deputy Commander, Counsel, and the Chief of the Contract Operations, USAKCA.

(U) At the end of the year the Agency was awaiting the results of a personal conference between the Staff Judge Advocate and the Special Assistant to the Deputy Commander, USFK, and certain responsible officials of the Republic of Korea government, concerning the possible relief by ROK directed toward resolving the contractor's admitted financial dilemma. Shortly after information of the results of such conference has been received, the Agency proposes to forward the entire matter, along with the Contracting Officer's recommendations, to the Head of the Contracting Activity, the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, for final determination.

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(U) Current ROK Economic Environment Applied to Contract Prices

(U) Korea's economy is currently experiencing high inflation and a decline in productivity (see analysis on page 74). During FY 80 wages increased approximately 24 percent, POL products increased 120 percent and the consumer price index rose 40 percent. Unstable economic conditions, due in large part to domestic political problems and soaring oil prices, have made projecting future inflation factors difficult. For example, it appeared wage increases might exceed 30 percent following a strike by miners in March 1980. However, a temporary government ban placed on meetings of more than three people weakened the unions' powers to demand higher wages and helped limit wage increases to only 24 percent.

(U) In attempting to keep abreast of changing economic trends, USAKCA utilizes its Cost and Pricing Branch to obtain current statistics from the Bank of Korea, the US Embassy and various financial and daily newspapers. Surveys are also conducted of foreign bankers and businessmen throughout the Republic of Korea. During FY 80 USAKCA's contract prices for labor intensive contracts increased by approximately 25 percent and for transportation contracts by approximately 30 percent. While these increases seemingly appear high, they are substantially less than the 35 percent won devaluation during the same period. Therefore, USFK is actually paying lower contract prices than those paid in previous years for similar services.

(U) Rejuvenated Training for Contractor Officer Representatives (COR)

(U) During 1979 USAKCA conducted training for Contracting Officer Representatives on a quarterly basis. Approximately 90 persons attended throughout the year. Results observed indicated a workforce of competent and confident COR's throughout the command. However, various agency audit reports received in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1980 showed less than adequate performance by the overall COR workforce. Reasons given were the rapid turnover of personnel, insufficient command emphasis and support for the role of the COR, the frequency of training did not insure that incumbents were always trained, and attendance at previous training classes had not included COR's supervisors or commanders.

(U) In response to the needs identified by the various unit reports, USAKCA upgraded its COR training program effective July 1980. Major commanders and staff members were informed of the importance of the COR job. This briefing outlined the purpose and content of a four-hour training class for COR's and solicited commanders' support to increase attendance at the training sessions. Monthly classes were held through December in Seoul while mobile classes were presented in Taegu for two days in October. A country-wide seminar was given in Seoul during November for Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea. A total of 232 people attended the training

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during the last six months of the year. Those attending included current and potential COR's, COR supervisors and commanders, and staff members from various activities. This expanded training is to continue in 1981.

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(U) Security Assistance to the ROK

(U) From mid-1949 until the end of FY 80, US security assistance to the ROK totaled approximately \$7.2 billion. Of this amount, about \$6 billion was funded in the following three groupings of grant aid:

--(U) Military Assistance Program (MAP) allocations authorized by legislative action, Military Assistance Service Funds (MASF) drawn from the budgets of individual US services, and Compensatory Equipment Transfer (CET) actions which turn over US weapons and equipment to the ROK Army on a nonreimbursable basis when Eighth Army units are inactivated (\$5.1 billion) (see page 147).

--(U) International Military Education Training (IMET) program under which 34,577 ROK service members have been trained in the US (\$0.2 billion).

--(U) Excess Defense Articles (EDA) provided under special legislation (\$0.7 billion).

(U) On 30 June 1976 an important milestone in security assistance to the ROK was reached when the declining grant aid programs, with the exception of IMET, were terminated. Foreign military sales (FMS) credit funding, initially established in FY 71, reached a peak in FYs 77 and 78 of \$275 million in each of those years but has since been decreased substantially. Through FY 80 FMS credit financing totaling \$1.51 billion has been provided by congressional action.⁴

(U) From FY 50 to FY 80, the ROK government, through FMS case procedures, has purchased defense items/services from the US totaling approximately \$1.4 billion, \$323 million in FY 80 alone. These purchases were primarily for spare parts support for ROK forces inventories. Investment cash purchases were also made for force improvement projects and training.

(U) Under the provisions of the FY 79 MAP Supplemental Budget Request, approved 25 July 1979, DOD was authorized on a one-time basis to utilize all prior year uncommitted MAP (grant aid) funds that were not expended due to cancellation of requisitions or for other reasons. Authority was applicable to MAP materiel items only and excluded training and maintenance programs and special activities. DOD guidelines required that all uncommitted allocations be obligated by end FY 79 and that equipment deliveries be completed no later than 30 September 1980; otherwise, funds would be returned to the US Treasury. Lists prepared and validated by US service components identified approximately \$5.3 million as uncommitted FY 76 and prior year MAP funds originally authorized for ROK force modernization programs. Nearly 90 percent of the total amount was for Army

4. (U) FMS and Military Assistance Facts, December 1980, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA). Filed in JUSMAG-K Plans Div.

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materiel. ROK forces Field Logistics Centers requisitioned spare parts for essential equipment items to obligate uncommitted funds under this special legislative authority.⁵ Although every effort was made by the US services to complete all deliveries by 30 September 1980, materiel valued at \$959,926 remained undelivered on that date. Subsequently the International Security Development and Cooperation Act of 1980 extended the delivery deadline to 30 September 1982, allowing deliveries to be resumed.

(U) Provisions of US security assistance resources for use during contingencies in the ROK was markedly facilitated by an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 relating to special authority.⁶ The US President was empowered to furnish defense articles and services as well as military education and training assistance not to exceed \$50 in any fiscal year⁷ to meet unforeseen emergencies requiring immediate aid to a country or international organization. Use of such emergency authority was conditioned upon the President's determination and report to Congress that such an exigency had developed and that it could not be met under provisions of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law. Appropriations to reimburse DOD for materiel, services or training furnished under the new special authority clause were authorized by the amendment. (See subject on Transfer of WRSA, page 150.)

(U) Transfer of JUSMAG-K Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Administrative Functions

(U) In early February 1979 the ROK MND, acting on JUSMAG-K recommendations, designated the ROK Defense Procurement Agency (DPA) as focal point for all FMS management actions in Korea. The long-term objective of the functional consolidation was to prepare for the ultimate transition to direct communication between ROK and US defense agencies on FMS matters without using JUSMAG-K as an administrative intermediary. A near-term goal was to eliminate duplication of FMS management actions in US and ROK agencies. On 1 November 1979 a liaison office staffed by three JUSMAG-K personnel was established at DPA headquarters to provide direct interface.

(U) On 5 June 1980, as part of this continuing effort, the entire JUSMAG-K FMS division was collocated with ROK FMS division at ROK DPA headquarters. By year's end the following projects had been initiated to assist

5. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 169. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

6. (U) The amendment was incorporated in the International Security Assistance Act of 1979 (PL 96-92), approved 29 October 1979.

7. (U) Increased from \$10 million to \$50 million by the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980.

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OT and DMS programs the ROK Ministry of National Defense bought 16 items in 1980. They bought 10, rejected 21, and others. Some of the items they accepted are Honest; electronic, communications and photographic equipment; peculiar parts; and electron tubes for various systems. Still being considered are heavy engineer road equipment; I-HAWK missile systems with major end items; M-600 series vehicle peculiar parts; electronic and communications peculiar parts and other miscellaneous end items which are going out of production.

(U) In 1980 JUSMAG-K executed a plan to turn the administration of the MIMEX program over to the ROK Ministry of National Defense and Defense Procurement Agencies. Of a total of 69 MIMEX offers received by the MAG in 1980, the last 32 were administered in-house by the host government. As in the past, the ROK continued to be selective in its acceptance of MIMEX offers. The ROK Army concentrated on trucks and engineering equipment already located within the Republic of Korea in order to save on transportation costs, although some ammunition located in Europe was purchased. The ROK Air Force concentrated on F-86 aircraft parts from Japan and CONUS. The ROK Navy purchased a gun mount and parts for five-inch 38 gun, and MK 44 torpedo parts.

(U) FY 80 Security Assistance Training Program

(U) The FY 80 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program for the ROK had a ceiling of \$1.032 million. By the end of the year JUSMAG-K had processed 113 students for training in the US at a cost of \$1,031,467. (The ROK pays transportation costs and student living allowances while the US pays course costs only.) Broken down by service, there were 91 ROK Army, 10 Air Force, nine Navy and three Marine Corps trained in the US during 1980. Additionally, IMET funds were programmed to support Compensatory Equipment Transfer actions by providing training for 72 students at a cost of \$653,811. This involved instruction for ROK Army personnel on the operation and maintenance of weapons or equipment which is being scheduled for transfer to the ROK Army (see page 147).

(U) Foreign military sales (FMS) training given during the year consisted of 15 cases involving training for 32 students at a total cost to the ROK of \$418,487. Eight MND personnel, 13 Air Force, eight Navy and two Marine Corps received this training.

(U) Compensatory Equipment Transfer (CET)

(U) The CET program is authorized under Section 23 of Public Law 95-384, the International Security Assistance Act of 1978. Forming the basis for early planning and programming was a letter from the Secretary of Defense to the ROK Minister of National Defense in October 1977. This letter provided the Republic of Korea with a list of equipment to be transferred cost-free over several years. Following a reevaluation of intelligence data in 1979, the US President announced that the program would be

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(U) Also attending the Korean Standards Research Institute conference were representatives from USFK/EUSA headquarters in Seoul, US Army Calibration Support Activity/Pacific (Camp Henry), and Secondary Reference Lab (SRL) (Camp Carroll). Their participation was for the purpose of gathering information on KSRI's calibration capability, both present and future, with the view of contracting KSRI to perform calibration support. Several SRL reference standards are evacuated to the US Army's Primary Reference Lab at various times during the year. The possibility exists that it might be more cost effective and quicker to contract KSRI to calibrate those items rather than send them out of country. In a cooperative effort with the USAF members at the meeting, both agreed to coordinate and exchange viewpoints which would be consolidated into the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(U) In April the ROKAF 85th Armaments/Electronics Maintenance Depot (AEMD), the primary calibration center for ROK forces, was granted approval to use the AUTODIN system. The 85th AEMD at Kimhae AB is the ROK Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for coordination and management of FMS services pertaining to calibration and repair of ROK test equipment by US services support activities. Establishing a direct line of communications between US support activities and ROK customers was done to assist ROK Air Force Metrology Program Managers toward self-reliance and shorten communications channels. However, JUSMAG-K is still continuing its role of providing assistance and liaison and coordination to US/ROK forces regarding metrology support services.

(U) During the annual US/ROK Army Security Assistance Review (SAR) in October 1979, it was indicated that problems would be encountered in responding to a request from the ROK Army Signal Corps for FMS purchase of 26 line items (2,497 individual items) of test equipment to be used in the repair and calibration of communications equipment. Several of the items are obsolete, the quantities exceeded worldwide demands, and the estimated procurement cost was \$5 million while the ROK Army had budgeted only \$1.3 million. These problems were resolved as a result of a subsequent JUSMAG-K study and recommendations which the ROK Army Signal Corps implemented. The recommendations reduced the original number of line items by 66 percent and quantities by 72 percent which brought the cost down to \$1.1 million. The 80 sets of test equipment recommended have greater accuracy and broader ranges. Each set is more compact and portable, more reliable and represents the latest state of the art. As a result of the study, the ROK Army Signal Corps has invited JUSMAG-K to assist in a modernization study to select replacements for the 184 line items currently in use.

(U) The ROK Army received two significant calibration assets and implemented procurement action on another. The first such items received were three portable radiac sets, NA/UDM-2, which will be used to calibrate radiac meters and dosimeters. Currently, the ROK Army has 12,800 radiac detectors representing an annual workload of 15,300 calibrations. The ROK Army has also initiated FMS procurement for nine additional AN/UDM-2's which will be fielded by mid 1981. Another new piece of equipment was a calibration set, AN/TSM-55(V)5, delivered under a 1976 grant aid line to

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(U) Indicative of ADD's desire to work more closely with the US, the JUSMAG-K liaison group was given more office space in October at their Taejon facility, similar to that provided for years at the Seoul facility, and agreed to provide office space at the Chinhae and Anhung facilities as soon as space becomes available.

(C) ROK Maintenance and Logistics Section (U)

(U) ROK Army Logistics Studies

(U) In January 1979 nine major areas were selected by the ROK Army logistics community for intensive study and analysis. The original total of 163 individual study subjects included in the project was reduced to 97 in 1980. This was the result of the consolidation of similar individual study subjects. A number of the studies were completed in 1980 and their results implemented. Among these were: (1) the decision and plans to establish a formal Logistics Management School on or about June 1981; (2) the Koreanization of selected logistics publications and reference books; and (3) the analysis of Technical Service versus Functionalized Logistics Support organizational considerations. The results of this last analysis played a part in the reorganization of HQ ROK Army which was planned to take place on 1 January 1981, as well as plans to eventually reorganize the Army Logistics Command, the three Logistics Support Commands, five Logistics Support Groups, and finally the logistics support organizations within the ROK Army divisions.

(U) Combined Forces Command (CFC) Wartime Resupply Study

(U) During the 11th Security Consultative Meeting, the SECDEF suggested to the MND that the ROK should budget increasing amounts for war reserve materiel and emphasized the need for combined wartime resupply planning. As a result a study began in early 1979 under the auspices of the Combined Forces Command with the objective of identifying total requirements and contributions required or planned by both ROK and US to sustain a limited war. The study was divided into three phases: end items, repair parts and ammunition.

--(U) The Phase One portion of the study, end items, was completed during 1979. The results of this phase were briefed to the participants of the 12th Security Consultative Meeting. The Phase One final report was disseminated by CFC on 24 November 1979.

--(U) Phase Two, dealing with critical repair parts to maintain the critical end items identified in Phase One, began in April 1979. JUSMAG-K was responsible for screening implemented Blanket Open End (BOE) and Foreign Military Sales Order II (FMSO II) cases. Due to the scope of items involved, the study was not completed until February 1980. The final report was sent out on 25 July.

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\$43,000,000 worth of repair parts, mainly from the US on Blanket Open End (BOE) foreign military sales cases. Non-authorized stockage list items were reduced 28 percent from 179,926 line items to 130,314 line items. Considerable JUSMAG-K day-to-day assistance in ROK/US system was provided during the year, and supplemented by security assistance reviews and visits by DARCOM representatives.

(FOUO) Ordnance Ammunition Command (OAC)

(FOUO) Background. OAC is a subordinate unit of the ROK Army Logistics Command and is commanded by a Brigadier General. The headquarters includes stock control, ammunition surveillance, maintenance, and special weapons (missiles) elements. OAC operates eight depots that receive, store and issue ammunition in-country for all ROK and US Army units, including War Reserve Stocks for Allies and US-intended stocks. The 22 Ammunition Supply Points within the ROK Army are controlled by the appropriate logistical commands of the field armies.

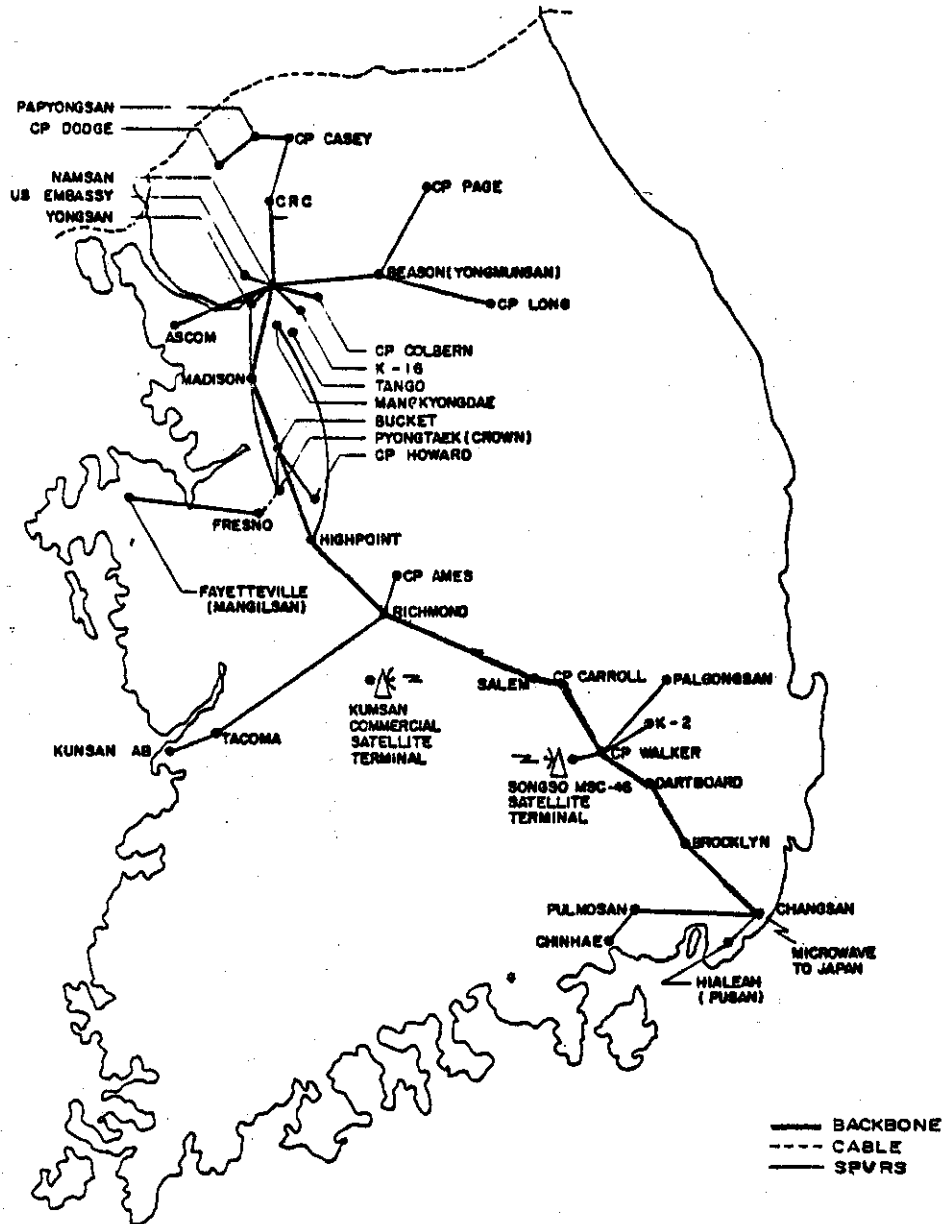
(FOUO) 1980 Developments. Construction of additional igloos and above ground magazines during 1980 brought the total storage capacity of ROK Army ammunition facilities to 541,617 short tons. An ammunition MILVAN container exercise was conducted in May 1980 in preparation for the receipt of 20 MILVAN containers from the "American Reliance" in August. Quarterly JUSMAG-K management liaison visits to OAC depots and Ammunition Supply Points, and continuing assistance contacts with the ROK Army Ordnance School are contributing to improvements in surveillance, storage, maintenance, and accountability procedures, operations, and training.

(FOUO) Grant Aid Supply and Disposal Programs

(U) Background. JUSMAG-K is responsible for monitoring the ROK use of US-provided grant aid materiel. The JUSMAG-K Field Logistics Center-Pusan fulfills this obligation with three ongoing programs in cooperation with the ROK Army Logistics Command. First, serviceable excess items in storage that have zero demands are screened for deletion from the stockage list and reported to CINCPAC for disposition. Second, scrap residue from approved cannibalization of grant aid materiel is turned in to the local US Defense Property Disposal Office. Third, repair parts in support of the Compensatory Equipment Transfer Program (CET) are transferred from US to ROK control in Pusan.

(FOUO) 1980 Developments. Under the Serviceable Excess Program, the Army Logistics Command identified 3,868 excess lines, of which 83 (with a dollar value of \$462,000) were eligible for reporting to CINCPAC. The Scrap Disposal Turn-in Program generated 3,075.3 short tons of scrap and 3,836 additional line items during 1980. There were no major problems encountered in repair parts transfers supporting the CET in 1980.

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DCS WIDEBAND RADIO SYSTEM

Figure 13

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ised COMUSKOREA on 16 May that the engineering assistance performed by US Army Communications-Electronics Engineering Station Agency (USACEEIA). USACC assigned the project to the Army Communications Security Agency (USACSA) for project management and implementation on 31 May.

(U) The USFK Subsystem Project Plan 1-80⁹ was forwarded to CINCPAC for review on 23 May. The Subsystem Project Plan (SPP) addressed the telecommunications requirements necessary for the Commander, CFA, to exercise command and control of his forces from the C³B. On 24 June CINCPAC endorsed the SPP to the JCS. On 10 July JCS approved the C³B SSP for implementation.¹⁰

(U) A Memorandum of Agreement¹¹ was concluded between the ROK and US covering the cooperatively funded project on 13 May and was approved by the Joint Committee, SOFA, on 19 May. Under the MOA, the ROK will construct, operate and maintain the bunker and the US will install, operate and maintain the telecommunications systems necessary to support the C³B. The need for a separate communications agreement has been recognized and it was signed on 8 October. Called Appendix C, Combined Field Army (ROK/US) Hardened Command and Control Communications Bunker (C³B), it became a part of an earlier MOA (11 July) "for the Mutual Utilization of Republic of Korea Armed Forces and the United States Forces Korea Communications Systems."

(U) A support agreement was signed on 9 June between EUSA and the 2146th USAF Communications Group. It was drawn up to provide engineering, installation, funding and procurement of supplies required for relocation of the Western Sector Direct Air Support Center.

(U) On 5 August the prime ROK contractor began construction and was 43 percent complete by year's end. (The schedule called for 28 percent completion by 31 December.)

(U) After detailed engineering, it was determined that complete installation of the communications identified in the Subsystem Project Plan would require an additional \$1.2 million OPA funds and USACC requested these from DA on 11 December.

9. (U) USFK Subsystem Project Plan 1-80, 23 May 1980. Filed in J6 Plans and Prog Br.

10. (U) JCS Msg 100009Z Jul 80, subj: Subsystem Project Plan for Combined Field Army (ROK/US) Command and Control Communications Bunker (C³B). Filed in J6 Plans and Prog Br.

11. (U) MOA titled: Memorandum of Agreement Between the Ministry of National Defense, ROK, and USFK Regarding Construction of a Command, Control and Communications Bunker Facility to be Located at Camp Red Cloud, Korea, for the Combined Field Army (ROK/US).

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(U) CHAPTER X: AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

(U) Worldwide Military Command and Control System
(WWMCCS) in Korea

(U) Background. WWMCCS provides the National Command Authority (NCA) and other appropriate commanders with the capability to exercise operational direction of US military forces in peacetime and through all levels of conflict. Its primary mission is to support the unified and specified commands, service component commands and DOD agencies. WWMCCS performs these missions by providing data processing and information exchange systems by which the NCA and appropriate commanders may accomplish the following: monitor the current situation to include status of US and non-US forces; respond to warning and threat assessment; employ forces and execute operation plans; perform attack, strike and damage assessment; reconstitute and redirect forces; and terminate hostilities and active operations.

(U) The COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP system operates in a TOP SECRET mode. It has been designed to provide two major functional capabilities for USFK and component commands. First is a Command Information System (CIS) which offers automated storage, update and retrieval of data. Second is the Command and Control Message Processing System (CCMPS) which drafts, stores and retrieves selected command and control messages for transmission between command centers in and out of Korea via the automatic digital network (AUTODIN). The CCMPS has a direct interface linking the WWMCCS H-6060 mainframe computer and the AUTODIN Switching Center, both of which are located at Camp Walker in Taegu. Interconnection is accomplished by an H-716 message processor (mini-computer). This command's main computer also accommodates COMUSJAPAN's interface with CINCPAC.¹

(U) For system users, the primary means of communicating with the main computer is through remote visual information projector (VIP) terminals located in command and control centers throughout the ROK. These VIP terminals permit processing, dispatch and receipt of messages and data from the mainframe computer and allow the exchange of command and control information between command centers via both CIS and CCMPS. On-line near real time processing capabilities permit job initiation at all terminal sites with hardcopy output produced by page printers. The WWMCCS mainframe computer has the unique communications capability of allowing system users to construct pre-formatted messages for later release. Data or narrative information prepared in advance can be rapidly transmitted to other terminals. The system also permits teleconferencing between several terminal users at geographically distant sites. A high volume van-mounted Remote Batch Terminal Processing System (RBTPS) produces bulk printouts for USFK staffs. The van can be easily relocated to TANGO Main Command Post or other designated sites for exercise or contingency purposes.

1. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 268. Revw on 31 December 1985. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) Because the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP system is in a TOP SECRET NOFORN environment, certain security controls have been established within the software area. This includes, but is not limited to, a security matrix that restricts designated classified data to be processed at a terminal station (VIP) and/or a Remote Line Printer (RLP). Another important security control feature is the assignment of unique User Identification (USERID) and passwords. These serve a dual purpose. The individual USERID is used for verifying an individual's right to process on a WWMCCS ADP system terminal, whereas the password is used to verify an individual's right to access files and to process data to and from those files.

(U) Management and functional control over the WWMCCS Korea ADP system is exercised by Director, Joint Command Information Systems (JCIS) under staff supervision of the Chief of Staff. The JCIS director maintains liaison with CINCPAC and USN CNO for ADP matters and serves as Chairman of the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP Committee, composed of system users who meet monthly. JCIS, a separate USFK staff directorate is manned by personnel from all three services on an approximately equal basis but is totally funded by the USN. The FY 80 Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) budget amounted to \$1.7 million. A total value of approximately \$4.2 million was placed on computers and peripheral equipment controlled by JCIS. Activities relied upon for support include Hawaii and Japan-based US Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity elements for electronic installation and security support. In Korea the 1st Signal Brigade (USACC) and 2146th Communications Group (USAF) furnish communications assistance.

(U) 1980 Developments. Three additional remote VIP terminals were installed in the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP system during the year, bringing the total number operational command-wide to 30. Installations were completed at the following locations: ACoFS, J4 (Yongsan) (one VIP and two page printers), Commander, Naval Forces Korea (Yongsan) (one VIP and one page printer), and 146th Aviation Battalion (Camp Humphreys) (one VIP and one page printer).

(U) A significant improvement was accomplished on the mainframe computer. There was a major technical control upgrade of the mainframe at Taegu with the installation of the Central Patch and Test (CENPAT) Facility. CENPAT enables JCIS Taegu personnel to test communications lines from Taegu to every user's interface device and to reroute (patch) communications links when necessary.

(U) In June 1980 the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) was extended to COMUSKOREA. Under the WIN, communications and software system authorized users can access files and processing facilities of any WWMCCS computer in the worldwide network. The system can also be used to transfer data files in lieu of AUTODIN. To prevent unauthorized access, a carefully controlled system of permissions is utilized in addition to the normal on-site controls.

(U) At the end of 1980, a total of 50 software application systems were in use on the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS computer. Of these, 12 were standard

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DCS-sponsored WWMCCS programs, 15 were imported from other commands, and 23 were locally developed by JCIS in conjunction with intended program users. High priority standard systems used most extensively by action officers at USFK command and control centers included: Unit Status and Identity Reporting System (UNITREP), which provides operational readiness and location information on more than 400 EUSA units; Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS), which is used to develop force lists, movement schedules and related contingency OPLAN requirements; and the Computer Directed Training System (CDTS), which provided all remote terminal users access to a series of 17 student-paced WWMCCS training courses. The JCIS/J3 developed command and control system, designated COMCON, continued to provide for automated updating of approximately 90 command briefing formats required by USFK commanders and staffs during exercises and period of increased DEFCON.

(U) During 1980 the Fragmentary Order System (FRAG II) was installed on a newly acquired Honeywell Level 6 mini-computer located at Headquarters, 314th Air Division, Osan Air Base. FRAG II replaced the old Fragmentary Order Preparation (FRAGPREP) and is a means of providing automated capabilities for the processing and disseminating of fragmentary orders or air tasking orders. The FRAG II system was validated in April and the Level 6 computer handles the primary FRAG II processing, while the H-6060 at Taegu maintains a parallel system backup.

(U) The following systems changes took place during the year: Unit Status and Identity Reporting System (UNITREP) was reinstated by a special team from the Command and Control Technical Center (DCA) in October; all Merchant Shipping System (MERSHIP) programs were changed to produce reports by a date range from the current year as well as from the history file; a circle-search program was added to the DMZ Activities System (DMZACTS) to consolidate reported incidents within a user-selected radius of any coordinate within the DMZ; and all Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) programs were converted to run under time-sharing in October, rather than the previous program of running only as batch input. In August final testing was completed on the Side Looking Airborne Radar Mission Data System (SLARMDS) and results submitted to ACofS, J2, for acceptance and modification; the system, when operational, will expeditiously process intelligence data collected by BADGE KEEPER aerial surveillance platforms (discussed on page 33).

(U) A proposal to purchase a Honeywell Level 6 mini-computer for installation at TANGO Command Post was reviewed by JCIS and adopted. The Level 6 will be used to concentrate communications links between Taegu and northern areas. This facility will free 11 microwave communications circuits and will replace the JCIS H-716 minicomputer and van presently located at Yongsan. Installation is expected to be completed in May 1981.

(U) In September JCIS reorganized to adopt a team concept for maintenance and user assistance regarding applications program systems for which JCIS is responsible. At approximately the same time, the status of JCIS within the USFK organization was changed from "division" to "directorate".

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Unrelated to the reorganization schedule but related to the JCIS structure, the position of JCIS director was changed from a Navy O-6 billet to an Air Force O-6 billet in 1980.²

(U) Management Information Systems (MIS)

(U) The command's MIS/ADP activities encompass both Standard Army Multi-Command Management Information Systems and local command-unique applications. Twelve data processing installations (DPI) are assigned to EUSA major subordinate commands; Yongsan Data Processing Center-Korea (USAYDPC-K), 19th Support Command's ADPC at Taegu, and USA Pusan Port's facility are fixed-site installations while the other nine DPI's are van-mounted. These DPI's are totally Army funded (the FY 80 ADP budget was \$3.5 million) and process primarily EUSA requirements (except USAYDPC-K which provides ADP support for USFK and elements in the Seoul area). The USAYDPC-K and the 19th Support Command ADPC are augmented by computer output microform equipment capable of providing customers with ADP products in the microfiche medium.

(U) The ACofS, MIS, whose office is organized as a separate staff element within HQ USFK/EUSA, advises the Chief of Staff on all matters related to planning, controlling and coordinating MIS/ADP activities and equipment procurement actions within the command (except those pertaining to JCIS which are discussed in the preceding topic). He also exercises OPCON over USAYDPC-K and is responsible for technical staff supervision of the other 11 EUSA DPI's.³

(U) ADP System Performance

(U) The chart on the following page shows production plans and actual performance for DA standard systems processed by this command's ADP installations during 4th Qtr, CY 80. The command's performance goal was set at 95 percent, with an acceptable range of 85-95 percent. All systems processes, except the DLOGS Property Book subsystem at 2d Inf Div Data Center, were accomplished within or above the acceptable performance range. Analysis of DLOGS-PB processing indicated that 11 scheduled cycles were not completed because system input was not received from users.

(U) EUSA Wartime Management Information System (WARMIS)

(U) Increasing reliance on ADP systems has caused concern throughout the Army regarding survivability of those resources in a conventional or nuclear war environment. Contingency planning was undertaken by DA to

2. (U) JCIS Hist Sum 1980.
3. (U) ACofS, MIS Hist Sum 1980.

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TABLE 18. ADA PERFORMANCE (4TH QTR, CY 80)

Nature of Support	System Name	Cycles Scheduled	Cycles Completed	%
PERSONNEL	SIDPERS - DIV	38	38	100
	SIDPERS - NON DIV	30	30	100
	SCIPMIS	44	42	95
FINANCIAL	STANFINS	149	141	95
	STARCIPS	53	53	100
	NAFISS	31	31	100
	JASS	42	42	100
	JUMPS	66	63	95
	TUFMIS	88	88	100
LOGISTICS	ACS	36	34	94
	DLOGS-PB	46	35	76
	CLIX	50	49	98
	MCS	24	24	100
	SAILS ABX	71	71	100
	DASPS	57	57	100
	DSU/GSU	1515	1429	94
MANPOWER/ FORCE	VTAADS	272	244	90
	VFASS	10	10	100
ENGINEER	IFS	79	78	99

identify and correct deficiencies in physical security, electronic emanations, mobility, and vulnerability analysis. During the period October 1977 to March 1978, this command conducted a two-pronged study, under the aegis of ACS, MIS, to determine EUSA DPI survivability; and to identify management information systems required in wartime. Major components of the study dealt with actions necessary to reduce vulnerability of ADP facilities to hostile action, priority of functions to be performed during wartime conditions, adequacy of communications and ADPE configurations in a combat environment.⁴

4. (S) EUSA ADP Survivability and MIS Wartime Study (U), 3 April 1978. Revw on 1 May 1998. Filed in ACofS, MIS.

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six years. A pay raise in July 1981 is estimated to be 25 percent. Gasoline prices on the Korean economy increased by 60 percent in January, 13 percent in August and 12 percent in November for an accumulative increase of 85 percent during 1980 alone. Utility rates have increased substantially over the last several years. The cumulative rate increase for 1979 and 1980 was 112 percent, or 56 percent annually. As the ROK economy continues to inflate, the command's buying power for goods and services, procured by local source contracts, will diminish. Approximately 42 percent of the FY 81 EUSA OMA budget is programmed to be spent on non-purchased goods or services.

(U) Based upon the May 1980 Program and Budget Guidance (PBG) issued by DA, EUSA submitted an FY 81 OMA budget totalling \$329.055 million.

TABLE 19. FUND DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM	
PROGRAM/SUBPROGRAM	AMOUNT
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Mission)	\$101.825
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (BASEOPS)	104.013
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (RPMA)	101.712
SUBTOTAL:	(\$307.550)
38 Intelligence Actv	.015
72 Central Supply Actv	6.542
84 Medical Actv	6.776
87 Other Gen Pers Actv	4.498
95 Army Admin & Assoc Actv	.191
10 Support of Other Nations	3.483
TOTAL (OSMA):	\$329.055

(U) With the exceptions discussed below, resources in this budget are adequate for sustaining FY 81 programs. Comparison of projected funding levels with existing and anticipated programs has identified the following FY 81 unfinanced requirements (\$ in millions):

TABLE 20. FY 81 UNFINANCED REQUIREMENTS		
PRIORITY	UNFINANCED REQUIREMENT	AMOUNT
1	Force Readiness	\$ 3.5
	Field Artillery Upgrade	(2.0)
	AH-1S Helicopter Program	(1.1)
	K-16 Airfield Upgrade	(.4)

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TABLE 20 (continued)		
PRIORITY	UNFINANCED REQUIREMENT	AMOUNT
2	Quality of Life	\$14.1
	Bachelor Housing Furnishings	(6.0)
	Community Life Facilities	(3.0)
	Service Facilities	(1.1)
	Phase III Upgrade	(4.0)
3	Facilities Modernization	7.5
4	KOAX 2d Destination Transportation	1.2
5	Backlog Maintenance and Repair (BMAR) Reduction	14.6
	TOTAL:	\$40.9

(U) Military Construction Army (MCA) Program¹

(U) FY 79. Three FY 79 EUSA projects were approved and funded by Congress. They were: Airfield Improvements at Camp Humphreys (\$4,235,000); Upgrade of Sewer Systems at Yongsan Garrison and Camp Humphreys (\$2,467,000); and Upgrade of Water System at Yongsan (\$878,000).² The airfield improvement and sewer system upgrade, both at Camp Humphreys, were completed during 1980. Upgrades of the water and sewer systems at Yongsan were still unfinished at the end of the year.

1. (U) In meeting its major construction requirements, EUSA takes advantage of a host nation construction program called Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP). USFK has institutionalized a system to annually review all USFK major construction for possible host nation funding. The ROK Army is attempting to fund \$7.6 million for EUSA construction that would normally have been provided through MCA funds. The ROK government is funding an aggressive construction program for the Air Force and Marines, thereby reducing the requirement for appropriated fund construction for those services. Considering the limited support capability of the ROK, CDIP is a major contribution to US construction efforts (see page 141). The USAF Military Construction Program (MCP) for Korea was funded at \$24 million for seven projects in FY 80 and at \$37.3 million in FY 81 for an additional seven projects. Approximately \$5 million was allocated in FY 80 operations and maintenance funds for facilities construction. Comprehensive summaries appear in 314th Air Div annual historical reports.

2. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 226. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) FY 80. Five minor projects, amounting to \$1.46 million, were sanctioned and funded by Congress for the EUSA FY 80 MCA program. One project (Upgrade Arms Room at Camp Carroll) was dropped from the program after a fire razed the old facility. It was rebuilt using OMA funds. The remaining four (Construction of a Fire Station at Camp Walker; Upgrade of Arms Storage Facilities at Yongsan; Installation of Standby Power and Protective Barriers for ADP Facilities at Yongsan; and Communications Center Conversion at Camp Humphreys) were begun during 1980.

(U) FY 81. In previous years support for EUSA MCA programs was chronically poor at DA, OSD and congressional levels. This was due to the long-standing consideration of US troop withdrawals from Korea. With the cancellation of troop withdrawal plans, the MCA appropriation took a significant turn upward for FY 81. In the fall of 1980, Congress appropriated \$63.6 million for the EUSA FY 81 MCA program. Compare this figure with \$7.58 million in FY 79 and \$1.46 million in FY 80. It was the largest program in EUSA history and second worldwide only to that for Western Europe. This program consists of 16 projects. Among them are a new milk plant and an aircraft maintenance hangar at K-16 Army Airfield, Seoul, a gymnasium at Camp Walker, a dental clinic at Yongsan, tactical equipment shops and barracks for the 2d Infantry Division, a liquid fuel storage depot at Waegwan, storage facilities for flammables and a warehouse at Camp Carroll, and an elevated water storage tank at Camp Henry. Utility plans call for upgrading water systems in the 2d Div, electrical systems at Yongsan, sewage and electrical systems at K-16 and the construction of standby power and protective barriers at Taegu and Hialeah.³

(U) FY 82. During this year EUSA's initial FY 82 MCA program was submitted to DA asking for \$46 million for the support of only non-2d Div forces. Subsequent to the Presidential decision to postpone any withdrawal of 2d Div troops, a FY 82 MCA package for 2d Div-related projects was developed, resulting in the entire EUSA FY 82 MCA program being revised to the total amount of \$69.5 million. It consisted of 10 projects for the 2d Div and nine for residual installations. DA has thus far supported 14 of the 19 projects at the total cost of \$58.1 million. Some of the notable items of the program are the construction of troop housing, upgrading of water and sewer systems for 2d Div and US/ROK Combined Field Army installations; POL pipeline and storage facilities at a new Kunsan POL port, and a major upgrade of the airfield at Camp Humphreys. Also included is a gymnasium at Camp Carroll and troop housing at Yongsan. Additional money was allocated to DA by OSD to enhance morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) construction in the FY 82 MCA. DA passed along approximately \$5.5 million of this windfall money to EUSA which will provide for the construction of gymnasiums at Camps Garry Owen and Hovey and a recreation center and library at Camp Walker.

3. (U) Additionally, Congress appropriated \$8.6 million for the construction of DOD Dependent Schools, namely the Seoul American High School, Phase II, and the Taegu Elementary and High School addition (see page 343).

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(U) FY 83. In 1980 EUSA's FY 83 MCA was submitted to DA in the amount of \$79.3 million for the support of 2d Div and other installations. There are 30 projects of which 13 are for the 2d Div and 17 for remaining installations. DA support for the EUSA FY 83 program has so far been less than desired, although support of morale, recreation and welfare projects has noticeably improved over the past two years. Currently DA is supporting \$53.3 million and 17 projects for FY 83. Seven of the projects are for 2d Div and 10 for residual installations. Six of the 17 projects were carried over from the previous year's deferred projects. Foremost among them are utilities systems (electric, water and sewer) and tactical maintenance facilities in the 2d Div as well as MWR improvements countrywide. Lacking in the FY 83 MCA was DA support for a troop barracks project in the 2d Div where an upgrade is badly needed.⁴

(U) Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Facilities. The present status of MWR facilities in Korea is generally poor, especially in the 2d Inf Div. However, recent funding actions at DA and OSD promise to go far toward providing adequate MWR facilities in EUSA. Support for \$7.3 million additional MWR MCA funds was received for FY 82, \$9.1 million additional for FY 83 and \$7.6 million for FY 84. Additional MWR MCA funds for FY 85 and 86 have not yet been specified, but are part of the OSD MWR program. EUSA conducted an exhaustive survey to identify and prioritize MWR requirements for Korea, both for appropriated and nonappropriated funds.

(C) EUSA's Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) (U)

(U) The EUSA PARR for FY 82-86 was submitted to DA in January 1980. The PARR is Eighth Army's input to the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and consists of the command's new initiatives and major program changes. It is developed by the Program and Development Group (PDG), a body consisting of representatives from Eighth Army staff and major subordinate commands. The principle function of this group is to identify and recommend programs for inclusion in the PARR.

(U) EUSA-initiated Program Development Increment Packages (PDIP) are shown in the table on the following page in order of priority. The dollars, in millions, required during the five-year period and their source is also given.⁵

5. (U) The last two items are not prioritized or counted against the EUSA 10 percent on total obligational authority (TOA). Parentheses mean PDIP's are DA-funded.

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TABLE 21. EUSA-INITIATED PDIPs (FY 82-86)

SHORT TITLE	RESOURCE CODE	FY 82-86
Force Readiness	Operations & Maintenance Army	30.589
	Military Construction Army	23.692
	Active Army Officers	0.020
	Active Army Warrant Officers	0.005
	Active Army Enlisted	1.205
TPICK	Operations & Maintenance Army	(10.592)
	Military Construction Army	(12.684)
Quality of Life	Operations & Maintenance Army	15.650
	Family Housing Management Account	28.500
	Military Construction Army	49.000
Logistics Readiness	Operations & Maintenance Army	9.473
	Military Construction Army	30.838
	Active Army Enlisted	0.005
	Civilian-Foreign National Direct Hire	0.015
Facil Modernization	Operations & Maintenance Army	15.724
	Military Construction Army	13.361
ADP Modernization	Operations & Maintenance Army	5.181
BMAR Reduction	Operations & Maintenance Army	(5.800)
War Res Shortages	Operations & Maintenance Army (Stock Fund Obligation)	(15.968)
TMCS	Operations & Maintenance Army	0.294
2d Div Restoration**	Operations & Maintenance Army	(22.508)
	Military Construction Army	(98.148)
	Civilian-US Direct Hire	(0.035)
	Civilian-Foreign National Direct Hire	(0.045)
Non-Div Restoration**	Operations & Maintenance Army	(81.520)
	Military Construction Army	(10.749)
	Family Housing Management Account	(13.900)
	Civilian-US Direct Hire	(0.200)
	Civilian-Foreign National Direct Hire	(0.150)

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The highest priority in Eighth Army is Force Readiness, with emphasis on key combat and combat support units. Actions are underway at the DA level to ensure US forces in Korea remain ready and capable. Introduction during FY 80 and 81 of the M198 155 howitzer, the AH-1S TOW COBRA, and a CEWI Battalion are examples. Eighth Army's Force Readiness PDIP proposes measures to continue this process of upgrading the combat capability of the 2d Infantry Division.

Quality of life receives high priority in Eighth Army. The Quality of Life PDIP proposes resources to improve places where soldiers live, perform duty, and spend their off-duty time. Improvements in facilities and activities to meet expeditionary standards are essential for personal readiness and to retain quality people.

Initiatives proposed in the Logistics Readiness PDIP constitute a start in upgrading and constructing essential support facilities. Eighth Army's ability to provide vital logistics support to fighting forces hinges on the availability of sufficient resources to provide needed facilities. Too little money has been spent on making the Korea logistics base adequate to support the needs of residual and re-entry forces. Upgrade and construction of logistics facilities is an essential step toward improving this command's support capability and upgrading our soldiers' duty environment.

A reasonable and sustained level of MCA funding for Eighth Army is of critical importance. With the exception of a one-time funding boost following the 1968 Pueblo Incident, Eighth Army has not received adequate MCA funding for the past decade. The bill for past underfunding is overdue. Temporary remedies using OMA funds are grossly inadequate and not cost effective. The only satisfactory solution is a substantial and prolonged MCA program. The decision to retain the 2d Infantry Division in Korea underscores the need to increase MCA funds. A multi-year MCA program for barracks modernization is a principal feature of this PARR. MCA funds in the 2d Infantry Division Withdrawal Restoration PDIP are part of the program. If this program is fully funded, the last Division soldier will vacate his 1954-vintage quonset in 1986 and move into a two-story, expeditionary standard, relocatable barracks.

The automation and communications systems and facilities that service US and Combined Forces in Korea badly need attention. The age, vulnerability, and lack of responsiveness of these systems and facilities degrade readiness and fail to take advantage of new technology. It is almost certain they could not survive the intensive attack expected at the onset of war. TPICK (Telecommunications Plan for Improving Communications in Korea) is the single planning document that reflects the entire range of communications needs of US forces in Korea. The initiatives in TPICK were submitted to US Army Communications Command (USACC) for inclusion in its PARR and I urge favorable consideration of them.

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Eighth Army programs its resources so as to be ready to fight whenever the need arises--tomorrow, next year, or later. Concurrently, every reasonable and affordable effort is made to care for soldiers and their dependents. Given the North Korean threat, the Presidential decision in July 1979 to hold in abeyance the withdrawal of US forces, and the cumulative funding deficit of recent years, adequate resource programming for the FY 82-86 period is a compelling need.⁶

(U) Mission Area Analysis (MAA) Applied to Eighth Army Planning, Programming and Budgeting

(U) In 1979 two separate studies conducted by the Army reached the same conclusions regarding planning, programming and budgeting systems (PPBS). First, planning is not reflected in programming. Second, there is no time during the programming phase to perform analysis in relation to planning. Mission area analysis is designed to provide the linkage between planning and programming. This new approach requires that missions be analyzed in terms of required, current, program capabilities to perform assigned missions leading to the identification of capability deficiencies which limit mission accomplishment. These identified deficiencies are termed "needs" and form the basis for developing program initiatives which solve the needs. MAA provides a mechanism for identifying the most critical aspects of each mission, especially warfighting missions, in relation to all other Army missions and thus insures the proper allocation of resources. The mechanism is activated by posing and answering four questions: What has to be done? How must it be done? Can it be done? (If not, what must be improved?) How can it be improved? The first three are the essence of analysis of a mission; the fourth integrates results of the analysis into the planning, programming and budgetary system.

(U) A DA message, dated 22 September, established a MAA reporting requirement and EUSA responded on 31 October with an analysis of 22 needs in seven major mission areas. These became the planning and programming framework of developing the EUSA fiscal year 1983-87 Program Analysis and Review (PARR) which will be submitted in January 1981. Because of the importance of each of the EUSA needs, the analysis is reproduced in full at Appendix B.

(U) Combined Budget in Support of HQ, ROK/US CFC

(U) A principle issue requiring resolution in conjunction with the establishment (on 7 November 1978) of the ROK/US Combined Forces Command was the division of responsibility for providing funds to operate the new binational command headquarters. Earlier work by the Comptroller and a

6. (S) EUSA PARR, FY 82-86 (U), classified by COMUSKOREA. Declass on 1 October 1992. Filed in CJ-FD.

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force⁷ was suspended after the 26 October 1979 assassination of President and the ensuing political unrest.⁸

Efforts to develop a combined operations and maintenance budget assumed early in 1980. On 1 February the CINCCFC, in a letter to Defense Minister CHOO Young Bock, called for a cooperative examination of the combined budget concept and its applicability to HQ ROK/US Combined Forces Command, through a USFK/MND joint study group. Minister Choo responded favorably but suggested that the study be conducted by the CFC staff and that the results be forwarded to the Military Committee for comment. Subsequent discussions produced a compromise whereby a CFC study group, augmented with USFK legal and financial management specialists, would conduct the study. Both ROK MND and USFK would furnish senior staff officers as permanent observers of the proceedings.

(U) Efforts to obtain area clearance for the study group co-chairmen to make an on-site exploration of the NATO budgeting system at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) were unsuccessful. Clearance was subsequently obtained to visit the Headquarters, US Army Europe (USAREUR), which programs for the US contribution to the NATO military budget. The co-chairmen's investigation enabled them to formulate a CFC combined budget model which was formalized in a staff study on 30 June. Following CFC staff approval, the CINCCFC forwarded the study on 5 August to the Military Committee (Permanent Session) for review and comment. On 16 October the US Member (MC) notified the ROK MND of approval and identified MG Kenneth E. Dohleman, USFK/EUSA Cofs, as the US co-chairman of the Combined Budget Activation Committee. On 27 December GEN LEW Byong Hion, Chairman, ROK JCS, indorsed the study recommendations and identified Assistant Minister of National Defense (Comptroller) KIM Hung Ki as the ROK co-chairman of the Activation Committee.

(U) The Combined Budget Activation Committee will meet in early 1981 to discuss and resolve outstanding budget issues (cost sharing, items included in the budget, fiscal control procedures, and a charter for the Finance Subcommittee of the Military Committee).

(U) Interservice Review of US Force Reduction in Korea

(U) In March 1978 the Defense Audit Service (DAS) began coordinating comprehensive audit coverage of the US ground force drawdown in Korea and the related compensatory equipment transfer program then under congressional consideration.⁹ The primary objective was to assist DOD managers in

7. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 286. Revw on 31 December 1985. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

8. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 238. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

9. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 163. Revw on 31 December 1985. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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evaluating soundness of procedures and controls developed for the mandated force reduction and ROKF improvement programs. A secondary goal was to minimize piecemeal and redundant audits by separate DOD audit organizations and the General Accounting Office.

(U) The Defense Audit Service issued three summary reports in 1979¹⁰ but no reports in 1980. The US Army Audit Agency issued one report dated 14 October, which contained the following two findings: (1) quantities of support items to be transferred by EUSA units to the ROK sometimes were not computed accurately, which could result in a shortage of major assemblies to support US units; and (2) controls of specially coded requisitions for support items intended for transfer to the ROK were not adequately established. Thus, the supply support activity did not have sufficient information to control these requisitions and to initiate follow-up actions for requisitions that have been significantly delayed (by 230 to 430 days).

(U) Since July 1979, when the President announced that withdrawals of combat elements of the 2d Infantry Division would remain in abeyance, only minimal audit attention has been devoted to the US force reduction. However, some reductions of personnel in US support units and the transfer of equipment to the Republic of Korea are planned for FY 81. The US Army Audit Agency plans to conduct a survey of the FY 81 US force reduction and related actions.

(U) Military Banking Operations

(U) The American Express International Banking Corporation (AEIBC), which has operated all US military banking services in Korea since October 1979, has renewed its contract through 30 September 1981.

(U) During the past year, the AEIBC Far East Headquarters relocated from Okinawa to Yongsan, Korea, a move which greatly increased command and control efficiency and helped facilitate planned improvements in banking operations.

(U) The American Express introduced a new service called preauthorized loan (PAL) to its account holders. The service includes a combination line of credit and overdraft protection checking account. In addition, the bank expanded its certificate of deposit program.

(U) The Department of Defense, through contractual agreement, provided American Express \$500,000 to upgrade its facilities during FY 81. The project involves the addition of a machine room at Yongsan to house new processing equipment and a minicomputer which will speed up banking operations. Complete renovation of the Yongsan bank is expected to start in late May 1981 and continue for 60 to 90 days. During this period the bank will be temporarily relocated in the USAGY headquarters building. The banking

10. (U) The contents of these three DAS reports are summarized in (S) USFK/ EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 239. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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operation is operating smoothly and is expected to show a significant increase in operational efficiency once the upgrading of facilities is accomplished.

(U) The Army's intrusion detection alarm system (J-SIDS) for banks still has not been installed throughout Korea. It is being held in abeyance pending the upgrading of the affected facilities.

(U) Centralized Accounting for Nonappropriated Funds

(U) During 1980 four Central Accounting Offices (CAOs) were formally established: 2d Finance Company, 2d Infantry Division; 1st Finance Section (Disbursing) in Taegu; USA Finance and Accounting Office, Korea, at Yongsan; and 21st Finance Section (Disbursing) at Camp Humphreys. This was the outcome of a 1978 Comptroller study which noted the need for providing professional accounting services and for separating accounting from management functions. The CAOs will also serve to standardize procedures and reporting methods. The 2d Finance Company maintains accounting records for the Division Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities (NAFIs) and Camp Red Cloud; 1st Finance services all NAFIs in Areas V and VII; USAFAO-K takes care of all NAFIs in the Seoul area, plus the entire EUSA Morale Support Fund; and 21st Finance handles all NAFIs in Areas II and VI.

(U) As of 1 October 1980 the NAF accounting records of 1st Finance were mechanized using a standard Army system, NAFISS. Present plans are to mechanize the other offices during the first half of CY 81 and all NAFISS processing will be accomplished on the computer at the Yongsan Data Processing Center. Also in 1980 plans were completed and contracts let to lease key-to-disk-to-tape (KDT) equipment for each office to replace keypunch equipment. Programs are currently being written for standardized use throughout EUSA.

(U) Cost of KATUSA Program

(U) Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) is comprised of ROK Army enlisted personnel assigned and integrated into units of EUSA to increase the operational capabilities of the unit and to send trained personnel back into the ROK Army. (See footnote 1 on page 11.)

(U) Responding to a question raised by the US House Appropriations Committee in 1980 concerning the cost of the KATUSA program, the Comptroller prepared data which shows the total direct program cost to be \$12 million annually. This figure is based upon authorized KATUSA strengths of 7,200. Costs are basically related to rations, clothing, laundry and dry cleaning, KATUSA training school, chaplain services, and comfort kits. If KATUSAs were replaced on a one-for-one basis with equivalent US enlisted personnel (pay and allowances only), the direct cost to the US would be in excess of \$76 million in FY 80 costs (or in excess of \$93 million in FY 81 costs, adjusting for the 1 October 1980 US pay raise). The study

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concluded that KATUSAs are an economical source of manpower to EUSA and they enhance operational readiness by taking up the slack caused by austere US manpower ceilings. The KATUSA program fosters good relations between the ROKA and EUSA, and underscores our commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea.

(U) Eighth Army Economy Measures Program (EMSPRO)

(U) The Eighth Army Economy Measures Program was initiated on 26 September. Its purpose is to assist the command in capitalizing on the funds made available through the DOD and DA Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program (PECI), Quick Return on Investment Program (QRIP), Value Engineering (VE), and other related programs such as management studies, methods and standards studies, and the suggestion program. The purchase of new, modern equipment through these programs will increase productivity, save supplies and manpower, and improve the readiness posture of the command without affecting the command budget. During the current year equipment totaling \$45,500 was funded through the QRIP, and \$25,313 was funded through the EMSPRO. It is anticipated, that with continued emphasis, the amount funded through these programs will be much greater during future years.

(U) Work Methods and Standards

(U) The 1980 work methods and standards program was directed toward the development of standards which Army managers could use to measure and evaluate performance and determine manpower requirements to accomplish projected workload. Eighth US Army supported DA's efforts by assisting US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and US Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) in gathering work activity and production information. Both organizations asked that data collection be accomplished in two phases--preliminary and on-site survey. Preliminary data collection was completed for work activities of transport, contracting, central issue facility (CIF), self service supply center (SSSC), weapons repair and air delivery equipment.

(U) For the on-site survey, the travel pay and commercial accounts work centers of US Army Finance and Accounting Office-Korea (USAFAO-K) and CIF and SSSC activities of the 305th Supply Service Company (305th S&S) were selected. On-site survey of USAFAO-K work centers was completed in May and 305th S&S activities in December. Preparatory research for the on-site survey of the US Army Garrison, Taegu (USAG-T), transport work activities was initiated and completed in December; the actual survey is scheduled for 7 January to 6 February 1981.

(U) Based on the work measurement data input from the various CONUS installations and overseas commands, FORSCOM and USAFAC will develop summary level work performance standards for Army-wide application. By year's end, manpower standards have been developed for travel pay and commercial

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accounts work centers. Application of the staffing standards is subject to HQ DCSPER approval. In coming years other functional activities will be studied.

(U) Management Studies

(U) Ration Control Study, Phase II. The Ration Control Study began in August 1979 to look for ways to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the command's ration control system.¹¹ The first part of the study had concluded by the end of 1979 with recommendations for new controlled items, limitations, improved KOAX merchandising policies and periodic reviews of the ration control system. Phase II of the study began 15 October 1979 and focused on cost of the system, ration control plates, privilege authorization for widows and retirees, patron access, letters of authorization, layaway procedures, exceptions to dollar and quantity limitations, gasoline rationing system, dollar limits, ROKG initiatives and ADP potential. Phase II was completed in February 1980.

(U) Major recommendations included reducing turnaround time from application to receipt of ration control plates (RCPs) by expediting processing of applications, punching a hole in medical plates to deter usage in retail outlets without monitors, revising letter of authorization (LOA) procedures to have one item on one LOA rather than the current seven items per LOA, using visual surveillance equipment at retail outlets, using disposable income in lieu of the current dollar limit, and having the Chief of Staff appoint a team to conduct a feasibility study of a full "Point of Sale" system. Other changes in the system influenced by the study are given on pages 333-35.

(U) A cost analysis of the ration control system estimated that it costs \$6.9 million to operate each year.

RESOURCE	DOLLARS	MAN YEARS	% OF TOTAL
Personnel			
Direct*	6,611,025	526.5	95.6
Indirect**	(1,938,283)	(180.5)	(28.0)
Performance of RC Duties	(2,334,440)	(199.1)	(33.8)
Compliance with RC	(2,338,302)	(146.9)	(33.8)

11. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 241-2. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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TABLE 23 (continued)

RESOURCE	DOLLARS	MAN YEARS	% OF TOTAL
Supplies	128,004		1.9
Equipment (computer time)	127,438		1.8
Contract (maintenance)	<u>48,696</u>	<u> </u>	<u>0.7</u>
TOTAL:	6,915,163	526.5	100.0

*Direct personnel costs are those incurred by people wholly dedicated to the support of RCS.

**Indirect costs are those incurred by people who spend time on RCS as part of their regular duties (i.e., Criminal Investigators).

(U) Follow-up Study of Sand and Gravel Contract

(U) The study was conducted to determine the results of implemented alternatives, identify shortcomings that still exist, and recommend solutions to identified problem areas. Highlights of the study findings were: Korea Contracting Agency's implementation of last year's findings resulted in a potential savings of \$689,000, and use of available in-house transportation assets could result in significant annual cost savings of up to \$149,000. It was recommended that a thorough examination of all aspects associated with the application of in-house transportation of sand and gravel requirements be undertaken by Engineer, Korea Contracting Agency, and Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea (FEA-K). FEA-K should insure that Contracting Officer's Representatives monitor the sand and gravel contractors more closely. Also, follow-up audits of sand and gravel contract procedures should be conducted annually to determine the extent of compliance with cost-savings procedures.

(U) Family Housing Furnishings Management Follow-up Study

(U) An on-site follow-up was conducted at US Army Garrison-Yongsan (USAGY) in August and at US Army Garrison-Taegu (USAGT) and US Army Garrison-Pusan (USAGP) in October to determine the current status of actions recommended by the basic study conducted in 1979. The follow-up verified that the study recommendations were implemented by each garrison concerned, with few exceptions. Review of the property records at USAGY indicated that more supervisory effort needed to be placed on updating property locations and program levels posted on the property records. The recommendations made to USAGT and USAGP concerning establishment and location of furnishings property records in the Housing Divisions were not implemented but they were found to be no longer pertinent, as commanders have since been given the authority to decide how to maintain their property records.

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(U) The administrative weight restriction on shipments of household goods (HHG) to Korea was found to be no longer appropriate. The Air Force, based on a reply from HQ DA, continues to authorize full HHG weight allowance for Air Force members coming to Korea and USAGY also authorized, beginning in mid-1980, full HHG allowance for personnel scheduled to be assigned government quarters in Friendship or Hannam Village. A follow-up report was provided to each garrison commander for necessary corrective action. No further action is required.

(U) Dishonored Check Control Study

(U) The dishonored check control study was conducted from March to August with a view towards reducing the number of bad checks cashed. Analysis indicated that the problem is extremely minor in magnitude. Less than two percent of the population write bad checks and less than .005 percent of command personnel appear to be purposeful writers of bad checks. Actual losses due to bad checks are less than .001 percent. To reduce their number, it was recommended that the American Express Bank be designated to collect for returned checks and update the bad check list, that assets be used to reduce internal processing time and produce microfiche twice weekly for distribution, that a 10-day suspense should be established with a maximum of three notices, and that data should be collected to determine bad check "hot spots" and the number of those who fail to respond to suspension letters.

(U) Physical Security Systems

(U) A study of Physical Security Systems at USFK/EUSA installations began in June. The study looked for methods of providing equivalent or better security at lower costs. Compilation of the findings began in December and will be completed in March 1981. Savings expected are in the millions of dollars and are obtained from two sources: guard posts and costs to operate and maintain security lighting. Various guard equipment, searchlights, binoculars, spotlights, etc., along with vehicles and guard towers can add to individual guard effectiveness and thus allow some guard force reductions. Also, better fencing and remote security devices, such as closed-circuit television and fence disturbance systems used in conjunction with mobile guard response teams, can effectively replace a large guard force contingent. The cost of operating and maintaining security lighting is substantial. The new lighting system, low-pressure sodium, costs less than one-fourth as much to operate and maintain as the current system and is a more effective and reliable lighting source. The conversion of lighting systems to low-pressure sodium may result in a larger, long-term savings than any other recommendation of this study.

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(U) Study of Correspondence, Message, and Mail Distribution - Yongsan

(U) This effort was directed towards improving operational efficiency at correspondence distribution points. The major recommendations were: (1) to provide courier service for pick-up and delivery of correspondence from and to USFK staff sections and other selected organizations, (2) to relocate message production and distribution points in order to balance workload and divide support between major organizations (i.e., CFC and USFK), and (3) to consolidate personal mail rooms of USAGY and HQ USFK while at the same time giving delivery support to mail orderlies in the Yongsan area.

(U) The AG Mail and Distribution Division began the courier service on 1 December with two runs per day made throughout Yongsan Main Post and Camp Coiner. Service includes pick-up and delivery of all official mail and distribution, classified documents and accountable mail. The couriers sort and distribute materials enroute to provide the fastest possible service to customers.

(U) Contract Hotel Study

(U) As a result of negotiations by the US Army Korea Contracting Agency, a contract was awarded on 7 May to the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, to provide a minimum of 73 and a maximum of 125 rooms per day at a unit price of \$10,000 per room/day. The contract also includes bus transportation from and to Yongsan in the morning and afternoon. Space was also provided by Sheraton Walker Hill for the establishment of a food and beverage concessionaire to be operated by the Eighth US Army Club System. Since awarding the contract, the Sheraton Walker Hill has been utilized to the maximum extent. Other details of the contract appear on page 189.

(U) Military Clothing Sales Store Study

(U) The present military clothing sales system was reviewed in order to develop a system which can be operated efficiently by Korea Area Exchange (KOAX). The Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) is expected to assume operational management of military clothing sales in 1981. Consolidating outlets into four main stores, with satellite branches in remote areas, will reduce costs as only four of the ten facilities will have to be upgraded. Additionally, it was recommended that some stores be relocated close to other shopping areas for convenience.

(U) Housing and Furnishing Management

(U) The Housing and Furnishing Management Study examined the organizational structure and functions of housing management within Korea with the objective of improving customer service. The study looked at all housing and billets in USFK. It recommended that all furnishing and

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installation property activities be centralized for each area within Korea. This would achieve better and more uniform support for the individual and offer management improvements by eliminating redundant functions. The study recommendations were approved. Centralization of the functions is currently being accomplished with an estimated completion date of May 1981.

(U) Studies in Progress

(U) An analysis of "Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services" was being made to determine the optimum capacity and most suitable locations of government-owned and government-operated plants. The function and organizational alignment of "Ammunition Surveillance" was being examined at HQ, EUSA, 19th Support Command, and US Army Korean Ammunition Management System (KAMS). A study was also being conducted to explore alternate ways of servicing the USAGY Club System after closing of the Camp Gray Annex. All of the above are planned for completion in 1981.

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CHAPTER XII: ENGINEER (U)

(U) Historian's Note: Military Construction Army (MCA) projects are outlined in Chapter XI: Resources Management.

(U) Facilities Repair and Upgrade

(U) A record-breaking \$29 million was spent in 1980 for EUSA facilities repair, maintenance, and upgrade projects. Of this amount \$15.1 million was used to improve the condition of billets, latrines and dining facilities under Phase III of the Facilities Upgrade Program.¹ Normal maintenance and repair of other facilities accounted for the balance of \$14 million. This high level of activity is a continuance of the program which was begun in 1977. Prior to that year annual expenditures on facilities projects in Korea since 1960 had averaged only \$4.3 million per year.

(U) In March 1980 the Command Work Review Board (CWRB) was established to review, evaluate, and approve priorities for the design and accomplishment of minor construction, maintenance and repair of EUSA real property. The CWRB is a designated element of the Program Budget Advisory Committee and is chaired by the Cofs. The board's action is a culmination of a series of reviews by EUSA commanders at all levels. Projects which are unfinanced at installation level are prioritized by the Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea (FEA-K) Work Review Board and presented to the CWRB on a fiscal year basis for approval. To meet urgent requirements which arise outside the CWRB, the Cdr, FEA-K is authorized to insert new projects into the command priority list which do not exceed \$75,000 for minor construction and \$250,000 for maintenance and repair.²

(U) A total of 39 projects costing \$57.4 million were proposed to the CWRB for design and accomplishment in 1981. The upgrading and repair projects are planned for operations and training, life support, supply

1. (U) Phase I and II of the EUSA Facilities Upgrade Program are discussed in (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 227. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

2. (U) EA Suppl to AR 415-35, 12 March 1980, subj: Minor Construction. Filed in FEA-K Ops Div.

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and storage, maintenance, engineering support, and morale/welfare/recreation facilities at 20 different EUSA installations.³

(U) Troop Construction Program

(U) During 1980 Eighth Army's 2d Engineer Group continued to be engaged in a wide variety of construction and maintenance/repair projects at numerous USFK installations. Major tasks assigned to the Group's two combat heavy battalions (44th and 802d) involved 40 projects valued at \$4.99 million. Some of the more important of these projects are described below.

(U) Three tank maintenance facilities were built at Camp Casey to improve the capabilities of the 2d Infantry Division's two armored battalions and the direct support unit responsible for those battalions. These buildings will replace existing facilities which are severely deteriorated. The project was given a high priority by the Commander, 2d Infantry Division; Commander, USFK/EUSA; and HQ DARCOM. It made use of three companies of the 44th Engineer Battalion throughout the construction season and will be completed by 31 May 1981.

(U) Permanent repairs were made on the mountain road to Madison Site south of Seoul which historically has been washed out by heavy rains. It is expected to be completed by 3 December 1981.

(U) The construction of a 30'x60' concrete block supply building for the 293rd Signal Company at Camp Walker is estimated for completion by 15 June 1981.

(U) A 30'x60' PASCOE pre-engineered building was erected at Camp Mercer as a day room and to temporarily replace a dining facility destroyed by fire. It was completed on 7 October.

(U) A dispensary at Hialeah Compound, which was damaged by fire, is being renovated. An X-ray room is also being installed. Estimated completion date is 15 August 1981.

(U) Paving and quarry support was provided for the US Air Force at Kunsan AB. The project was completed on 17 September.

(U) Construction was begun on a PX annex at Yongsan. The estimated completion date for the new furniture/appliance store is 15 May 1981.

(U) Five relocatable buildings were finished at Camp Pelham on 4 December to house the additional troops required for the 2d Div artillery upgrade.

3. (S) Engr Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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(U) EUSA Facility Standards

(U) In order to better manage limited EUSA facilities and resources, the CDREUSA directed in April 1979 that interim EUSA facilities standards be formulated. The standards would necessarily be less than DA/DOD minimum standards when existing EUSA facilities are evaluated realistically. They would set down an austere and uniform baseline against which EUSA facilities can be measured to determine where shortfalls exist and where priorities for construction are. The local standards are an expedient only, designed to develop credible EUSA facilities requirements that are clearly based on absolute necessity and that will permit limited available resources to benefit the most users. Once consistent standards are achieved command-wide, this interim management tool will be discontinued and DA standards will be implemented. A working group, composed of Engineer, J1, J4 and major subordinate command representatives, developed the standards and published them in USFK/EA Reg 415-2 on 3 June 1980.

(U) Family Housing

(U) Since early 1977 there has been a serious shortage of reasonably priced, western-style housing available for USFK personnel, particularly in the Seoul area. Factors contributing to the worsening situation included the ROK's rapidly expanding economy, high rate of inflation, rising affluence of a fast growing Korean business/professional community, and increased entrance of foreign business representatives. An upward trend has been evident in lease abrogation and eviction of USFK personnel from privately-owned housing.

(U) Family housing available in January 1980 for USFK command-sponsored personnel is pictured here:

TABLE 24. FAMILY HOUSING - JANUARY 1980			
	ON-POST QUARTERS	USG-LEASED	TOTAL
Seoul	303	300	603
Pusan	110	-	110
Taegu	96	72	168
Chinhae	44	-	44
Osan	14	-	14
TOTAL:	567	372	939

(U) A one-year lease for apartments in Hannam-dong (formerly the US Army's Niblo Barracks) was signed on 2 May with the Korean National Housing Corporation, making 212 more housing units available in the Seoul area for command-sponsored persons assigned to USFK. The new, western-style complex is known as the Hannam Village Apartments and is similar to Friendship Village which has 300 units. The new apartments have from two to four bedrooms (40 two, 76 three, and 96 four), kitchen, and a combination

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dining-living room with a sliding glass door from the living room to a private balcony-patio. The two-bedroom units have one and one-half baths and the three and four-bedroom units have two and one-half baths. The complex has central heat and potable water. Washers, dryers, refrigerators and stoves were installed prior to occupancy. USAG-Y has a full-time manager at the site and PX facilities were constructed. Commercial bus service is available to the occupants.

(U) In November 201 units were opened at Mustang Valley in Osan. These too are leased from the Korean National Housing Corporation.

(U) Congress/OSD provided lease authority for only one year from occupancy date in the case of the Hannam Village increment. Subsequently, a comprehensive economic/sensitivity study was prepared by Pacific Ocean Division, Corps of Engineers, which recommended a five-year lease authority for increments 1, 2 and 3 of the Hannam Village and Taegu projects. These analyses and appropriate acquisition reports were submitted in August. Congressional action had not been taken at the end of this reporting period.

(U) Projected housing units include 236 at Hannam Village, scheduled for occupancy in December 1981, and 200 at Taegu in October 1981. Construction was begun by KNHC in 1980. The last increment (3) at Hannam Village is comprised of 236 units and scheduled to be opened in 1982.

(U) Family housing available in December for USFK command-sponsored personnel is given below:

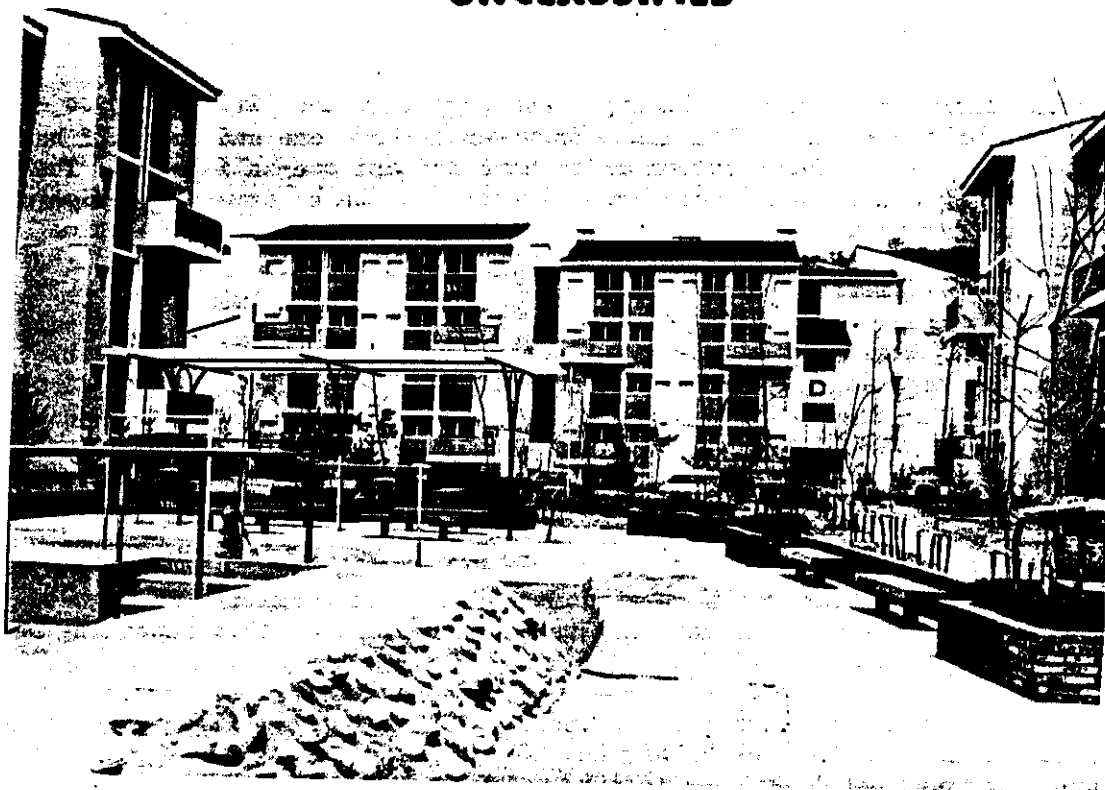
TABLE 25. FAMILY HOUSING - DECEMBER 1980

	ON-POST QUARTERS	USG-LEASED	TOTAL
Seoul	303	512	815
Pusan	110	-	110
Taegu	96	72	168
Chinhae	44	-	44
Osan	14	201	215
TOTAL:	567	785	1,352

TABLE 26. FAMILY HOUSING PROJECTED BY DECEMBER 1982

	ON-POST QUARTERS	USG-LEASED	TOTAL
Seoul	303	984	1,287
Pusan	110	-	110
Taegu	96	272	368
Chinhae	44	-	44
Osan	14	201	215
TOTAL:	567	1,457	2,024

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Hannam Village housing complex opened on 2 May and houses 212 USFK command-sponsored families.

(U) Housing assets added during 1980 and those projected for 1981 and 1982 will do much to alleviate the severe housing shortage that has existed since 1977.⁴ The situation at the end of 1980 has some 2,300 USFK command-sponsored families (or 7,059 people) vying for 1,352 housing units.⁵ Many families are still required to live on the inflationary Korean economy, subject to high rents and fuel bills.

(U) Family Housing Management Account (FHMA)

(U) During the fiscal year ending 30 September 1980, approximately \$6.4 million was obligated for operations (BPA 1910) and \$1.0 million for maintenance and repair (BPA 1920). The EUSA and Army-wide shortage of

4. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 229-30. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

5. (U) In the Seoul area, the KNHC gives rental priority to USFK command-sponsored personnel at its Namsan and Riverside apartment complexes. At the end of 1980, 211 USFK families lived in Namsan Apartments, which has 479 units, and 334 families lived in Riverside Apartments, which has 500 units, for a total of 545 occupying these western-style apartments. These figures are furnished by USAG-Y Housing Office.

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FHMA funds caused severe problems in the command. The large unfinanced requirements caused the Engineer to take drastic actions to save funds. In August the installations were directed to reduce maintenance and repair to emergency-type work only. This saved \$200,000 and gave the command added credibility with the Army's Chief of Engineers. It also resulted in DA providing additional funds to EUSA in the amount of \$380,000 to fund the final deficit of this command.

(U) Real Estate Actions

(U) Holdings. At the end of 1980 USFK components occupied 132 installations in the ROK with a total land area of 72,081 acres. Under EUSA control were 118 installations (67,196 acres), 12 were USAFK facilities (4,793 acres), and two were controlled by USNFK (92 acres).⁶ Real estate actions in this command are reviewed and approved by the SOFA Joint Committee (described on page 365).

(U) Acquisitions. In 1980, 32 actions were processed through formal SOFA channels to acquire 28,692 acres of real estate. These fell into the categories of "exclusive use" (1 action/62 acres), "easement" (14/952), "temporary use" (2/13), and "extensions of temporary use permits" (15/27,665). Some representative acquisitions follow. Approximately 62 acres were acquired on an exclusive use basis for the construction of certain aircraft support facilities at Osan Air Base. In order to comply with munitions safety-distance criteria, 917.58 acres were acquired as a perpetual restrictive easement. The three sites involved were Osan Air Base (113 acres), Osan-Ni Ammunition Storage Area (515.75 acres) and Kunsan Air Base (288.83). Ten acres of riverbed land, located on the Hwangyong River, were acquired on a temporary use basis to provide sand and fill materials for construction of revetments and other contingency projects at Kwangju Air Base. A temporary use permit for 4,396 acres south of Tongduchon was extended through 28 February 1981 for 2d US Inf Div field training exercises.

(U) Releases. During the year USFK released to the ROKG some 358.598 acres, including 633 buildings, all valued at \$9.2 million. These buildings and land were excess to USFK mission requirements. The most important of these releases involved land formerly occupied by the 1st Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery (ADA) which was inactivated on 30 June (see page 98). Many of the battalion's assets were turned over to the ROK Army Air Defense Command. This action alone involved 222.059 acres with 381 buildings valued at \$4.8 million. Release actions are recapped as follows:

6. (S) Engineer Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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TABLE 27. USFK REAL ESTATE RELEASE ACTIONS

	ACREAGE	RELEASE DATE
Camp Howard ADA	3.896	14 Jun
ADA Site 46	27.392	10 May
ADA Site 44	43.289	17 May
ADA Site 43	38.910	31 May
ADA Site 38	59.090	24 May
ADA Site 76	49.482	21 Jun
Camp Howard	121.887	30 Sep
Camp Thompson	14.652	30 Aug
TOTAL:	358.598	

(U) Six real estate lease actions were continued through 1980. The major action involved continuation of the lease for 373 family housing units at Seoul and Taegu Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH). This is an extension of the basic RGH agreement. Higher authority approval was obtained to extend the lease through 31 July 1981. In other lease actions, Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities were leased at Rental Guarantee Housing complexes at Hannam Village and Friendship Village in Seoul, and at Mountain View in Taegu. These leases with Korea National Housing Corporation are for such facilities as commissary and PX annexes, community center, snack bars, and swimming pool.

(U) During 1980 encroachments of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) (see page 182 and map, page 183) became a serious problem. These encroachments range from minor technical encroachments such as a fence line to major encroachments such as large industrial complexes. Efforts to resolve the situation outside of SOFA channels met with little success. Thus, 16 tasks were placed on the agenda of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee (FASC) (see page 366). Subsequently, a senior level Joint Working Group (JWG) was established to consider these and some 50 other encroachments now in existence. The JWG was also tasked to implement procedures to preclude future encroachments. As a result, local officials who issue building permits are unable to monitor construction which encroaches the pipeline. Another consideration is the cost of either relocating the encroachment or the pipeline. The ROKG has expressed their position that the US should share the cost of relocation. One of the premises of their argument is that USFK was remiss in their duty of patrolling the TKP to stop any construction before it became an encroachment. The question of how to effectively patrol the TKP is now being studied. Methods being discussed are overflights by Petroleum Distribution System-Korea (PDSK) personnel and possibly foot and motor vehicle patrols. The US position on cost-sharing of relocation has yet to be established. One possible solution being studied is entrusting local officials with security clearances which would allow them to know where the pipeline is and then issue building permits when the proposed construction does not encroach.

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(U) SP-51A is presently the northern terminus of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) (see page 184). Uncontrolled civilian residential and commercial construction near the installation during the early 1970's created an extreme fire and safety hazard for USFK and the civilian populace. It was not until a major explosion occurred at Iri City and several fires occurred near SP-51A in late 1977 that the ROK government recognized the severity of the conditions surrounding SP-51A. Substantive negotiations to relocate the supply point were initiated by the ROK in 1978 and centered on the Korean government providing replacement storage facilities at Kangnam and Toekyewon, additional storage facilities at Uijongbu (SP-39), extending the TKP from Seoul to Uijongbu, and realigning the pipeline to serve the facilities at Kangnam and Toekyewon. Negotiations on the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) were concluded on 21 March 1979 and the MOA was approved by the Joint Committee on 10 May 1979. Total estimated cost of construction to the ROK exceeds \$11 million. The pipeline was installed and tested during 1980. The terminal and associated facilities are approximately 90 percent complete. The cathodic protection is 65 percent complete. All of the off-shore materials have yet to be delivered to Korea. The overall project is 85 percent complete as of 31 December 1980 and is scheduled for final completion in May 1981.

(U) Seoul City proposed in 1978 to relocate the Naija Hotel compound to accommodate the planned realignment of the Songsan Highway. Seoul City has in 1980, on an interim basis pending resolution of budgetary/funding problems, routed traffic around the Naija Compound using a newly constructed one-way eastbound by-pass. It has converted the existing road in front of the Naija to a one-way westbound route. Both routes converge at a point approximately one-half mile west of the Naija Compound at the new Songsan Highway. During 1980 the ROKG and Seoul City have not indicated any desire to pursue this matter. The ROK Joint Working Group (JWG) Chairman's position has remained vacant for the last five months of 1980. ROKG and Seoul City have not appropriated any funds for 1981. The earliest funding can be expected on this project is ROK FY 83.

(U) The ROK Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) has continued the major expansion of Pusan Port. This project involved the construction of alternate facilities at Pier 8 for the Army Port Cargo Terminal, the construction of replacement facilities in the PAC-10 area for the Central Wharf/Lighter operations, and the United Seamen's Service (USS) Club. A new USS Club Annex is also being built at Pier 8 by the ROK. In addition, a new USS Club will be constructed near Pier 3 by the USS Club to replace the present facility at Pier 3. Pier 3 is to be turned over to the KMPA after relocation of all USFK activities from the Pier 3 area. Completion date for the Pier 8 facilities was scheduled for December. This date has slipped due to slow construction progress at the job site during the period of July to November. The USFK made a significant effort during the July-October period to expedite the delivery of off-shore materials. This

7. (S) USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 233. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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storage facilities. Future phases will involve such things as parking apron and taxiway, munitions maintenance facilities, POL facilities, and other support facilities (see page 92).

(U) On 13 August a restationing Quid Pro Quo was initiated with the ROKG involving Camp Page, Camp Gray, FED, and Ministry of National Defense (MND) Annex. The purpose is to more efficiently station USFK elements and benefit the ROK through the release of valuable real estate. Negotiations continued throughout the remainder of the year. Agreement was reached and an MOA completed on the Camp Kim/MND Annex portion of the package. The ROKG will receive all facilities and real estate at Camp Kim in return for USFK receiving the MND Annex Compound.

(U) Automated Engineer Management System

(U) The automation of the facilities engineer management system was initiated in 1980 by implementing the Integrated Facilities System (IFS). IFS is a multi-command management information system designed to provide the managers at all levels with the information necessary to effectively and efficiently accomplish real property maintenance activities. Two test sites, the Area Facilities Engineers (AFE) at Yongsan and Taegu, were the first to undergo the conversion process which began in April. One of the most successful steps was the installation of Key-to-Disk-to-Tape equipment with pre-edit capability in lieu of the standard keypunch machines. This equipment greatly reduces the number of input errors and, as a result, implementation at the two test sites progressed well. In November the remaining six AFEs (at Camps Casey, Giant, Red Cloud, Area II Support Activity, Camp Humphreys, and Pusan) commenced their implementation of IFS. It is envisioned that IFS will be fully implemented throughout the Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea by October 1981.

(U) Mapping, Charting and Geodesy Developments

(U) The EUSA Engineer serves as the point of contact for coordination of all mapping, charting and geodesy matters between the various US mapping agencies and ROK Army Map Center (ROKAMC). US agencies have responsibility for mapping North Korea, and ROKAMC for South Korea. Representatives of both organizations attended the 1980 ROK/US Mapping Conference held in Washington, D.C. on 18-19 November.

(U) Staff visits to Korea were made by representatives of Headquarters, Defense Mapping Agency; Topographic Center; Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center; Defense Mapping Agency Office of Distribution Services (Headquarters and Pacific offices); and the 29th Engineer Battalion (TOPO). A representative of the EUSA Engineer met with representatives of the Defense Mapping Agency organizations and the PACOM J-37 during the 1980 ROK/US Mapping Conference. These visits provided solutions to a number of technical problems and provided impetus for new initiatives such as terrain analysis requirements, the EUSA War Reserve Stockage Upgrade, revalidation

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of the requirement for 1:25,000 scale maps for the 2d Infantry Division, and increased participation by the ROK/US Combined Forces Command and Combined Field Army (ROK/US) in the mapping program.

(U) Fire Losses

(U) EUSA's fire losses for 1980 totaled \$294,595 and involved 18 reportable fires. (1979 figures were \$511,172 and 17 reportable fires.) The major cause was electrical, accounting for eight out of the 18, or \$257,209 out of the \$294,595 total fire loss. There were no deaths attributed to any of these incidents. The largest single loss occurred on 3 April when an M60 tank, going from Camp Pelham to Camp Casey, caught fire. There were no injuries, but damage was assessed at \$96,246. The possible cause was deemed to be from a ruptured hydraulic line and an accompanying electrical short. Another sizeable loss occurred at Camp GarryOwen on 25 October. In this incident an explosion and fire inside an M48A5 tank injured two service members. The tank was shipped to Anniston Army Depot where the investigation is continuing to determine the exact cause.

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(U) USFK Dependents in the ROK

(U) The number of USFK dependents in the ROK was at a manageable level (approximately 4,000) prior to 30 July 1973. On that date, DA implemented this command's proposal to lift the restricted area designation (locations in which dependents are forbidden due to dangerous and/or primitive conditions) for Seoul, Taegu, Pusan and Chinhae. Rationale was that removal of the restriction would permit establishment of two-year command-sponsored tours, thereby enhancing combat readiness by increasing continuity, improving morale, reducing personnel turbulence, and providing a more stable and desirable tour for personnel in Korea. Thereafter, many individually sponsored dependents converted to command sponsorship. By January 1976 their number has increased to about 8,000; simultaneously, the individually sponsored rolls unexpectedly rose to an all-time high of slightly over 10,000. Effective 1 July 1976 this command was directed, by congressional mandate, to deny support services (post/base exchanges, commissaries and Class VI facilities) to all non-command-sponsored dependents in the ROK when the sponsor's tour remained in the "all others" (unaccompanied) category; medical support would continue to be provided under existing law.² Principally because of the foregoing restrictions, the number of individually sponsored dependents decreased to 5,351 by July 1977; those who were command sponsored also declined to 5,639.

(U) A major study in November 1975 had stressed COMUSKOREA's desire to accommodate the maximum number of command-sponsored dependents that could be adequately supported. Recommendations to DA pointed out that combat readiness would be improved by the longer job continuity, increased morale and reduced personnel turbulence derived from two-year "with dependents" tours. For command sponsorships (military and civilian) the primary standard used to determine an acceptable dependent population was the optimum student level of DOD dependent schools. Limitations on capacities of commissary, exchange and medical facilities, as well as family housing available on the local economy, were other factors considered. Strength objectives for command-sponsored dependents were set at 6,840 minimum and 7,600 maximum. To counter the downward trend noted above and to establish additional control over dependent strength, this headquarters in May 1977 authorized 3,150 USFK command-sponsored positions. They were subsequently distributed on an assigned strength basis to staff agencies and troop units in Seoul, Taegu, and Pusan/Chinhae areas.

(U) At the end of 1980, the command-sponsored population numbered 7,059, a slight decrease from the 7,135 recorded at the end of 1979. The number of non-command-sponsored dependents, which had been 8,281 at the end of 1979, continued to decline during 1980, reaching 7,233 by 31 December. This decline can be attributed to the 1976 policy of denying commissary and exchange privileges to non-command-sponsored dependents as well as the continuing program which discourages non-command-sponsored

2. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1976 (U), p. 242. Declass only with approval of ERDA. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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2,289 responses were received and broken down as follows: 925 first termers, 1,092 careerists, and 272 officers. To make the best use of the survey, subordinate commands conducted Assessment Action Planning Conferences (AAPC) in 1980 to determine specific concerns of EUSA service members. They involved some 450 people. EUSA conducted an action planning workshop on 28 February.

(U) Responses were sorted into six categories. Each is given below along with the key elements of satisfaction or dissatisfaction as expressed by the service member.

--(U) Those issues with which EUSA service members are satisfied.

Libraries. "Well staffed, pleasant atmosphere, good material."

Education Center Services. "Staff members show concern for service members."

Tuition Assistance. "Outstanding program, don't change."

Work Safety. "Receives command emphasis. It's a good program."

Arts and Crafts Facility. "Good programs offered. Staff is efficient and helpful."

--(U) Issues which developed very little input.

Dental Facility.

Dental Service.

Civilian KP.

--(U) Those issues which can be influenced at the local command level.

Barracks. They are overcrowded; occupants are disorderly; poor atmosphere; and there are no smoke alarms. Corresponding recommendations were to liberalize off-post living policy, establish and enforce standards for barracks conduct, institute barracks councils, separate barracks for shift personnel, allow some latitude in personalizing living areas, and procure smoke alarms.

Duty Conditions. Duty areas often do not have such basic comforts as latrines, water, heat, etc; additional duties distract from primary job. It was recommended that work requests be submitted to add comforts that are lacking and that the number of non-duty related tasks be reduced wherever possible.

Physical Security. Access to barracks is too liberal, no place to secure high-value items such as stereo or TV, and room doors cannot be locked from the inside. Recommendations were to enforce existing policies concerning access to barracks, allocate a secure area for storage of high-value items, and install two-way locks on room doors.

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Leadership. Commanders overreact to staff assistance visits; commanders are in a survival situation and allow no mistakes; NCOs are not permitted to do their job. Recommendations were to view staff assistance visits as the title would imply; allow leaders to exercise initiative without the fear of making a mistake; and give NCOs the necessary guidance, direction and flexibility to do their job.

Personnel Admin Center (PAC). PAC has not relieved the commander and first sergeant of paperwork as intended and most people do not understand all the functions of a PAC. Recommendations were to discontinue the PAC concept in EUSA and/or address the PAC as a Command Information topic.

MOS Training. The daily job does not adequately provide the training needed to score well on the Skills Qualification Test. Training Extension Course tapes provide good training. It was recommended that supervisors provide realistic, meaningful training and that more tape machines be procured at company level.

Religious Services. The retreat program is very well received but chaplains are not visible enough. Here it was recommended to continue the retreat program and to have chaplains conduct more visits to units and talk with soldiers at their duty place.

Job Satisfaction. There is no recognition for a job well done; however, soldiers enjoy the "real mission" atmosphere in Korea. It was recommended that credit should be given when due and that a sense of mission and mission-oriented training be maintained.

--(U) Those issues which require EUSA staff actions. These issues were addressed to the agencies which could most appropriately alleviate the problem.

PX Stockage Levels of high-volume items such as records, tapes and common clothing sizes are insufficient. (KOAX)
PX Employees not Customer Service Oriented. Many neither speak nor understand English well and, in general, very few are helpful. (KOAX)

Service Windows at APO should be separated so that persons buying stamps are not in line with those mailing parcels. (Dir, Postal Gp)

Stamp Dispensing Machines should be placed in common areas such as the PX and Arcade. (Dir, Postal Gp)

Postal Clerks Have a Problem Making Change, especially around payday. (Dir, Postal Gp)

Shortage of Flight Equipment. Enlisted crew members should be authorized to bring flight gear from last duty station. (J4)

Security Guards need to be checked more frequently by a US supervisor. (PMJ)

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Self Service Supply Funds are not adequate for units.

(COMPT)

Self Service Supply Stockage Levels are insufficient. (J4)

Treatment of VD is discouraged because of the location of clinics. (USAMEDCOM-K)

Juvenile Dependents obtain VD treatment from Korean sources because parents will be notified if US doctors are used. (USAMEDCOM-K)

Too Few Recreation Facilities at Yongsan and Taegu to support service members, dependent youth programs and DOD schools. (Cdr, RSOK)

Gymnasiums offer a good place to relieve tension. However, more and better equipment is needed. (Cdr, RSOK)

Separate Rations should be made effective the date of the commander's approval. (COMPT)

--(U) Those issues which require further staff study to determine the extent of the problem.

--(U) Those issues which should be addressed by CDREUSA to HQ DA.

Military Pay is not compatible with civilians having similar skills but less demands, nor does it keep pace with inflation.

MOS Training. Self-pace concept does not tax abilities or develop initiative; service members are not adequately prepared for initial duty assignments; Training Extension Course tapes and on-the-job training, in lieu of supervised skill reinforcement training, does not prepare soldiers for Skill Qualifications Test.

GI Bill. The loss of the "old system" is perceived as a major erosion of benefits. Many people do not understand the new system and request the return of the "old system."

(U) To present the survey results in another way, EUSA soldiers questioned saw these issues as the top 15 contributing to their quality of life: outdoor recreation facilities, civilian KP, GI Bill, postal service, gymnasiums, education center service, dental facility, job satisfaction, arts and crafts facility, finance service, library, work safety, tuition assistance, religious services, and dental service. The top 15 areas with which they were dissatisfied are: barracks privacy, quarters condition, work equipment, BOQ-BEQ-Barracks, work conditions, quarters furniture, transportation service, physical security, leadership, pay, Personnel Admin Center (PAC), Supply Admin Center (SAC), PX services, medical facility, and MOS training.

(U) Improvements. As a result of the continuing assessment of quality of life issues, a number of short-term and long-range goals were established for improving QOL and funding was sought in Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) Submissions to DA (see page 302). In 1980 renovation and construction headed the list of QOL improvements. At Yongsan

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ground was broken for a new Seoul American High School gymnasium/fine arts complex (see page 343), an 18-chair dental clinic, an ice cream parlor and a PX appliance outlet. Family quarters were opened in Hannam Village (Yongsan) and at Osan (page 316); a child care facility began operating in Taegu; four KATUSA PXs were added at various locations; commissary annexes are being built at Camps Casey, Stanley and Edwards; and a \$250,000 recreation center was built at Camp Kitty Hawk.

(U) Services were significantly improved at the Cheju Island R&R Center and a study was made to broaden the Army Community assistance role. An agreement was reached with the ROK government allowing USFK personnel living off-post to receive a discount on electric rates (see page 368). A deferred payment plan was initiated at selected PXs to improve service members purchasing power and a contract was negotiated with American Express International Banking Corporation to include bank loans and credit cards among their services. Payment of a partial BAQ was requested for personnel required by military necessity to live in substandard quarters. Ration control dollar limits were increased. Emphasis was placed on hiring family members in post support facilities. The Philippines were added as a test-destination for Environmental and Morale Leave. The foregoing are some examples of the progress made as a result of giving command priority to QOL areas.

(U) Ration Control Program and Command Unique Personnel Information Data System (CUPIDS)

(U) Background. Over a 27-year period this command has operated various types of ration control programs applying to US forces in Korea.⁴ A computer assisted system was introduced in 1971 along with a plastic ration control plate (RCP), similar to commercial credit cards, for issue to authorized exchange/commissary patrons. Embossed on the RCP is the individual's name, rank, social security number (SSN), family status, and a code line indicating privilege entitlements (exchange, commissary, alcoholic beverages, and baby items). Procedurally, the customer completes a purchase and presents his RCP to the clerk who places it in a data recorder (anvil) which records the sale, customer's name, sales outlet, cashier and date on a standard IBM card. Accumulated cards from each USFK commissary/exchange outlet are then sent to ACofS, J1's Data Management Branch for screening and batching, after which they are delivered to Yongsan Data Processing Center where purchase information is transferred to a computer which maintains a numbered account on each individual/family based on the sponsor's SSN. Though this initial computerized system was a great improvement over previous card/book procedures, a comprehensive study in 1974 by ACofS, J1, disclosed that the data base was inaccurate and incomplete. The CUPIDS program, placed in effect on 15 December 1975, thereafter resulted in a system that was self-editing and provided a

4. (U) A 1979 Comptroller study estimated the Ration Control System costs \$6.9 million annually and expends 526 man years.

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larger, more accurate data base while also reducing RCP production time and multi-program redundancy.⁵ CUPIDS application forms, completed on each USFK member (military and civilian), furnish noncombatant, medical and other command-unique personnel management data as well as ration control information; forms are controlled and safeguarded at unit level and are serially numbered for accountability purposes.

(U) Monthly dollar limits, applied collectively to exchange and commissary purchases, have been established based on family size; sales made to dependents are counted against the sponsor's monthly limit. Authorized amounts are not cumulative and unused portions become void at end of each month. All purchases in both commissaries and exchanges are rounded down to the nearest dollar (except cosmetics sales). Purchases which total less than one dollar are not applied against the monthly dollar restriction. Monetary limits in effect at the end of CY 80 were: unaccompanied personnel - \$240, or \$300 if authorized commissary privileges; family of two - \$515; of three - \$655; of four - \$820; of five - \$980; of six - \$1,040; and family of seven or more - \$1,115. USFK members with non-command-sponsored dependents in the ROK are restricted to same dollar limits authorized for unaccompanied individuals. Single items priced at \$35 or more are not charged against monthly dollar limitations.

(U) To curb blackmarket activities, certain merchandise items with high resale values are stringently controlled; these include major household appliances, color television sets, stereo equipment, cameras, diamonds, watches, typewriters and selected sports equipment. Korea Area Exchange patrons are normally restricted from buying more than one of each controlled item during their tour of duty, although subsequent purchases may be allowed for valid reasons. In order to buy controlled items, personnel must obtain a Letter of Authorization (LOA) authenticated by their unit commander for presentation to the exchange facility. Purchases of alcoholic beverages, soda, cigarettes, gasoline, cosmetics, and selected food items are controlled by monthly quantity limits. Purchases of controlled items are recorded on sales transaction cards which are processed by a central computer (discussed earlier); those individuals who exceed their monthly limits or buy unauthorized items are readily identified by SSN. Publications containing detailed explanations of USFK's ration control system are given wide dissemination through command information channels, and convenient forms for individual's use in recording controlled purchases are made available by ACofS, J1, and KOAX.⁶

(U) 1980 Developments. Major ration control policy changes were:

--(U) Effective 1 February changes were made as a result of the 1979 ACofS, Comptroller, study on the ration control system. Salt and

5. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1975 (U), p. 209. Revw on 31 December 1982. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

6. (U) For cumulative ration control policy changes, see this command's Annual Historical Reports filed in SJS Hist Br.

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baby formula were dropped from the list of controlled consumables and shampoo, hair conditioner, petroleum jelly, antacids and facial cleansing creams were added to the list. Cosmetic limits were changed as follows: unaccompanied males may not exceed \$15 a month; unaccompanied females and families of two may purchase \$35 a month; families of three or more may purchase \$50. The list of controlled non-consumable items was changed to delete eight-track tape deck, TV (black and white), electric toaster, electric fan, eight-track tape recorder, water heater (KOAX will not stock), organ (KOAX will not stock), piano (KOAX will not stock), kitchen center, electric fondue pot, floor polisher, phonograph and electric steam iron. Added to the list of controlled non-consumables were electric drill, electric sander, crockpot/slow cooker, electric hand-held blow dryer (2 each), lawn mower, electric hot plate and dish sets (more than \$15).

--(U) All out-of-country participants in Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 80, held in March, were issued special TEAM SPIRIT ration privilege cards which entitled users to purchase up to \$195 worth of merchandise in USFK exchanges. No sales of controlled items were permitted except for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes.

--(U) Ration Control sales cards, JK Forms 129, 281, 455, 456 and 856, were changed to two-part forms with interleaved carbon effective 1 June. The purpose of this change was to provide copy (tissue) to the purchaser as a receipt. Copy 2 was forwarded to the Data Management Section, J1, for input to the CUPIDS data base in creating a monthly purchase record for all authorized patrons.

--(U) Effective 1 July, additional changes were made as a result of the 1979 ACofS, Comptroller, study on the ration control system. Monthly dollar limits were changed for all family sizes. Soda was added to the list of controlled consumables with the following monthly limits: family size of one - four cases; family size of two and three - eight cases; and family size of four and above - 12 cases. All carton sales and single pack sales of cigarettes in KOAX facilities were charged against monthly cigarette quantity limits. Medical plates were defaced by punching holes through the Eighth Army Patch in order to distinguish them from ration control plates. Installation commanders were required to implement random spot checks of KOAX sales facilities without assigned military monitors to insure compliance with ration control identification requirements. Inventory lists for outbound household goods and hold baggage were verified by customs inspectors to insure proper disposition of duty-free goods. All purchases of \$2.00 and above at KOAX Sweet 'N' Treat shops were anvilled and charged against the monthly dollar limit including food and beverage items that were not otherwise controlled.

--(U) Effective 1 August various changes were made to the JK Form 126 (Application for Ration Control Plate). The requirement to collect religious information was deleted. The privilege information line was modified to add the letter "G" for those personnel authorized gasoline privileges and controlled Item Purchase Record (CIPR) privileges for spouses (letter "I") whose sponsor was in the grade E-7 or above or civilian equivalent.

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--(U) Effective 1 December monthly dollar limits were raised for all family sizes as a result of cost-of-living increases and rising costs of goods in exchange outlets and commissaries. (See paragraph on page 333.)

(U) Beer/Liquor Sales and Control

(U) An investigation of Class VI (liquor) store outlets revealed that from November 1979 to May 1980, 252,160 cases of beer had not been accounted for in US Army Garrison-Yongsan, on ration control records. The fact that the purchase price of these cases was put in the cash register indicates the beer was diverted to the blackmarket. The percentage of variance between reported sales and amounts recorded on ration control records was 73 percent in May in the Yongsan area alone. Investigative efforts had reduced that percentage to 5.8 percent by November. More stringent controls implemented by EUSA on 1 December included:

--(U) Ration control responsibilities required in Class VI employee job descriptions.

--(U) Sales card accountability increased through the use of locked boxes and more secure delivery to J1.

--(U) Three-part sales card used in Class VI stores to enable store managers to audit sales register tapes against anvilled (recorded on computer cards) data.

--(U) Regular delivery of beer and liquor instead of delivery on demand.

--(U) Spot checks of sales tapes to monitor irregular sales patterns.

--(U) Sales of beer in six-pack multiples only.

(U) Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Program in EUSA

(U) OE is defined as the systematic military application of selected management and behavioral science skills and methods to improve how the total organization functions to accomplish its assigned missions and increase its combat readiness. It is applicable to organizational processes (including training in interpersonal skills) and when applied by a commander within an organization, is tailored to the unique needs of the organization and normally implemented with the assistance of an Organizational Effectiveness Staff Officer (OESO). On 18 July a 3-10 year plan, FY 80-86, was published as Letter of Instruction 7-2. It was designed to improve EUSA's capability to support local and Army goals of force readiness, strategic development, human readiness, management and modernization. Whereas OE was applied previously at battalion or equivalent level, policy established by the plan shifts the emphasis to EUSA staffs and major

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and films that are available. It was pointed out that the Annual Command Summary was the initial effort to describe the broad range of EUSA OE activities and OE's utility. A clearer picture would emerge for future annual summaries after DA review. Highlights from the summary indicated: OE application for a diverse number of management/organizational issues; external consulting appeared more effective than internal; more direct consulting approach was required at senior leadership (O6 and above) level; and management experience levels for OESOs should be higher prior to attendance at the Organizational Effectiveness Center and School. Discussion at the conference also revealed that efforts by individual OESOs would be required to have an OESO role incorporated into the major command exercises such as TEAM SPIRIT and ULCHI FOCUS LENS. Suggested areas for OE use included process-assessment of various decision-making groups (command posts or similar entities) and exercise after-action sessions. There was clear consensus that the EUSA OESO conference was informative, useful and greatly assisted in reinforcing the EUSA OESO network.

(U) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program

(U) Despite the relatively small size of the USFK civilian work force, the command has intensified its efforts to conduct a full range of EEO functions which include: identification of job classifications in which women and minority groups are underrepresented and the initiation of actions to eliminate the underrepresentation (Affirmative Action Programming); provision of counseling and processing services related to EEO complaints, a function which implicitly includes the training of counselors, supervisors, employees, and the assurance of an "open environment for complaints processing;" and, operation/oversight responsibility for special emphasis programs, e.g., Federal Women's and Hispanic Employment Programs, and Upward Mobility.

(U) Affirmative Action Programming. This was the first year in which the command established measurable goals for the recruitment and hiring of women and minorities in specific job classifications. Four such classifications were targeted for special, affirmative recruitment and hiring actions. These were GS-334, Supervisory Computer Systems Analyst; GS-343, Management Analyst Officer; GS-510, Supervisory Auditor; and, GS-1710, Education Services Officer. Despite a major barrier to the achievement of goals, namely the fact that the command must depend on the actions of recruitment agencies far removed from Korea for the development of referral lists, there was a significant degree of success in the achievement of goals in two of the job classifications. They were in the GS-510 series where 100 percent of the goal was achieved in the hiring of black women; and in the GS-1710 series where all goals (100 percent) were attained, that is, in the categories of black men and women and Asian-American women. In those series in which goals were not met, the numerical objectives will be carried over and added to 1981 goals.

(U) With respect to the overall work force, certain improvements were realized in the representation of women and minority group employees in the mid- and senior-level occupational grades. Specifically in grades 11-12, women employees increased by 2.9 percent over the previous year,

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measured against a DA goal of .5 percent, and minority group employees increased by .8 percent, against a DA goal of .5 percent. In grades 13-14, minority employees increased by 7.2 percent over the previous year, compared to the DA goal of .5 percent; however, there was a slight decrease in the number of women in these grades. While Asian-American employees continued to constitute a much higher ratio of the USFK work force than the comparable figure in the National Civilian Labor Force (22.8 percent versus 1.4 percent), there remained an underrepresentation of women and other minority group employees in most occupational fields. While it is recognized that these imbalances will not be corrected in the near-term, the problem will continue to be mitigated through continued and strong affirmative action planning and programming by the staffs of EEO, CPO, and by commanders, supervisors, and career program managers.

(U) EEO Counseling. It was a year in which major emphasis was placed on training in all phases of the EEO function within USFK. Eight newly appointed EEO Counselors attended the basic EEO Counselor's course; five received EEO update training; and eight underwent advanced counselor's training. All training was conducted by the EEO staff.

(U) Any degree of success in the highly visible EEO function of counseling/complaints processing must rely on a knowledgeable, sensitive and interested managerial staff. Accordingly, the EEO Office, in conjunction with the Training and Development Branch of CPO, conducted EEO training during each management development course in 1980 and, in addition, conducted EEO training for supervisors and employees of individual organizations as a part of on-going unit training programs. The "DA Survey of Personnel Management" in EUSA states that counselors understand their roles, receive appropriate training, and that the command places strong emphasis on the training of managers and supervisors.

(U) Federal Women's Program (FWP). During 1980 the Federal Women's Program in Eighth Army altered its orientation to one which embodies maximum utilization of skills and abilities of members of the FWP Council (FWPC), as well as other interested women and men, and channels those attributes toward the objective of integrating women into all areas of the work force. While this initiative is not a new direction for DA's Federal Women's Program, it does represent a departure from the past practices within Eighth Army which were directed toward more affirmative, tangible actions and away from emphasizing the "public relations" aspects of the program.

(U) Federal Women's Week (FWW) activities, which have been largely publicity-oriented tasks, took on a more measurable, goal-oriented direction in 1980. During a three-day period in October, a training program was presented by the FWPC which utilized two senior faculty members from the Federal Executive Institute and the Deputy for Materiel Acquisition Management, Office of the Assistant of the Army (RDA). Approximately 100 persons attended the training programs each day, programs which provided participants with a learning experience directly applicable to plans for career advancement. Participating were top command officials, such as

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the Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, USFK, and the Commander, US Army Garrison, Yongsan. During the year, the FWPC resolved to become more immediately involved in programs and projects which will promote opportunities for women in the command. By the end of 1980, each council member had selected a special project for accomplishment in the next year. The projects encompass upward mobility; preparation of job applications (SF 171's); how to identify, prevent, and/or prevail against sex discrimination; assertiveness training, career development, and stress tips.

(U) Upward Mobility (UM). The EEO Office was a major participant in the development of a MACOM Upward Mobility Plan which provides an affirmative, consistent method for identifying potential Upward Mobility positions, establishing goals and milestones, and implementing management actions for the attainment of goals. The plan calls for an annual numerical goal for Upward Mobility positions of one percent of the EUSA assigned civilian work force. What may be considered especially noteworthy is the fact that even before formal implementation of the plan, 10 potential UM positions were identified. At the end of the year, these positions had not been fully evaluated for applicability to the UM program; but the real significance of the action is the positive response to the new program by the command's managers.

(U) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP)

(U) The major portion of EUSA's ADAPCP is administered through eight outpatient Community Counseling Centers (CCC) located at high troop density installations throughout the command and one residential (six-week) Alcohol Treatment Facility (ATF) located at the US Army Hospital, Seoul (121st Evac) (see page 391). A total of 659 EUSA soldiers were admitted into the ADAPCP rehabilitation program for alcohol abuse in 1980, an increase of 172 cases over last year. A total of 242 EUSA members were admitted into the ADAPCP rehabilitation program for drug abuse in 1980, a decrease of 58 as compared to 1979. In 1980, 111 military clients entered the Alcohol Treatment Facility and 94 successfully completed the program. The nature and extent of abuse in Eighth Army can be characterized as moderately high in the alcohol and cannabis categories and minimal in other drugs. There were nine alcohol-related and three drug-related deaths involving USFK/EUSA personnel during the year, compared to nine alcohol-related and two drug-related deaths in 1979. Sixty citations were issued to USFK/EUSA personnel for driving while under the influence (DUI) in 1980, compared to 47 in 1979.

(U) The urinalysis testing program was continued in 1980. A goal was established for testing 25 percent of all EUSA personnel between the ages of 18 and 25 for the detection of drug abuse. The goal of 4,234 tests was surpassed with a total of 4,989 tests or 117.8 percent. Of the total urinalysis samples examined, only 28 were confirmed as positively indicating illegal drug use.

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(U) During the period 22 September to 1 October, an on-site program evaluation was conducted of all ADAPCP centers in EUSA for the purpose of assessing operations and recommending areas for improvement. HQ, EUSA, requested a special staff assistance visit by HQ DA to assist in evaluating and improving ADAPCP resources (manpower, budget, materials) which was held during 18-25 October. HQ DA also made its annual staff assistance visit to Korea for overall evaluation of the program during 6-14 November. HQ, EUSA conducted a two-day training and assessment/planning conference for all ADAPCP personnel on 13 and 14 November at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul. The HQ DA Drug and Alcohol Technical Activity (DATA) experts were invited to participate in the conference to provide special training with respect to program management and prevention techniques. Monthly meetings of all command alcohol and drug control officers (ADCO) continue to be held. Quarterly program checklists/charts were developed to foster program evaluation and analysis at the area and local levels. Feedback resulting from all of the above-mentioned activities was used to develop an action plan which has received support from the command and will provide continuity as turnover in ADAPCP personnel occurs.

(U) On 9 December HQ, EUSA, issued two command letters for general distribution which advise military commanders and civilian supervisors and employees of the availability of ADAPCP services and procedures for utilizing the program. Also, booklets containing general information on the program were published for general distribution, and were specifically geared toward military personnel, civilian supervisors and civilian employees. On 23 December HQ, EUSA, issued a command letter standardizing urinalysis procedures throughout the command. In November a booklet illustrating commonly abused Korean drugs and alcohol was published and distributed to all ADAPCP centers for use by counseling and diagnostic personnel. A USFK plan was developed to get everyone involved in taking measures to reduce the incidence of DUI's in the command.

(U) The command issued a policy on 13 May for the purpose of encouraging moderation and responsibility when using alcohol (USFK/EA Reg 600-1). The regulation is applicable to all elements of EUSA, to EUSA installations, and to tenant units and activities on these installations. The EUSA policies announced are:

--(U) To drink or abstain is an individual decision. Officially-sponsored social activities will be structured so that abstinence is as acceptable as drinking.

--(U) For those who drink, moderate and responsible use of alcohol is encouraged.

--(U) Irresponsible use of alcohol, or abuse of alcohol, in such a way that it interferes with duty performance or adversely affects the safety or well being of others, will not be tolerated and calls for appropriate action by the chain of command.

--(U) Rules governing sale and serving of alcoholic beverages will be consistent with moderate and responsible use of alcohol.

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(U) Guidelines were set forth in the regulation and are enumerated here:

--(U) Club and KOAX patrons who appear intoxicated will be refused further service and required to depart the premises.

--(U) A buddy system will be encouraged whereby a responsible friend escorts an intoxicated individual to his or her unit or quarters and monitors the individual until the intoxicating effects have cleared.

--(U) Club and KOAX service will be promptly terminated at prescribed times without "last call" announcements.

--(U) Alcoholic beverages will not be awarded as prizes. Club card drawings and other such activities may award prizes such as dinner or theater tickets, but not alcoholic beverages.

--(U) Alcoholic drinks will not be offered free or sold at reduced prices during specified periods in clubs. "Happy Hours" may continue as a benefit to club members and to attract club patrons. However, the attraction must be other than free or reduced-price alcoholic beverages; for example, free or reduced-price food or special entertainment.

--(U) Alcoholic drinks will not be dispensed during normal duty hours. Alcoholic drinks will not be purchased, served, nor consumed by personnel in uniform during normal duty hours. (Commanders may authorize exceptions for recreational facilities, for other specified facilities which cater to off-duty personnel, and for special occasions. Packaged alcoholic beverages may be purchased while in uniform during normal duty hours to retain consumer shopping convenience and flexibility.)

(U) Education Programs

(U) The Army Continuing Education System in Eighth Army provides all education services required or recommended by DOD Directive 1322.8 and AR 621-5. These services are available to all military personnel, and to authorized civilians and military dependents on a space available basis. There are 16 Army Education Centers located throughout Korea which are staffed by 53 US Education Services Officers and counselors, 35 contract employees and 41 Korean National administrative staff. US academic institutions that offered educational programs in Korea were the University of Oklahoma (UOK), University of Southern California (USC), University of Maryland (UM), Central Texas College (CTC), and Los Angeles Community College Overseas (LACCO). UOK and USC provide graduate level degree programs while UM provides four-year baccalaureate degree programs as well as associate degree and certificate programs. LACCO and CTC provide associate degree programs and certificate programs. Traditionally, CTC has offered hands-on hard skill programs such as auto mechanics and welding while LACCO offers occupational soft skill programs such as law enforcement, computer technology and hotel/motel management. The following table

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shows course enrollment figures for major education programs during the 1st and 4th quarters of CY 80:

TABLE 28 . ENROLLMENTS IN MAJOR EUSA EDUCATION PROGRAMS		
PROGRAM	1st QTR CY 80	4th QTR CY 80
Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP) (On-Duty)*	2,107	2,833
MOS Dev, Voc/Tech (On/Off-Duty)	1,921	1,986
High School Completion (Off-Duty)*	34	29
College Level (Off-Duty)	3,126	4,279
Foreign Language (On/Off-Duty)	1,079	873
TOTAL:	8,267	10,000
*Instruction provided by LACCO under contract.		

The significant increase in BSEP participation is a reflection of the educational level of new accessions to the Army, many of whom are below the 9.0 grade level in reading, writing and general mathematical/computational skills. At least 25 percent of EUSA soldiers in grade E-1 through E-5 need the BSEP. The increase in college enrollments was due to enlisted awareness of the need for education to gain promotion points. The percentage of EUSA military personnel participating in the Army Continuing Education System during the year was: 19 percent of EM, six percent of warrant officers and eight percent of officers.

(U) During the first year of its existence, the Korean Gateway Language Course conducted at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey, Calif, graduated seven students. These key officers and other personnel were subsequently assigned to positions with the Combined Forces Command staff or US Forces, Korea. The 120-hour, local Korean Gateway to Korea Program continued for key military and civilian personnel who are assigned to Korea on a 12-month tour. There were 43 students during 1980.

(U) Problems in developing the curriculum at the Defense Language Institute caused the Korean Headstart Language and Culture Program to be suspended throughout 1980. USFK received permission to print materials locally on an interim basis. The format of the material will require some minor revisions to fit local needs. The completion of printing and the production of cassette tapes is not expected until 1981.

(U) An American Language and Culture Program for KATUSA personnel has been conducted throughout EUSA at 12 Army Education Centers. A total of 1,037 personnel completed this on-duty, 20-hour block of instruction. Plans are underway to expand the program to 72 hours in order to satisfy regulatory requirements for KATUSA English language training. Standard DLI-developed American Language Course materials will be used.

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(U) Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DODDS) Korea

(U) DODDS are operated at five locations in Korea. Facilities at Seoul, Taegu and Pusan provide both elementary and high school education, while those at Osan and Chinhae offer only elementary. High School students at Osan and Chinhae bus to Seoul and Pusan, respectively. Enrollments and optimum capacities of DOD schools at the end of 1980 are shown below:

TABLE 29 . DOD DEPENDENT SCHOOLS IN KOREA		
SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT	OPTIMUM CAPACITY
Seoul Elementary	1,097	1,150 - 1,240
Seoul High	683	725 - 830
Taegu Elementary	218	250 - 280
Taegu High	128	150 - 160
Pusan Elementary/High	211	200 - 230
Chinhae Elementary	29	35 - 45
Osan Elementary	114	45 - 60

(U) In 1980 elementary and high schools in both the Seoul and Taegu areas received a rating of "excellent" from the North Central Accreditation Association. The accreditation team from CONUS conducted their inspection during October. Students continued to score well above the US national student average in college preparatory examinations.

(U) New construction was started on a \$2,250,000 addition to Seoul American High School which will include a Fine Arts Center and a gymnasium, as well as new athletic fields. Congressional funding was approved for a \$4,500,000 addition to Seoul Elementary School, a \$4,500,000 Seoul High School, a \$2,000,000 Elementary School for Osan and a \$4,000,000 Taegu Elementary and High School. On 12 November construction began on the Seoul American High School Fine Arts, Crafts and Music Building and on the gymnasium. Construction, in general, has been delayed due to an extended period of unusually cold weather. Hard Ground has resulted in a 30-day delay on this portion of the contract. Soil conditions are poorer than originally estimated. The footings and other parts of the design will have to be altered causing the projected completion date to be moved back (from October 1981 to April 1982).

(U) DODDS-Washington reduced the DODDS-Pacific budget by \$4.2 million at the beginning of the 1980-81 school year. DODDS-Korea officials estimate \$700,000 of that reduction to be Korea's share. That reduction will affect several areas. Supplies and equipment (textbooks, laboratory materials, etc) will decrease by 50 percent per student. Maintenance and repairs will experience a 60 percent cut, allowing for only emergency repairs. Transportation will be cancelled completely meaning no travel out of the country for school events. Teacher morale will be affected by the cancellation of the Pacific Teacher Transfer program. Design funds

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Harold I. Small 13-16 Nov	1	Cdr, USA Trans Cen
Mr. Rowland A. Morrow (GS-16E) 13-19 Nov	1	Dir, CI & Inves Prog, OASD (Scty Pley)
LTG Thomas M. Ryan 14 Nov	11	Vice CINCMAC
Mr. Harold F. Daniels (GS-17) 15-21 Nov	1	NSA/CSS
Dr. James H. Burtness (GS-16E) 16-21 Nov	3	Protestant Retreat Coordinator
Mr. Victor L. Lowe (GS-16) 16-22 Nov	1	Dir, Far East Branch, GAO
BG George L. Monahan, Jr. 19-22 Nov	1	Sys Prog Dir, AFLC
MG Kenneth L. Peek 20-24 Nov	3	Cdr, AFMPC
MG George Kuttas 22-26 Nov	4	Chief, Army Dental Corps
Mr. Patrick R. Gallagher, Jr. (GS-17) 23-27 Nov	1	Chief DOD Spec Rep Japan
MG Alexander M. Weyand 23-28 Nov	3	CG, 25th Inf Div
MG Richard Carr 24-27 Nov	2	Chief of Chaplains, USAF
Mr. Jerome H. Stolarow (GS-18) 25-29 Nov	1	The Auditor General, AF Audit Agency
LTG F. L. Poston 1-2 Dec	5	CofS, PACOM
BG Allen K. Ono 1-4 Dec	1	Dep TAG
Dr. Stephen J. Kanezevich (GS-16E) 1-6 Dec	1	Dean, School of Educ, Univ Southern Cal

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Peter C. Burbles 2-7 Dec	3	Dep Cdr, ARRCOM
RADM Lewis H. Seaton 4-9 Dec	2	PACOM Surgeon
MG Donald R. Lasher 4-10 Dec	2	CG, USACSC
VADM Sylvester R. Foley, Jr. 7-11 Dec	2	Dep CNO (Plans, Policy & Ops)
MG Herman O. Thomson 7-12 Dec	6	PACAF/DCofS, Ops & Intel
Mrs. Jeanette Frank (GS-16E) 8-11 Dec	1	Natl Pres, Ladies Aux, VFW
MG Oscar C. Decker, Jr. 8-13 Dec	1	Cdr, Tank-Automotive Comd
Mr. J. Paul Royston (GS-16E) 10-13 Dec	1	Ofc of Educ for OS Depns
MG John D. Bruen 11-13 Dec	1	Cdr, MTMC
VADM Lee Baggett 11-14 Dec	12	COMNAVSURFPAC
Mr. Michael J. Kogutek (GS-16E) 11-14 Dec	2	Natl Cdr, American Legion
LTG Charles C. Blanton 12-13 Dec	2	DCS/Prog & Eval, USAF
RADM Robert E. Kirksey 12-13 Dec	5	CTF 70
Hon Harold Brown 13 Dec	13	SECDEF
BG Bernaro N. Herring 15-18 Dec	4	CofS, USARJ/IX Corps

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APPENDIX B

(S) Command Needs Letter (U)

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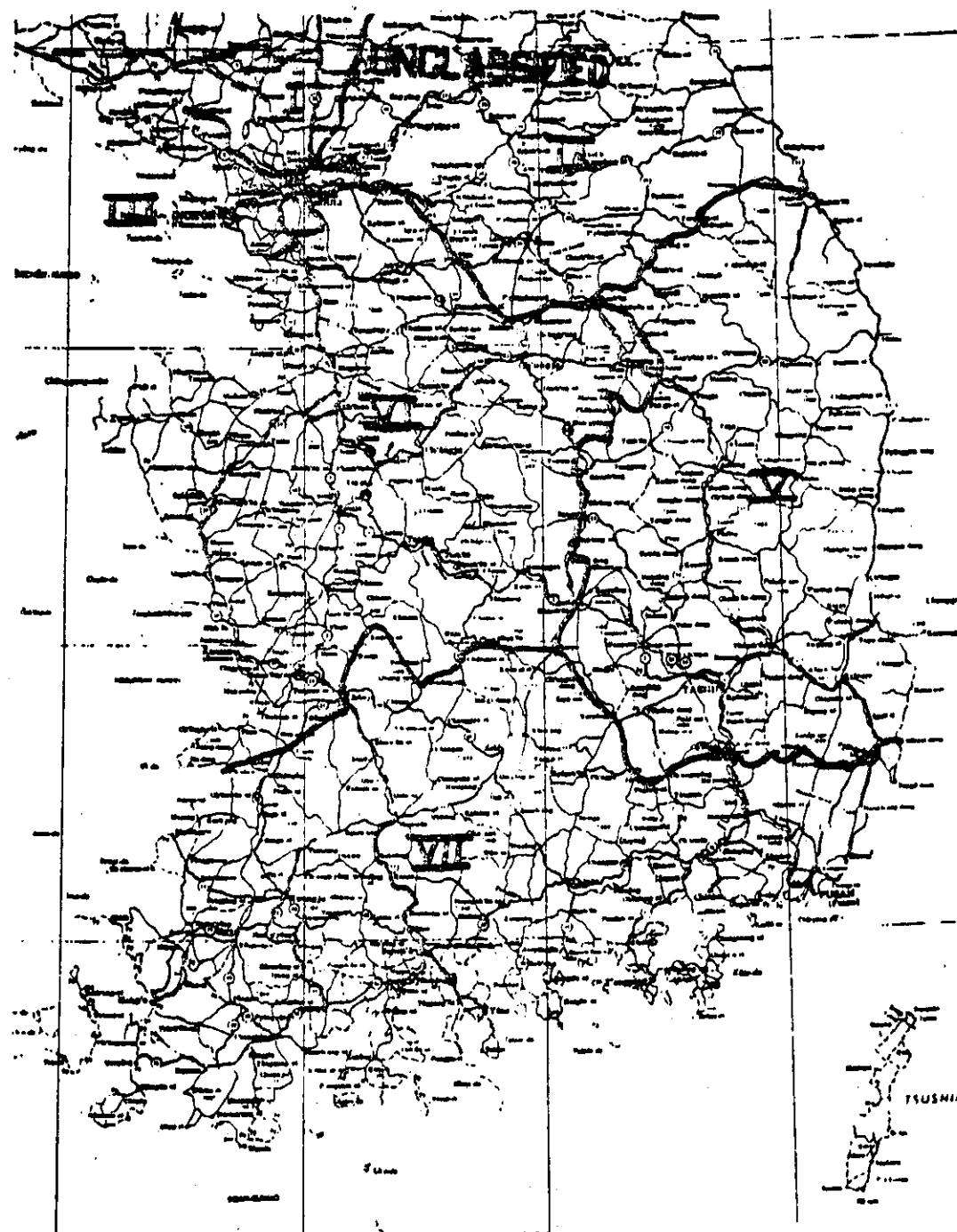
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APPENDIX C

**Eighth US Army
(S) Five Year Stationing Plan (U)
28 February 1981**

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GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

AREA I	I CORPS (ROK/US) GROUP
AREA II	US ARMY AREA II SPT ACT-KOREA
AREA III	US ARMY GARRISON - YONGSAN
AREA V	19th SUPPORT COMMAND
AREA VI	19th SUPPORT COMMAND
AREA VII	19th SUPPORT COMMAND

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(U) GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFES.....Army and Air Force Exchange Service
ACMI.....air combat maneuvering instrumentation
AD.....air defense; ammunition depot
ADA.....air defense artillery
ADAPCP.....Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program
ADD.....Agency for Defense Development (ROK)
ADP.....automatic data processing
AFE.....area facilities engineer
AFKN.....American Forces Korea Network
AIM.....air intercept missile
ALC.....Army Logistics Command (ROK)
ALO.....authorized level of organization
ALOC-K.....Airline of Communication-Korea
AMME.....automated multi-media exchange
AMRRS.....Automated Materiel Readiness Reporting Subsystem
AMSAA.....Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity
AOAP.....Army Oil Analysis Program
APC.....armored personnel carrier
APFSDS.....armor-piercing fin-stabilized discarding sabot
ARI.....automatic return item
ARM.....antiradiation missile
ARRADCOM.....Armament Research and Development Command
ARRCOM.....US Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command
ASCOM.....Army Service Command
ASP.....ammunition supply point
ASW.....antisubmarine warfare
ATC.....air traffic control
ATGM.....antitank guided missile
AUTODIN.....automatic digital network
AWACS.....Aircraft Warning and Control System

BDR.....bomb damage repair

CADS.....Containerized Ammunition Distribution System
CBR.....chemical, biological and radiological
CC.....Capital Corps (ROKA)
CDIP.....Combined Defense Improvement Projects
C-E.....communications-electronics
CET.....Compensatory Equipment Transfer
CEWI.....combat electronic warfare and intelligence
CFA.....Combined Field Army (ROK/US)
CFC.....Combined Forces Command (ROK/US)
CIF.....central issue facility
CINC.....commander in chief
CINCPAC.....Commander in Chief, Pacific
CLRT.....Command Logistics Review Team
CMTC.....Combined Transportation Movements Center
COB.....Command Operating Budget

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COMINT.....communications intelligence
COMSEC.....communications security
COMUSKOREA....Commander, United States Forces, Korea
CONPLAN.....contingency plan
CONUS.....Continental United States
CP.....command post
CPICK.....Communications Security Plan for Interoperable Communica-
 tions in Korea
CPX.....command post exercise
CS/CT.....Combat Support/Coordination Team
CSSP.....Controlled Source Selection Procedure
C³I.....command, control, communications and intelligence
CUPIDS.....Command-Unique Personnel Information Data System
CUWTF.....Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force (ROK/US)

DARCOM.....US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DARPA.....Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DAS.....day of supply
DCA.....Defense Communications Agency
DCI.....Director Central Intelligence
DCS.....Defense Communications System
DD.....destroyer
DEA.....Data Exchange Agreement
DEFCON.....defense readiness condition
DIA.....Defense Intelligence Agency
DMS.....diminishing manufacturing sources
DMZ.....Demilitarized Zone
DPA.....Defense Procurement Agency (ROK)
DPI.....data processing installation
DS.....direct support
DSAA.....Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSSCS.....Defense Special Security Communications System

ECM.....electronic countermeasures
ECSC.....East Coast Security Command (ROKA)
EDA.....excess defense articles
EOD.....explosive ordnance disposal
ERC.....engineer river crossing
EUSA.....Eighth United States Army
EW.....electronic warfare

FED.....Far East District, United States Army Corps of Engineers
FIP.....Force Improvement Plan (ROK)
FLRA.....Federal Labor Relations Authority
FMS.....foreign military sales
FOEU.....Foreign Organization Employees Union (ROK)
FORSCOM.....United States Army Forces Command
FRAG.....fragmentary order
FROKA.....First Republic of Korea Army
FTX.....field training exercise

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GENSER.....general service
GNP.....gross national product
GS.....General Schedule-Civilian Employees; general support

HDRF.....Homeland Defense Reserve Force (ROK)
HERC.....Nike Hercules
HJ.....Honest John
HNS.....host nation support

ICM.....improved conventional munitions
IH.....Improved HAWK
IMET.....International Military Education and Training
IPAC.....Intelligence Center, Pacific
IPR.....in-process review
INSCOM.....United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
I&W.....indications and warning

JCIS.....Joint Command Information Systems
JSA.....Joint Security Area
JUSMAG-K.....Joint United States Military Advisory Group-Korea

KAAP.....Korean Ammunition Allocation Program
KAFA.....Korean-American Friendship Association
KAL.....Korean Air Lines
KATUSA.....Korean Augmentation to the United States Army
KBS.....Korea Broadcasting System
KCG.....Korea Consultative Group
KECO.....Korea Electric Company
KFS.....Korean flag shipping
KIDA.....Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
KMAG.....Korea Military Advisory Group
KN.....Korean national
KNHC.....Korea National Housing Corporation
KOAX.....Korea Area Exchange
KOTAR.....Korean Tactical Range
KRG.....Korea Review Group
KSC.....Korean Service Corps
KSRI.....Korean Standards Research Institute
KTACS.....Korean Tactical Air Control System
KWP.....Korean Workers Party

LAW.....light antitank weapon
LCNS.....Legislative Council for National Security (ROK)
LCU.....landing craft utility
LOA.....letter of offer and acceptance; letter of authorization
LOC.....line of communication
LOT.....life-of-type
LQA.....living quarters allowance

MAA.....mission area analysis
MAC.....Military Airlift Command; Military Armistice Commission
MACOM.....major Army command

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MAP.....Military Assistance Program
MCA.....Military Construction, Army
MDL.....Military Demarcation Line
MECL.....minimum essential circuit list
MERADCOM.....Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command
MICOM.....United States Army Missile Command
MIMEX.....major items of military excess
MIS.....Management Information Systems
MND.....Ministry of National Defense (ROK)
MOA.....Memorandum of Agreement
MOU.....Memorandum of Understanding
MRIS.....modernization resource information submission
MRL.....multiple rocket launcher
MWO.....modification work order
MWR.....morale, welfare, recreation

NAF.....nonappropriated fund(s)
NBC.....nuclear, biological, chemical
NCA.....national command authority
NDDT.....narcotic detector dog team
NEMVAC.....noncombatant emergency evacuation
NFFE.....National Federation of Federal Employees
NICP.....national inventory control point
NK.....North Korea
NKA.....North Korean Army
NKAf.....North Korean Air Force
NKIS.....North Korean Intelligence Service
NKN.....North Korean Navy
NOFORN.....Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals
NSA.....National Security Agency
NWDC.....Naval Weapons Development Center (ROK)
NWTI.....nuclear weapons technical inspection

OAC.....Ordnance Ammunition Command (ROKA)
OB.....order of battle
OCPD.....Office of the Civilian Personnel Director
OE.....organizational effectiveness
OL.....operating location
OMA.....operation and maintenance, Army
OPA.....other procurement, Army
OPCOM.....operational command
OPCON.....operational control
OPLAN.....operations plan
OPSEC.....operations security
OSD.....Office of the Secretary of Defense
OST.....order ship time

PACOM.....Pacific Command
PADLOCK.....Prevent Asset Diversion and Losses Occurring in Korea
PARPRO.....Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program
PARR.....Program Analysis and Resource Review
PDIP.....program development increment package

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PDM.....programmed depot maintenance
PGM.....patrol gunboat, missile
PHOTINT.....photographic intelligence
PI.....photographic interpretation
PIC-K.....Photographic Interpretation Center-Korea
PKM.....patrol craft medium
PLL.....prescribed load list
PMEL.....precision measurement equipment laboratory
PMTU.....Paramilitary Training Units (NK)
POL.....petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POPPA.....Prevention of Purchase Privilege Abuse
PPBS.....planning, programming and budgeting system
PRC.....Peoples Republic of China
PSYOP.....psychological operations

RAP.....rocket-assisted projectile
RAS.....rear area security
RB.....Reconnaissance Bureau (NK)
RCP.....ration control plate
R&D.....research and development
REDCON.....readiness condition
RGH.....rental guarantee housing
RMD.....Resource Management Division
ROK.....Republic of Korea
ROKA.....Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF.....Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKF.....Republic of Korea Forces
ROKG.....Republic of Korea Government
ROKIT.....Republic of Korea indigenous tank
ROKN.....Republic of Korea Navy
RR.....Ready Reserve (ROK)
RS&D.....reception, staging, and deployment
RSOK.....Recreation Services Operation-Korea
RWR.....radar warning receiver
RYG.....Red Youth Guard (NK)

SAILS-ABX.....Standard Army Intermediate Logistics System Expanded
SALS-K.....Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea
SAM.....surface-to-air missile
SCIF.....Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility
SCM.....Security Consultative Meeting
SCNSM.....Special Committee for National Security Measures (ROK)
SIDPERS.....Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SIGINT.....signal intelligence
SLAR.....side-looking airborne radar
SLD.....seismic listening device
SOAP.....Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program
SOFA.....Status of Forces Agreement
SROKA.....Second Republic of Korea Army
SSA.....supply support activity; Supply Support Arrangement (US/ROK)
SSM.....surface-to-surface missile

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SSO.....Special Security Office
STEP-K.....Satellite Terminal Employment Plan-Korea
STON.....short ton

TACOM.....(United States Army) Tank-Automotive Command
TCC.....telecommunications center
TDP.....technical data package
T&E.....test and evaluation
TKP.....Trans-Korea Pipeline
TMD.....Taejon Machine Depot (ROK)
TNT.....Tunnel Neutralization Team
TOC.....tactical operations center
TOW.....tube launched, optically tracked, wire-guided missile
TPFDL.....Time-Phased Force Deployment List
TPICK.....Telecommunications Plan for Improvement of Communications
 in Korea
TROKA.....Third Republic of Korea Army

U-FL.....ULCHI-FOCUS LENS (Exercise)
UNC.....United Nations Command
USACC.....United States Army Communications Command
USACSC.....United States Army Computer Systems Command
USAFCS-K.....United States Armed Forces Claims Service-Korea
USAFK.....United States Air Forces Korea
USAFIK.....United States Army Forces in Korea
USAH-S.....United States Army Hospital-Seoul (121st Evacuation Hospital)
USAKCA.....United States Army Korea Contracting Agency
USAMEDCOM-K...United States Army Medical Command-Korea
USAMGIK.....United States Army Military Government in Korea
USAPDS-K.....United States Army Petroleum Distribution System-Korea
USAYDPC-K.....United States Army Yongsan Data Processing Center
USFEA-K.....United States Army Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea
USFK.....United States Forces, Korea
USG.....United States Government
USNFK.....United States Naval Forces, Korea
UW.....unconventional warfare

WMP.....Wartime Movements Program
WPRG.....Worker Peasant Red Guard
WRSA.....War Reserve Stock for Allies
WWMCCS.....Worldwide Military Command and Control System
₩ or Won.....Korean currency (660₩ = \$1 as of 31 December 1980)

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are not available so work orders for remodeling existing, overcrowded buildings cannot be accepted. Also having an adverse impact on DODDS-Korea operations was the one-year deferment by OSD of a Seoul elementary school addition. The present facilities are substandard and have inadequate toilet facilities for 550 students. A Pusan High School addition was also deferred.

(U) Tutoring Korean Students by USFK Personnel

(U) On 6 August the Korean Ministry of Education decreed that foreign nationals could not teach or tutor Korean students unless they specifically came to Korea to do so and possess a teaching visa (7-12). This action was part of a broader effort to reform the Korean educational system and to stop the tutoring of high school students to help them pass college entrance exams. The cost and hours spent on preparing for college exams by aspiring students and their families had become excessive. It was not unusual for a family to spend half of its income on tutoring. Later interpretations by the Korean government of the initial decree also prohibited primary school, high school and college students and adults alike from taking music lessons, athletic lessons or English lessons from foreign nationals who were not properly registered. This caused much concern on the part of USFK personnel and their families about denial to teach and earn a part-time income.

(U) On 12 August Dr. KIM Hyang Ja, a member of the SOFA Standing Subcommittee on Education, obtained relief in the form of an exception for USFK personnel and their families. A later announcement by the ROK Ministry of Education said that military and civilian personnel in USFK and JUSMAG-K, and their dependents, may register as tutors through military education offices. The ministry cautioned that registered tutors may only teach English conversation to help students with vocabulary and pronunciation and they may not instruct in other subjects or forms of English beyond what is necessary to help students with conversation. College students only may be tutored. Registration will not alter their status under the ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement.

(U) Safety Program

(U) Two safety training courses were held in Korea in 1980 for EUSA Safety personnel. A Department of Labor OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) course was funded by EUSA and presented to 57 students in May. Department of the Army funded a US Safety Management course in September for 43 students.

(U) EUSA experienced a total of 421 reported accidents/injuries in 1980 as compared with 506 in 1979. These fall into four categories, each discussed below.

--(U) Army Motor Vehicle Accidents. Accidents in this category dropped in 1980 to 197 from the 1979 total of 227. This represents a 13

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percent reduction. The rate per million miles driven fell from 4.78 in 1979 to 4.55 this year, for a five percent reduction. There were 18 fatal accidents involving Army motor vehicles which resulted in the death of two US military and 16 Korean civilians. Last year two US military, 23 Korean civilians and four KATUSAs died in US Army motor vehicle accidents.

--(U) US Military Injuries. The number of US military "loss time" injuries decreased from 220 in 1979 to 153 in 1980, a 30 percent drop. The rate of injuries per million man-days of exposure came down 11 percent from 22.44 in 1979 to 19.99 in 1980. US military fatalities decreased from five in 1979 to four in 1980. Two were motor vehicle accidents, one from carbon monoxide poisoning and one from track vehicle operation.

--(U) Other Personnel (KATUSA/KN Employees). Injuries in this category showed the only upward movement with 82 in 1980 as compared with 74 in 1979. The rate of injuries per million man-hours of exposure increased from the 1979 figure of 1.14 to 1.32 in 1980, or by 16 percent.

--(U) Aircraft Accidents. Only one aircraft accident occurred in 1980. This is an 86 percent reduction from the seven that took place in 1979.

(U) Club System Activities

(U) In fiscal year 1980 club sales totalled \$20 million, a decrease of 2.2 percent from fiscal year 1979, while total revenue decreased 1.3 percent to \$24.8 million. However, despite this decrease in gross sales and gross income, the net income retained by the club system increased 5.8 percent to \$2.1 million, or 8.5 percent of total revenue. This reflects improved management of club operations. The profit margin, or percent of total revenue, was 7.9 percent in fiscal year 1979. The DA objective for percent of total revenue is five percent.

(U) The figures in the preceding paragraph include income from the package beverage stores operated by the club system. Package beverage branches posted \$13 million in total revenue, of which \$2.6 million was net income, for a 20.1 percent profit margin. However, these figures do not include \$318,000 which was distributed to the EUSA morale support funds in FY 80. In FY 79 \$70,000 was turned over to morale support funds.

(U) The EUSA Central Locker Fund also operated profitably during FY 80. Statistics follow (FY 79 figures in parentheses): Dollar sales - \$6.5 million (\$6.9); liquor/wine case sales - \$216,000 (\$246,000); international balance of payments assessments - \$509,000 (\$703,000), and profits - \$919,000 (\$1,104,000).

(U) A survey conducted in August identified club construction requirements of \$13.9 million and repair, maintenance and upgrade requirements of \$6.9 million. Area club managers were then required to validate survey

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results, integrate them into the annual Capital Expenditure Budget submission, and initiate the necessary job order requests through Area Facility Engineer channels.

(U) The EUSA club system participated in a special DA pilot program which provided the Earl Hughes Show from CONUS at reduced rates during November. The show was well received. Additionally, EUSA reentered the PACAF Entertainment Program. Administered by the Air Force, it provides high-quality stateside entertainment to clubs in Korea.

(U) Fund Campaigns

(U) The 1981 (fiscal year) DOD Overseas Combined Federal Campaign was conducted during the period 8 September to 20 October. Despite fewer potential contributors this year (38,003 as compared with 39,026 last year) and a shorter campaigning period (six weeks versus the eight-week campaigns of previous years), a total of \$520,092.17 was collected. The total collection in the FY 80 campaign was \$411,850.13. Of the potential contributors, all military members and civilian employees, 37,966 were contacted for a solicitation rate of 99.9 percent.

(U) The annual Army Emergency Relief Fund Campaign was held between 28 March and 16 May and raised \$46,292.87. This compares favorably to the 1979 collection of \$36,329.61. Potential contributors were estimated at 30,115. A successful publicity drive featured TV spots using actual recipients of assistance to tell their stories. A special golf tournament also raised funds.

(U) Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Facilities

(U) Realizing that MWR contributes directly to personnel readiness and should be supported to the maximum extent possible by appropriated funds (AF), USFK saw the need to establish a system which would enable the installation commander to identify requirements, assign priorities, determine the appropriate funding source (AF or nonappropriated funds (NAF)), and develop a five-year programming and funding strategy. Initiatives started during 1980 are summarized in the following paragraphs.

(U) Biennial MWR Needs and Interest Survey. This survey will determine the soldier's needs and interests and will be conducted every two years. The first was made during August and will be repeated in each even-numbered year.

(U) EUSA MWR Facilities Survey. A survey and requirements team looked at 425 Recreation Services Operation Korea (RSOK) and 127 club facilities throughout Korea during the period 13-24 August. The purpose was to determine the status of existing facilities, and the dollar requirement and funding source for upgrading those facilities. Results were first used to develop prioritized Costed MWR Facility Improvement Programs

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for each of the Eighth Army subordinate command concerned (Combined Field Army (ROK/US); 2d Infantry Division; 19th Support Command; US Army Garrison, Yongsan (Area III); and Joint Security Area (JSA)). These programs were then integrated into an Eighth Army Cost MWR Facility Improvement Program. Priority was accorded to combat units or installations, followed by combat service support units, with administrative installations receiving lowest priority. The following is a summary of survey results:

TABLE 30. MWR FACILITY IMPROVEMENT-PROJECTED COSTS

FUND SOURCE	NO. OF PROJECTS IDENTIFIED	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
OMA (FY 82-86)	167	12,014
MCA Unprogrammed (FY 84-88)	46	33,841
NAF Major Construction (FY 82-84)	28	14,590
TOTALS:	241	60,445

PROGRAM	NO. OF PROJECTS	EST COST (\$000)
EA MCA (FY 81-0Y)	20	42,509
FY 81 NAF Major Construction	13	5,507
TOTALS:	33	48,016

Total known MWR requirements identified during survey were 274 projects at estimated cost of \$108 million. The information was then used as basis for formal development of the EA MCA (FY 84-88) and NAF Major Construction (FY 82-85) programs. Documented requirements for these two programs are:

TABLE 31. MWR IN EUSA'S MCA AND NAF CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

	NO. OF PROJECTS	TOTAL EST COST (\$000)
MCA (FY 84-0Y)	54	142,365
NAF Major Construction (FY 82-85)	29	19,239
TOTALS:	83	161,604

(U) Department of the Army MWR Review Committee. Newly established at the DA level, this committee meets twice annually to approve NAF budgets and develop MWR policy. Voting members consist of Deputy Chiefs of Staff for all MACOMs, Deputy TAG, Sergeant Major of the Army and, representing EUSA, the Chief of Staff. Its first meeting was held between 16-18 September, during which nonappropriated funds in the amount of \$8.696 million were approved for EUSA.

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(U) EUSA MWR Five-Year Planning Systems. A draft Eighth Army regulation and handbook were being staffed at the end of the year. The major components of the system are:

--(U) Installation commanders identify five-year construction and maintenance requirements (MCA, OMA, and NAF Major Construction) in coordination with Army Facilities Engineer and RSOK. Initiate necessary documentation and submit either through appropriated or nonappropriated channels as appropriate.

--(U) Cdr, RSOK, plans, programs and budgets for MWR operating requirements, both AF and NAF.

--(U) ACofS, J1, administers overall system; maintains EUSA MWR Five-Year Plan; defends MWR project requirements as member of EUSA project prioritization boards and committees.

--(U) EUSA MWR Requirements Review Committee establishes priorities for projects requiring funding at this or higher levels. Chaired by ACofS, J1, voting membership consists of representatives of ACofS, J3; ACofS, Comptroller; Cdr, Facilities Engineer Activity Korea; Cdr, RSOK; and major subordinate commanders.

--(U) Proposed MWR Five-Year Planning System currently being staffed at MACOM level in order to institutionalize process.

(U) Environmental and Morale Leave (EML)

(U) During May the EML Program was revised by DOD. The changes important to USFK were that EML travelers were assigned a higher space available travel category when traveling with the sponsor, and specific destinations were assigned for Korea unlike the previous program which authorized worldwide travel opportunity. The EML destinations designated for Korea were Japan, Alaska, and CONUS. Since there was virtually no MAC channel available from the Pacific area to Alaska, and because the costs incurred by vacationing in Japan were beyond the means of the majority of USFK personnel, an easily accessible and economical vacation spot, such as the Philippines, was needed. The Philippines was requested as an EML destination and in October it was approved for a trial period until 15 March 1981. CINCPAC reluctance to designate the Philippines permanently was predicated on the over-crowding of the MAC terminals at Yokota, Kadena, and Clark AB. J1 is monitoring the use of the EML Program during the trial period and gathering data that will justify the need for the Philippines as an alternate destination.

(U) Actions to Improve Personnel Continuity

(U) On 24 August the Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, tasked MILPERCEN-K to conduct a study to analyze options available to EUSA to improve personnel assignment stability and continuity. The study objectives were to:

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--(U) Analyze personnel assignment options to determine those that would provide greater assignment stability and continuity.

--(U) determine what must be done and who must do it in order to implement those options, and

--(U) develop an EUSA plan of action with recommendations for local actions as well as for DCSPER/MILPERCEN improvements.

(U) For at least five years, EUSA has been concerned with the degradation of unit readiness partially caused by the turnover of personnel in a one-year tour environment. Several studies conducted in 1975 and 1976 addressed the issue of individually-sponsored dependents and the optimum tour length for accompanied and unaccompanied personnel. These studies were used to present EUSA positions to DCSPER and MILPERCEN in response to congressionally-imposed permanent change of station (PCS) funding cuts and costs for supporting dependents overseas. Conclusions at that time were to retain the 12-month tour and to lengthen the accompanied tour from 24 to 36 months. The accompanied tour did not change and remained 24 months. The housing situation has improved dramatically since these studies were conducted. Projected increases in quarters built by the ROK government for the next two fiscal years give cause to reexamine EUSA's ability to solve the continuity problem.

(U) Most soldiers assigned to Korea serve the "all others tour" (one year). Some have an option, based on the position to which assigned, to elect either to serve the one-year tour or the "with dependents tour" (two years). Approximately 2,100 Army positions are designated as command-sponsored positions. This designation recognizes that USFK/EUSA will support the incumbent's family through schools, PX and commissaries. Only soldiers assigned to a command-sponsored position may be authorized dependent travel to Korea. Over the past 18 months, approximately 65 percent of all Army command-sponsored positions have been filled with soldiers who elected to bring their dependents. The remaining percentage has been filled with soldiers who elected not to bring dependents. Recent trends show that this fill with one-year soldiers may be on the rise, thus increasing the continuity problem (i.e., more soldiers are choosing to come for one year only).

(U) Nine personnel assignment options and one internal procedural option were examined during the study. Lengthening tour lengths was discounted in favor of establishing a no-cost travel benefit to serve as an incentive to attract more foreign service extensions for an additional year. This proposed travel entitlement to a one-time, space-required, roundtrip to a west coast port focus on the command-sponsored positions where continuity and stability are most needed. Approval authority for this entitlement rests with DOD. Another study recommendation is gradual increases in command-sponsored positions to coincide with the command's improved position to house command-sponsored families. The recommendation entails position increases by area and by fiscal year. Phased increases of the command-sponsored dependent ceiling above 4,000 must also be requested to support 4,200 dependents in FY 82, and 4,700 in FY 83.

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Some benefit, though of limited applicability, can be obtained in encouraging command/staff follow-on assignments for LTC and COL. (Command/Follow-on staff assignment is a voluntary program involving O-5 and O-6 commanders of Centralized Command-Designated Positions. These officers may elect on an individual basis to remain in Korea following completion of their command tour and opt to serve an additional 18-24 months with CFC or USFK/EUSA staffs. This option has existed since 1975.) The recommendations for internal procedural modifications have potential for EUSA to better persuade eligible soldiers to opt for the accompanied tour.

(U) The results of the study have been incorporated into an EUSA plan of action which was approved for implementation by the COMUSKOREA on 9 December.

(U) Some 1980 events which will be helpful in encouraging more personnel to elect a command-sponsored tour, and thereby improve USFK/EUSA stability, were:

--(U) House of Representatives Bill 7626 was passed on 17 September. It authorizes monetary and leave option incentives to personnel in critical MOSs (to be designated by the Service Secretary), serving outside CONUS, who extend tours for at least one year. This will specifically benefit SIGINT and linguist personnel in the 501st MI Group. Senate action is pending.

--(U) The Korean National Housing Corporation is undertaking a \$66 million construction program to provide additional housing to USFK personnel (see page 316).

--(U) The Philippines have been added, on a six-month trial basis, as an Environmental and Morale Leave destination for Korea-based personnel. This gives more diversified leave opportunity for people on longer tours in Korea.

--(U) The Korean Electric Corporation reduced rates on 1 July for all USFK personnel living off base and using more than 300 KWH per month (see page 368).

--(U) An agreement was reached on 28 August with the ROKG to formalize authority for US military and dependents to register and work as teachers of English (see page 344).

(U) EUSA Reenlistment

(U) In 1980 EUSA again exceeded reenlistment objectives for both first term and career soldiers. The command reenlisted 1,351 first termers during the year, surpassing the initial goal of 883 for a 153 percent performance rate. There were 1,411 career soldiers reenlisted versus an objective of 1,011, a performance rate of 140 percent. On

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1 October the career category was divided into two parts: Mid-Term and Career. Mid-Termers represent those soldiers who have 10 years active service at ETS (Expiration of Term of Service), while Career soldiers are considered to be those with more than 10 years active service at ETS. For the third consecutive year, 2d Infantry Division had the highest reenlistment rate of all 16 US Army divisions. FY 80 reenlistments totaled 1,536, exceeding objective of 870 by 177 percent.

(U) US Air Force Reenlistment

(U) The following is the percentage of first term, second term, and career Air Force personnel who reenlisted during 1980:

TABLE 32. US AIR FORCE REENLISTMENT FIGURES			
	KOREA	PACIFIC AIR FORCES	AIR FORCE WIDE
1st Term	45%	45.3%	35.8%
2nd Term	93%	83.6%	62.7%
Career	93%	96.4%	91.6%

(NOTE: Because of the small number of Navy personnel assigned to USFK, reenlistment figures for NFK are not recorded.)

(U) Quality of USFK Personnel

(U) A J1 assessment of the quality of personnel assigned to Korea made the following points:

--(U) Army. EUSA manning was 96 percent at the end of 1980. Individual skills in voice intercept specialties remained short. E6 manning was 97 percent at year's end and E7s were at 92 percent. No significant changes in the number of high school graduates took place during the year, nor was there any change in the number of adverse personnel actions. Army motor vehicle accident rates and military/civilian personnel injuries dropped slightly. The number of admissions to Alcohol and Drug Prevention and Control Program has also decreased.

--(U) Navy and Marine Corps. The Navy has experienced some slowness in filling joint manning officer and NCO positions. The Marine Corps reports no significant changes in manning or major personnel problems.

--(U) Air Force. There are some skill shortages and manning problems, specifically among navigators. A slight shift to younger and less experienced officers (and enlisted in like skill levels) has been noted. The Vietnam combat experience is fading; however, a mission orientation remains, as evidenced when a 1980 Organizational Readiness Inspection of the 51st Composite Wing resulted in an excellent rating.

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--(U) All Services. There is an emphasis on increasing command and middle management continuity with longer tours and, correspondingly, more accompanied tours. The Korean government (Korean National Housing Corporation) is cooperating by providing more family housing. There remains some difficulty in attracting families to accompany service members on a longer tour due to the political unrest publicized during 1980 and other problems associated with providing increased services.

(U) The study concluded that there are some career-field shortages, newly assigned enlistees are somewhat less experienced, and the Army NCO (E7) manning is down to 92 percent, reflecting an Army shift to man CONUS forces. However, the overall quality of USFK personnel remained unchanged.

(U) Human Relations Programs

(U) During the year personnel from the Human Relations Branch made staff assistance visits to the 2d Infantry Division, 19th Support Command, 38th ADA Brigade, 1st Signal Brigade, MEDCOM-K, 2d Engineer Group, and 17th Aviation Group. Commanders were briefed on any suggested changes, recommendations, or problems in their Human Relations programs which surfaced during these visits.

(U) Two survey instruments were implemented in 1980 to assist commanders in assessing unit training needs, command human readiness, unit morale and views on leadership. The Training Diagnostic Assessment Survey (TDAS) is given to a unit's members, both US and KATUSA, and is designed to help a commander tailor his EO training to the unit's needs. The Human Readiness Survey (HRS) is used to measure a sampling of the unit personnel's attitudes and feelings on Human Relations, Drug and Alcohol, and Quality of Life programs, as well as overall leadership attitudes. Major commanders will be able to compare their command with the overall EUSA Human Readiness Report.

(U) During the 3d Quarter, CY 80, this headquarters presented a training program of one week duration to update the skills and expertise of EO professionals (officers and NCOs) from Korea, Japan and Okinawa. More than half of the EO professionals in EUSA had not been trained in the new curriculum presented at the Equal Opportunity Management Institute (EOMI), Patrick AFB, Florida. An instructor from the Institute was the director of instruction for the course. The attendees were given additional skills enabling them to serve the commanders as advisors and consultants, as well as staff equal opportunity specialists.

(U) At the end of 1980 the racial/gender profile of USFK's military population by percentage was as follows (see table on following page):

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TABLE 33. RACIAL/GENDER PROFILE OF USFK'S MILITARY POPULATION

	CAUCASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER*	FEMALE
EUUSA	54.9	35.1	4.8	5.2	6.4
USAFK	75.1	19.2	3.9	1.8	6.9
USNFK	Figures not available for the 299 USNFK personnel				

*Includes Asians and Native Americans

(U) School Bus Monitoring

(U) In early 1980 J1 studied the problem of school bus monitoring. Korean laws require a monitor, or conductor, on public buses to insure the safety of passengers. As well, the Korean drivers of USFK school buses must be free to concentrate on their driving duties and cannot be expected to control the conduct of their passengers. As a result, parents of school children were tasked, on a rotating basis, to ride the buses in order to insure the childrens' safety and identify unruly individuals. Because dependents of USFK personnel could not be afforded the same government liability coverage as military or DOD civilians, only those parents in the military or civil service can perform the required monitoring duty. This policy recognizes the parents' responsibility for their school children. An alternative which involved hiring monitors was disapproved because the government does not fund community activities. In order to alleviate some of the hardship imposed on the area coordinators responsible for assigning the monitors on a daily basis, the Yongsan Army Community Services Office was authorized additional manpower to perform coordinator's duties. This relieved 17 individuals for additional manpower support.

(U) Housing Policy

(U) On 2 May USFK/EA Regulation 210-50 was revised and published initiating major changes to housing policy, the foremost being the delegation for housing authority to the major subordinate command levels. It resulted in increased flexibility for installation commanders in administering their housing assets. (See page 317 for a summary of housing assets.)

(U) US DAC Recruitment Problems

(U) Background. Historically, recruitment of US civilian employees for duty in the ROK has been difficult. Contributing factors include unfavorable images of Korea derived from 1950-53 wartime impressions, lack of adequate and reasonably priced western style housing, limited logistical support for civilian employees, isolated duty locations for some positions,

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and uncertainties associated with 1977 announcement that US ground combat forces would be withdrawn from the ROK on a phased basis.

(U) EUSA's assigned US civilian strength averaged 86.3 percent of authorization during 1980, against a command objective of 95 percent. Strength shortages are mainly attributed to a hire lag caused by the length of time required for CONUS recruitment and the Presidential hiring limitation. At the end of the year, a total of 109 positions were under recruitment for more than 90 days compared to 102 for the previous quarter. Sixty-seven of the 109 recruitment actions have been under recruitment for 180 days or longer. By year's end, average time to fill positions had risen to 140 days, an increase of 41 days over that experienced during 1979. Factors influencing the increase include the Presidential hiring freeze (one replacement for two losses) and negative publicity on employment in Korea in publications for federal employees. It is anticipated that this trend will reverse when the hiring freeze is lifted within DOD and when special pay rates and direct hire authority are approved for certain professional engineers. The Honolulu Area Manager, Office of Personnel Management (OPM) visited the command in November. Discussions centered around improving CPO-OPM effectiveness in filling positions by competitive appointment. At present, the Chief, Staffing and Career Management, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Washington, D.C., is extending recruitment assistance by publicizing EUSA needs in those agencies facing imminent personnel reductions.

(U) DA Civilian Personnel Management Survey

(U) This summarizes the results of the survey of civilian personnel management conducted by representatives of DCofS for Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Army, during the period 6 October to 7 November. The objectives of the survey were to evaluate the command's effectiveness in managing the civilian work force, measure progress since the 1976 survey, and advance effectiveness of civilian personnel management. The findings were based on: discussions with commanders and key staff, managers and supervisors, union officials, US Navy and US Air Force staff, host government officials and CPO staffs; questionnaires completed by 852 Korean/US employees and 286 Korean/US supervisors; comprehensive interviews with 109 Korean and US managers; an audit of 143 positions for job description accuracy and grade propriety; and a review of 337 personnel actions for compliance with appropriate regulations. The findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

(U) The importance of the Korean work force in mission accomplishment is recognized by the command and continuing emphasis is being given to effective utilization of this important resource. Pioneer work in developing a total comparability compensation package for the Korean employees is especially noteworthy. Reduction of the Army's liability for severance pay, establishment of a new health benefits plan and tuition assistance program also deserve recognition. Constructive relationships with the Republic of Korea Administration of Labor Affairs (ALA) and the Foreign

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Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) continue. Discussions with representatives of FOEU and ALA indicates the Army is still considered a good employer. Korean employee morale remains high. Continued cooperation between the Command, ALA and FOEU in administration of the Korean Nationals Outplacement Program⁷ continues to assist in maintaining the Command's image as a good employer.

(U) Regarding the US civilian program, the survey noted a major improvement in the Command's mobilization planning and continued good performance in Planning and Evaluation, Career Management, Training and Development and Equal Employment Opportunity programs. Improvements were recommended in Position and Pay Management, CPO Operational Support, CONUS Recruitment, Management/Employee and Union Relations and Manpower Controls. All problem areas are receiving priority attention.

(U) Rapid turnover of military supervisors continued to complicate the supervisory development program in spite of the concerted attempt to train managers and supervisors in civilian personnel management. Wide support to the total training program, however, resulted in maintaining the strong program recognized in the 1976 DCSPER survey. The Equal Employment Opportunity Program, recognized as good in 1976, continued to function effectively although attention to the program by supervisors is still needed. Recruitment for US civilian positions continued to be adversely affected by living conditions and political climate in Korea. Negative US civilian employee attitudes regarding living conditions led to increased activity by the National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE).

(U) The effectiveness of managers and supervisors in organizing and assigning work has been limited by the excessive authority and control maintained in the command's manpower force development system. This system has so frustrated managers that misassignment of employees has unfortunately been more acceptable than fighting the paperwork required by the command's unique control system. In addition to this, changes are needed in the command's classification system to tighten the specificity of standard job descriptions.

(U) The area civilian personnel offices are performing well in the administration of the majority of programs for Korean employees. As reported in the 1976 DCSPER survey, improvement is still needed in servicing US civilians in the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. Again, it was recommended that a US civilian-servicing capability be established at Taegu.

7. (U) Established in 1970, KNOP minimizes the impact of reduction-in-force actions by providing vocational training to Korean employees of USFK which assists them in qualifying for jobs in the Korean economy. It also helps place employees subject to involuntary separation. The Korean government pays for instructors while USFK furnishes materials, facilities and administrative support.

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(U) Implementation of US Merit Pay System (MPS)

(U) Letters were distributed to those employees who will come under the merit pay system. The letter announced that they have been identified for inclusion in MPS and provided a training schedule. Orientation for supervisors and employees on the Merit Pay System was conducted on 29 April in Taegu and 1 May in Seoul. The two-hour presentation covered significant changes proposed by the new pay system. A training session was conducted in May and June at the Seoul CPO Training Room which consisted of a workshop on developing standards of performance and identifying critical elements for MPS positions. Training for commanders was held on 28 August at HQ EUSA. It included a discussion by a HQDA representative on background of merit pay development. The commanders received a general introduction as well as specific information on EUSA implementation progress and plans. Training for MPS employees and their supervisors was conducted in September in the Seoul and Taegu areas. A Merit Pay Policy Committee has been established, chaired by the Deputy Chief of Staff, whose responsibility will be to provide implementation, guidance and direction on important issues such as composition of the merit pay units, whether organizational effectiveness will be used as a criteria in the distribution of funds, the need for a unit administrator and who it will be, etc. The first meeting of the policy committee was on 5 August. As of the end of 1980, the Merit Pay System has been implemented within the command; however, further training and refinements will be continued in the ensuing year.

(U) Average and High DAC Grade Control Programs

(U) The average grade at the end of 1980 was 10.1009. This is slightly below the goal of 10.1176. All high-grade positions (GS-13 and above) are systematically reviewed for proper grade level. The establishment of a review committee during mid-1979 has proven extremely useful in controlling the number of high-grade positions. This committee continues to review and assess each high-graded position when it becomes vacant. One recent initiative included a requirement for information from the recruiting supervisor on alternatives to be considered and action to be taken in the event of disapproval. This requirement enhances the committee's ability to recommend for fill only those positions deemed necessary. At present there are 68 filled high-grade positions, nine under the DA imposed ceiling of 77 positions for the command.

(U) Foreign Post Differential (FPD) for Civilian Employees

(U) In accordance with Department of State Standardized Regulations, biennial reports on 89 items relative to living and working conditions, housing, transportation, medical, dental, recreational and schooling facilities, isolation, and the political climate in Korea were prepared for Seoul, Paju-gun, Tongduchon, Uijongbu, Waegwan, Taegu and Pusan and submitted to DA. The thrust of the report was that in order to attract and retain civilian personnel for duty in Korea, retention or even an

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increase in Foreign Post Differential was necessary. This was based on the following factors: (1) The threat of war was given new emphasis by President Carter's decision to postpone withdrawal of troops in light of revelations on North Korea's military preparations; (2) Although modern apartment buildings have risen in the large population centers, housing is more of a problem than ever because of substandard utility services and the practice of requiring large cash deposits. Newly arriving employees often need to pay several thousand dollars in "key money" to private landlords in order to secure an apartment. Although the key money is reimburseable, the devaluation of Korean currency and uncertainty of obtaining a refund make the use of key money risky; (3) Eighteen years of political stability was disrupted with the Korean President's assassination in November 1979, followed in May 1980 by violent student demonstrations. The likelihood of further domestic turbulence as political groups gear up for new elections was another cause for serious concern; and (4) Isolation is still a hardship at some of the small posts located in areas outside of the large cities. Even though the roads in Korea have been improved greatly, many employees in these areas do not have autos.

(U) It was recommended that the regulatory provisions be reviewed which exclude employees in Seoul who reside in government-owned or leased family quarters or residence hall apartments from receiving foreign post differential. Seoul is the only post world-wide at which employees residing in government quarters do not receive the differential for the post. With the exception of factors related to housing, employees residing in government quarters are faced with the same problems of isolation, traffic conditions, climate and air pollution, off-post sanitation, the ration control system, educational facilities, political violence, and threat of war. Political unrest coupled with other hardships and aggravations makes recruitment for Korea increasingly difficult. Any reduction in the foreign post differential would further diminish incentives for accepting an assignment here and adversely affect the mission to be performed. The report concluded that current post differentials should be maintained.

(U) The Allowances Staff, Department of State (DOS), was unsympathetic to the reported facts and determined a further reduction in Foreign Post Differential for Korea was in order. However, they agreed that political unrest and instability would temporarily justify continuation of current rates. They indicated they would follow the political climate in Korea in the future to determine whether the continuation of personal security weightings would be warranted. As of the end of 1980 reductions were not directed.

(U) Living Quarters Allowances (LOA) for US Civilian Employees

(U) As a result of the annual survey of expenditures completed in May 1980, living quarters allowance rates for US civilians were increased in all geographical areas in Korea, except posts south of 37° 41' N latitude which remained unchanged. The increase was effective 10 August and was publicized in the weekly bulletin and supervisor's newsletter. New rates

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are shown for areas where the bulk of the USFK civilian work force is employed:

TABLE 34. NEW LQA FOR US CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES				
	SEOUL	OSAN AB	TAEJU	PUSAN
GS-01/09 Unaccompanied	\$7,100	\$4,700	\$5,800	\$4,200
One Dependent	7,400	5,200	7,300	5,000
GS-10/13 Unaccompanied	7,400	5,400	6,200	5,000
One Dependent	8,000	6,300	7,300	5,800
GS-14/16 Unaccompanied	7,400	5,600	7,300	5,000
One Dependent	8,800	6,600	7,300	6,100

Employees with more than one family member receive additional amounts above basic rate as follows: Two/three dependents - ten percent; four/five - 20 percent; and six or more dependents - 30 percent. GS-9s with more than 15 years federal service are entitled to same allowance as GS-10/13.

(U) Reimbursement for Interest Paid on Key Money Loans

(U) Since November 1977 continued efforts were made by the command to obtain approval for reimbursing civilian employees for interest expenses incurred in securing loans for key money (refundable cash deposits made for housing). Substantial outlays of key money are required when rental agreements are negotiated with Korean landlords. Normally a deposit of \$2,000 to \$10,000 key money is required in addition to the monthly rent. Effective 24 August the Department of State Standardized Regulations (DSSR) were revised to allow the reimbursement of interest expenses paid on key money loans obtained from American financial institutions. Total rental expenses will include interest expense for key money and will be reimbursed up to the maximum living quarters allowance authorized for the employee's duty station.

(U) Labor Relations

(U) Labor-management relations in EUSA involved two unions having exclusive recognition. The Foreign Organization Employees Union (FOEU) represents Korean employees country-wide and during May 1980, the National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE)⁸ expanded its representation from

8. (U) Local 1363, National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE), is a labor union which represents a substantial number of US citizen civilian employees within USFK. The local is a semi-autonomous component of NFFE

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a former, single bargaining unit restricted to the city of Seoul to four country-wide US bargaining units covering 448 employees. A multitude of unfair labor practice complaints and negotiability tests between May 1979 and the end of 1980 led to an active labor relations program as provided for under Title XII of the Civil Service Reform Act. NFFE's emphasis in dealing with EUSA management was primarily directed to non-work related issues rather than worksite issues involving the immediate supervisor-employee relationship environment. Concerns involved such issues as ration control and motor vehicle registration. These and other subjects covered in USFK/EUSA policy and regulations became targets for NFFE dealings with management. As of December 1980 NFFE had filed 35 Unfair Labor Practice Complaints against EUSA. Of these 22 were withdrawn, five were dismissed, six were held actionable and two were pending. Management subsequently improved its relationship with the union by maintaining firm control over issuances of policies and regulations which impact on US civilian employees. Opportunities are now provided for negotiation with the union on all such issues.

(U) In 1980 NFFE filed petitions with the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) to determine whether EUSA needs to negotiate with the union on privately-owned vehicle (POV) registration and ration control procedures. The Civil Service Reform Act requires agencies to negotiate with labor unions all conditions of employment affecting employees within the bargaining unit. USFK claimed both issues were products of international treaty (the Status of Forces Agreement) and therefore not negotiable. NFFE argued that issues are conditions of employment and subject to negotiation. In August the FLRA upheld the union's position. In October USFK, through the Department of Justice, filed a petition in US Circuit Court for a judicial review of the FLRA decision. Pending the outcome of that decision, any changes to POV registration and ration control procedures must now be negotiated with the union.

(U) An excellent relationship exists between management and the FOEU. Regular meetings at almost all organizational levels have fostered successful dealings. EUSA's professional approach to Korean National wage problems in the spring and early summer of 1980, and resulting total compensation comparability, further cemented the long-standing cooperative relationship between management and FOEU. The negotiation of an agreement in February 1980 represented the first actual contract negotiations in many years. FOEU's concerns still include wages, age 60 mandatory retirement, and other job security issues.

which has its national office in Washington, D.C. It was chartered by the national office in 1966 and in 1970 it absorbed NFFE Local 1444 which had been chartered in Taegu. The union has been recognized as the "exclusive representative," under Executive Orders 10988 and 11491, of career and career-conditional employees of EUSA in the city of Seoul since 25 July 1969.

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(U) Dependent Hire Program

(U) This command implemented an expanded DOD Dependent Hire Program in April 1976 which quickly proved successful for economically filling US civilian vacancies at grade GS-8 and below. In addition to helping alleviate the continuing shortage of CONUS applicants for vacant EUSA positions, the program generates considerable savings in logistical support. Round-trip transportation and household goods shipments normally required for employees recruited from CONUS are not needed for locally hired dependents; furthermore, they are not entitled to living quarters allowances or foreign post differential payments. At the end of 1980 there were 159 dependents occupying approximately 65 percent of available positions (GS-8 and below) within EUSA and supporting US Army units and activities in Korea.

(U) Summer Employment Program

(U) A command letter was published on 16 April announcing the 1980 summer employment program for dependent youths between 16 and 23 years of age. The program was expanded in May to provide employment for youths 14 and 15 years of age as Priority II candidates to assure maximum utilization of programmed funds and spaces.⁹

(U) A total of 332 student dependents were hired under the program--221 in the Seoul area, 89 in the Taegu area, and 22 in the Pusan area. This is slightly more than the 324 employed under the 1979 program. The program provided necessary help in support of the mission requirements of the US Forces in Korea and provided meaningful employment for the participants. All summer hires were visited at the job site during July and August by one of the Youth Employment Counselors.

(U) All summer hire employees were asked to provide comments about their own personal work experience and invited to submit recommendations on the program in general. The majority of comments received from operating officials regarding the program were extremely favorable. These comments and recommendations will be studied along with those furnished by the Youth Employment Counselors for use in planning the 1981 program.

(U) Total Compensation Comparability (TCC) for Korean Employees

(U) The 1980 USFK Locality Wage and Benefits Survey (LWS) was conducted during the period 24 March through 27 May 1980. Of the 90 employers selected for the survey, 84 companies participated in the survey. These employers represented the broadest and most feasible sample of Korean

9. (U) Ltr, CPJ-FM, HQ EUSA, 16 April 1980, subj: 1980 Summer Employment Program. Filed in OCPD Prog Mgt Div.

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employers, including six ROK government agencies. The employer sample also closely paralleled the geographical dispersion of the USFK work force. Out of a total of 210,873 employees of the establishments covered, the survey teams obtained specific information on 30,067 job matches in 98 key jobs; approximately 60 percent in the non-manual and 40 percent in the manual job categories. Data was obtained on base pay, payments-in-kind, and bonuses and allowances. In addition, information pertaining to premium pay, medical insurance, tuition assistance, holidays, leave, other benefits and non-pecuniary conditions of employment was collected. Analyses were made of total pay as well as other benefits and company practices. All survey findings and USFK recommendations were submitted to USA Western Command for presentation to the Joint Labor Policy Committee (JLPC) on 10 June.

(U) Consequently, a 15.7 percent average increase in total pay was authorized by the JLPC for USFK's Korean employees effective 1 July. The adjustment consisted of an average increase in total pay of 10.8 percent for manual (Korean Wage Board) and 23 percent for non-manual (Korean General Schedule) employees. The adjustment also included one to five paid days off on certain family events, such as marriage of employee, funeral of parents, etc, and tuition assistance for dependent children attending middle and high schools. Benefits allowance of seven percent of base pay for all paid hours was initially authorized to compensate various fringe benefits provided by Korean employers, but non authorized or authorized at a lower level for USFK employees. The survey established the Total Compensation Comparability concept in developing what may be the first TCC program in the Army and DOD.

(U) Approximately 22,000 USFK employees of appropriated and nonappropriated activities, the Korean Service Corps and invited contractors were covered by the adjustment.

(U) While employee and union discontent with the annual pay increase is almost an annual occurrence in Korea, 1980 was more dramatic than usual. There was a wide gap between Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) demands and the JLPC survey results, particularly in the KWB area due in part to a General Accounting Office mandated 10 percent reduction in pay. Various degrees of FOEU reactions were possible and management effectively planned for almost any eventuality through the Strike Counter Committee and the use of USFK/EA CPR 690-22 ("Korean Employees-Handling Disruptive Labor Actions") with separate work stoppage contingency plans. Two days of after-work-hour demonstrations were the most severe FOEU reaction. An upward adjustment in the 1980 wage package for KWB's and the creation of a total compensation comparability package helped reestablish cooperative union relations. For the first time in Army experience, Korean National salary and benefits were modeled on Korean private sector practice and included a benefits allowance, tuition assistance and medical insurance. The professional manner in which the wage dispute was handled solidified the effective FOEU/USFK relationship.

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(U) Implementation of USFK Korean Employees' Medical Insurance Plan

(U) USFK/EA Civilian Personnel Regulation 690-25, "USFK Korean Employees' Medical Insurance Plan," was issued on 13 August. This is a new additional fringe benefit that was authorized based upon Korean law and prevailing labor practice. The plan applies to Korean appropriated and nonappropriated fund employees, including those of the Korean Service Corps and invited contractors. It does not cover part-time, intermittent, temporary or personal hire employees. It provides for payment for medical expenses incurred due to illness, injury and childbirth, but does not cover treatment for chronic diseases, cosmetic surgery, birth defects and job-connected injuries covered by workman's compensation. Coverage includes the employee, the legal spouse, dependent parents who are 60 years of age or older, and dependent children under 18 years of age. Premiums are limited to three percent of basic pay, with the employer and employee contributing 1.5 percent each. The plan is administered by the USFK Korean Employees' Medical Insurance Association and benefits and payments are authorized as prescribed by the ROK Medical Insurance Law, under which the insurer pays approximately 70 percent of the authorized costs, with the employee responsible for the remaining 30 percent. The plan provides benefits to approximately 20,000 employees and 60,000 dependents. It has been well received by the work force and welcomed as an additional benefit not previously available.

(U) Adoption of Tuition Assistance Program for Dependents of Korean Employees

(U) As part of the total compensation comparability program, an additional fringe benefit was established to provide tuition assistance to full-time permanent employees who have dependent children attending junior and senior high school. The plan provides for reimbursement of actual tuition expenses paid by the employee, but not to exceed 62,000 won, for each dependent student in junior high or 77,000 won for students in senior high school. The plan was implemented effective with the first school term beginning after 1 July 1980. This program was approved based upon the fact that similar benefits are provided to employees of private industry as a prevailing practice.

(U) Cost Trend Study: US and Korean Clerical Employees

(U) A cost trend study of local hire US and Korean clerical employees was made in July to determine future pay comparability. The study, using grade GS-4 as the basis of comparison, showed that the current cost ratio of US to Korean clerical employees is one to 0.5 (\$11,700 for US versus \$6,000 for KN). Projections for the next 10 years (81 through 90), applying pay rate increases of seven percent per annum for US and 21 percent for Korean employees, indicated that cost of US and KN labor will be

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generally comparable in the 1985-86 period (\$16,500-\$17,600 for US versus \$15,400-\$18,700 for KN). These calculations assume the won to dollar exchange rate remains unchanged. If won devaluation is considered at the current annual rate of seven percent (using a six-month experience), pay and comparability would not occur at any time during the next 10 years. In 1990 the US labor cost would be approximately \$23,100, while the Korean labor cost would still be about \$20,000. The US Comptroller General, in its report to the Senate Appropriations Committee in September 1977, predicted that Korean labor cost could be comparable to that of US employees in four or five years. Three years have elapsed, with the cost ratio between US and KN remaining one to 0.5. The GAO projection was made before the ROK devaluated and floated the won in January 1980. Based on the current pattern of wage adjustments and pertinent economic factors, the study showed that the cost of Korean labor will remain below that for US in the foreseeable future.

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31 December 1980). The bulk of these (2,057) have concerned "facilities and areas." Other subcommittees are: Criminal Jurisdiction, Civil Jurisdiction (Claims), Finance, Labor, Transportation, Commerce, Security and Law Enforcement, Utilities, Ad Hoc (Entry and Exit), Ad Hoc (Civil-Military Relations), and Ad Hoc (Illegal Transactions in Duty-Free Goods).²

(U) 1980 SOFA Joint Committee Actions. The US-ROK Joint Committee held five formal meetings during the year,³ assigned 111 tasks, and approved 92 recommendations. In the course of these meetings, the Joint Committee:

--(FOUO) Assigned a total of 111 tasks to the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee, which transmitted 90 recommendations for Joint Committee approval. Task assignments and recommendations pertained primarily to acquisition or release of real estate and/or facilities by USFK (see page 319); some, however, related to measures required for protecting or relocating portions of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (134th Meeting) (see also page 182). The most significant recommendations of that subcommittee concerned the acquisition of large easements involving over 1,700 acres of land adjacent to US Air Force bases needed to comply with munitions safety distance criteria, the resolution of a serious encroachment problem at Hialeah Compound in Pusan, and an agreed understanding to facilitate progress in the relocation of USFK's fuel storage facility from Supply Point 51-A in Seoul to the Uijongbu area. The last mentioned is projected for completion in April 1981.

--(FOUO) Approved two recommendations of its Labor Subcommittee. One of these resulted in revised and updated procedures to secure the deferment from military or other compulsory service of essential Korean national employees of the USFK, in order to bring those procedures into conformity with existing Korean laws and regulations governing such deferments. The other recommendation resulted in the withdrawal of a Labor Subcommittee task concerning the continued utilization, during emergencies, of the services of employees of Korean contractors of the USFK. The Joint

2. (U) Although in a formal sense there are only 11 subcommittees of the Joint Committee, the US side has two separately functioning components corresponding to the ROK component of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee. One of these US components is on Criminal Jurisdiction headed by the Judge Advocate, USFK; the other US component, Security and Law Enforcement, is headed by the Provost Marshal, USFK. This division stemmed from the separation within USFK of criminal jurisdiction and law enforcement responsibilities. Within the ROK, these functions are vested in the ROK Ministry of Justice and the ROK Ministry of Home Affairs, both represented on the ROK component of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee.

3. (U) 134th Meeting, 18 January; 135th, 18 April; 136th, 11 July, 137th, 26 September; 138th 5 December. Bound volume of 1980 US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee Minutes, 14 April 1981.

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Committee approved the withdrawal of that task on the basis that ROK legislative requirements on that subject rendered further pursuit of the task infeasible.

--(FOUO) Approved five memoranda⁴ of its Utilities Subcommittee relative to increased rates for water supply services in the cities of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, Chunchon, and Kunsan, and in the Paju area; two memoranda of that subcommittee concerning changes in railroad passenger and freight rates; and one memorandum each involving changes in rates for communications services and for power supplied by the Korea Electric Company (KECO).⁵

--(FOUO) Formally acknowledged 20 firms as designated invited contractors in Korea to execute 44 contracts, and withdrew that designation from five US-invited contractor companies which had completed their business with US Forces, Korea.

--(FOUO) Developed a procedure at the 135th Meeting for the processing of those international agreements negotiated outside of the established Joint Committee channels (usually by military agencies of the ROK and US). This procedure is designed to assure thorough coordination of such agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the responsible ROKG agency in such matters. It entails the submission of such agreements, prior to signature, to the ROK Joint Committee Secretariat in the Ministry

4. (U) The Utilities Subcommittee is not normally tasked by the Joint Committee but passes information on proposed changes in utilities to the Joint Committee in the form of a Memorandum of Consultation.

5. (U) In terms of cost savings, the most significant Utilities Subcommittee recommendation concerned rates payable by USFK for electric power supply services furnished by KECO. Since November 1976, approximately half of all US installations had been billed at the industrial rate which was the most favorable rate, and the remaining half billed at the higher general service "B" rate. An aggravating factor was that those installations billed at the higher rate consumed the preponderant portion of electric power supplied to the USFK. By the terms of the Utilities Subcommittee recommendation on this subject, approved by the Joint Committee on 11 July 1980, it was mutually agreed that, after 1 July 1980, payment or reimbursement by the USFK for electric power services would be made at the Industrial Service A-1 (Small Industrial Power) rate for all military installations of the USFK. Additionally, it was agreed that the favorable Industrial rate would also apply to use of electric power by facilities leased by the USFK but outside of US military installations. By that agreement, the USFK attained its objective of being accorded an electric power supply rate no less favorable than that accorded to any other comparable user of utility services, an entitlement of the USFK under the SOFA. The annual saving for US Forces, Korea is estimated as about \$14 million.

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of Foreign Affairs, for its review and comments. Upon completion of coordination with that Ministry, the negotiating parties would be instructed to sign such agreements and submit them after signature to the Joint Committee. During 1980 the following Memorandums of Agreement were approved by the Joint Committee.

"Memorandum of Agreement between the USFK and ROK Armed Forces Regarding the Installation of an Interim Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility for Combined Forces Command" signed by the CofS, USFK, and the Director, 2nd Bureau, JCS, ROK, on 7 March 1980.

"Memorandum of Agreement Between MND, ROK, and USFK Regarding Construction of a Command, Control and Communication Bunker Facility to Be Located at Camp Red Cloud, Korea, for the Combined Field Army (ROK/US)," signed by the Director, Installation Bureau, MND, and Engineer, USFK/EUSA, on 13 May 1980.

"Memorandum of Agreement Between MND, ROK, and USFK Regarding the Construction of Protective Structures at TANGO Site," signed by the Director, Installation Bureau, MND, and Engineer, USFK/EUSA, on 15 July 1980.

"Memorandum of Agreement Between USFK and ROK Regarding War Gaming for the Combined Forces Command," signed by CofS, USFK, and Director, 3rd Bureau, JCS, ROK, on 20 November 1980.

--(FOUO) Resolved, by exchanges of correspondence between US and ROK Joint Committee Representatives and detailed negotiations between USFK and ROKG agencies, the problem of rapidly escalating rates for electric power services charged by KECO to USFK families residing off-post. This problem had surfaced in mid-1979, and arose because of a series of sharp increases in power rates for residential users of electricity. Protracted USFK-ROKG consultations on this subject induced ROK authorities to agree to confine electric energy charges to the first four steps of the rate table applicable to USFK occupants of houses, and the first two steps of the rate table applicable to occupants of apartment units. This step substantially alleviated the hardship incurred by USFK off-post residents from being bracketed into progressively higher electric energy charges applicable to increased volume use of electric power.

--(FOUO) Recorded in the minutes of its 134th Meeting on 18 January 1980, a Memorandum of Agreement (signed in December 1979) between the Korean National Housing Corporation (KNHC) and USFK concerning housing projects at Osan Air Base and Niblo Barracks for use by USFK personnel. That MOA provided that for FY 80 the USFK agreed to pay to the KNHC an average of no more than \$390 per month per unit, with rental payments to be made one year in advance by the USFK. The MOA provided further that leases would become binding after approval by US military service secretaries, appropriate congressional action, and the official signing of lease documents. Further, lease prices are to be negotiated annually in the September-October time frame based upon demonstrated costs and expenses. This development fulfilled a critical family housing need confronting many USFK personnel (see page 316).

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(FOUO) US and ROK components of Joint Committee subcommittees continued joint consultations to resolve several significant tasks remaining outstanding at the conclusion of 1980. The Finance Subcommittee met frequently to attain mutual agreement on its 1979 task assignment to review and revise procedures for the disposal in Korea of duty-free goods of USFK personnel. Mutually agreed procedures in effect since 1967 had become partially outdated and administratively cumbersome. Substantial agreement on revised procedures had been achieved by year's end. It is anticipated that a recommendation to the Joint Committee embodying revised disposal procedures will be transmitted in the first quarter of 1981. These new procedures will raise the dollar value of items which personnel may give as gifts to non-SOFA individuals, make specific provision for the disposal of items no longer serviceable, and generally simplify the administrative processing of disposition actions.

(FOUO) The Ad Hoc Entry and Exit Subcommittee at year's end continues work on its 1979 task assignment to develop and recommend procedures whereby USFK personnel may be employed in the local Korean economy without loss of SOFA status. Progress has been slowed by personnel rotations affecting key Korean members of that Subcommittee and the inability or reluctance of the ROK component to meet with its US element. Interim partial relief has been obtained for USFK personnel and their dependents engaged in the English-language tutoring of Korean national non-student adults and Korean students at or above the college level. An informal arrangement has been worked out between USFK representatives (JAJ, J1, and DC-SA) and educational authorities on the ROKG Special Committee for National Security Measures whereby USFK tutors of such Korean nationals have been permitted to engage in or continue tutorial services upon registration through the Education Branch of J1 with the ROK Ministry of Education (see page 344). This measure of relief appertains solely to USFK language tutors and does not alleviate the plight of those USFK personnel employed by or seeking employment with Korean educational or commercial firms or institutions. Since complex ROK legal issues are involved, including visas and work permits, no reliable forecast can be made concerning the time or manner of resolving this matter.

(FOUO) Of the pending tasks assigned to other subcommittees, 76 tasks await completion by the Facilities and Areas Subcommittees; however, those preponderantly were only recently assigned and no obstacle is perceived to their timely completion in the first half of 1981. The remaining eight tasks assigned other subcommittees are largely ROK-initiated (and the US side is not exerting pressure for their resolution, as the status quo generally favors US interests).⁶

6. (FOUO) Sp Asst to Dep COMUSKOREA for SOFA/Intl Rel Hist Sum 1980.

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(FOUO) 1980 US Joint Committee Secretariat Actions. The US Joint Committee Secretariat engaged in the following activities during the year:

--(FOUO) Through consultations with ROKG officials, a point of contact was established within the ROKG for the conduct of USFK-ROKG negotiations for an agreement on the use of Kimpo International Airport for US Department of Defense-chartered aircraft employed in the movement to and from Korea of USFK personnel and their dependents (see page 178). The referenced point of contact was the Director of Civil Aviation Policy, Bureau of Civil Aviation, ROK Ministry of Transportation. Negotiations probably will be completed in early 1981.

--(FOUO) Through consultations with the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the conclusion of international agreements, which were not processed through normal Joint Committee channels, was expedited. These comprised the three agreements referenced above on construction and war-gaming projects, and a classified agreement on the installation of a sensitive, compartmented, information facility for the Combined Forces Command.

(U) Judge Advocate

(U) SOFA Criminal Jurisdiction

(U) As a direct result of President Park's assassination the night before, the ROKG on 27 October 1979 declared martial law over all of South Korea except for Cheju, the southernmost island. Martial law remained in effect through 1980. Pursuant to pertinent US-ROK SOFA provisions, application of that agreement's criminal jurisdiction stipulations was suspended with regard to US military members, civilian employees, and their dependents, and USFK authorities acquired exclusive right of jurisdiction over those individuals. USFK-invited contractors remained subject to ROK criminal authority. Upon declaration of martial law, this command's Judge Advocate, through consultations with the ROK Ministry of Justice, arranged for Korean authorities to relinquish their jurisdiction over practically all cases involving USFK personnel that were pending trial in lower courts, and to agree to the exercise of US control over those cases. The right of ROK authorities to exercise criminal jurisdiction over USFK personnel (less invited contractors) remained suspended during 1980. SOFA incidents, where the possibility would normally exist for ROK criminal jurisdiction, were transferred to US jurisdiction in 1980.

(U) There were 12 cases involving USFK personnel that had already been tried when martial law was declared and that were in process of appeal. The disposition of these cases remained in doubt until September, when the ROK Supreme Court ruled that no jurisdiction existed over any case involving US persons. All twelve were then dismissed by ROK authorities and transferred to the US for disposition under US law. Disposition included trial by court-martial and other means.

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(U) Pursuant to various US Supreme Court decisions in 1960, jurisdiction by court-martial over US civilians in peacetime was abolished. The problem is aggravated in Korea to a unique extent by martial law since the ROK authorities also cannot exercise jurisdiction over US civilians (as noted earlier). The problem of criminal jurisdiction over civilian employees and dependents remained fundamentally unsolved in 1980, despite repeated efforts by USFK to obtain remedial legislation. In February the USFK CofS sent a message to TJAG, USAF, pointing to the jurisdictional void and requesting the needed legislation. This followed a similar action in late 1979 by the EUSA CofS and the Judge Advocate, USFK/EUSA. A return message in February 1980 indicated that two bills, S. 1722 and H.R. 6233, before the 96th Congress, could fill this jurisdictional void. However, the 96th Congress adjourned without addressing the problem. In December 1980 the COMUSKOREA initiated action to bring this serious jurisdictional vacuum to congressional attention.

(U) On a ROK national holiday, the ROKG declared a general amnesty and reprieve for many prisoners in their jails. As a part of this gesture, the life sentence of a US airman was reduced to a 20-year term. ALC Bowerman was convicted on 25 January 1978 of arson and the murder of two Korean citizens.

(U) Claims

(U) During 1980 the US Armed Forces Claims Service-Korea (USAFCS-K) settled a total of 377 foreign claims amounting to \$659,187. These claims were filed by Korean nationals in accordance with procedures established under Article XXIII, SOFA, whereby the US paid for 75 percent and the ROKG 25 percent of the total amount of compensation paid. Although the number of claims decreased by three percent over last year, the amount paid increased by three percent.

(U) USAFCS-K paid approximately \$438,926 on 1,285 claims filed under applicable statutes by USFK military and civilian personnel. The total amount dispersed increased by 33 percent over 1979 even though the number of claims filed remained approximately the same.

(U) Recovery actions by USAFCS-K totaled \$85,525, of which \$8,043 were under the Medical Care Recovery Act and \$50,055 was under the Federal Claims Collection Act. In addition, \$27,427 was recovered under carrier recovery. The total amount recovered in property claims represents an approximate 79 percent increase over last year.

(U) After several unsuccessful attempts over past years by the Claims Service to encourage the ROK to establish a policy whereby advance payments could be made to Korean claimants facing money hardships, agreement was reached in 1980 with the ROK Ministry of Justice to implement a SOFA claim advance payment procedure. In 1980 three advance payments were made to Korean claimants with an immediate economic need.⁷

7. (U) JA Hist Sum 1980.

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(C) Provost Marshal (U)

(U) USFK Crime Profile

(U) Numbers of founded offenses committed during CY 80 by USFK personnel (from all services) are indicated in Table 35.

TABLE 35. USFK CRIME PROFILE (1979 Figures in Parentheses)				
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE		CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Murder	2 (6)	Burglary/Housebreaking	378	(366)
Rape	8 (5)	Larceny (\$50 and Over)	1,991	(2,143)
Robbery	26 (26)	Auto Theft	28	(17)
Aggravated Assault	<u>138</u> (<u>137</u>)	Larceny (Under \$50)	<u>865</u>	<u>(938)</u>
TOTAL:	174 (174)	TOTAL:	3,262	(3,464)
DRUG RELATED OFFENSES				
Use/Possession of Dangerous Drugs		177	(238)	
Use/Possession of Marijuana		904	(1,395)	
Sale & Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs		30		
Sale & Trafficking in Marijuana		<u>48</u>	(32)	
TOTAL:		1,159		
Source: UNCLAS USFK/EUSA R&A, FY 80-81				

(U) EUSA PADLOCK⁸ Team Activities

(U) In order to achieve maximum effectiveness and support for the command's asset control program, a PADLOCK Team has operated since October 1972 as a staff element within the USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal Office. The four-man unit consists of a Team Chief, with Movement, Stock Control and Accounting, and General Supply Inspectors. During 1980 the team conducted visits to diversified units and activities throughout the command in conjunction with other logistics elements and inspection teams. Records were

8. (U) Acronym for "Prevent Asset Diversion and Losses Occurring in Korea."

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audited, management controls analyzed, and internal control measures evaluated to assist in countering diversion or loss. Common symptoms of control weaknesses identified were: Outdated or missing physical security plans/SOP's, inaccurate property inventories, and improper property accounting. Major contributing factors to these discrepancies were the failure to execute established procedures or regulations, personnel not cognizant of the requirements of their position, and unfamiliarity with EUSA's unique security and control problem areas. A tangible result of the team's assistance efforts was returning US government and nonappropriated fund property to accountability and identifying previously unrecognized losses or potential problem areas.⁹

(U) The team continued to operate a command-wide 24-hour Hotline (dial L-O-C-K) as a means for all USFK personnel to participate in the effort to control theft and black marketing. The Hotline affords individuals the opportunity to report known or suspected illegal activities and to remain anonymous if desired. Of the nine Hotline tips received in 1980, all contained information to permit referral to the appropriate investigative agency. These referrals resulted in identification of theft offenders and customs violators.

(U) To reinforce USFK's law enforcement efforts in the Republic of Korea, the PADLOCK Team sponsored the 1980 EUSA Crime Prevention Week during the period 20-26 April. It was designed to increase public awareness of crime prevention methods. The program was command-wide and included activities such as security dog demonstrations, free engraving of personal high value items by Military Police, Crime Prevention poster contests, Crime Prevention slogans overprinted on commissary and PX bags, police equipment displays, and intensified media (newspaper, radio, television) use for special crime prevention messages.

(U) Ration Control Enforcement

(U) Analyses conducted by the USFK Provost Marshal Office revealed an identifiable decrease in ration control violations during 1980 compared to the previous year. Adding more stringent restraints on purchases of potential black market items in February and July were major factors contributing to the reduction (see pages 333-34). Procedures for reporting violations were subsequently modified to place increased emphasis on gross overpurchases which may indicate black market activity. Violations considered to be minor inadvertences were no longer reported to commanders. Careful monitoring was continued on sales of noncontrolled items costing more than \$35 (which are exempt from monthly dollar limitations). Surveillance measures were also intensified on individual receipts of large mail order shipments from Army and Air Force Exchange Service out-of-country

9. (C) PMO Hist Sum 1980 (U).

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outlets which contained merchandise known to be in demand on the black market. Reports on gross ration control violators who departed Korea before detection continued to be forwarded to gaining unit commanders for appropriate action.

(U) Instituted in September 1979, the Prevention of Purchase Privilege Abuse (POPPA) program continued during 1980. It monitored in Seoul area exchange and commissary outlets, the sale of selected merchandise not included on the controlled item list. The system, supervised by USAG-Yongsan PMO, did not supplant USFK's long-established, command-wide ration control program, but was designed as a supplementary measure to deter unauthorized disposal of duty-free goods. Officers and NCOs, detailed from Seoul-area units, were posted at points of sale in retail facilities to record purchases which appeared to be in excess of individual or family needs. PMO personnel then scrutinized questionable purchases and analyzed customers' buying trends for indications of possible abuse of exchange and commissary privileges. During the first six months of 1980, over 35,000 sales transaction cards were examined under the POPPA program and 136 reports of suspected abuse were sent to commanders for inquiry and action. The exact degree of POPPA's effectiveness was difficult to assess due to many variables which occurred in the ration control system during 1980. As a result, the POPPA program was terminated on 17 December 1980.

(U) Customs

(U) The Customs Section, staffed by one (1) US Air Force O-3; one (1) US Army E-7 and three (3) Korean nationals, is responsible for certifying individual, contract, and certain USFK authorizations to import and export items into and out of Korea. During a period of great personnel turnover throughout USFK, documents increased by approximately 15 percent over 1979. Certification for imports and exports was accomplished with no error and upheld the USFK portion of the US-ROK SOFA pertaining to Customs Clearance. A recapitulation of transactions appears in Table 36.

TABLE 36. USFK CUSTOMS ACTIVITY

ITEM (Imported or exported)	TOTAL TRANSACTIONS
USFK Household Goods	7,418
Invited Contractor Shipments	342
Non-Appropriated Organization Shipments	320
Six Month Duty-free Entry Approvals	183
Pets Imported	76
Transfer of Restricted Items to Korean Nationals	130
Government Property Cleared	51
Automobiles and Parts Cleared	108
130 Day Exceptions for Transfer Approvals	15
TOTAL:	8,643

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(U) The Customs Section also played a large role in providing information to unit commanders on individuals suspected of having violated EA Regulation 60-1 (Ration Control), or EA Regulation 643-1 (Personal Property Transactions). The export documents of all personnel departing Korea were compared to computer records of items purchased through the AAFES Catalogues, LOA purchase cards, items purchased at the Chosun Gift Shop and items bought or sold on legal Bills of Sale. If discrepancies were discovered, a report was forwarded to individuals' unit commander. A total of 216 reports were processed during 1980.

(U) The Customs Section also began providing reports to the Korea Customs Authorities concerning importation of unreasonable quantities of household goods or personal effects and obvious violations of import restrictions. In support of the US-ROK SOFA, 53 of these reports were forwarded. This procedure was instituted in late 1979. The first full year of reporting was 1980.

(U) The Customs Section also serves as a Central Registry for all POVs registered throughout USFK and for all US Army-controlled privately owned weapons registered by individuals. During 1980 there were a total of 4,523 privately-owned-vehicles and 1,016 privately-owned-weapons registered. This was an increase of 328 POVs and a decrease of 26 privately-owned-weapons from 1979.

(U) Training

(U) In September 1980, a training section was formed under the Plans, Training and Operations Branch of the Provost Marshal. The purpose of the section is to interact with USFK Military Police units and J-3 training to assist those units in conducting contingency-mission training to upgrade their combat capability. To date, this section has begun work on such programs as the KATUSA MP School, which will assist military police units by training KATUSA MP soldiers in all facets of MP work prior to arriving at their units; the MP orientation program which will help unit commanders brief their newly arrived personnel on areas of law enforcement peculiar to the Republic of Korea; and hosting a Reserve Military Police Company from the 99th ARCOM which will be arriving between July and August to train with the 2d MP Company. These projects are planned for completion in FY 81.

(U) In December USFK Military Police were visited by the Field Assistance Team (FAST) from Fort McClellan, Alabama. The team members conducted seminars at four locations. Changes that are either projected or in effect at US Army Military Police School in curriculum or doctrine and training methods were explained. They also requested feedback from units on their needs and desires with regard to training and publications.

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(U) Use of Military Dog Teams

(U) Narcotic Detector Dog Team (NDDT) support is provided throughout the ROK by the EUSA PMO. Dog teams are located at the 728th Military Police Battalion at Taegu, the 2d Infantry Division and in the Seoul area. On request by unit commanders, the NDDTs conduct inspections of barracks as well as customs inspections of out-going accompanied baggage. The NDDTs are cross-trained and perform the duties of customs inspectors, as required. The NDDTs were responsible for the apprehension of 69 service members in the ROK. From 1 January through 30 June, postal inspections were conducted throughout Korea. On 1 July, due to a change in the DOD regulation, NDDTs were not allowed to inspect Army post offices. Since that time, NDDTs were used more often in unit inspections of barracks, motor pools, aircraft, ship vessels and automobiles. NDDTs, as customs inspectors, have been responsible for the recovery of government property worth over \$12,000, have conducted 583 unit inspections, and have recovered over eight pounds of marijuana.

(U) Explosive Detector Dog Team (EDDT) support to Areas I, II and III is furnished by one team assigned to US Army Garrison, Yongsan PMO. EDDT support for Areas IV, V, VI and VII is provided by the US Air Force which has three EDDTs in the ROK. (See map at Appendix C for area boundaries.)

(U) EUSA Military Police Investigator (MPI) Academy

(U) Established in 1973 by the USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal, the EUSA Military Police Investigator (MPI) Academy has offered a training curriculum in the WESTPAC area for enlisted investigators. A total of 466 students (31 in 1980), representing all US services from organizations throughout PACOM, have graduated from the two-week course since its inception. Upon completing the MPI instruction, graduates undergo a 90-day, on-the-job training program in their parent units and then receive appropriate skill qualification ratings. Academy staff is augmented by instructors selected from the US Army Criminal Investigation Command, US Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and USFK Judge Advocate. Major curriculum topics include drug investigation, countering black market activities, ration control violations, processing and handling of evidence, analysis of a crime scene, and legal aspects of an investigation.

(U) Confinement of Military Prisoners

(U) During 1980 a total of 431 personnel were incarcerated in the EUSA Confinement Facility at Camp Humphreys. Average daily prisoner population was 36; detention time for those in pre-trial confinement averaged 41 days. Ninety-two prisoners were transferred during the year to US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; 234 to US Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas, and 23 to the transient Personnel Control Facility at Fort Ord, California. Prisoners were escorted to their CONUS destination by personnel departing Korea on normal PCS orders. (Only one US serviceman was confined in a ROK prison during 1980. See page 371.)

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inspection report identified 30 discrepancies, for which EUSA was assigned action and required to respond to DAIG. An additional 21 deficiencies found were beyond EUSA's ability to correct; these were forwarded by DAIG to the appropriate US Army supporting activities for action. Some of the more significant deficiencies noted were:

--(FOUO) Procedures were needed to insure that follow-up actions were taken on outstanding Reporting of Item Discrepancies (ROID) submissions.

--(FOUO) 2d Infantry Division's authorized cargo-hauling capacity was not fully filled and on-hand vehicles needed upgrade to increase combat sustainability.

--(FOUO) Increased emphasis was called for on maintaining and updating OPLAN 5002 by 2d Division Artillery and support units.

--(FOUO) Emphasis was required on management of the EUSA Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) program. 7

(FOUO) General Inspections of EUSA Subordinate Units (U)

(FOUO) During 1980 the EUSA Inspector General conducted 172 inspections of company or equivalent size units or activities. Organizations were inspected both in garrison and in field locations during field training exercises. Throughout the command improvements were noted when compared with inspections and observations made in 1979. NBC defense, training management, annual command supply inspections, POL accountability, records management, maintenance management, (property books, and security of arms, ammunition and explosives continue to be areas which require immediate and continued command emphasis. These are discussed at further length below.

(FOUO) Property Books. The maintenance of property books continued to be a major problem area during 1980. Sensitive item inventories were not reconciled with property books as required to insure continuity of accountability. Authorized allowances recorded on property book pages were not reconciled with the HQDA approved authorization documents, as required. As a result of this shortcoming, some situations were found in which equipment, authorized by TOE/TDA, was neither on hand nor on valid requisition. On the other hand, equipment was found in selected units without authorization or appropriate adjustments requested to modify applicable authorization documents. Property book (manual) pages contained numerous errors with the most significant being the disagreement between the quantities recorded on the front side of pages as opposed to that recorded on the reverse side of the same pages. Additionally, serial numbered items and quantities annotated on the reverse side of property book pages did not agree with corresponding hand receipts.

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(FOUO) Tool Accountability. Overall tool accountability continues to be poor. The lack of current shortage annexes and/or component listings was found to create significant tool accountability problems within units inspected. In many instances, liability could not be established for shortages other than fair wear and tear.

(FOUO) Food Service Programs. Dining Facility Equipment Replacement Records (DA Form 3988-R) were not properly maintained at unit level and monitored at major/subordinate command level. It was noted that adequate supervision in the accountability of subsistence was lacking in dining facility operations. End-of-month inventories were either not conducted or were not properly conducted. Dining facility decor packages were being broken up and the identity of original packages was being lost. It was also noted that dining facility decor packages were being utilized for other than intended purposes, such as day room furniture.

(FOUO) Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense. NBC defense requires additional hands-on equipment training and integrated practical exercises. Command emphasis is needed to insure equipment is maintained and training is conducted in accordance with current TMs, FMs and ARs. (See page 133 for EUSA initiatives in NBC training.)

(FOUO) Training. Additional emphasis is needed to insure the training system has the required tools to allow the first-line supervisors to perform their mission (i.e., soldiers' manuals, trainers' guides, job books, etc.). Although some improvements have been noted, planning and time management still remains a weak area. Training standardization and decentralized execution had not been accomplished by the close of 1980.

(FOUO) NCO Development Program. This program was designated as a special subject for inspection by DAIG in June 1980. Numerous EUSA non-divisional units were not in full compliance with the program. The major cause of problems was the lack of a published program in the inspected units.

(FOUO) Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives. In FY 80 a 123 percent increase was experienced in this area over FY 79. Physical security continues to be an area requiring attention to detail and close command supervision. Areas that generated numerous findings in 1979 were key control, lock rotation and maintenance of weapons and ammunition.

(FOUO) Annual Command Supply Inspections. In frequent instances it was found that annual command supply inspections were inadequate. While most commands are now conducting inspections as required by AR 710-2, many of the problem areas identified by the chain of command were not being conducted. Causes for this condition include:

--(FOUO) Timing of inspections immediately prior to EUSA IG inspections, thus failing to allow sufficient time for subordinate units to take corrective action.

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--(FOUO) Failure of commands to follow up and verify reports of corrective action. In some cases command inspection programs do not require reports of corrective action as a means of insuring the corrective action needed at unit level is taken expeditiously.

(FOUO) Records Management Program. The Records Management Program throughout EUSA needs improvement. Common deficiencies were as follows: lack of knowledge of duties required of the records manager; no records surveys conducted; no record of appointment as records manager; the functional files were improperly maintained; and the managers had not taken the required courses AG 400 and AG 404.

(FOUO) Personnel Data Cards. Personnel Data Cards (DA Forms 2475-2) were not being properly maintained. Frequent deficiencies were noted in the following areas: failure to post entries in Part II of the card; failure to initial errors; using sno-pak to correct errors; local address (block 7) not updated; and blocks five through eight of Section I left blank.

(FOUO) Physical Fitness and Weight Control Program. The publication of EA Supplement to AR 600-9 in December 1979, and increased command emphasis at all levels, resulted in considerable improvements in the program. Deficiencies were still found in identification and counselling of overweight service members, maintenance of progress records, and lack of administrative disciplinary action on those who failed to make satisfactory progress.

(FOUO) POL Accountability. Throughout the year, an increasing number of findings were made with regard to situations in which accountability had been lost. Factors involved were: poor record keeping, poorly conducted and poorly monitored inventories, and non-existent inventory reconciliation policies and procedures throughout the command. This area requires immediate command attention to insure that increasingly scarce and expensive POL resources are not lost or misused.

(FOUO) Maintenance Management Improvement Programs. Findings in this area increased 90 percent during FY 80. This area became a DA Special Subject for Inspection in June 1980 which resulted in a more thorough review of unit policies and programs that would enhance materiel readiness. Common deficiencies noted were: lack of command emphasis or a command wide preventative maintenance program, inadequate and incomplete preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) performed by operator personnel, improper scheduling of vehicle services, and lack of a comprehensive equipment technical inspection schedule by organizational maintenance personnel. Very often maintenance of equipment was found to be lacking due to lack of programmed training of personnel or cancellation of maintenance training for other "priority" taskings.

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(FOUO) Inspector General Assistance Requests (U)

(FOUO) Inspectors General at this headquarters, at major subordinate commands, and Acting IGs at group and battalion level, received 1,773 requests for assistance during 1980. Of these, 38 percent or 669, were justified. This represents a decrease of 368 requests from the 1979 figure of 2,141, of which 899, or 42 percent were justified. As during 1979, the most active complaint categories were those that directly affect the soldier. The top ten categories for 1980 were Conditions in Unit (355), General Administration (158), Transfers (143), Assignments (104), Services (103), Personal Financial Matters (95), Financial Management (84), Promotions (83), Military Justice (57), and Army Equal Opportunity Program (50). Summaries follow:

--(FOUO) "Conditions in Unit" complaints were primarily in protest to the unit commanders' actions/policies, harassment, and inattention to soldiers' problems by the chain of command. Of these, 27 percent were considered justified. The principal reason for these allegations were perceptions by the soldier that the commander or chain of command were not performing according to his expectations.

--(FOUO) In the "General Administration" category, a majority of the complaints received alleged delayed or lost personnel actions, excessive delay in replying to correspondence, and postal services. Of the total cases in this category, 41 percent were justified.

--(FOUO) The complaints in the "Transfer" category were generated by delays in notification for transfer, nonreceipt of orders and delays in processing requests for transfer. In this category 57 percent of the cases were justified.

--(FOUO) "Assignment" complaints involved mainly improper utilization of MOS. The total justified was 27 percent.

--(FOUO) "Services" complaints related to incidences of lost/damaged/delayed household goods and hold baggage and management of BOQ/BEQ. Approximately half of all complaints in this category were valid.

--(FOUO) "Personal Financial Matters" complaints were significant in that these were primarily submitted by military dependents for non-support. Of the total cases in this category 57 percent were justified.

--(FOUO) "Financial Management" complaints were mostly concerned with delay in receipt or nonreceipt of pay and delay in processing pay actions and claims. In this category 60 percent were justified.

--(FOUO) "Promotion" cases were primarily based on enlisted service members complaining of delays in promotion and commanders not recommending them for promotion. Thirty-five percent of these cases were found to be justified.

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--(FOUO) In the "Military Justice" category, complaints focused on nonjudicial punishment appeals, inequity in punishment and denial of rights. Sixteen of the 57 cases were justified.

--(FOUO) "Army Equal Opportunity Program" allegations principally concerned racial discrimination, with other allegations dealing with sex discrimination, housing, rights and privileges. There were 50 allegations in this category with 20 percent being justified.

--(FOUO) Most complaint categories were down from the previous year with the exception of Conditions in Unit (up 51), Promotions (up 31), and Army Equal Opportunity Program (up 27). The percentage of the number justified increased in the "Promotions" and "Army Equal Opportunity Program" categories.

(FOUO) In preparation for implementing the Inspector General Management Information System (IGMIS) (see below), a change in the titles of some complaint categories from 1979 was made. Also, additional complaint categories were added to make the data-gathering system more comprehensive. Additionally, the data now reflects the number of complainants and the number of their allegations. Previously only the primary allegation of each complainant was recorded for reporting purposes, even though all allegations were investigated. Most recently, data on the number of "walk-ins" is being recorded. A walk-in is a person who may only want to discuss a minor problem or request information, and refuses to complete a DA Form 1559, Inspector General Action Request (IGAR). In many cases walk-ins require the same amount of IG resources as do those personnel who formalize their request through completing the IGAR form.

(FOUO) Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspections (NWTI) (U)

(FOUO) In 1980 EUSA's nuclear capable units underwent ten Nuclear Surety Inspections (NSI) or Technical Validation Inspections (TVI). Early in the year the Eighth Army Technical Inspection Team conducted five inspections on its semi-annual schedule. In early April the Eighth Army Inspector General was notified that the Chief, Technical Inspections Division, Department of the Army Inspector General, would conduct a Surveillance Inspection of Eighth Army's Team performing NWTI in May 1980. As a result of these inspections, four of EUSA's nuclear-capable units were certified for another year and the EAIG Technical Inspection Team was delegated certification authority from DA. In October the Weapons Support Detachment-Korea received its nuclear qualification inspection by EAIG under the procedures of the revised AR 50-5. It is significant to note that EUSA units were rated "satisfactory" on all ten inspections; the failure rate of nuclear-capable Army units is 26 percent worldwide.

(FOUO) In order to provide more complete coverage of the Nuclear Surety Program of this command, the scope of the Annual General Inspection (AGI) of the US Army Element of HQ, Combined Field Army (ROK/US), 2d Infantry Division, 19th Support Command and 17th Aviation Group (Combat)

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is being expanded to include a review of their Nuclear Surety Programs. The first inspection under this procedure was conducted on 3 December 1980. This US Army Element HQ, CFC (ROK/US), was rated "satisfactory."

(FOUO) The management of the Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) within nuclear capable units is inspected by the Technical Inspection Team during NWTII. Other EUSA organizations which possess or use Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) materials must maintain a PRP in accordance with AR 50-5, Nuclear Surety. These units are not subject to NWTII, and their management of the PRP had not been inspected in the past. All of these units received a special inspection of the management of the PRP this year. In the future this inspection will be conducted in conjunction with their AGI. TRY

(FOUO) DAIG Management Information System (IGMIS) (U)

(FOUO) DAIG has developed an IG Management Information System (IGMIS) designed as a management tool to support the DAIG data analysis requirements through the application of automated techniques. The program consists of four phases with the initial phase being a DA in-house test, which was completed in late 1979. On 1 January 1980 MACOMs began submitting data to DAIG from contents of respective Inspector General reports and assistance cases. Phase III includes reporting at MACOM major subordinate level and during July DAIG conducted a test of this phase. EUSA implemented Phase III effective 1 October. The final phase, establishing a computer program base at the MACOM level, is scheduled for EUSA during February 1981.

(FOUO) Eighth Army Inspector General Conference (U)

(FOUO) On 18 September the EUSA IG hosted a one-day conference at the EUSA Officers' Club for all IGs and acting IGs in Korea. The purpose of the conference was to review HQDA and EUSA regulatory guidance pertaining to IG operations in order to insure uniformity of implementation, discuss trends and potential problem areas, critique the IGMIS Phase III reporting test, and address other issues as raised by the participants. Special emphasis was placed on the orientation of newly designated acting IGs. The conference was well received and attended and has become institutionalized as an annual event for the September-October time frame.

(U) Public Affairs

(U) Foreign Press Visits to ROK

(U) The high level of press interest that focused on Korea in 1979 continued into 1980 as campus unrest and sporadic demonstrations broke out around the nation (discussed on page 55). The Kwangju insurrection in May brought increasing numbers of foreign newsmen who remained to report on the military suppression of the uprising, the arrest of politicians and other critics of the government, and the rigid enforcement of martial law.

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Restrictions were imposed on granting entrance to foreign journalists which eventually resulted in a significant thinning of the foreign press. During the emergency the ROKG discontinued its sponsorship of foreign journalists. This ROKG program in former years has brought as many as 700 newsmen from 50 different countries to the ROK each year. Also ROK authorities revoked the press credentials of many Korean journalists and began planning to reduce the number of newspapers, magazines, news agencies and electronic mass communications organizations (see page 58). All of these actions combined to diminish press activities here in the latter half of 1980.

(U) Community Relations Activities

(U) An unusually wide range of informational, cultural and entertainment programs for USFK personnel have been offered for many years by ROK agencies and organizations in coordination with this headquarters' PAO. Summaries of significant community relations activities follow:

--(U) Revisit Korea Program. Co-sponsored by the Korean Veterans Association and Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC), this program was initiated in 1975 to show ROK gratitude for wartime contributions of UNC allies and to allow Korean War veterans from those nations to view the considerable progress made in the ROK since 1953. Special package tour rates were offered to include free accommodations and meals during their stay in Korea. Participants received an unclassified Threat/Counterthreat briefing at this headquarters and viewed a film on NK tunneling operations; groups also visited the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. In 1980, 454 US and 213 allied veterans made visits under the program, bringing total participation since 1975 to 2,671 US and 1,878 allied visitors. Additionally, the Korean Veterans Association hosted a reception and special entertainment program on 19 December to recognize Korean War service of USFK personnel now serving in the ROK on active duty or in a civilian capacity. About 160 USFK military and civilian personnel and their spouses attended the function at which Korean Service Medals and certificates were presented.

--(U) Six-Star Salute. This program was inaugurated in 1970 by the Seoul United Services Organization (USO) to honor US, ROK and other UNC personnel who were selected as outstanding soldiers by their unit commanders. The two-day affair includes a gala dinner party at a leading hotel with top-ranking USFK officers and Korean public figures in attendance and sightseeing tours of Seoul the following day. A total of 102 military honorees participated in the 1980 Salute held on 6-7 March.

--(U) Orientation for USFK Dependents. In December an orientation was arranged by PAO for US high and college student dependents who were visiting their sponsor parents in the ROK during their winter school vacation. The students received unclassified briefings at HQ USFK/EUSA on the historical aspects of US involvement in Korea and the current North Korean threat and ROK/US counterthreat. They also viewed a film on NK tunnels beneath the DMZ and were given a guided tour of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom.

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--(U) ROK-US Economic Council Contributions. Since 1974 this organization has donated television sets and stereo equipment to USFK units stationed at remote locations. On 19 December 1980 the Council presented a 19-inch color TV set and stereo sound system to the 2d Inf Div's 102d MI Bn (CEWI).

--(U) Seoul City-Sponsored Special Entertainment Programs. Following a tradition established in 1976, the Seoul Metropolitan Government sponsored a performance of the World Cup Theater/Restaurant Show, featuring leading Korean entertainers, on 18 December 1980 at the 2d Inf Div's Camp Casey.

--(U) Special Christmas Dinner Party. The special Christmas Reception and Dinner Party is a program to entertain young, unaccompanied, enlisted persons serving in remote areas during the holiday season. The program, under the co-sponsorship of Korean-American Friendship Association, Korea-US Economic Council and USO, was held on 22 December at the Hyatt Regency Hotel with 120 USFK enlisted personnel participating. COMUSKOREA, the ROK JCS Chmn, and other military, government and civic leaders were among the invited guests.

(U) Command Information

(U) Publications. A new command information booklet, "Your Leave in Korea," was published in 10,000 copies. It is designed to spur interest in Environment and Morale leave in the ROK and was distributed to other stations in the Pacific Command.

(U) Photos and copy were provided for a new draft of DA Pam 608-15, Korea--Facts You Need to Know, and sent to DA for publication. This pamphlet is issued to all soldiers coming to Korea and explains regulations, policies and conditions here.

(U) A "Welcome to Korea" videotape was produced in which GEN John A. Wickham, Jr., Commander, USFK, briefs newcomers on their mission and responsibilities in Korea. It is being shown to all incoming troops during in-processing.

(U) The contractor for the publication of KORUS changed on 24 December. It is now Imagery Productions. KORUS is a biweekly enterprise newspaper published in cooperation with the USFK/EUSA PAO.

(U) American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) Radio and Television Service

(U) AFKN is one of the world's largest military radio and television networks. Its missions are to provide information and entertainment for all US personnel serving in the ROK, and to provide commanders with a reliable and responsive means for disseminating information throughout their local areas. Operated under staff supervision of this command's

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PAO, AFKN is a far-flung and diverse activity with approximately 150 military/civilian broadcasters, engineers and support personnel operating and maintaining 46 radio/television transmitters strategically located country-wide. (A map showing the AFKN system is on next page.) Since activation of its first mobile radio station in October 1950 during the Korean War, the audio network has steadily expanded to its present fixed-facility configuration which comprises 15 AM and 12 FM radio transmitters (nine stereo and three monaural) operating 24 hours daily in the AFKN system. Seven of the AM stations have studio-originating capability and eight are rebroadcast/relay outlets; all FM programming, primarily recorded music, originates at key station in Seoul with 11 rebroadcast transmitters in outlying areas. Air time on AM radio is divided between news and music broadcasts by local AFKN announcers and packaged special event/feature programs received from the Los Angeles-based American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS). AFKN's television broadcasts, commencing in 1957 with film showings in the Seoul area, are currently beamed from 19 transmitters serving all major USFK installations. A major milestone was achieved in July 1977 when new cameras and associated equipment were installed in AFKN's newly renovated Yongsan studios to provide live and videotape color television capability over the entire system.¹² AFKN's video network broadcasts approximately 100 hours per week, of which 12 hours, including two daily comprehensive newscasts, are produced locally in the Yongsan studios; balance of program material is received in film and videotape shipments from AFRTS.

(U) During 1980 AFKN telecast a total of 66 events live via satellite, to continue its leadership in this category for AFRTS networks. Forty-eight of these events were funded by American Forces Information Service, DOD, and the remainder were paid for from EUSA resources. Most events were football games; several basketball and baseball games were included. Also, five special events were aired. They were the Tournament of Roses Parade, State of the Union Address, Presidential Debates and Election Day Coverage.

(U) A project is in the planning stages to replace the system of providing TV programs to outlets on video cassettes with a system of daily transmissions from the US by satellite. Networks such as AFKN would be provided full-time satellite receivers. In 1980 consultations with the ROKG were held and the plan is being coordinated at command levels.

(U) A new FM stereo automated system was installed at AFKN headquarters at Yongsan in time for activation during the unit's 30th anniversary in October. This new system has resulted in improved quality and dependability of FM programs. New AM transmitters were installed at Yongsan (South Post), Taegu and at Osan Air Base. FM transmitters were placed at Camp Humphreys, Wonju, Paju-ri and Kwangju. New TV transmitters went into operation at Hill 3 and Hwaaksan. AFKN TV and AM radio stations located

12. (S) UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), p. 289. Revw on 31 December 1986. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK

1 DEC 1980

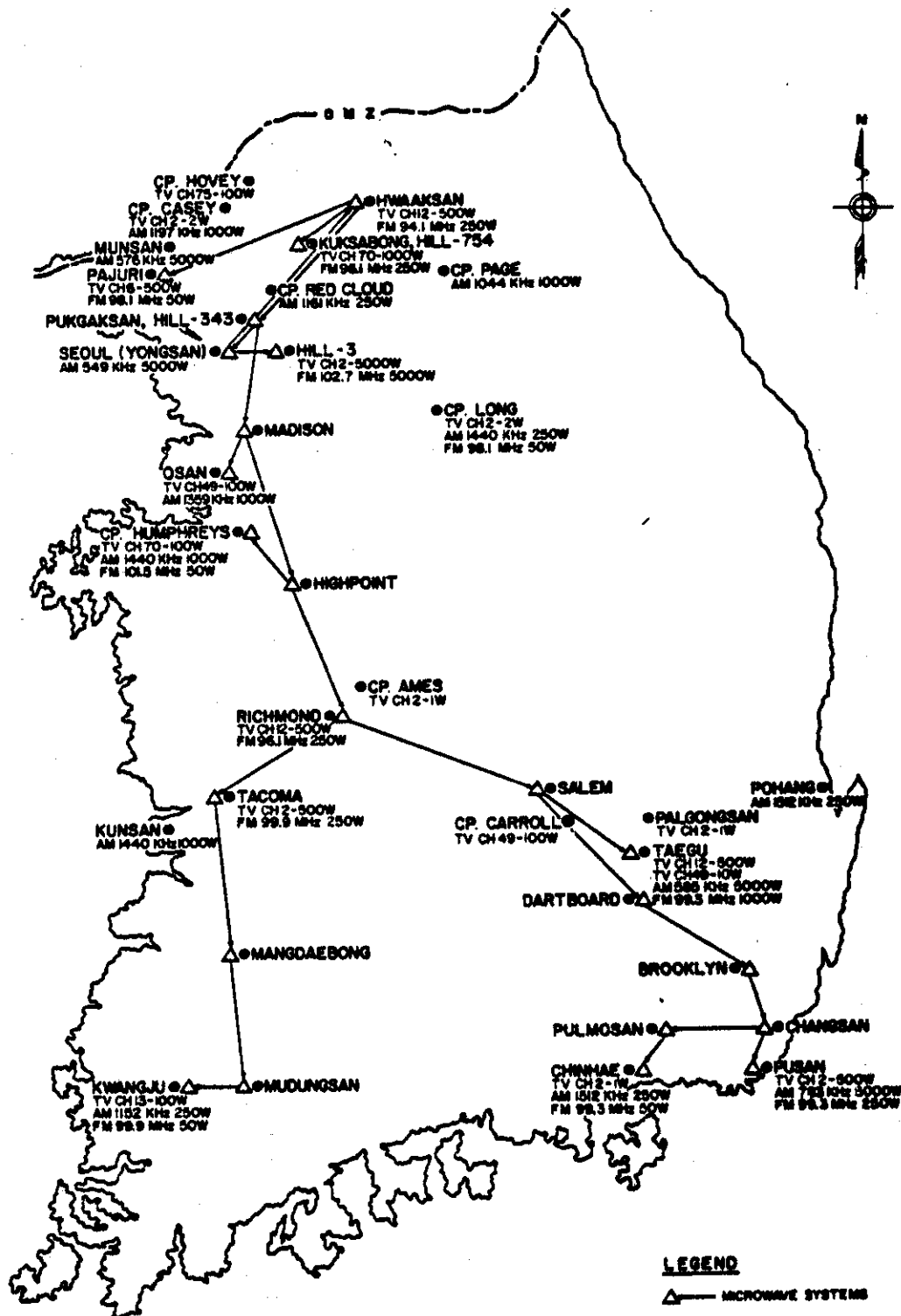


Figure 15

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on Reno Hill near the west-central coast were inactivated in August, following the transfer of Special Eighth Army Range to ROKA the previous month.

(U) AFKN continued to experience critical shortages of MOS 71R broadcasters. In April 17 broadcasters were assigned out of a total of 22 authorized. In December the number assigned dropped to 14, well below the Army average. Internal reorganization allowed AFKN to continue providing full service but these shortages had a serious impact on mission capability.

(U) The electronic news gathering team covered numerous stories throughout Korea, including Korea Airlines' worst aircraft disaster. The AFKN news department received second place honors in the Army-wide Keith L. Ware competition for journalistic achievement.¹³

(U) Surgeon

(U) Command Health and Medical Services

(U) US Army Hospital, Seoul-121st Evac (USAH-S) is the largest and most complete US military medical facility in Korea, with a 250-bed capacity capable of expansion to a 400-bed evacuation hospital. In 1980 the average number of beds occupied daily by active duty military personnel was 81; those occupied by all others entitled to care (principally retired military and dependents) averaged 30 daily. The rate of active duty military personnel noneffective because of hospitalization and convalescent leave during 1980 was 2.74 per thousand. Total outpatient clinic visits to all US Army medical treatment facilities,¹⁴ including USAH-S, averaged 1,355 per day during the year.¹⁵

(U) Medical Service Staffing and Training

(U) US Army Medical Command-Korea (USAMEDCOM-K) continued to be affected by the worldwide medical personnel shortages. The key Medical Corps officer shortfalls were in Urology, Otorhinolaryngology and Neurosurgery. The first two were intermittently covered by TDY physicians from CONUS while the latter was covered by a local consultant.

13. (U) PAO Hist Sum 1980.

14. (U) Presently there are 21; one hospital and 20 clinics/dispensaries. Additionally, US Air Forces Korea operates two base hospitals and one clinic, while US Naval Forces Korea has one dispensary.

15. (U) Surg Hist Sum 1980.

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(U) The 121st Evacuation Hospital (-) deployed a core element to a close proximity Field Training Exercise site for one week during October. The 60-bed unit complete with Surgery, Central Materiel Section, Laboratory, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Emergency Room/Triage, and required support functions worked on their TOE equipment and familiarized their staff with the unique aspects of field medicine. The exercise proved a valuable dress rehearsal for remote deployment training programmed for 1981.

(U) Professional nursing licensing boards are currently requiring the utilization of continuing education as one means of ensuring clinical competence in the practice of professional nursing. To assist the registered nurses assigned the US Army Medical Command-Korea, the Department of Nursing organized and presented seven programs during 1980. All of these programs were approved by the Army Nurse Corps Certification Committee, Washington, DC, and all attendees were awarded one unit of continuing education credit for each of the seven programs.

(U) Army Nurse Corps Practitioners and Clinical Specialists were actively involved in presenting formal classes and individual consultation to the civilian military community as well as the outlying health care facilities. Special emphasis was placed on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency medical care.

(U) Under the terms of the combined Operations and Training Affiliation Program, two groups of six Republic of Korea Army Nurse Corps officers received advance clinical nursing experience and education at the 121st Evacuation Hospital during 1980. These 12 officers were selected by the Surgeon General of the Republic of Korea Army for their six months of specialty training.

(U) During April 1980, the Medical Command, in conjunction with the 38th Parallel Medical Society,¹⁶ sponsored its annual medical meetings. The participation and cosponsorship of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences allowed the meeting to grant Category I Continuing Medical Education (CME) credit to the attendees. US personnel from Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps medical facilities across the western Pacific joined the civilian and military physicians of the Republic of Korea for the well received, two-day meeting in Seoul.

(U) Aeromedical Evacuation Services

(U) USAMEDCOM-K's 377th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) provides aeromedical emergency evacuation support to USFK military and civilian personnel and their authorized dependents within the ROK. Additionally, the unit provides emergency movement of medical personnel and accompanying

16. (U) Formed in 1951 by 3d Inf Div medical officers who met to discuss military medical problems prevalent in Korea. High on their list was pneumonia, hepatitis, fractures, frostbite and "Q" or hemorrhagic fever, first encountered here in Korea.

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equipment/supplies, whole blood, biologicals, etc., to meet critical command requirements. The company, equipped with 18 UH-1H helicopters, has elements deployed at the following locations: Unit headquarters at Yongsan Garrison with up to six operationally ready helicopters at Yongsan's H-201 heliport; service platoon at Seoul's K-16 AB where aircraft undergo organizational maintenance and direct support maintenance; a flight platoon of four helicopters permanently stationed at Taegu's Camp Walker; a flight platoon at Camp Casey (H-252) with two aircraft and a flight platoon at Osan AB with one aircraft. The Camp Casey and Osan AB field site crews rotate out of Yongsan on a non-TDY basis.

(U) During 1980 the unit flew a total of 4,855 hours and evacuated a total of 769 patients. (Total for 1979 was 489.) Patient categories were: 568 US military members, 111 US military dependents, 29 US civilian employees, 21 KATUSAs, 30 ROK military, three ROK civilians, and seven military dogs (K-9). Some notable missions were the evacuation of four soldiers from inside the DMZ boundary fence and the delivery of a baby while in flight.

(U) Hot Floor Heating Systems and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

(U) The most significant environmental health hazard encountered during the year was carbon monoxide poisoning attributed to the traditional Korean compressed coal home heating systems. (Called "ondol" in Korean, this age-old system channels heated gases from charcoal briquets under sealed floors. Newer homes and apartments use steam heat to obtain the same effect of warming the floor.) This heating method is potentially hazardous due to generation of carbon monoxide and leaks in the floor. Despite an intensive preventive health education effort launched prior to the winter season in 1979 and again in 1980, one USFK serviceman and one dependent of a USFK serviceman died of carbon monoxide poisoning, and 32 others were treated for CO exposure in military medical treatment facilities and released.

(U) Prior to the start of heating season in October emphasis was placed on publicizing the dangers inherent in Korean "ondol" heating systems. Frequent spot announcements were aired on AFKN radio and television, and warnings and basic precautions were disseminated through troop topics, weekly bulletin announcements, Pacific Stars and Stripes, and unit newspapers. CO poisoning prevention was scheduled periodically as a high priority subject in unit training programs, and visits by EUSA preventive medicine and safety specialists were made to provide comprehensive instruction in troop units. Medical inspection and evaluation was a key factor in minimizing exposure to hazardous environments. Living quarters utilizing compressed coal heating systems were not approved for occupancy by USFK personnel unless an alternate, safe system was provided and the ondol system made inoperable. USAMEDCOM-K's preventive medicine personnel furnished qualified assistance by providing inspections and training courses for commanders or their representatives.

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(U) Health of the Command

(U) There is a relatively high incidence of two diseases among the US military population in the ROK. Both can be debilitating, but neither is usually fatal. The first of these is viral hepatitis, most often caused by poor hygiene in off-post areas or by intimate contact with infected persons. The termination of the use of prophylactic gamma globulin in 1979 has not resulted in a significant rise in the rate of hospitalization for hepatitis (3.1 cases per 1000 per annum in 1979 and 3.7 cases per 1000 per annum in 1980). This can be attributed to the improved sanitation level in the local environment.

(U) The other predominant medical concern in USFK, venereal disease, is far more prevalent. The incidence rate of VD, however, declined moderately in 1980 to 36 cases per thousand service members per month as compared to the 1979 rate of 40 cases per thousand service members per month. Gonorrhea remains the leading venereal disease in the command, averaging 1,235 cases per month. Unlike hepatitis, which can cause absences from duty of up to three months, VD does not result in an appreciable loss of man days. Both diseases are the subject of frequent health lectures and command information bulletins and articles.

(U) Orthopedic and psychiatric conditions were the leading causes for hospital admissions in Korea. They were also the leading causes for aeromedical evacuation from Korea.

(U) Alcohol Treatment Facility

(U) US Army Medical Command-Korea operates a 16-bed Inpatient Alcohol Treatment Facility (ATF) to rehabilitate the identified alcoholic and problem drinker. This inpatient service offers a six-week residential treatment program under the close supervision of the director and counselors. There are an average of 12 patients for each program. The treatment incorporates demands for self-discipline and assumption of responsibility by the individual in a strict military environment. It also provides intensive group and individual counseling, and introduces individuals to the concept and values of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) as their future way of life to maintain sobriety. During FY 80 the ATF treated 146 patients, of whom 120 successfully returned to full duty. Commanders judged the program to be successful 63 percent of the time, using criteria of effective duty performance. Early identification and referral by commanders is necessary for optimal success. (See also pages 339-41.)

(U) EUSA Dental Activities

(U) At the end of the year, 15 dental clinics were in operation throughout the command, with 45 US dental officers (46 authorized) providing a full range of oral health services for USFK members, their dependents and others entitled to care. Patient treatments performed during 1980 totaled 598,062, reflecting an 8.4 percent increase in productivity over

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the previous year. The average number of treatments per patient also rose from 5.2 in 1979 to 6.3 in 1980. Improved performance was attributed to the replacement of old equipment and command emphasis on increased productivity. In late spring construction on the new dental clinic at Camp Market was completed. It remained unopened pending assignment of a dental officer to staff the clinic. A dental officer, O-4, has been designated and is scheduled to arrive on 11 January 1981. A renovation project at Camp Howze Dental Clinic was also completed in late spring which provided five new dental units. Camp Hialeah Dental Clinic continued to function in a temporary facility pending renovation of an existing building in late 1981. The temporary structure with two dental officers and hygienist remains crowded and inadequate. Construction of a new dental treatment clinic for Yongsan South Post is scheduled to start in June 1981. As of 31 December 1980 the plans were 65 percent completed.

(U) Veterinary Activities Report

(U) EUSA's 47-man 106th Medical Detachment (VS) (Team JB) provides inspection services for all USFK subsistence items arriving in the ROK from CONUS sources, as well as those procured locally from Korean vendors. During the year approximately 515 million pounds of subsistence were examined for compliance with health/sanitation and quality standards; one million pounds were rejected as nonconforming with contractual requirements or condemned as inedible. Provisional approval was granted a local waterfood processor to sell selected frozen items (shrimp and lobster) to clubs and open messes. Items are not presently available to the entire military community (troop issue and commissaries). Both plant sanitation and final product are inspected and product samples are submitted to the Letterman Army Institute of Research for E.coli and standard plate counts and for heavy metal determination.

(U) The approved farm program was discontinued during this calendar year. Farms are no longer listed in the Directory of Sanitary Approved Food Establishments. Because of the marked increase in procurement of US-grown produce and the Korean public law prohibiting the use of raw human waste for fertilizer, this program was determined to no longer have merit. Testing for parasitic ova is conducted on all locally procured leafy vegetables upon receipt.

(U) During the year the medical support for 238 military working dogs was continued. Complete physical examinations were conducted on 215 military dogs, many of which are suffering from old age and associated diseases. During the year 15 military dogs were found unfit for further military duty and were euthanized. Quarterly inspections were made of the 14 military dog kennels and training areas. The 4th Qtr inspection revealed a severe shortage of dog handlers in many units. One unit, which was authorized 30 dog handlers, had only 11 assigned. In units with sufficient handlers there appears to be an extreme shortage of qualified supervising personnel and kennel masters. This condition resulted in poor sanitary inspection ratings for three dog units and an increase in medical problems

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and deaths in military dogs throughout Korea. A temporary measure has been instituted by taking regular military police personnel and sending them to the EUSA Dog School at Taegu for certification. The Military Working Dog Program can be successful only if each dog unit has an experienced NCO as Kennel Master, having a primary MOS of Dog Handler.

(U) More than 128 zoonotic diseases were diagnosed in privately owned pets and military dogs at the Animal Hospital and dispensaries. There were 180 animals quarantined throughout Korea as potential rabies suspects and several specimens submitted to Letterman Army Institute of Research for laboratory examination. All quarantine cases and specimens proved negative.¹⁷

(U) Adjutant General

(U) Postal Services

(U) The new Kimpo Aerial/Military Mail Terminal was officially opened on 5 June. The \$1.4 million concrete and steel structure was built by the Korean government to replace the outdated buildings previously housing the mail operation. The old facility was razed as a part of ROKG plans to expand the airport. The mail terminal was built by Hyundai Construction Company under a contract with the Aviation Facilities Construction Office, ROK Ministry of Transportation. The EUSA Postal Group and US Army Far East District Engineers were involved in the planning. The building has 10 open bays compared to the old building's capacity to load or unload only three trucks at a time. A modern conveyor belt also contributes to faster processing. Security also has been upgraded. It is estimated that the consolidated, modernized mail terminal will increase mail processing efficiency by 15 to 20 percent. Operated jointly by the 66th AG Detachment (Postal) and members of Det 1, 6005th Air Postal Squadron, the new facility consolidated processing of surface mail handled by the Army and air mail handled by the Air Force. Five Air Force personnel, 24 Army and six Koreans staff the facility. The two units moved in on 9 May and a Memorandum of Understanding, outlining respective missions and operations, was signed by the commanders on 19 September.

(U) The first US Army Postal Group-Korea OPLAN 5027 to be developed was published for staffing on 15 October. It supports COMUSKOREA OPLAN 5027 (see page 85) and provides guidance for each organic Postal Detachment in the event of hostilities within the ROK.

(U) During the latter part of 1980, significant steps were taken to improve mail movement to the ROK. Sub-contract negotiations were completed by Northwest and Flying Tiger Airlines with Japan Airlines. It provides

17. (U) Other activities of Surgeon, HQ USFK/EUSA and USAMEDCOM-K appear in Annual Hist Rept, Army Medical Department Activities (RCS Med-41), submitted to Surgeon General under provisions of AR 40-226.

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for mail to be carried by Japan Airlines on days when the volume of mail exceeds available American flag carrier capability or availability, from Narita International Airport, Japan, to Kimpo International Airport, Korea. Negotiations are underway to make similar arrangements with other foreign flag carriers, most notably Korea Airlines, to assure speedy service on this vital link of the mail transport chain.

(U) An evening shift was instituted at the Kimpo Aerial/Military Mail Terminal by the 66th AG Detachment (Postal) and Detachment 1, 6005th Air Postal Squadron, effective 18 December 1980 on a permanent basis to receive and break down mail from flights arriving after 1500. This action significantly expedites mail delivery to all elements south of Seoul.

(U) AG, EUSA Courier System

(U) As a result of a Comptroller study of correspondence distribution systems within HQ UNC/CFC and HQ USFK/EUSA, a new courier system was established by AG on 1 December. (See page 311 for more details.)

(U) Mutual Support Agreement Between USFK and US Army, Japan (USARJ) for Blank Forms and Publications

(U) In February 1978 a mutual support agreement between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, and Commander, United States Army Japan was concluded. The agreement provided for the storage in Japan of blank forms and publications and shipment to Korea in the event hostilities resume. During April 1980 the Director, USA AG Printing and Publications Center, Korea (PPCK), and the Chief, Publications Center, USA AG PPCK, made a liaison visit to USARJ to see if there were any problems with the mutual agreement and to find out if additional storage space could be obtained to increase blank form stockage levels. There was no additional space available and no problems were encountered. During May and June PPCK conducted a test mailing of blank forms to five accounts in Korea and five accounts outside Korea. This was in compliance with paragraph 9c(6) of the support agreement. The results of the test were successful.

(U) Reduction of the Administrative Workload at the Company, Battery and Troop Level

(U) This project was directed by Chief of Staff, EUSA, Memorandum, dated 8 November 1980, subject: Reduction of Administrative Workload at the Company, Battery and Troop Level. The Personnel Management Assistance Systems Team (PERMAST), USA MILPERCEN-K, was tasked with this project. PERMAST is augmented by individuals with expertise in ration control and supply accountability from other EUSA activities. The objective of this project is to analyze the administrative workload at company, battery and troop level and identify administrative actions, reports and files which

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can be eliminated, simplified or transferred to battalion or other level. Detailed information is being collected through visits to units and a final report will be submitted to the Chief of Staff in April 1981.

(U) Records Management

(U) Records Management Training. The Los Angeles Community College conducts records management training for US military and civilians under a contract with EUSA. A total of 263 clerical personnel received instruction in The Army Functional Files System (TAFFS) during 14 courses presented by the college. Military correspondence courses were given to 100 personnel and a Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act Workshop was attended by 11. The AG Records Management Division conducted TAFFS training for Korean nationals.

(U) Surveys. Two formal records management surveys and 17 assistance visits were made in USFK/EUSA staff offices during 1980. This is an ongoing effort to insure the proper identification, maintenance and disposition of USFK/EUSA files in accordance with TAFFS.

(U) Privacy Act/Freedom of Information Act Requests. During 1980 a total of 12 requests for personal information subject to the Privacy Act were received and processed. For the same period, a total of 136 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act were received and processed. Of these, 48 requests were received from Local 1363, Republic of Korea, National Federation of Federal Employees. The majority addressed information concerning command policies in a variety of areas.

(U) Command Copier Program. In 1980 the Office Copier Program for this command has shown a reduction in the number of approvals for new copier requirements (19) and an increase in copier replacement (25). The Records Management Division has assumed the added responsibility of signing the contractor's invoices in an attempt to get better control of the unauthorized copies being produced by the using activities.

(U) Micrographics Program. During 8-18 September representatives of the Army Micrographics Office, The Adjutant General Center, Washington, DC; paid an assistance visit to this command. The purpose of the visit was to assist in identifying suitable program applications for source document conversion to microfiche. Two potential applications are the ration control system and Korean national pay record files. Feasibility aspects are being analyzed for cost effectiveness; however, as of 31 December, no capability for source document conversion to microfiche existed in the ROK. The project continues.

(U) Word Processing Program. The Command Word Processing Program gained momentum as part of the overall automation effort in USFK/EUSA. A total of 15 proposals for word processing equipment were received and processed. Of the total, 11 were approved and three are pending. Total estimated cost of this equipment is \$274,685. Eventual cost savings to the command are estimated to be \$116,540.¹⁸

18. (U) AG Hist Sum 1980.

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(U) Chaplain

(U) Religious and Spiritual Activities

(U) During the year 69 military chaplains served with troop units and on the USFK staff. They are assigned as follows: USFK/EUSA Chaplain's Office - three, 2d Infantry Division - 21, 19th Support Command - 12, US Army Garrison-Yongsan - seven, 38th ADA Brigade sites - five, 121st Evacuation Hospital - two, 1st Signal Brigade - four, Combined Field Army, Eighth Army Retreat Center and 2d Engineer Group - one each, US Air Forces Korea - 11 (USAF), and US Naval Forces Korea - one (USN).

(U) More than 11,500 USFK military and civilian members attended some 285 retreats and other spiritually oriented programs offered during the year at the EUSA Retreat Center. Located on scenic Namsan Hill near the Yongsan Military Reservation, the center schedules retreats, normally from three to four days in length, for all religious faiths. January 1980 marked the 25th anniversary of the EUSA Retreat Center and special programs were held throughout the year to commemorate the silver anniversary.

(U) The command's chaplains continued to coordinate support and assistance offered voluntarily by US personnel for a wide range of Korean religious and social action agencies. Major recipients were orphanages, schools for blind or disabled children, and homes for the aged. Support was extended in a variety of forms, including financial donations, distribution of food and clothing, hosting of picnics, and construction work on physical facilities performed by USFK members during off-duty time.¹⁹

(U) The EUSA Command Chaplain hosts a number of distinguished visitors each year to support religious programs and activities. They typically conduct workshops for chaplain personnel, services and entertainment programs. (See distinguished visitor list at Appendix A.)

(U) Morale and Welfare

(U) US Army Recreation Services Operation-Korea (RSOK) Highlights

(U) RSOK Goals and Participation. RSOK endeavors to reinforce Department of the Army objectives by assisting commanders in maintaining morale, esprit, mental and physical fitness, and combat readiness; improving the quality of life for soldiers and their families; offering opportunities for self-fulfillment, skill development, social activity, and leisure-time enjoyment; creating an environment in which leisure pursuits are both attractive and inviting; offering diversions from the rigors of military training and stresses of daily living; and contributing to a vital, self-sustaining military community. One way in which RSOK measures

19. (U) Chaplain Hist Sum 1980.

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the success of its programs is to record the number of participants. During fiscal year 1980 RSOK facilities were used 14.3 million times. A breakdown of participation rates in each program is given here:²⁰ Arts and Crafts (569,410); Music and Theater (291,591); Recreation Center (3,875,858); Dependent Youth Activities (497,409); Sports and Athletic Training (7,734,445); Outdoor Recreation (31,275); and Libraries (1,298,454). Total participation in all activities was 14,298,442.

(U) RSOK assets comprise 256 sports and athletic training facilities, 35 libraries and two bookmobiles, 35 arts and crafts and two auto crafts shops, 17 recreation centers and four annexes, 70 music and theater centers/theaters, six dependent youth activities centers, a library service center and a supply depot. Command-wide recreational services participation during 1980 exceeded DA objectives by a wide margin in each program or activity.

(U) Music/Theater. DOD and USO sponsored three touring shows to Korea in 1980. "Miss America 1980," "Miss Suzanne Somers," and a special Christmas Holiday show with the "Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders" took part in 47 performances or handshaking visits and reached a USFK audience of 20,318. For the 1980 TEAM SPIRIT Exercise, the Korean American Friendship Association (KAFA), in conjunction with the Korean Ministry of National Defense, provided a 35-member musical variety and culture show that played six times for 5,200 US personnel. During the 1980 Parade of American Music Month, 18 awards were given in the command including five top honors (stars) and one Art Honor. EUSA received the Irving Berlin Trophy for its outstanding music and theater programming for the years 1977-79. The award is presented every two years and takes into consideration the troop strength and facilities of a command.

(U) Recreation Centers. The Camp Howard Recreation Center was closed in August. The property was distributed to other recreation centers with the major portion going to annexes at Camps Pelham and Stanton. The Camp Pelham Recreation Center Annex was expanded to two buildings and two additional Korean staff members were reassigned from Camp Howard. A new recreation center building was constructed at Camp Kitty Hawk in the Joint Security Area. It opened in November.

(U) Libraries. The following libraries were closed: #86 Btry C, 1/44 ADA, Tangjin (14 January); #65 Btry A, 1/44 ADA, Kwangdok (28 March); #74 Btry D, 1/44 ADA, Biin (18 April); #81 Hq, 1/44 ADA, Reno Hill (30 April); #29 83d Ord Bn, Camp Howard (31 July); and #62 KAMS, SATT #3, Camp Thompson (15 August). An addition to the Camp Casey Library #5 was completed in November. Plans were initiated for the construction of libraries at Camps Walker and Carroll.

20. (U) RSOK Hist Sum 1980.

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(U) Arts and Crafts. An awards ceremony and exhibition was held at Yongsan on 9 May to climax the 1980 photo contest sponsored by the Korean American Friendship Association. The winners, selected from USFK personnel, KATUSAs and UN military, exhibited their work from 9 May to 8 June at the Yongsan Arts and Crafts Center. This annual contest is designed to promote goodwill and fellowship through a shared interest in photography and Korean sights. Professional judges selected winners from 296 entries. The 800,000 won (approximately \$1,300 at the time) prize money was shared by 22 winners. The exhibit went on to tour Camp Henry and Camp Red Cloud.

(U) The following Arts and Crafts facilities opened or closed during the year: C Btry, 1/44 Arty (closed 24 February); D Btry, 1/44 Arty (closed 16 April); A Btry, 1/44 Arty (closed 24 April); Hq Btry, 1/44 Arty (closed 24 April); Camp Market (opened 14 May); Camp Howard (closed 16 July); Sea Range (opened 1 October); and Camp Bray (A 2/71) (opened 23 December).

(U) Following local photo competitions, military entries were submitted from EUSA to the All-Army level and winners at that level went on to the Interservice Photography Contest. EUSA had 12 winners at the All-Army Contest and two winners (2d and 3d) at the Interservice level. This semi-annual event affords valuable experience to military members and promotes the serious study of photography through the Army Arts and Crafts Program.

(U) This year's ROK-US Model Airplane Meet was hosted on 19 October by the ROK Air Force. This highly publicized event attracted 1,589 participants of which 16 were US. Some 5,000 spectators at the ROK Air Force Academy parade grounds saw US competitors win six events out of the 29 competitive categories. The ROK Air Force CofS presented the awards.

(U) Physical Activities. The first Council Internationale du Sports Militaire (CISM) Taekwondo Championships were held in Seoul, Korea from 30 October to 7 November. Fifteen nations took part with a total of 62 competitors. The US military was represented by a seven-man team, mission chief, team leader and coach, all of whom are stationed in Korea. First place went to the Korean team which amassed nine gold medals and one bronze. The US finished second with one gold and four bronze medals. Bahrain was third.

(U) During the year nine members of EUSA participated in Department of the Army Sports Trials. The trials selected All-Army teams in women's basketball, men's basketball, wrestling, boxing, volleyball, bowling, golf, and tennis (men and women).

(U) Mr. James E. Weaver, Chief of RSOK's Area Operations Office-South, was selected as the head coach for the All-Army Men's Basketball Team which competed at the Presidio of San Francisco from 17 January to 10 March.

(U) A softball official's clinic, presented by Mr. Robert J. Kaprosch, was given to umpires at Taegu, Camp Humphreys, Recreation Center #4, Camp Red Cloud, Camp Casey, Pusan and Yongsan. The dates of the clinic were 25 March to 2 April.

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(U) From 9 to 16 April a Racquetball Clinic was held at Taegu, Camp Humphreys, Yongsan, and Camps Red Cloud and Casey. The instructor was Dr. Bud Muchleisen, US Senior National Champion, American Amateur Racquetball Association.

(U) A Basketball Official's Clinic was conducted from 1 to 9 October with Mr. Robert J. Herrold of the Pacific Ten Conference giving the instruction.

(U) During the period 14 to 25 April, 30 students attended an Eighth Army Annual Water Safety School held at the US Embassy Compound #2 swimming pool.

(U) Construction during the year included multi-purpose athletic courts at Yongsan and Camps Stanley, Pelham, Garry Owens and Stanton, a tennis court at Yongsan, a handball court at Camp Greaves, and a metal fencing around Hammond softball field at Yongsan.

(U) Dependent Youth Activities (DYA). . . A center at Friendship Village housing area was remodeled, converting a large room into several separate activities rooms. A skateboard platform was built on the Yongsan DYA playground. A new DYA facility was opened at Hannam Village on 29 November while, at the Yongsan Youth Scene, electrical rewiring was begun in December.

(U) Korea Area Exchange (KOAX) Operations

(U) KOAX is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) element providing goods and services for all US military/civilian personnel and their dependents in the ROK. The system operates eight main stores located on Yongsan in Seoul, Pusan's Hialeah Compound, Camps Casey, Red Cloud, Humphreys and Walker (Taegu), Osan AB and Kunsan AB, and 86 smaller retail operations (branches, annexes and auto parts stores) serving USFK at installations country-wide. Other KOAX facilities include 155 food outlets ranging from restaurants/snack bars to a Baskin-Robbins 31-flavor Ice Cream Parlor, two bakeries, five automobile repair garages, three gasoline stations, a centralized merchandise repair facility, and 650 concessions (95 contracts) offering barber/beauty shops, laundry/dry cleaning and a wide variety of repair services, as well as Korean general merchandise and handicrafts. A total of 113 motion picture theaters are under KOAX operation. Some 152 US personnel (1 military, 49 career/management, and 102 hourly paid) and 2,091 Korean nationals work directly for KOAX, which also indirectly supervises approximately 3,000 concession employees.

(U) KOAX FY 80 (26 January 1980-25 January 1981) total sales of \$144.2 million (a six percent decrease over the previous period) comprised: retail--\$108.0 million, food--\$26.6 million, vending--\$5.8 million, and services--\$3.8 million. Concession services, commodity and automotive operations totaled \$25.7 million and generated \$2.2 million in FY 80 income

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for KOAX. Fiscal year net earnings, which represent KOAX's portion of the AAFES contribution to Army and Air Force welfare funds, were \$17.9 million as compared to \$20.0 million in FY 80.²¹

(U) An innovation which began in FY 79, the Deferred Payment Plan, was instituted at Yongsan and Camps Casey, Red Cloud, Howze and Humphreys. These DPP offices were in addition to the offices at Osan AB, Taegu/Pusan, and Kunsan AB in FY 79. Additional DPP service was added to Camp Carroll. During the course of the year modifications were made to the administration of the DPP system and two major consolidations took place. DPP operations at Camps Casey, Red Cloud and Howze were consolidated with the Yongsan operation and DPP offices at Camp Humphreys and Kunsan AB were consolidated with the Osan AB office. This centralized administrative and computer operations and gave customers an expanded shopping area. Under DPP, customers establish accounts, purchase merchandise and make monthly payments on the balance. A one percent per month interest is charged on the unpaid balance and accounts must be paid off two months prior to the individual's DEROS. Mini-computers are used for the system and existing ration control procedures are followed for purchases.²²

(U) KOAX opened a number of facilities during the year including the first of four planned Baskin-Robbins 31-flavor ice cream parlors. The ice cream parlors feature Baskin-Robbins products and are operated by KOAX under a licensing agreement (not a franchise agreement) with Baskin-Robbins. The first to open was at Camp Walker (Taegu) in April. Other outlets are planned for Yongsan, Camp Casey and Osan AB in early FY 81. Other facilities which opened in FY 80 to serve USFK personnel included a launderette/snack bar/sweet'n'treat at Osan AB, a gasoline station at Kunsan AB, a PX in the New Hannam Village housing complex, and a beauty shop at Camp Casey.

(U) Throughout the year KOAX provided exchange services at field locations during major exercises. A prime example was support of participating tactical units in TEAM SPIRIT 80. Camouflaged KOAX retail mobile vans and food outlets were deployed with troops in forward bivouac areas. Tent and van retail exchanges, including concession outlets offering Korean handicrafts, barbershops and laundry pick-up service, were established at Chuncheon near the main maneuver area and at Osan, Kunsan, Kwangju, Chongju, Yechon, Pohang, and Kimhae staging areas to serve out-of-country augmentation forces. Tent theaters were set up in bivouac and staging areas for showing 16mm feature movies free of charge.

21. (U) KOAX Hist Sum 1980.

22. (U) Based on a 1980 average of 5,504 accounts, it was found that an average of 21.4 percent became overdue (not paid within 30 days of billing), 2.5 percent became delinquent (not paid within 60 days of billing) and 0.32 percent were determined by KOAX to be uncollectable. As of 31 December there were 7,312 accounts and 43 (or 0.6 percent) were deemed uncollectable.

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(U) Headquarters Commandant

(U) HQ COMDT provides logistical, transportation and administrative support as well as physical security for HQ USFK/EUSA in garrison and during field operations. Support responsibilities also extend to special events, VIP visits and high level conferences hosted by the command. Assigned to HQ COMDT are HHC, EUSA; UNC Honor Guard; and 21st Transportation Co (CAR). Also attached are USA MP Det-K, 38th Chemical Det-K, the EUSA NCO Academy and Special Forces Det-K.

(U) In 1980 the HQ COMDT successfully fulfilled the following tasks during Exercises TEAM SPIRIT and ULCHI-FOCUS LENS:²³

--(U) Prepared and published administrative instructions for use by players at Combined Forces Command CP TANGO, USFK/EUSA Main at Taegu, and USFK/EUSA Forward CP at K-16 Airfield.

--(U) Provided transportation for player/controller personnel and equipment at above locations.

--(U) Maintained physical security of CP TANGO with the TANGO security force; Forward CP at K-16 used EUSA Band personnel for physical security; and the Main CP was guarded by UNC Honor Guard personnel. Access control was established at all three locations by issuing exercise passes to designated individuals. Visitors were provided temporary passes and then escorted by sponsoring staff sections.

--(U) Operated dining facilities for exercise participants at TANGO CP, including a general officers' mess. Four meals were provided daily.

--(U) The UNC Honor Guard and EUSA Band continue to provide professional ceremonial support for this headquarters and other elements of the command. Unlike the band with its 30 all-US members, the 170-man Honor Guard is composed of one platoon from the US Army, one from each of the three ROK services, and a composite UN platoon consisting of elements from the United Kingdom, Thailand and the Philippines. Both the Thailand and Philippine contingents consist of five men each who serve a one-year tour with the Honor Guard. The 30-man UK element is unique in that it rotates every two months from Hong Kong. Parent units of UK contingents in the ROK during 1980 were: Gurkha²⁴ Transportation Regiment (1 January-17 March); 6th Gurkha Rifles (17 March-8 May); 7th Gurkha Rifles (8 May-16 July); 6th Gurkha Rifles Drum Corps (16 May-16 June); Queens Own Highlanders (16 July-16 September); 7th Gurkha Rifles (16 September-25 November); and Gurkha Transportation Regiment (25 November-31 December).

23. (U) HQ COMDT Hist Sum 1980.

24. (U) Gurkhas are Nepalese members of UK's Armed Forces.

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(U) In addition to providing personal security services for CINCUNC and visiting dignitaries, the Honor Guard mans security posts at UNC/CFC and USFK/EUSA command facilities. Its composite UN platoon furnishes security for UNC Military Armistice Commission members during meetings at Panmunjom.

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APPENDIX A

**List of Distinguished Visitors
to the Command
1980**

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND

(1 Jan - 31 Dec 80)

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Rep Lester L. Wolff (D-NY) 6-8 Jan	30	Chmn, Asian/Pac Affairs Subcom, Fgn Affairs Com
RADM William C. Niel 6-8 Jan	5	Cdr, Task Force 75
BG Norris Overton, USAF 9-13 Jan	2	Deputy Cdr, AAFES
LTG James D. Hughes 9-13 Jan	10	CINCPACAF
MG William D. Gilbert 9-15 Jan	3	Dir, Engr & Svc, DCS Log & Engr, USAF
BG William R. Brooksher 11-16 Jan	5	Chief of Security Police, USAF
Sen Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex) 12-15 Jan	34	Member, Joint Econ, Environment & PW and Fin Coms
Mr. John J. Peters (GS-16E) 13-19 Jan	2	Vice Pres, Mil Banking Div, American Express
VADM Sylvester R. Foley, Jr. 14-16 Jan	1	Cdr, 7th Fleet
Mr. Richard Holbrooke 14-16 Jan	2	Asst SECSTATE for East Asia & Pac Affairs
MG W. R. Maloney 16-19 Jan	4	CG, 3d Marine Amphib Force
LTG William H. Ginn, Jr. 18-19 Jan	4	Cdr, 5th Air Force
Mr. Dennis Marquis (GS-17E) 19-23 Jan	2	Sp Asst to ASD (C31)
VADM Lee Baggett, Jr. 19-23 Jan	9	COMNAVSURFPAC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Robert W. Kennedy 20-22 Jan	1	Dir of Electromagnetic Combat, USAF
MG Doyle E. Larson 20-22 Jan	3	Electronic Scty Comd, USAF
Mr. Kisuk Cheung (GS-16E) 22-26 Jan	6	Chief, Engr Div, Ft Shafter, HI
BG (P) Harvey D. Williams 22-29 Jan	1	Dep TIG, DA
ADM Robert L. J. Long 23-27 Jan	13	CINCPAC
RADM D. Earl Brown 23-27 Jan	1	CINCPAC Surg
LTG Richard G. Trefry 27 Jan-1 Feb	1	TIG, DA
Rev Dr. J. Frank Culpepper (GS-16E) 29 Jan-1 Feb	3	Exec Dir, Servicemen, Church of God
Father Lawrence Brett (GS-16E) 31 Jan-19 Feb	1	Catholic Retreat Leader
GEN Robert E. Huyser 4-6 Feb	13	CINCMAC
MG Kenneth L. Robinson 4-8 Feb	3	CG, 3d Marine Div
RADM J. F. O'Hara 6-8 Feb	6	Cdr, Fleet Air WESTPAC
MG W. R. Maloney 7-9 Feb	2	CG, 3d Marine Amphib Force
BG Albert J. Kaehn, Jr. 10-14 Feb	5	Cdr, Air Wea Svc
Dr. Douglas J. Bol (GS-16E) 14-29 Feb	1	Institute of Family Living
Mr. Michael E. Menster (GS-18E) 16-20 Feb	2	USO Natl Director

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Thomas C. Nelson, USA 17-21 Feb	3	Dep Dir, Ops & Readiness, DCA
BG J. T. Hagen 18 Feb	5	CG, 9th Marine Amphib Bde
BG Donald R. Lasher 26 Feb-2 Mar	2	Cdr, USACEEIA/USACSA
Mr. David B. Wolf (GS-18E) 29 Feb-8 Mar	1	Pres, Los Angeles Metro- politan College
MG Richard G. Fazakerly 1-5 Mar	2	Asst COA/Cdr, USAFAC
Mr. John T. Newman (GS-17) 2-8 Mar	1	Tech Dir, USACAA
MG Charles F. G. Kuyk, Jr. 4-6 Mar	3	Cdr, 22d AF (MAC)
Rev M. Douglas Blair (GS-16E) Dr. William B. Oglesby, Jr. (GS-16E)	4	Indorsing Agents, United Methodist Div of Chaplains
MG Cornelius Nugteren 6-7 Mar	6	Cdr, ARRS
Mr. D. A. Rosso, Jr. (GS-17E) 7-15 Mar	1	NAVAIR Survl Tech Admin
RADM Carol C. Smith, Jr. 10-12 Mar	2	Prospective DCoFS, Ops & Plans, PACFLT
Hon John H. Moxley, III 10-12 Mar	3	Asst SECDEF (Health Affairs)
Ms. M. Kathleen Carpenter 10-16 Mar	2	Dep Asst SECDEF (EO)
BG J. J. McMonagle 12-13 Mar	1	CG, 3d Marine Amphib Bde
Mr. Mace G. Mavroleon 12-16 Mar	1	Exec Dir, United Seaman's Service
MG William Maloney 13 Mar	1	CG, 3d Marine Amphib Force

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG William E. Eicher 16-21 Mar	3	CG, ARRCOM
MG Otis C. Lynn 16-25 Mar	2	CG, 25th Inf Div
LTG Winfield Scott, Jr. 17-21 Mar	2	Cdr, Alaskan Air Comd
Civilian Aides to Secretary of the Army 18-21 Mar	40	
Judge Timothy J. Murphy (GS-17E) 19-23 Mar	7	Superior Court, DC
MG Thomas J. Diab 19-23 Mar	1	MAC M-Day Assignee
LTG Arnold W. Braswell 20-23 Mar	1	CG, 9th AF
BG Donald D. Brown 21-24 Mar	2	Asst Dep CofS Ops, MAC
MG James C. Smith 23-30 Mar	1	Dir of Tng, DA
BG E. J. Huycke 24-28 Mar	2	CG, Tripler Army Med Cen
BG Arthur U. Ishimoto 24-30 Mar	2	Cdr, Hawaii Army Med Cen
MG Paul M. Timmerberg 24-30 Mar	3	Cdr, USACIDC
MG John K. Davis, USMC 25-28 Mar	2	PACOM Dir of Ops
LTG James D. Hughes 26-30 Mar	8	CINCPACAF
GEN Robert H. Barrow 27-29 Mar	7	Comdt, USMC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM C.A.H. Trost 28 Mar-2 Apr	8	Cdr, 7th Fleet
Rep Jonathan B. Bingham (D-NY) 31 Mar-2 Apr	32	Chmn, Subcom on Intl Econ Policy & Trade
BG Patrick J. Hessian 31 Mar-7 Apr	1	Dep CCH, DA
Rev Orville Hagan (GS-16E) 3-5 Apr	1	Far East Comd Mil Affairs, Church of God
MG Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Jr. 3-7 Apr	19	Vice CINCPACAF
MG James C. Pennington 4-9 Apr	2	TAG, DA
BG Vaugh O. Lang 4-10 Apr	1	Dep CG, CERCOC
Dr. Edward C. Killin (GS-16E) 5-11 Apr	2	DODDS Pac Reg Dir
BG Andrew P. Chambers, USA 6-12 Apr	4	J1, PACOM
BG Bernhard T. Mittermeyer 9-13 Apr	1	Dir, Prof Svc, OTSG
Mrs. Bernard Kennedy (GS-16E) 11-14 Apr	2	Nat Pres American Legion Aux
Mr. Nicholas Platt 11-14 Apr	1	Dep ASD, East Asia & Pac Affairs
BG John F. O'Donnell BG Robert C. Oaks 13-15 Apr	17	Asst DCofS/Ops, TAC USAFE/Readiness Cen
MG Oren E. DeHaven 13-20 Apr	4	Cdr, USA Log Cen
MG Louis Rachmeler 13-17 Apr	3	Cdr, USAMICOM

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG (Ret) Robert F. Cocklin 14-19 Apr	2	Exec Vice Pres, Assoc of US Army
Hon Alan J. Gibbs 15-19 Apr	2	ASA (IL&FM)
MG Frank P. Ragano, USA 17-21 Apr	14	Dir, Conventional Ammo Special Review Team
VADM R. F. Schoultz 18-20 Apr	11	COMNAVAIRPAC
Mr. Howard E. Vander Clute 18-20 Apr	3	Natl Cdr, VFW
RADM M. P. Frudden 18-21 Apr	3	COMNAVSURFGRU WESTPAC/CTF 73
BG Henry Hatch 21-24 Apr	1	Div Cdr, USAEDPO
GEN Bryce Poe II 25-29 Apr	14	Cdr, AFLC
Rev S. David Chambers (GS-16E) 25-29 Apr	1	Dir, Presbyterian Council for Chaplains and Mil Pers
MG John Huston 26-29 Apr	2	Chief, Ofc of AF History
Mr. Joseph R. Williams (GS-18E) 27-29 Apr	3	Administrator, Region 9, GSA
BG David W. Stallings 27 Apr-3 May	4	Cdr, USA Ord Cen/Sch
MG Robert C. Gaskill, USA 27 Apr-6 May	2	Dep Dir, DLA
Dr. John T. McCuen (GS-16E) 1-5 May	4	Vice Chancellor, LACC Overseas
BG Richard Wilmot, USA 1-6 May	3	Dep Study Chmn, DOD HUMINT Study Group, DIA

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<u>Name/Data</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG John Cleland 3-5 May	1	USA Scty Asst Cen
MG Robert Gaskill, USA 3-6 May	2	Dep Dir, DLA
Mr. D. K. Jones (GS-17) 3-6 May	9	Asst DCS, Log Ops, AFLC
Mr. Frederick Nueman (GS-18E) 5-6 May	3	Def Contr Audit Agcy
Mr. Joseph Koralewski (GS-16E) 13-17 May	2	Natl Cdr, AMVETS
MG W. R. Maloney 15-17 May	2	CG, 3d Marine Amphib Force
BG James J. Young 17-21 May	1	Chief, MSC, Ofc Surg Gen
Mr. Arthur Fellwock (GS-16E) 18-21 May	1	Vice Cdr, VFW
Mr. Arthur Ritt (GS-16E) 21-26 May	4	Chmn, Intl Food Svc Exec Assoc
Mrs. Phillip M. Knox (GS-18E) 28 May-1 Jun	3	Natl Chmn of Volunteers, Amer Red Cross
LTG James P. Hughes 1-3 Jun	6	CINCPACAF
LTG A. W. O'Donnell 6-9 Jun	9	CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pac
MG Emmett W. Bowers, USA 12-16 Jun	2	Cdr, Def Pers Spt Cen
LTG Andrew P. Iosue 14-16 Jun	4	DCS, Mpr & Pers, USAF
MG Gerd S. Grombacher 14-20 Jun	3	CG, USACC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Charles H. Edmiston, Jr. USA 15-18 Jun	2	CG, MIMCWA
RAADM Donald S. Jones 26-27 Jun	1	CTF 76
MG Jerry R. Curry, USA 25-26 Jun	3	Dep ASD (PA)
Dr. Joseph H. Yang (SES-6) 26-28 Jun	9	DA Science Advisor (R&D)
GEN Edward C. Meyer 30 Jun-3 Jul	3	CSA
SMA William A. Connolly 30 Jun-3 Jul	1	
MG Robert M. Elton 30 Jun-5 Jul	1	Cdr, USA MILPERCEN
MG K. L. Robinson 9-11 Jul	2	CG, 3d Marine Div
Mr. Frank A. Fishburne (GS-18) 9-13 Jul	3	Dep Compt of Air Force
Rep Stephen J. Solarz (D-NY) 12-14 Jul	1	
MG William H. Fitch 13-16 Jul	19	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
BG John A. Brashear 13-16 Jul	5	Cdr, 14th Air Div
Mr. John Callahan (GS-16) 13-19 Jul	1	Chief, Key Pdn, NSA
Mr. Kisuk Cheung (GS-16) 16-22 Jul	1	Chief, Engr Div, USAEDPO
BG Titus C. Hall 20-21 Jul	1	Dep for Recon and EW Sys, AFLC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG Harold F. Hardin, Jr. 20-26 Jul	2	Dep Cdr for Mat Readiness, DARCOM
MG Hugh J. Clausen 27-31 Jul	2	Asst JAG, DA
RADM Charles Hunter 27-29 Jul	1	COMMATVAQWINGPAC
BG J. J. Went, USMC 6-8 Aug	5	CG, 3d Force Svc Spt Gp
LTG Roscoe Robinson, Jr. 11-14 Aug	2	Cdr, USARJ
Rev Ralph R. Monsen (GS-16) 16-19 Aug	1	Dir of Chaplaincy Svcs, Conservation Baptist Assoc of Amer
BG Allen M. Goodson, USA 16-20 Aug	2	Cdr, DPDS
BG Bain McClintock 19-27 Aug	7	CG, 9th Marine Amphib Bde
BG Stanley C. Beck 19-29 Aug	4	Cdr, 3d Air Div
MG William H. Fitch 22-23 Aug	3	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
MG Robert T. Herres 23-25 Aug	3	Cdr, AF Comm Comd
MG Richard Carr 25-27 Aug	1	Chief of Chaplains, USAF
MG Robert F. Coverdale 8-11 Sep	8	Cdr, 22d AF (MAC)
Hon Joseph C. Zengerle 11-14 Sep	3	Asst SAF (M&RA)
BG James Thompson 11-16 Sep	3	J5, PACOM

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
RADM Bruce Kenner, III 12-13 Sep	4	Cdr, Mil Sealift Comd
Mr. Herbert Goertzel (GS-17E) 12-17 Sep	4	Dep Dir of CCTC for WWMCCS Tech Spt
RADM G. A. Aitcheson 12-19 Sep	14	PACFLT IG
Mr. Harold L. Stugart (GS-18E) 16-20 Sep	3	The Auditor General, DA
BG Graham W. Rider 17-20 Sep	2	Cdr, Intl Log Cen, AFLC
RADM Ralph G. Bird 17-22 Sep	1	PACOM J4
Mr. Charles Wolf (GS-18E) 22-28 Sep	2	Head, Econ Dept, Rand Corp
BG John T. Myers 23-26 Sep	4	DCG, USACC
Mr. Mortimer F. O'Connor (GS-16) 23-29 Sep	1	Chief, R-6, NSA/CSS
Mr. Edward E. Conrad (GS-18) 24-27 Sep	4	Dep Dir, Def Nuc Agcy
MG Robert L. Moore 26 Sep-1 Oct	2	CG, MICOM
MG S. G. Olmstead 28 Sep-1 Oct	6	CTF 79
Mr. Martin Menter (GS-18E) 29 Sep-1 Oct	2	Chmn, USO Hq Pers Com
MG Duane H. Stubbs 29 Sep-1 Oct	1	Cdr, AFFES
Mr. John C. Taylor (GS-16E) 29 Sep-3 Oct	4	Dep Dir, Engr Div, AAFES

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Ms. Cecile S. Landrum 1-8 Oct	1	Spec Asst to Under SAF
Dr. Nicholas Yaru (GS-18E) 2-8 Oct	4	Army Science Board Member
Mr. Charles S. Soliozy (GS-16E) 3-9 Oct	1	Head, Undersea Ranges Dept, Naval Underwater Sys Cen
MG Jere W. Sharp 4-10 Oct	13	ADCSLOG, DA
Mr. J. W. Jamieson (GS-18E) 4-24 Oct	2	Gen Mgr, San Diego Navy Fed Credit Union
BG John T. Myers 6-10 Oct	2	DCG, USACC
Mr. M. Dale Jensen (GS-16E) 8-9 Oct	1	Dir, US Navy Field Spt Actv
MG Robert B. Solomon, USA 8-10 Oct	3	Dep CofS, PACOM
Mr. Eugene Becker (GS-17) 8-11 Oct	1	Tech Dir, Natl Cryptologic Schools
Mr. Joseph C. Smith (GS-17) 8-14 Oct	2	Chief, Engr Org, Telecom & Compt Svc, NSA/CSS
MG Sampson H. Bass 12-16 Oct	1	Dir Sup & Maint, ODCSLOG, DA
Dr. Edward C. Killin (GS-16E) 13-18 Oct	3	Dir, DODDS-Pac
Mr. Donald P. Smith (GS-18E) Mr. Terry R. Peel (GS-18E) 14-16 Oct	1	Professional Staff Mbrs, House Approp Sub-Com on Mil Const
BG Thomas J. Flynn 18-23 Oct	2	Dep Cdr for Intel, USAINSCOM
MG Irwin P. Graham 22-31 Oct	5	Dep for Plans & Prog, PACAF

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
RADM Bernie E. Thompson 25-27 Oct	6	Cdr, Coast Guard Dist 14
Hon Robinson O. Everett 25-29 Oct	4	Chief Judge, US Court of Mili Appeals
ADM Donald C. Davis 28-30 Oct	19	CINCPACFLT
Mr. Jack K. Umphrey 30 Oct-2 Nov	1	Office of Air Force Compt
Father Lawrence F.X. Brett (GS-16E) 2-9 Nov	3	Catholic Retreat Coord
Mr. Fredric Newman (GS-17E) 4-8 Nov	2	Dir of Civ Pers, DA
Mr. John E. Martin, Jr. (GS-16E) 4-10 Nov	1	Natl Education Assoc
VADM C.A.H. Trost 4-11 Nov	3	Cdr, 7th Fleet
Mr. James O. Bush (GS-18E) 5-9 Nov	5	Chief Counsel, House Perm Select Com on Intel
Mr. Emanuel Rosen 6-12 Nov	4	Dep Asst SECDEF (Mgt Sys)
Mr. Joseph N. D'Ambrosio (GS-16E) 7-15 Nov	4	Public Rel Dept, NY Yankees
BG Henry J. Hatch 9-17 Nov	2	Div Engr, USAEDPO
RADM Eugene A. Grinstead 10-13 Nov	2	Cdr, Naval Sup Sys Comd
MG Patrick J. Halloran 11-14 Nov	2	Dep Dir for Strat C3 Sys, OJCS
MG George Lynch 12-14 Nov	3	Asst Compt for Acctg & Fin, USAF