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1981 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT

USFK/EUSA .



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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA/EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
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1981

The Year in Review

A White House report published in December called relations with the Republic of Korea better than at any time in the past ten years. It was in this positive atmosphere that US Forces Korea and Eighth Army also made confident strides. President Reagan made it clear, in his February meeting with ROK President CHUN Doo Hwan in Washington, that we intend, for global strategic reasons, to maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, which is key to the defense of the Northeast Asian region. US force levels of approximately 39,000 will be maintained.

There have been no signs that the regime in the North has in any way altered its avowed goal of communizing the entire peninsula. North Korea continues to expend some 15 to 20 percent of its gross national product on its already massive military force and this is at a great sacrifice to the standards of living for its citizens. This level of spending gives rise to a curious anomaly: a nation ranked well back at fortieth place in population, with armed forces that are the sixth largest in the world. They still have a decided weight over the ROK in the military balance. As I testified to the House Armed Services Committee in February, the North Korean Army has nearly twice as many combat maneuver battalions as the South and outnumbers the ROK Army in almost every significant arms category.

President Chun's January offer to meet with his North Korean counterpart to discuss peaceful reunification was rebuffed with typical scorn. Repeated provocations have also made it obvious that the North Korean government has no intention of cooperating with the South in lessening tensions on this divided peninsula. An intentional overflight by MIG-21's over the UNC-controlled island of Paengnyong in August and the incident a few days later in which the North fired a SAM missile at a US reconnaissance plane which was in international airspace are two examples of the reckless way in which they violate the armistice agreement.

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Spy nets and armed reconnaissance teams have the mission of disrupting ROK political stability and slowing the economic progress that has been regenerated in 1981. Symbolic of the ROK's emergence in these areas is the selection of Seoul as the site for the 1988 Olympics. As if to signal their uneasiness at the recognition the Republic is gaining throughout the world as a prospering nation, the North has resumed propaganda broadcasts which had been mutually halted since 1972. Considering the number of shooting incidents and stepped-up psychological warfare instigated by the North in 1981, tension along the DMZ was at the highest level in two years. However, the risk of overt aggression by North Korea diminishes as the defense capabilities of both US and ROK forces improve and the message of the US commitment sinks in.

Evidence of the close cooperation between the US and ROK governments was ample at the 13th annual Security Consultative Meeting held in April. Concrete agreements were reached which will bolster the ROK Force Improvement Plan with the sale of US equipment at repayment terms more favorable to Korea. Foreign military sales credits will support ROK equipment needs which focus on armor, artillery, antitank weapons, antisubmarine technology and aircraft.

The ROK, which spends six percent of its gross national product on defense, will dedicate more than \$700 million for direct improvements to US Forces Korea. This host-country support is collectively called the Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP). Some examples of CDIP projects in progress during the year are: an operational base for a USAF A-10 squadron which will be assigned in 1982; support structures for new artillery and helicopters in the 2d US Infantry Division area; new ammunition and underground petroleum storage areas and hardened command-and-control facilities. Construction of a new, hardened, tactical air control center at Osan Air Base was completed and it is ranked as one of the largest in the free world.

On the US side a dramatic increase can be seen in military construction, Army (MCA) funding. In fiscal year 1981 expenditures for major projects were doubled to \$115 million. This was necessary to replace or renovate substandard facilities, some of which date back to the Korean War. Improved living conditions for USFK personnel are paramount now that the decision has been made to maintain US force levels and the increased MCA spending level will continue.

Operationally, much was accomplished in 1981 to put US Forces Korea and Eighth Army on a firmer combat footing. The aging F-4 aircraft began to be replaced with the F-16 fighter and planning continued for the deployment of an A-10 close air support squadron. The 2d US Infantry Division became the first overseas unit to receive the new M198 155mm towed howitzers, which will replace 105mm guns in two of the division's direct support artillery battalions. The division's anti-tank capabilities improved significantly with the TOW-equipped AH-1S Cobra helicopters replacing the AH-1G model. M113 armored personnel carriers began an overhaul program, carried out by a ROK contractor, which will convert them to the A2 configuration and increase their operational readiness.

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In September the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion was permanently activated in the 2d Division. The new, all-source combat electronic warfare intelligence unit combined the resources of several smaller units and gives the division an enhanced airborne collection and ground radar surveillance ability.

The 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, the air defense umbrella for Eighth Army since 1961 and a major subordinate command, was inactivated in July, along with one of the remaining HAWK battalions. The only surviving battalion was reassigned to Combined Field Army (ROK/US). Weapons and equipment held by the US units were transferred cost-free to the ROK Army, who assumed primary responsibility for the air defense mission.

USFK supported TEAM SPIRIT 81, a ROK-US interoperability exercise of considerable magnitude, which tested the deployment of 30,000 men from outside Korea and involved live-fire maneuvers by five divisions. Similarly, logistics support was provided for ULCHI-FOCUS LENS, the major annual command post exercise (CPX) which puts into play ROK government mobilization plans. This year for the first time ULCHI-FOCUS LENS was conducted in conjunction with the Joint Chiefs of Staff CPX POTENT PUNCH which encompasses the defense of Korea.

The upgrade of command and control communications has been a priority in 1981 in order to achieve a system which is both responsive to the needs of the Combined Forces Command (ROK/US), a binational headquarters, and meet wartime survivability criteria. These actions are formalized as Telecommunications Plan for the Improvement of Communications in Korea.

Several moves were made to improve the administrative efficiency of the command. Notable are savings achieved through fixed-price service contracts with local hotels for TDY personnel, property book consolidation, an improved yet less costly physical security system, and base closures and consolidations.

The ROK government is assisting with our housing shortages by building western-style apartment complexes in Seoul, Osan and Taegu which are leased to USFK on a rental-guarantee basis. A total of 436 units were opened in 1981 enabling the command to offer more accompanied, two-year tours and thereby enhancing continuity of operations.

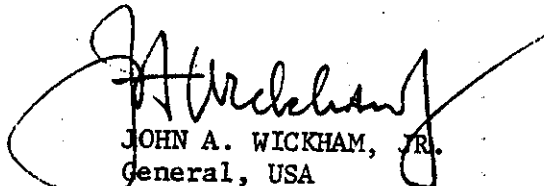
In sum, 1981 marked the beginning of an era of optimism with regard to ROK-US diplomatic and military ties. Both governments recognized the strategic importance of Korea, historically and geographically at the vortex of the Chinese-Soviet-Japanese eddy of shifting power, and the serious repercussions to Asia, the United States and world economic partners if the currents of power should shift on this peninsula. The US has recommitted itself to the preservation of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific area with Korea as the focal point. In this stronger and more confident environment, the Republic can continue the dynamic growth that will make it both a regional power in its own right and a stabilizing influence on Northeast Asia.

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And while North Korea remains as dangerous and as unpredictable as ever, I believe, and have so told the US Congress, that the 600,000-man ROK military establishment, coupled with US combat and support units, provide a credible deterrent to North Korean aggression and, should deterrence fail, the in-place forces plus troops rapidly deployed from out-of-country are capable of defeating any North Korean attack.

Turning from a personal look at the historical events of an important year to this document itself, a few observations are in order. 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. This volume not only serves as the primary source for official histories published by the US Army Center of Military History in Washington, DC, but can be used to advantage within our own command 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.

Finally, as you read about the foregoing events in greater detail throughout the Annual Historical Review, it would be well to remember all those who, through their dedication and sacrifice, have made the accomplishments possible--the rank and file of US Forces Korea and Eighth Army.



JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.
General, USA
Commander

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PREFACE

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 future and that inquires 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 is designed to satisfy reporting requirements from Department of the Army (RCS CSHIS-6 [R3]) and Pacific Command (RCS CINCPAC 5000-4) and provides a reference and research base for those headquarters. 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 treated in the histories of those headquarters.

The USFK/EUSA Chronologies (January to June and July to December 1981), unclassified supplements to this review, were published and distributed separately. 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.

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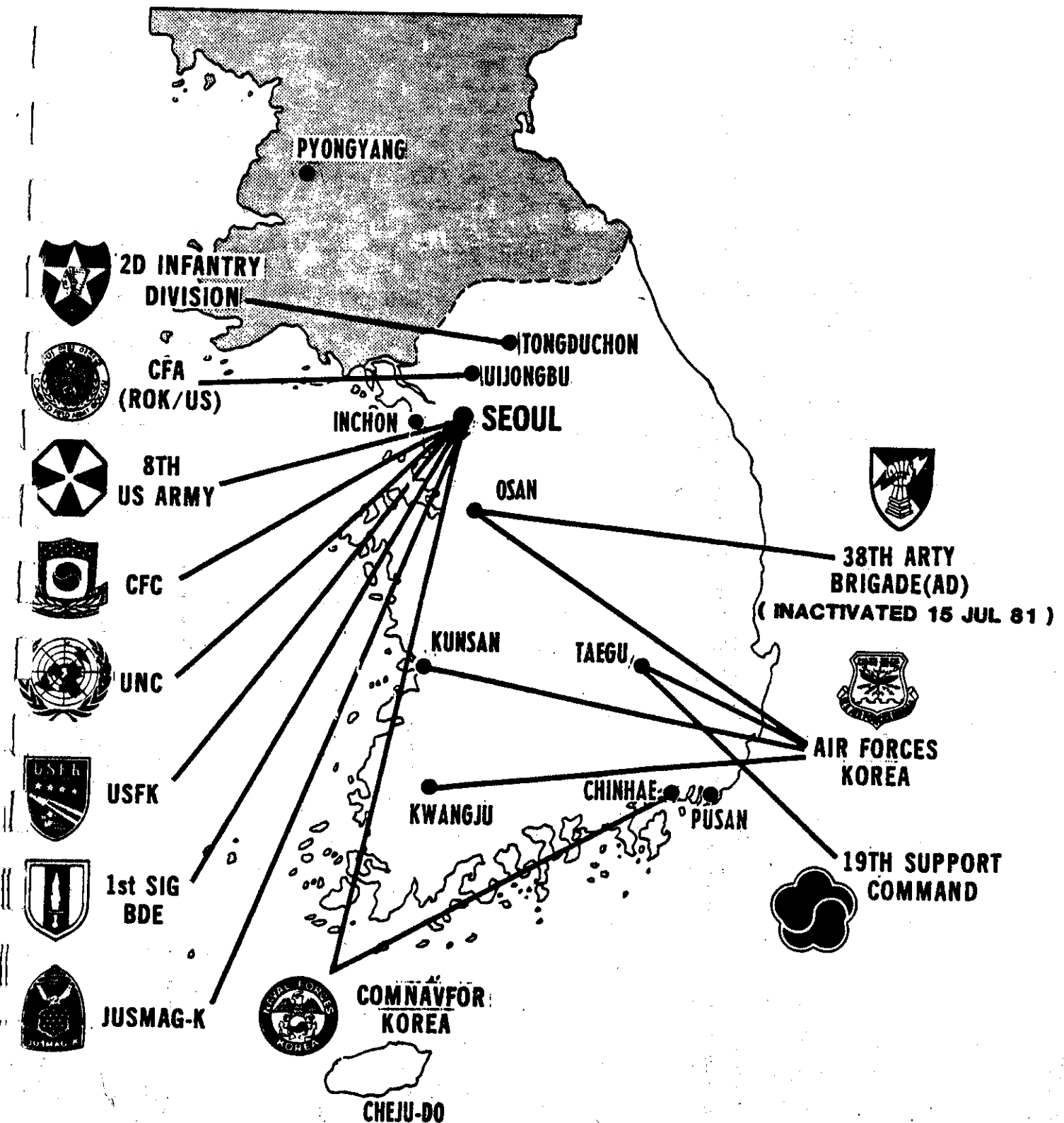


Figure 1. Locations of Major Headquarters

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Table 1. Republic of Korea
Basic Information
(As of 31 December 1981)

Land Area.....	38,000 square miles
Limits of Territorial Waters.....	12 nautical miles
Population (est 1 July 1981).....	38,723,000
Annual Growth.....	1.6 percent
Literacy Rate.....	90 percent
Life Expectancy.....	66 years
Arable Land Per Capita.....	0.2 acre
Gross National Product.....	\$63.345 billion
Per Capita.....	\$1,636
Defense Budget.....	\$3.88 billion
Percent GNP.....	6.1 percent
Percent of Government Budget.....	33.8 percent
Currency.....	Won: 700=\$1
Type Government.....	Republic (power centralized in a strong executive)
President.....	CHUN Doo Hwan
Acting Prime Minister.....	YOO Chang Soon
Defense Minister.....	CHOO Young Bock
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	LHO Shin Yong
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.....	Gen. YOON Sung Min
Army Chief of Staff.....	Gen. HWANG Yung Si
Chief of Naval Operations.....	Adm. LEE Eun Soo
Air Force Chief of Staff.....	Gen. LEE Hee Kun

US Country Team Principals

US Ambassador.....	Hon. Richard L. Walker (HON William H. Gleysteen, Jr departed 10 June 1981)
Commander, US Forces, Korea.....	Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr, USA
Chief, JUSMAG-K.....	Maj. Gen. Jere W. Sharp

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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 armed 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 CINCUNC, CINCCFC, COMUSKOREA and CDREUSA.

1. (U) The UNC comprises a separate legal and military entity in South Korea. CINCUNC is charged with responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the 1953 Armistice Agreement (see page 10), and is issued strategic guidance from the US JCS for executing those tasks. CINCCFC, who serves in a dual capacity as CINCUNC, receives mutually developed

(Continued)

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(U) Missions

(U) As directed by CINCPAC, COMUSKOREA integrates planning among US component commands in Korea and exercises OPCON over US forces assigned;² functions as US Defense Representative in Korea, 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. COMUSKOREA reports to CINCUNC/CINCCFC when US forces are placed under UNC/CFC control, and to CINCPAC in the event hostilities are not prosecuted under UN auspices.

(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 the ROK/US CFC air component commander; and provides support to other commands, agencies, services, non-assigned US Army organizations and Republic of Korea forces (ROKF) as directed by higher authority.

(U) Command and Staff

(U) HQ USFK/EUSA was staffed as follows during period 1 January-31 December 1981:³

COMUSKOREA/CDREUSA: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr (USA).

Deputy Commander, USFK: LTG W. W. Scott, Jr (USAF) replaced LTG E. W. Rosencrans (USAF) on 5 Apr 81.

Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA: MG J. T. Palastra, Jr (USA) replaced MG K. E. Dohleman (USA) on 12 Jul 81.

(Continued)

operational guidance and strategic direction for the defense of the Republic from the ROK/US Military Committee, Plenary Session. That body is composed of both US and ROK JCS chairmen, CINCPAC, CINCCFC, and an additional ROK representative. The Military Committee, Permanent Session, based in Korea, consists of the ROK JCS Chairman and the senior US military officer assigned to Korea, who represents the US JCS chairman. The Permanent Session performs functions of the plenary group when the latter is not in session. Major activities of HQ UNC and ROK/US CFC are described in annual historical summaries (classified SECRET ROK-US) published separately by each headquarters.

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

3. (U) Headquarters organization is shown on chart at page 6.

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Deputy Chief of Staff: COL W. J. Eddins, Jr (USA).
Secretary Joint Staff: COL T. A. Epperson (USA).
Command Sergeant Major: CSM R. Martain (USA).
ACofS, J1: COL T. F. Seebode (USAF).
ACofS, J2: BG J. C. Pettyjohn (USAF) replaced BG F. Bissell (USAF) on 14 Jun 81.
ACofS, J3: MG W. C. Moore (USA) replaced MG R. W. Sennewald (USA) on 19 Jul 81.
ACofS, J4: BG R. W. Pointer, Jr (USA) replaced BG W. R. Sarber (USA) on 3 Jul 81.
ACofS, J5: BG D. J. Murphy (USMC).
ACofS, J6: COL D. B. Griggs (USA).
ACofS, Comptroller: COL L. Boyd (USA) replaced COL B. Peters (USA) on 24 Jun 81.
Inspector General: COL R. D. Alhouse (USA) replaced COL R. D. Gillem (USA) on 25 Jul 81.
Judge Advocate: COL T. T. Andrews (USA) replaced COL J. A. Mundt (USA) on 14 Jul 81.
Public Affairs Officer: COL R. G. Hyde (USA).
Special Asst to Dep Cdr, USFK for SOFA/Intl Relations: Dr. C. B. Hodges.
Adjutant General: COL K. D. Meadows (USA).
Engineer: COL J. K. Highfill (USA).
Provost Marshal: COL J. R. Novak (USA).
Surgeon: COL G. Seitter III (USA) replaced COL L. A. Mologne (USA) on 11 Jun 81.
Chaplain: COL C. R. Gibbs III (USA).
Asst to CofS for Management Information Systems: Mr. J. H. Rinderer (Actg) replaced COL L. E. Dixon (USA) on 15 Jul 81.
Director, Joint Command Information Systems: COL R. W. Simmons (USAF) replaced LTC G. C. Fries (USAF) on 25 May 81.
Headquarters Commandant: COL J. B. Allen, Jr (USA) replaced COL J. D. Treadway (USA) on 9 Jun 81.
Protocol Officer: LTC J. M. Peterson (USA) replaced LTC J. L. Pike (USA) on 1 Jun 81.
Civilian Personnel Director: Mr. T. M. Brison replaced Mr. R. M. Pullin on 10 Aug 81.
Command Historian: Mr. J. P. Finley replaced Mr. J. C. Barnhart (Actg) on 1 Mar 81.
Chief, Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea: MG J. W. Sharp (USA) replaced MG O. E. Gonzales (USA) on 8 Aug 81.

(U) Following is a listing of USFK component commanders as of 31 December 1981:⁴

Eighth US Army: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr.
Combined Field Army (ROK/US): LTG J. B. Vaught replaced LTG E. P. Forrester on 25 Sep 81.

4. (U) USFK command relationships and EUSA force structure are shown on charts at pages 7 and 8.

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2d Infantry Division: MG J. H. Johnson replaced MG R. C. Kingston on 29 Jun 81.
38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (inactivated 31 Jul 81): BG V. J. Hugo, Jr.
19th Support Command: BG K. A. Jolemore.
US Army Garrison-Yongsan: COL R. C. Lewis replaced COL R. A. Matthews on 14 Aug 81.
US Naval Forces, Korea: RADM J. G. Storms III replaced RADM S. J. Hostettler on 13 Jul 81.
US Air Forces, Korea: LTG W. W. Scott, Jr replaced LTG E. W. Rosencrans on 5 Apr 81.
8th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL D. Snyder replaced COL R. P. McGroarty on 30 Mar 81.
51st Composite Wing: COL E. C. Myers replaced COL J. C. Scheidt, Jr on 20 Feb 81.

(U) Establishment of EUSA Liaison Office at HQDA

(U) In February 1981 this headquarters submitted a proposal to DA for establishing a liaison office in Washington to represent CDREUSA at HQDA and other government agencies. Primary areas of interest would include budgetary, operational, logistical and security assistance matters. The liaison element was to consist of one officer who had recently completed a tour in Korea and was familiar with EUSA's requirements. The officer would function as an extension of the EUSA staff, reporting directly to the CofS. One civilian secretary/stenographer was to be assigned for administrative support. Manpower authorizations would be drawn from EUSA resources.⁵

(U) The Director of the Army Staff approved the proposal on 21 April and allocated a room in the Pentagon for the EUSA liaison element. On 1 May, COL Kenneth E. Cook, who recently served as CofS, 19th Spt Comd, was assigned as EUSA Liaison Officer. SJS developed policy guidance which established responsibilities and prescribed procedures for the element's operation.⁶ The liaison officer limits his activities to EUSA matters, avoiding those which relate to or involve HQ USFK, ROK/US CFC, or UNC since those must be dealt with through prescribed channels.

(U) Since his appointment the EUSA Liaison Officer has initiated extensive contacts within the DA and JCS staffs to insure satisfactory progress of this command's priority programs. He has provided timely

5. EUSA CJ-FD ltr to DACS-ZD, 6 Feb 81, subj: Proposal to Establish EUSA Ln Office at HQDA. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in SJS.

6. USFK/EUSA Memo 1-10, 27 May 81, subj: Operation and Functions of EUSA Ln Office, Wash, D.C. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in SJS.

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interaction at numerous DA staff conferences which dealt with topics directly affecting EUSA activities. Frequent telephonic contacts are maintained with the EUSA CofS to report on major issues. Establishment of the liaison office is expected to enhance HQDA and EUSA relations and promote favorable resolution of command problems and issues.

(U) Distinguished Visitors

(U) During 1981 a total of 242 general/flag officers and equivalent rank civilians made official visits to the command. A listing appears at Appendix A.

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USFK/EUSA HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

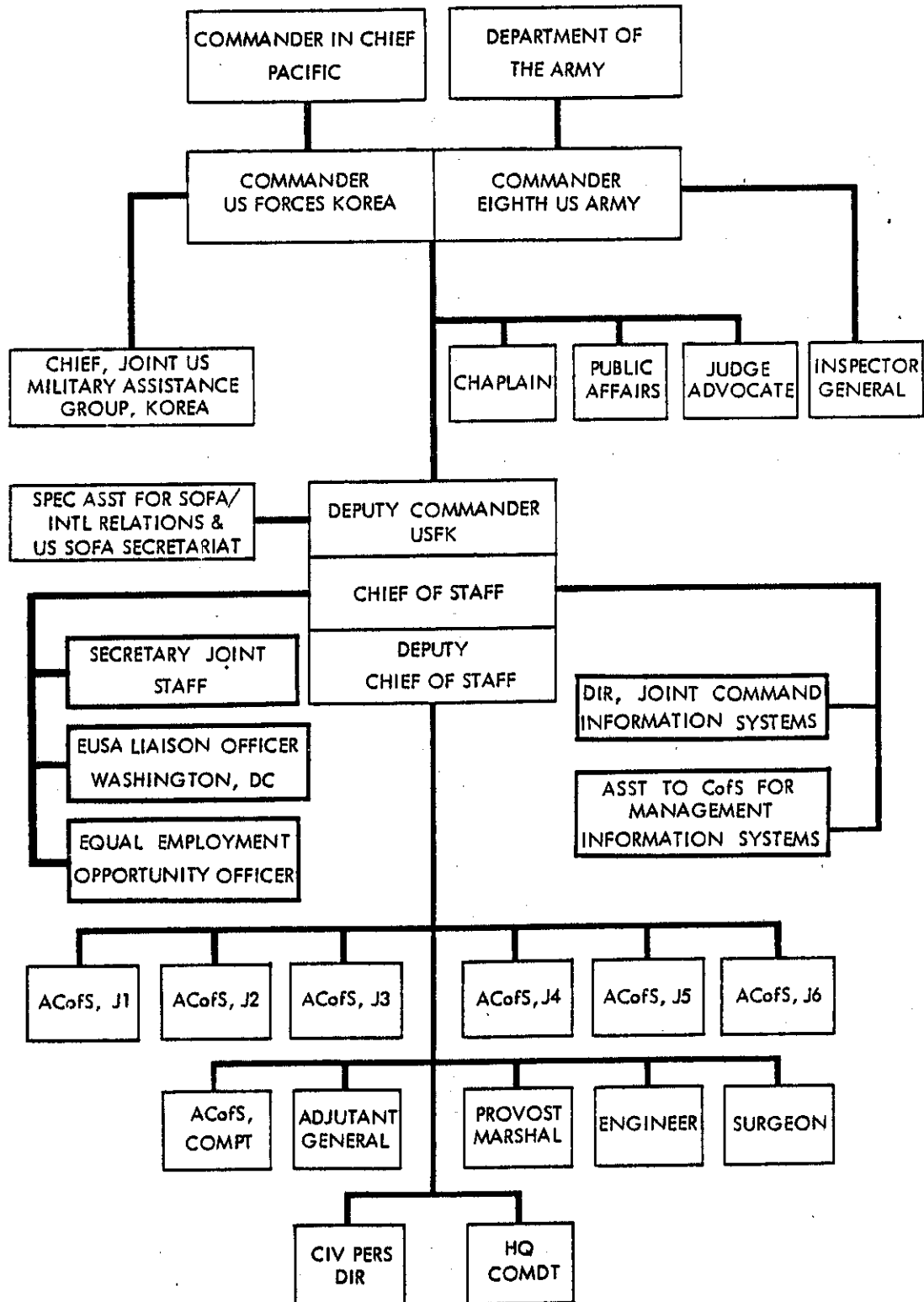
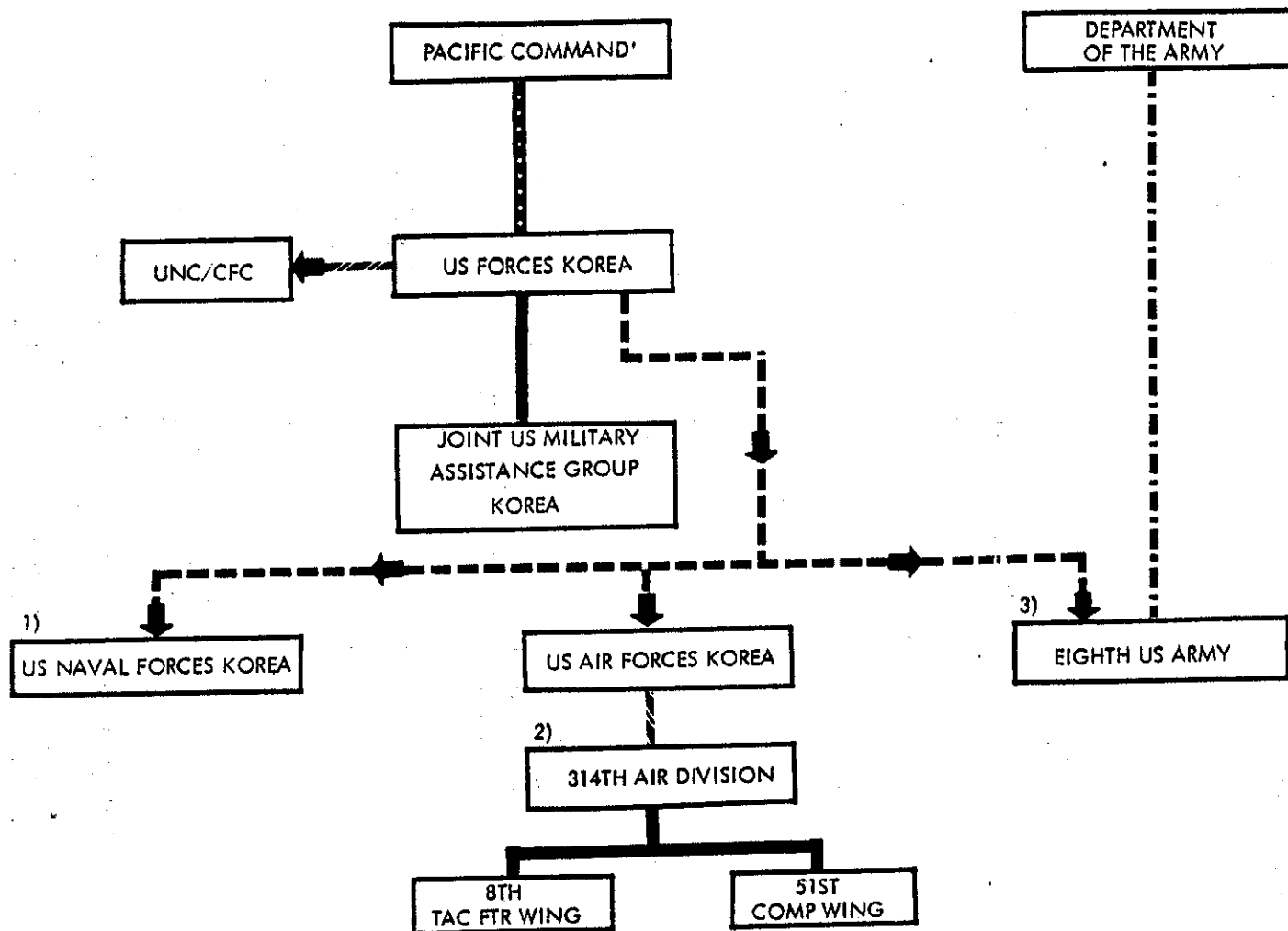


Figure 2

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USFK/EUSA COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



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

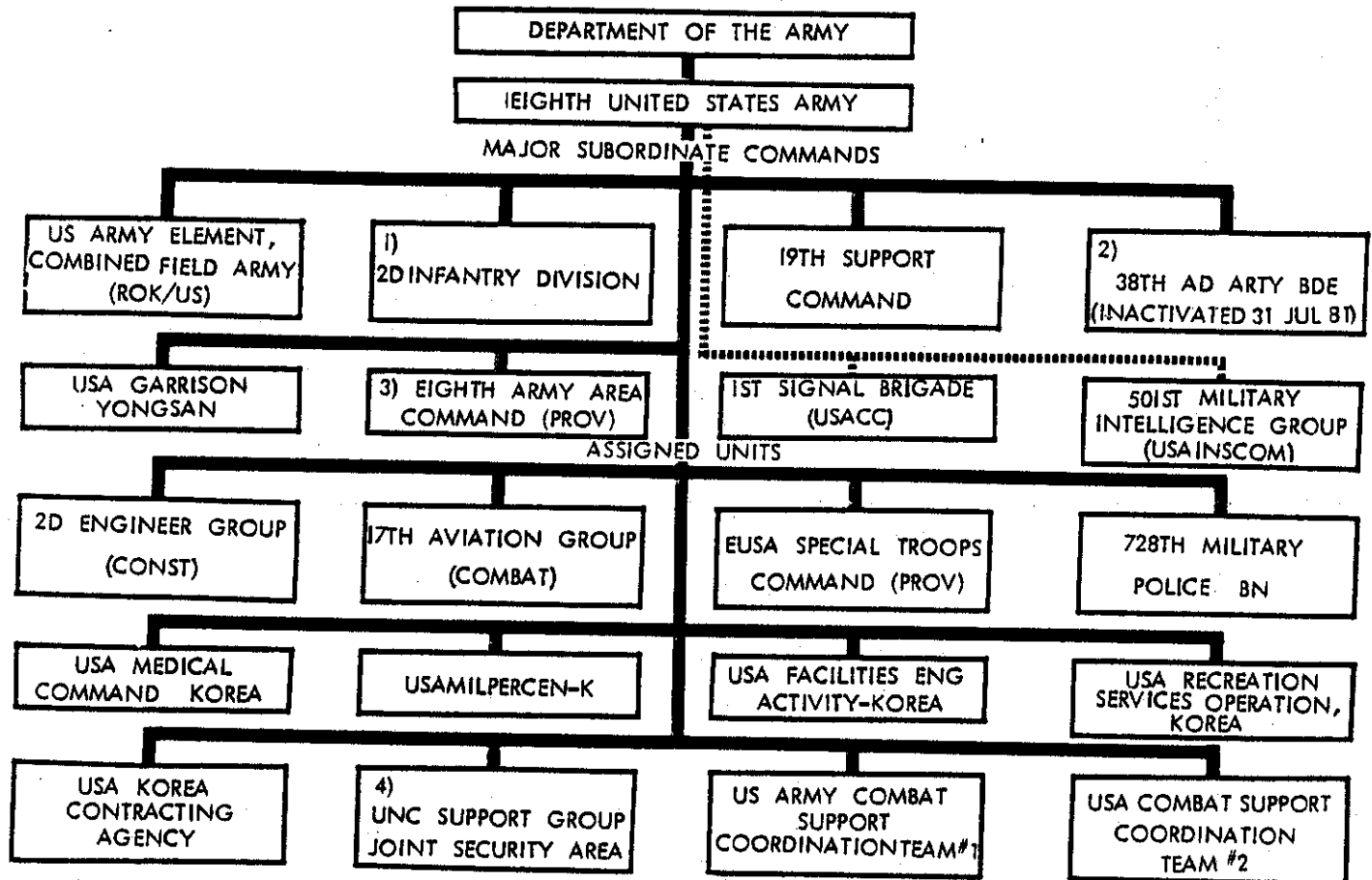
1) UNDER COMMAND OF PACFLT
2) UNDER COMMAND OF 5TH AF
3) SEE CHART NEXT PAGE

Figure 3

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EUSA FORCE STRUCTURE



||||| OPCON

- 1) UNDER OPCON OF US ARMY ELM, CFA (ROK/US)
- 2) UNDER OPCON OF CFC AIR COMPONENT COMD
- 3) ADMIN HQ ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE GCM CONVENING AUTH FOR ALL EUSA UNITS
- 4) UNDER OPCON OF UNC ARMISTICE AFFAIRS DIV

Figure 4

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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 a major general. 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 Peoples 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

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the young Republic defend itself against the invaders. Thus was born the United Nations Command, the first UN force in history specifically formed 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. War casualties suffered by the South Korean civilian population were estimated at about one million. 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, discussed below. All foreign elements, of which the largest was the 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. A Mutual Defense Treaty between South Korea and the US became effective on 17 November 1954. Under its provisions, both parties would act to meet a common danger in accordance with their constitutional processes. The ROK granted the US "the right to dispose

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US land, air and sea forces in and about the Republic as determined by mutual agreement." In an agreed minute to the treaty, the ROK government announced that it would keep its armed forces under operational control of the United Nations Command as long as the UNC was responsible for the defense of Korea. The US government agreed to carry out an extensive program of economic and military assistance.

(U) 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.

(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 Army division in the strategic Northeast Asia region. 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

(Continued)

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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 Bupyong (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.

(Continued)

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 EUSA personnel.

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(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 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 (discussed later). 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. In July 1981 the second HAWK battalion phased out and the 38th ADA Bde, which had provided an air defense umbrella for South Korea since 1961, cased its colors.

(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

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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."

(U) It was against this backdrop that President Carter, in early 1977, directed the withdrawal of all US ground combat elements from South Korea over a five-year period. This move, which would reduce the nearly 40,000 US forces in the ROK by about two-thirds, was accompanied by strong assurances from the President that the withdrawal would not jeopardize Korean security or the regional balance of power in the Far East. Planning for the drawdown, which was to begin in 1978 with approximately 6,000 troops of the 2d Inf Div and supporting units, therefore included measures to strengthen and modernize South Korean forces. Weapons and equipment held by departing EUSA units, valued at \$800 million, would be transferred cost-free to ROKA. The headquarters and two brigades of the 2d Inf Div were to stay in the ROK until the withdrawal program's final phase, ending in July 1982. A 7,000-man US Army residual force would remain indefinitely to provide logistics, intelligence and communications support for ROK forces.²

(U) Because of congressional delays in authorizing compensatory equipment transfers, the original drawdown schedule was modified in April 1978. By the end of that year only 3,400 personnel, including the 2d Bn, 9th Inf from the 2d Div, had been deployed from the ROK. Other EUSA units

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

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were inactivated or redeployed during the 1977-78 period and in subsequent years, as noted previously, but those actions had been planned well before President Carter's withdrawal decision.

(U) At the annual ROK/US Security Consultative Meeting in July 1977, US and South Korean defense officials had agreed that a combined command would be established before the first phase of the US withdrawal was completed. Activation of the ROK/US Combined Forces Command at Yongsan Garrison (Seoul) on 7 November 1978, with an American CINC and a South Korean deputy commander, was hailed as a major milestone in military cooperation between the two countries and added concrete evidence of the American commitment to defense of the Republic.³ 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) On 20 July 1979, following his visit to the ROK,⁴ and after personally reviewing the implications of revised intelligence estimates which reflected an increased North Korean threat, the President suspended further withdrawals of 2d Inf Div elements from Korea pending a reassessment of the military balance. 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. 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

3. (U) A detailed treatment of ROK/US CFC pre-activation developments appears in UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), pp. 8-17. SECRET. Revw on 31 Dec 85. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

4. (U) See 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. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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the difficult period following the assassination.⁵ Steady improvement of combat capabilities and readiness posture continued to be the most prominent command objectives in the following year.

(U) Summaries of major developments in which HQ US Forces Korea and Eighth Army played a significant role in 1981 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 USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 106-8. SECRET. Revw on 31 Dec 86. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) Operations Security (OPSEC) Support Program

(U) During 1981 this command's ACofS, J2, conducted and supervised a variety of OPSEC services performed at selected USFK/EUSA and ROK/US CFC installations and activities. Comprehensive operations security evaluations (OSE) were conducted by supporting 501st MI Group personnel (see note 19, page 33) to evaluate organizational OPSEC postures by outlining vulnerabilities and providing recommendations to commanders and staffs to negate or alleviate the security weaknesses. OSEs were performed during the year at the ROK/US Photo Interpretation Center-Korea, TANGO Main Command Post, the communications center in the ROK/US CFC Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, 2d Engr Group organizations, and the Automated Multi-Media Exchange at Yongsan garrison. Evaluations were also conducted at selected TEAM SPIRIT and ULCHI-FOCUS LENS exercise sites. A total of 65 technical surveillance countermeasures inspections were conducted throughout the command.

(U) Common deficiencies in physical and document security found during the evaluations included: granting access without escort to uncleared maintenance/janitorial personnel to areas where classified information was displayed or discussed, guards not sufficiently trained for properly controlling access to installations/facilities, badge systems not designed in accordance with pertinent regulations and inadequate badge control procedures, exposed communications cables vulnerable to sabotage and espionage, inadequate perimeter fencing and lighting and improperly cleared areas around barriers, ineffective lock and key control procedures, guard elements not sufficiently staffed to provide necessary security surveillance, quick reaction forces located too far from installation/facility supported, and patrol guards not furnished appropriate communications equipment, classified waste not properly controlled, reproduction equipment inadequately monitored, and classified document custodians unfamiliar with provisions of AR 380-5. Principal communications security discrepancies included: radio operators not properly authenticating or using brevity codes, frequencies and call signs compromised by being displayed on note pads or by improper transmissions, and radar operators and maintenance personnel not following established procedures to control emissions from equipment being serviced.³⁶

36. ACofS, J2, Hist Sum 1982. UNCLASSIFIED.

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At a cabinet meeting, President Chun stated that Kim should be granted clemency "to end confrontation politics in Korea, even though the charges against him at his trial had been proven." The President also noted requests from "friendly nations and persons" to spare Kim's life (a reference to public statements made in Kim's behalf in the US, Japan and West European countries). Kim Dae Jung had also submitted a petition in which he "expressed repentance for endangering national security, apologized to the people and appealed for magnanimity and generous consideration in favor of himself and others." A US State Dept spokesman commented: "We believe this action will contribute positively to the strengthening of relations between the US and South Korea."

(U) In November 1980 the ROK Martial Law Command had issued a decree allowing indoor gatherings for the specific purpose of organizing or operating political parties.⁴ On 12 January 1981 the martial law commander removed the restrictions on outdoor political activities related to the upcoming presidential and national assembly elections and to the creation of parties. Still prohibited, however, were all assemblies or demonstrations not specifically geared to the foregoing activities. On 25 January President Chun proclaimed the termination of martial law throughout the ROK, somewhat earlier than anticipated. According to the President, one purpose for lifting the measure was to insure a freer political atmosphere for the forthcoming presidential election.⁵ On 11 February a 5,278-member electoral college was chosen by nationwide popular vote to elect the next president. The Democratic Justice Party (DJP), under President Chun's leadership, received 69.7 percent of the total votes, independent candidates garnered 21.3 percent and the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), an allegedly conservative opposition group, collected 7.8 percent. On 20 February President Chun hosted a luncheon for two former presidents and five political party leaders, marking the first time since 1948 that an incumbent president had met simultaneously with leaders of both government and opposition parties to discuss state issues.

(U) In the presidential election held on 25 February the incumbent Chief Executive CHUN Doo Hwan, seeking a renewed term on the DJP ticket, received an overwhelming 90.2 percent of the 5,271 ballots cast in the

4. (U) All political activities had been banned in May 80, and in October the existing parties were abolished following adoption of a new constitution the previous month. *Ibid.*, pp. 55, 61.

5. (U) Martial law had first been imposed on 27 Oct 79, one day after the assassination of President PARK Chung Hee; Cheju Island was excluded. Martial law was expanded nationwide, to include Cheju, on 17 May 1980 following widespread student demonstrations and violent clashes with police which culminated in the so-called Kwang-ju rebellion (*ibid.*, pp. 55-56). On 17 Oct 80 Cheju Island was again exempted from the martial law edict. For impacts of martial law on ROK criminal jurisdiction over USFK personnel, see page 381, this volume.

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electoral college voting at 77 polling places throughout the ROK.⁶ His closest challenger, the head of the newly formed DKP, gathered 404 votes while the pro-government Korea National Party (KNP) candidate received 85 votes. Almost all of the 1,123 independent deputies to the electoral college were reported to have supported Chun. Nationwide, Seoul recorded the lowest rate of 82.2 percent in endorsing Chun, but most of the other provinces gave him more than 90 percent of their votes. The election seemed to have sparked little voter enthusiasm, but media coverage, loudspeaker announcements, and personal visits to eligible voters by neighborhood community association leaders helped produce a 78.1 percent turnout. On 3 March CHUN Doo Hwan was sworn into office for a seven-year term as the Republic's eighth president. In his inaugural address, he repeated an earlier invitation to North Korean President KIM Il Sung to visit Seoul for discussions on possible reunification of the two countries. Among those attending the ceremony were Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill), Foreign Relations Committee chairman, who represented President Reagan. The senator commented: "The American people, the Congress and our government welcome the accelerating effort by President Chun to restore South Korea to institutional civilian government."

(U) To mark his inauguration, President Chun freed 3,385 convicted prisoners and reduced the sentences or restored the civil rights of 813 others. Among those released were 306 persons involved in the May 1980 Kwangju incidents. KIM Kye-won, former Secretary General to the late President PARK Chung Hee who was serving a life term for involvement in Park's assassination, had his sentence reduced to 20 years. The former ROKA CofS, CHUNG Seung Hwa, also convicted in connection with the slaying, was exempted from serving the rest of his prison term. A US airman convicted of arson and murder in 1977 had his 16 remaining years cut in half. In addition, 1,023 Korean residents in foreign countries were exonerated of their crimes and allowed to visit the ROK at their own choosing.

(U) In the National Assembly elections held on 25 March, President Chun's DJP won 90 of the 184 seats chosen by direct popular vote, as well as 61 of the 92 set aside for proportional representation, resulting in a comfortable majority of 151 seats in the 276-member legislative body.⁷ The newly formed DKP emerged as the major opposition party by capturing a total of 81 seats (57 by popular vote and 24 for proportional representation). A total of 25 seats were won by the KNP, 11 by independent

6. (U) The endorsement rate of 90.2 percent compares with 99.9 percent recorded by Chun Doo Hwan when he was elected president by the now defunct National Conference for Unification (NCU) on 27 Aug 80. CHOI Kyu Hah was elected president by a 90.7 percent majority of the NCU in Dec 79. The late President PARK Chung Hee was elected twice by the NCU with 99.9 percent majorities each time.

7. (U) The impressive DJP performance, significantly better than even party stalwarts had predicted, could be attributed in large measure to
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(C) South Korea on the World Scene (U)

(U) On 12 January ROK President Chun Doo Hwan, in a New Year's policy statement, drew considerable international notice when he proposed a mutual exchange of visits to North Korean leader Kim Il Sung to help open the way for peaceful reunification of their two nations. President Chun invited Kim to "visit Seoul without any condition attached and free of any obligation on his part," and guaranteed Kim's safety during his stay in the South. He stressed that he would "extend all possible cooperation to Kim if he wishes to travel to any place of his choice in order to take a first-hand look at the actual situation in Seoul, other cities, or rural areas." President Chun further declared: "I also want to make it clear that I am prepared, at any time, to visit North Korea if he (Kim) invites me on the same terms as I offer." A US State Dept spokesman commented: "We welcome this imaginative and constructive proposal, which contributes significantly to the prospects for peace, reconciliation and the eventual reunification in Korea," adding that "we strongly hope that Kim Il Sung will respond positively to this historical invitation."

(U) As had been expected, however, Pyongyang flatly rejected President Chun's visit exchange proposal. On 19 January the NK Vice President assailed the offer as "designed not to achieve a peaceful national unification but to perpetuate two Koreas," and that it was "nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his (Chun's) dirty nation-splitting nature and gain public favor for the ROK presidential elections," approaching in February. The North's response also called on the South to release Kim Dae Jung (discussed in previous topics), restore recently disbanded political parties, renounce anti-Communist policies, and to withdraw US forces prior to reopening dialogue between the two sides. On 6 February North Korea again rejected the Chun proposal, after UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had conveyed its contents to the NK diplomatic mission at the world organization. Several days prior to his 2 February summit conference with President Reagan (summarized in preceding topic), President Chun had requested the Secretary-General's cooperation in persuading Kim Il Sung to accept the visit exchange initiative.

(U) On 5 June, in an address during the inauguration of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy, President Chun reiterated his 12 January overture to Kim Il Sung. He stated: "Should some unavoidable circumstances prevent you from accepting my proposal or from inviting me to visit North Korea, I suggest that we meet each other at some other place for frank face-to-face talks," thereby signifying ROKG agreement to exchange visits at a date and place of North Korea's own choosing. Commenting on the renewed offer, a US State Dept official remarked: "We note President Chun has stated a willingness to discuss any known proposals, including North Korea's confederation proposal, and also indicated ROK representatives were willing to engage in dialogue with NK representatives anywhere in the world, either directly or indirectly through the good offices of international organizations."

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(U) In a statement issued on 19 June, the Korean Olympic Committee proposed to the North that the two sides start talks as soon as possible either in Pyongyang, Seoul or elsewhere on forming a single North-South team to compete in the 1982 Asian Games and the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The North has repeatedly rejected the ROK's invitations to participate in international sports events held in Seoul, the most recent being the 1978 World Shooting Championships. An NK response on 6 August asserted that the North-South combined athletic team issue could only be discussed at a "unification rally" intended to promote a "Koryo Confederal Republic." On 4 July the ROK side of the South-North Coordinating Committee had called on North Korea to accept the proposals made by President Chun on 12 January and 5 June for top-level, inter-Korea talks. The statement was made on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the North-South Communique, a joint document aimed at improving relations and restoring trust between the divided halves of Korea pending reunification. The President of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) also announced on 12 August that he was willing to meet with his North Korean counterpart "at any time and at any place" to discuss the issue of displaced families. The statement was timed with the 10th anniversary of the KNRC's first proposal of a meeting between the two Red Cross societies.

(U) Meanwhile, the ROKG had been pursuing increased diplomatic efforts with major Western powers. In early April Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet of France made a four-day official visit to Seoul, the first French chief diplomat to do so in the 95-year span of formal relations between the two nations. The French foreign minister and his ROK counterpart LHO Shin Yong concluded three agreements on the peaceful use of atomic energy, economic cooperation, and joint technical and scientific endeavors. France had previously agreed to supply Korea with nuclear reactors for two atomic power plants planned for construction. Francois-Poncet asserted that France had "no intention to set up official ties with Pyongyang in the future." He also voiced France's unequivocal approval of President Chun's 12 January proposal for direct talks with Kim Il Sung, and indicated his government's support for ROK efforts to establish relations with French-speaking African countries.

(U) In an April interview with Time magazine correspondents, President Chun summarized the ROKG's underlying precepts on its relations with Communist nations. He pointed out that: "we are as a matter of principle in favor of exchanges of goods and people with countries that do not agree with us ideologically, provided that those countries do not take hostile action against us. But I do not believe it will be easy to improve those relations rapidly."¹⁶ On 4 July, at the 12th General Assembly of World Trade Centers held in Moscow, over 30 participating nations, including the US, USSR and several Soviet-bloc countries, adopted a ROK proposal calling for direct trade between nations regardless of whether they have established formal diplomatic ties.

16. Time, 13 Apr 81, p. 34.

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In early June the organization of American States admitted the ROK as one of 18 permanent observers to that 24-nation body. South Korea was only the third Asian country to obtain observer status, next to Japan and Saudi Arabia. The Korean government regards Central and South America along with African nations, as a crucial source of political support in its continuing confrontation with North Korea at international forums.

(U) President Chun dramatically raised the ROK's international profile, and his own image as a statesman, by setting out on 25 June for two weeks of state visits to the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Joint communiques issued after his summit meetings with the ASEAN heads of state underscored the need to strengthen political and economic relations between the ROK and the Pacific Basin countries. The ASEAN leaders also unanimously voiced their unqualified endorsement of Seoul's continuing efforts to open a dialogue with North Korea's Kim Il Sung and to promote the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the United Nations. (All but one of the ASEAN nations--the Philippines--maintain diplomatic relations with North Korea.) In turn, President Chun pledged his government's support for an ASEAN declaration calling for creation of a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia to curb Soviet threats in Indochina. Another significant outcome of the trip were accords signed for supplies of ASEAN natural resources to be furnished Korea, in exchange for sharing the ROK's technical expertise and nation-building experience.

(U) ROK Prime Minister NAM Duck Woo returned on 15 September from a 13-day European tour during which Korea's political and economic goals were advanced. He met with heads of state in Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Belgium, and also conferred with European Economic Community (Common Market) leaders in Brussels. In late September Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada made a three-day visit to Seoul, the first one ever by a Canadian government head, during which the two countries' political and economic interests were discussed. At a news conference Trudeau declared his full backing for President Chun's 12 January and 5 June peace proposals, and remarked that "the negative response from North Korea is regrettable." Meanwhile, at the 36th United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, many of the ROK's allies expressed their strong support on speeches before that international body. US SECSTATE Haig avowed: "South Korea's attempt to initiate a dialogue with North Korea epitomizes the search for peaceful settlement that is the heart of the UN Charter."

(U) Seoul achieved a huge measure of international recognition on 30 September when it was selected as the location of the 1988 Summer Olympics. It won the venue over Japan's Nagoya in a 52-57 vote at the International Olympic Committee's meeting in West Germany. The ROK was the first developing country, and the second in Asia (after Japan), to host the games. In a statement following the announcement, the Seoul city government declared that the events would be open to all countries, regardless of differences in political and social systems. Ever since a plan was conceived in the early 1970's for holding an Olympics in

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equating economic cooperation with security, in striking contrast to the results of a Korea-Japan ministerial conference held a week earlier. A joint communique adopted at the conclusion of the two-day sessions stated that the Japanese delegation was sympathetic to the ROK's economic difficulties caused by heavy defense spending, and pledged sincere efforts to bring about financial assistance. The Japanese lawmakers also "shared a view that the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean peninsula is very important for the peace and security of Northeast Asia including Japan."

(U) The acute strains in Korean/Japanese relations generated by the security-related ROK loan requests remained only slightly less intense at year's end. In early December a series of talks on the outstanding issues were held between newly appointed Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and the South Korean ambassador to Japan. In spite of an agreement reached during the meetings to resolve the deadlock as soon as possible, both sides differed on the fundamental approach to the solution. According to Tokyo press reports, both Prime Minister Suzuki and new Foreign Minister Sakurauchi voiced the necessity for resuming negotiations in early 1982, with the hope that disagreements could be settled prior to a summit meeting between President Chun and the Japanese Prime Minister sometime later in the year.

(U) During 1981 the Republic of Korea established full diplomatic relations with Lebanon and Antigua-Barbuda and set up consular arrangements with Iraq. At the close of the year, the ROK had diplomatic ties with 117 nations; North Korea maintained relations with 102 countries.

(U) ROK Economic Developments

(U) Overview. The year 1981 was a period of slow recovery for the South Korean economy, which registered an annual growth rate of 7.1 percent in real terms,¹⁹ in sharp contrast to the unprecedented negative growth rate of 6.2 percent the previous year.²⁰ The 1981 achievement compares with real growth of 6.4 percent in 1979 and 11.6 percent in 1978. Recovery was sluggish due both to restrictive government policies and residual weaknesses in some economic sectors. Data indicated gross capital formation declined by 5.2 percent in 1981 as businessmen remained uncertain about the strength of the rally. The ROKG's overriding economic policy goal, in both 1980 and 1981, was to lower the rate of inflation which had climbed during the recent high growth years and which continued to increase despite the severe recession in 1980. To help combat the inflationary spiral, the government placed strong emphasis throughout 1981 on maintaining a reasonably stable foreign exchange rate,²¹

19. (U) Data in "real terms" is calculated at 1975 constant market prices.

20. USFK/EUSA Anl Hist Rev 1980 (U), pp. 70-77. SECRET (info cited UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

21. (U) A floating exchange rate system for Korean won currency was adopted by the ROKG in Feb 80, following a 20 percent devaluation of the won a month
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and kept a tight rein on the money supply. Although the results were considered successful (the wholesale price index rose only 22.7 percent in contrast to 1980's nearly 39 percent jump), the derivative effects of anti-inflation measures placed significant limitations on overall economic growth. The unemployment rate, which had risen to 5.2 percent in 1980, dipped slightly to 4.5 percent in 1981.

(U) Overall Economic Performance. The upturn in 1981 was attributed primarily to improved export performance and a recovery from the previous year's exceptionally poor rice crop. The Republic's gross national product (GNP) in 1981 totalled \$63.34 billion at current market prices. When calculated at 1975 constant market (real) prices, however, the GNP was valued at only \$21.17 billion, approximately the same as the 1979 figure. Per capita GNP reached \$1,636 in 1981, compared with \$1,481 in 1980. Key economic indicators for 1980-81 appear at Table 6.

(U) Industrial Origins of the GNP. Accounting for slightly over half of the ROK economy's 7.1 percent growth in 1981 was the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, which achieved a 23 percent gain in production in contrast to 1980's 22 percent decline. The agricultural sector alone rose 25.6 percent due mainly to the bumper rice harvest. Mining and manufacturing reverted to a positive growth of 6.8 percent in 1981, after a negative 1.1 percent rate the preceding year, reflecting increased exports and a partial recovery of domestic demand. Despite continued sluggishness in private dwelling and commercial building construction, the value added of social overhead capital increased 3.1 percent, attributed mainly to steady expansion of public utilities and transportation, storage and communications services. Wholesale and retail trade increased 6.2 percent while community, social and personal services gained 4.6 percent, reflecting increases in educational and medical services.

(U) Expenditures on GNP. Attributed in part to increased purchasing power stemming from more stable domestic prices, total consumption expenditures advanced by 4.2 percent, following a one percent drop in 1980. As noted earlier, gross domestic fixed capital formation fell by 5.2 percent in 1981, after a 12 percent decline the previous year. A primary contributing factor was the prolonged slump in private construction investment (down 11.9 percent) caused to a large extent by ROKG policies designed to impede speculative real estate activity which had pushed land and building prices up rapidly in the late 1970s. Government construction, however, increased by 15.6 percent during the year, led by active investments in communications and rail transportation. But investments in machinery and equipment declined 6.1

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earlier (see *ibid.*, p.75). During 1981 the basic official exchange rate of Korean won against the US dollar, posted by the Bank of Korea, steadily rose from 660 won per dollar on 1 Jan to 700 won per dollar at year's end, an increase of 6.2 percent. (The rate of increase during 1980 was 36.3 percent.)

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percent due to the uncertain business outlook. Because of the huge increase in agricultural production, total inventory stocks were expanded in 1981 by \$291 million (at 1975 constant market prices), compared with a net decrease of \$480 million in 1980.

(U) Foreign Trade. The Republic's trade performance in 1981 was highly satisfactory in both value and growth standards (Table 4 and 5) and exports slightly exceeded established targets. The largest gain in commodity shipments abroad was accomplished by the ship building industry, where exports of steel cargo ships totalled more than one million gross tons in volume.²² The most substantial increase in commodities imported was in rice shipments (most from the US to alleviate shortages caused by the unusually deficient 1980 domestic crop). Principal exports to the US included textiles (\$1.3 billion), electric and electronic products (\$880 million), iron and steel products (\$787 million), footwear (\$568 million), and steel cargo ships (\$295 million). Principal imports from the US were food grains (\$1.4 billion), machinery (\$583 million), raw cotton (\$539 million), electrical equipment (\$536 million), transport equipment (\$417 million), and scrap iron (\$177 million).

(U) Balance of Payments. Despite a sizeable increase in interest payments on foreign debts, the ROK's overall balance of payment position showed marked improvement in 1981. As the result of a more advantageous foreign trade balance, current account deficits decreased from \$5.32 billion in 1980 to \$4.74 billion by the end of 1981, about \$759 million less than the original estimate. The bulk of the visible trade deficit was generated by the trade imbalance with Japan and Saudi Arabia. Although receipts increased from overseas construction, high international interest rates on foreign debts caused the invisible trade deficit to widen to approximately \$2 billion, compared with the \$1.4 billion shortfall experienced in 1980.²³ Offsetting these debts were net inflows into the capital account amounting to \$5.33 billion, significantly down from the \$6.55 billion figure of 1980. (The inducement of long-term capital from international development organizations, however, increased by 49 percent in 1981.) The resulting basic balance of payments was recorded as a deficit of \$1.98 billion. Foreign exchange holdings at year's end totalled approximately \$6.9 billion, about \$325 million higher than 1980 assets. (Changes in Korean currency exchange rates are summarized in note 21.)

22. (U) The ROK has become the world's fifth largest ship manufacturer with the 1981 inauguration of the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co's 1.2 million ton dry dock at Okpo on Koje Island off the south coast. The Okpo facility increased the nation's ship construction capacity to four million tons per annum.

23. (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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(U) Table 4--Major ROK Exports in 1981
(Millions of Dollars)

By Destination			
Country	Amount	Percent of Total	Percent Change From 1980
United States	\$5,661	26.6	22.9
Japan	3,503	16.5	15.2
Hong Kong	1,155	5.4	40.2
Saudi Arabia	1,136	5.3	20.1
West Germany	805	3.8	-8.1
United Kingdom	705	3.3	23.1
Canada	484	2.3	40.8
France	403	1.9	38.3
Indonesia	370	1.7	1.3
Netherlands	328	1.5	-6.2
Singapore	306	1.4	14.8
Australia	294	1.4	27.4
Taiwan	263	1.2	21.4
Kuwait	208	1.0	-16.4
African Countries	1,287	6.1	69.6
Others	4,349	20.5	21.8
Total	\$21,254	100.0	21.4

By Commodity		
Category	Amount	Percent Change
Textiles	\$6,029	22.0
Iron & Steel Products	2,958	16.6
Electronic products	1,814	10.6
Ships	1,411	128.5
Footwear	1,022	17.3
Fish & Related Products	835	23.4
Electrical Machinery	608	26.3
Plywood/Wood Products	493	13.9
Rubber Tires	460	-3.7
Cement	339	44.4
Chemicals	315	8.5
Watches	220	18.3

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(U) Table 5--Major ROK Imports in 1981
(in millions of dollars)

By Origin			
Country	Amount	Percent	Percent Change
Japan	\$6,374	24.3	8.8
United States	6,050	23.1	23.7
Saudi Arabia	3,561	13.6	8.3
Kuwait	1,573	6.0	-10.3
Australia	910	3.5	33.8
West Germany	672	2.6	5.5
Malaysia	643	2.5	36.4
Canada	531	2.0	40.2
United Kingdom	398	1.5	31.1
Indonesia	385	1.5	-20.6
Taiwan	355	1.4	13.3
Others	4,681	17.9	44.7
Total	\$26,131	100.0	17.2

By Commodity		
Category	Amount	Percent of Change
Crude Oils	\$6,375.7	13.0
Non-Electrical Machinery	2,282.2	4.5
Food Grains	1,972.0	80.5
Electrical Machinery	1,865.5	22.2
Transport Equipment	1,405.5	51.9
Chemicals	1,246.0	7.8
Minerals	1,038.8	6.9
Iron & Steel Products	1,006.6	2.4

(U) National Budget. The CY 1982 budget approved by the National Assembly on 2 December 1981 provided for total expenditures of \$13.67 billion, an increase of 19.1 percent over the 1981 budget. Projected defense outlays, set at \$4.7 billion (34.4 percent of the total budget) were up 21.3 percent from the previous year and represented 7.4 percent of the expected GNP. Obligations for education (\$2.8 billion) and economic development funds (\$2.4 billion) accounted for 20.8 and 17.6 percent of overall allocations respectively. Internal taxes (approximately \$8.0 billion) will constitute nearly 60 percent of total revenues, followed by special defense taxes (\$1.9 billion) which will contribute about 15 percent.

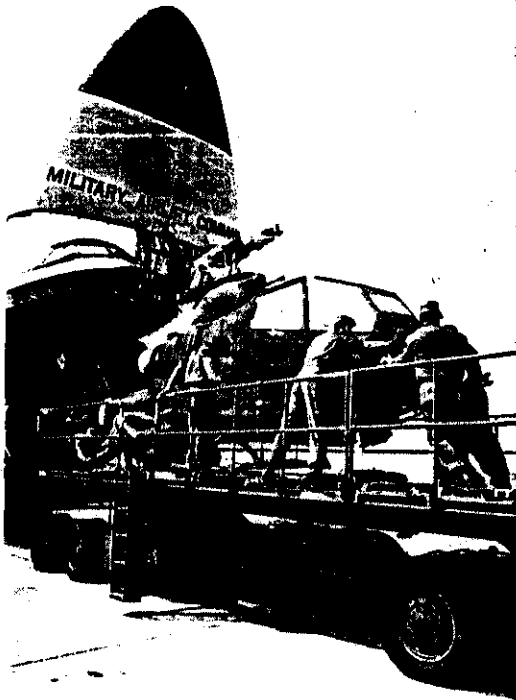
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(U) Table 6. Key Economic Indicators
(millions of dollars)

	1980	Prel. 1981	Percent Change ¹	
			1980	1981
<u>Income, Production, Employment</u>				
GNP at Current Prices	56,459	63,343	-6.1	12.2
GNP at Constant (1975)	28,601	30,620	-6.2	7.1
Per Capita GNP, Current Prices.....	1,481	1,636	-7.4	10.5
Plant & Equipment Investment, Current Prices.....	6,837	6,931	-16.1	1.4
Personal Income, Current Prices....	3,805	48,857	-5.2	11.5
Indices: 1975=100				
Industrial Production.....	209.8	231.8	-1.7	10.5
Avg. Labor Productivity.....	167.2	192.3	10.4	15.0
Avg. Industrial Wage.....	375.6	447.0	22.9	19.0
Labor Force (Thous.).....	14,454	14,710	1.7	1.8
Avg. Unemployment Rate (%).....	5.2	4.5	-	-
Total Population.....	38,124	38,723	1.6	1.6
(Thous. Mid-Year)				
<u>Money and Prices</u>				
Money Supply (M1) 2/.....	5,769	5,690	-14.7	-1.4
Interest Rates (Comm. Banks).....	23.1	19.3	-	-
Indices: 1975=100				
Wholesale Price.....	225.2	275.8	38.9	22.5
Consumer Price, All Cities.....	221.3	272.9	28.7	23.3
GNP Deflator.....	247.9	291.2	25.8	17.5
<u>Balance of Payments and Trade</u>				
Gold and FX Reserves 2/.....	6,571	6,897	15.1	5.0
External Debt 2/ 3/.....	16,800	21,100	20.9	25.9
Annual Debt Service 3/.....	3,000	3,800	11.2	26.3
Annual Debt Service Ratio (%) 3/.....	13.2	13.8	-	-
Balance of Payments 4/.....	-3,464	-1,975	-	-
Balance of Trade (FOB).....	-4,384	-3,254	-	-
Exports (FOB) 5/.....	17,505	21,254	16.3	21.4
To U.S.	4,607	5,661	5.3	22.9
Imports (CIF) 5/.....	22,292	26,131	9.6	17.2
From U.S.	4,890	6,050	6.2	23.7
Average Exchange Rate (Won/US\$)....	607.9	681.3	25.6	12.1
Period-End Exchange Rate (Won/US\$)....	659.9	700.5	36.3	6.2

Footnotes: 1/ Because of devaluation, U.S. dollar prices for 1980-81 and rates of change will be distorted from the previous year.
 2/ Data are for end of period.
 3/ Embassy estimates. Includes payments on all debt of one year and longer maturity as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.
 4/ Basic Balance.
 5/ Customs Clearance Basis.

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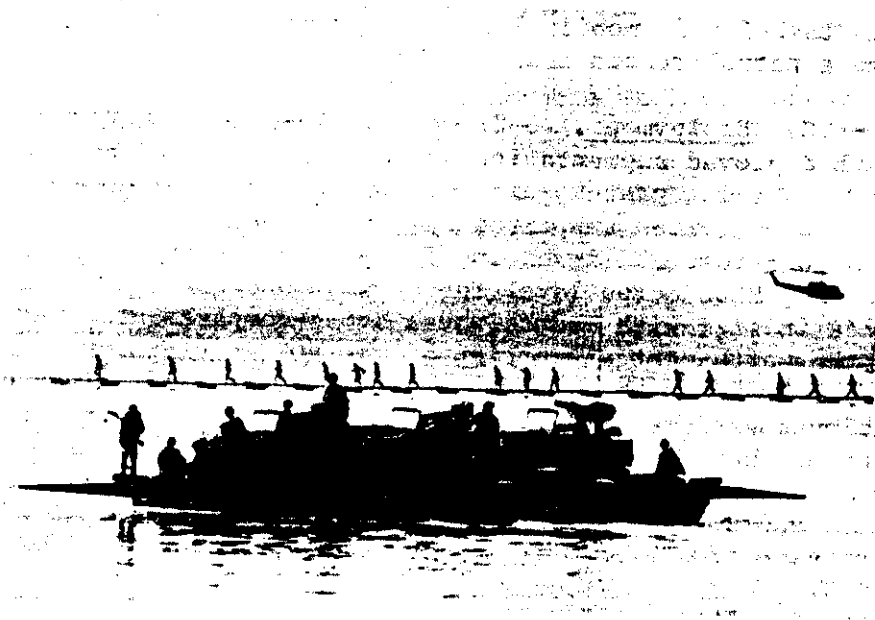
(U) Off-loading AH-1S helicopters destined for 2d Inf Div. The 4th Sqdn, 7th Cav received 30 of the latest model TOW-equipped Cobras in Sep-Dec 1981.



(U) Test firing a new M198 155mm howitzer. Two 2d Inf Div 105mm battalions were converted to the longer range weapons during 1981.

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(U) Hawaii-based 25th Inf Div troops cross South Han River approximately 20 miles west of Wonju during final stages of Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 81. Division helicopters laid smoke screen and ROKA units constructed ponton foot bridge.



(U) C-130 transport lands on highway south of Seoul with equipment for servicing USAF fighters, which later used strip as emergency runway during TEAM SPIRIT 81 tactical air operations.

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(U) Table 12 --Reserve Component Oversea Deployment Training
in EUSA-1981

Unit	Sponsor in Korea	Period
351st Sup & Svc Co, Calif ARNG	348th Sup & Svc Co, 19th Spt Comd	March ^a
224th Maint Co Ark ARNG	702d Maint Bn 2d Inf Div	March ^a
646th QM Co (Petr1) W Va USAR	Ptrl Dist Sys-Korea 19th Spt Comd	March ^a
261st Sig Comd (43-man elm) Del ARNG	1st Sig Bde	March ^a
900th QM Co (Petr1) Tex USAR	Ptrl Dist Sys-Korea 19th Spt Comd	July
363d MP Co W Va USAR	2d MP Co 2d Inf Div	July
7th PSYOP Gp (2-12 man PSYOP Admin, Curr Intel, Print, Best, & Pndg Dev Teams) Calif USAR	ACofS, J2, PSYOP Div HQ USFK/EUSA	March & Sep ^b

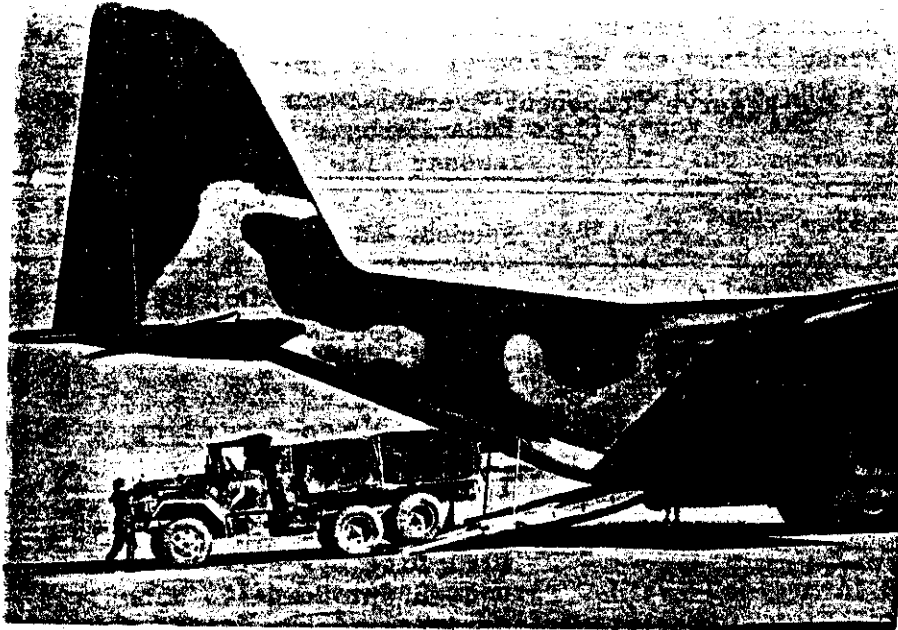
Notes: ^aParticipated in Exer TEAM SPIRIT 81

^bParticipated in Exer TEAM SPIRIT 81
and ULCHI-FOCUS LENS 81

(primarily for various types of personnel drops), 19th Spt Comd's 4th QM Det (rigging/aerial resupply operations), 2d Inf Div tactical airlift/redeployment exercises), and commencing in 1981, the 2d Engr Group (tactical airlift exercises).

--(U) On 18-22 August a reinforced platoon from 2d Engr Gp's 802d Engr Bn (Cbt/Hv) was airlifted to a training area on the ROK northeast coast, near Sokcho, to perform main supply route/line communication maintenance and obstacle clearance missions in support of an airlifted ROKA infantry battalion and its attached battery. The exercise, requiring 31 C-130 sorties from two departure airfields, marked the first time a EUSA combat heavy engineer unit had participated in an air transportability operation with a ROK maneuver element. Equipment transported included road graders, scoop loaders, dump trucks, minefield detection equipment, runway repair kits, water purification units, and the ROKA artillery battery's 155-mm howitzers. After landing, the combined ROK/US force moved nearby field exercise site to defend against a simulated enemy threat along the northeast coast. A similar exercise was conducted on 13-19 December, when a platoon from 2d Engr Gp's 44th Engr Bn (Cbt/Hv) was deployed with a ROKA infantry battalion to the same northeast coast area

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(U) A 2d Engr Gp (Cbt/Hv) vehicle is loaded onto Philippines-based C-130 aircraft at Seoul AB for flight to Sokcho on ROK northeast coast. US unit supported a ROKA infantry battalion in Dec 81 air transportability exercise.



(U) Matting assembly crew from EUSA's 802d Engr Bn (Cbt/Hv) interlocks aluminum panels over a crater fill on Sokcho airfield runway. Bomb damage repair training was important phase of Dec 81 airlift exercise.

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The USAF C-130 aircraft, crews and ground support personnel used during the first two days of each exercise were furnished by the 374th Tac Airlift Wing from bases in the Philippines and Japan; C-123s from ROKAF's tactical airlift wing transported the ROKA battalions. Simulated bomb damage repair training integrated into the exercise scenarios turned into actual operational missions during both deployments. Severe weather conditions just prior to the exercise had deteriorated the Sokcho runway and taxiway, and necessary repairs were required in order to accomodate the C-130 aircraft.

--(U) EUSA received its first Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) Battalion Set in October, for use primarily by 2d Inf Div Units. Eye-safe, low-power laser transmitters provided with the MILES are mounted on direct fire weapons (rifles, machine guns, antitank weapons and tank guns) to simulate the firing characteristics of those weapons; receiving detectors worn by opposing personnel and placed on opposing force crew-served weapons and vehicles record the laser pulses and instantly provide audio/visual indications of a kill, hit or near miss. Employment of MILES simulation devices will significantly increase the realism of target engagements in 2d Inf Div in platoon, company and battalion level field training exercises incorporating free-play, two-sided force maneuvers. Training Support Activity-Korea under ACofS, J3, supervision, conducted instruction and demonstrations on the MILES equipment for using units prior to issue. A second MILES Battalion Set was scheduled for delivery to 2d Inf Div in mid-1982.

--(U) Other equipment received during Fall 1981 to upgrade range operations in 2d Inf Div included a Portable Infantry Remote Target System, consisting of 53 radio-activated, pop-up target mechanisms and associated control equipment, to replace existing hand-operated targets on M16 rifle qualification ranges. A remote controlled hostile gunfire simulator was also received for use on tank gunnery ranges. Programmed for 1982 delivery were AH-15 helicopter weapon simulators and HITMORE aerial gunnery devices to improve EUSA aviator training.

--(U) EUSA's FY 81 training ammunition authorization amounted to approximately \$15 million, representing a 20 percent increase over the previous year's allocation. Actual expenditures, however, were only 72 percent of the total authorization due to the delayed arrival of new M198 155mm howitzers in the 2d Inf Div (see page 94), suspended issue of light antitank weapon (LAW) rounds, and inability to fire 2.75 inch flare rockets because of range safety constraints. Initial shortages in 155mm artillery and 5.56mm small arms ammunition were partially alleviated by DA in December; however, shortages on 81 mm and 4.2 inch mortar rounds continued to exist at year's end. Throughout the year this command continued to stress the urgent need for all units to conserve expensive use of subcaliber devices, particularly in tank, artillery and mortar gunnery exercises as well as in M16 rifle training programs. FY 82 training ammunition authorizations will total approximately \$12 million, a 20 percent reduction from the FY 81 level.

--(U) EUSA's administration of the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) program was significantly expanded during 1981 as a result of an

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increasing number of tests made available for soldiers in military occupational specialties (MOS) previously untested. Three Training Standards Officers (TSO), each with a different area of responsibility, monitor SQT activities throughout the command. One TSO, under ACofS, J3, supervision, oversees program administration for all EUSA nondivisional units. Another TSO supervises SQT activities throughout the command, and a third TSO, assigned to the US Army Field Sta-Korea, monitors testing of cryptological specialists in the 501st MI Group. TSO functions include requisitioning, temporary storage, safeguarding and accounting for SQT materials; conducting assistance visits to subordinate units; serving as a point of contact with US Army Trng Spt Center; and distributing SQT notices and job site component booklets to units administering tests. In all three areas, Deputy TSOs at major subordinate units manage and implement the program within their organizations. In 1981 approximately 12,700 soldiers were tested command-wide--5,700 in non-divisional units, 6,500 in 2d Inf Div, and 500 in cryptological MOSs, representing a 30 percent increase over the previous year's activity.

--(U) EUSA's Wightman NCO Academy at Camp Jackson, under ACofS, J3, OPCON, conducted 10 four-week Primary Leadership Courses (PLC) in 1981. A total of 1,512 junior NCOs (most in grades E-4 and E-5) graduated from the course, including 289 female soldiers; 94 enrollees failed to finish the course. The PLC is designed to train combat support and service personnel in skills and attributes necessary for promotion to supervisory positions. It includes extensive instruction in leadership, military training methods and techniques, map reading, physical training, and drill and ceremonies. In May a trainer's workshop was incorporated in the program of instruction to intensify the performance phases of the course. A field training exercise will be added to the PLC curriculum in early 1982. Soldiers with a combat MOS continued to attend the 2d Inf Div's four-week Primary NCO course (PNCOC) at Camp Casey, which is structured primarily for E-4s scheduled for promotion to E-5 NCO positions. The PNCOC concentrates on the development of combat, technical and training skills required for effective troop leadership.

--(U) During 5 October to 28 November, a total of 105 EUSA soldiers from nondivisional units completed five-day ranger training courses with the ROKA 9th Inf Div. Instruction in advanced mountaineering techniques and rigorous physical fitness training were highlights of the condensed curriculum. Students were required each day to negotiate a demanding obstacle course and run six miles in under 50 minutes. In addition to reinforcing awareness of the necessity for arduous physical conditioning, the training enhanced relations between US and ROK soldiers.

(S) Combat Support/Coordination Teams (CS/CT) (U)

(U) Background. CS/CT #1, activated in February 1975 under an agreement between CINCUNC and CG, First ROK Army, became operational at HQ FROKA, Wonju, in September 1975 under ACofS, J3, supervision. The rationale behind its formation stemmed from the need to strengthen command and control links between UNC and FROKA in the areas of intelligence, target acquisition,

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units with organic aircraft are the 501st MI Group (OV-1, RV-1, U-21, RU-21, UH-1); 377th Air Amb Co (UH-1); 45th Trans Co, which provides direct level aircraft maintenance (UH-1); and Far East Dist Engr Flight Det (UH-1).

(U) Operations and Training. During June-November 1981, there were six alleged violations of restricted airspace procedures where US pilots of ROK-based Army aircraft inadvertently flew over the southern (UNC) half of the Demilitarized Zone.²⁵ All of the reported violations were claimed by ROKA observers; none were charged by North Korea through UNC Military Armistice Commission channels. Investigations revealed the following common factors and deficiencies:

--(U) Most alleged violations occurred during buffer zone orientation flights for newly assigned pilots.

--(U) Slant range computations used by ROKA ground observers to identify US aircraft may not have indicated aircraft's actual position relative to the DMZ southern boundary.

--(U) Terrain landmarks designated along buffer zone line proved extremely difficult to identify from the air, due to changes in seasonal vegetation and varying climatic conditions.

--(U) During August-December orange-colored international identification panels (2x2.4 meters in size) were constructed and installed, 330 meters apart, across the entire southern boundary of the DMZ. Cost of the warning panel system, approximately \$150,000 was shared equally by the US and ROK governments. An extensive review of buffer zone flight procedures, with the aim of minimizing possibilities of accidental DMZ overflights, was under review by the 17th Avn Gp staff at year's end.

--(U) Throughout the year 17th Avn Group units teamed up with ROK aviation elements in combined training exercises to enhance interoperability objectives. US units provided aircraft assets and training assistance

25. (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 five 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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for the movement of approximately 4,800 ROKA and US personnel with associated weapons and equipment during combined airlift exercises and air-mobile reconnaissance missions conducted in 1981. In an August exercise, named ROLLER COASTER, ROK and US aviators jointly planned and executed low-level flights to airlift ROKA forces into defensive positions along the FEBA, with ROKA 500MD helicopter gunships providing aerial suppressive fires. The exercises proved highly beneficial in familiarizing ROKA ground commanders with the advantages of employing aviation resources in tactical movements. During Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 81 in March, one of 17th Avn Group assault helicopter companies participated in 13 combined airmobile operations under OPCON of the ROKA II Corps.

(U) In November a 12-man DA DCSOPS team conducted an annual detailed evaluation of EUSA's aviation units. A total of 160 flight and oral examinations were administered to assigned aviators, of which 144 were rated as satisfactory. Significant deficiencies noted included below-standard performance of aircraft emergency tasks and a lack of suitable training areas.

(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 an allocation of 69,517 flying hours for FY 81; EUSA exceeded the authorization by only 1.59 percent, well within the DA objective. A total of 67,310 hours were allocated for FY 82 flight activities.

(U) Aviation Safety. In 1981 EUSA recorded an aircraft mishap rate of 1.3 per 100,000 flying hours. Only one reportable mishap occurred during the year. On 14 May, one CH-47 helicopter experienced a fuel control malfunction while on an Operation ROCKHAUL mission supporting FROKA (see page 143), causing it to crash on a pinnacle in remote, mountainous terrain approximately seven miles east of Kumwha. A ROKA ground guide was killed when he was struck by the rotor blade. No US crew members were injured. The aircraft sustained damage totaling \$760,000.²⁶

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

(U) From the standpoint of potential threats to ROK security, North Korean capabilities to support NBC operations have become increasingly significant. Accordingly, efforts to bolster EUSA's NBC defense program received added emphasis in 1981. Chemical free-play was incorporated for the first time in the large-scale combined ROK/US Exercise TEAM SPIRIT. Policies established by all EUSA commands required integration of NBC

26. ACofS, J3 Hist sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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defense measures to the maximum extent possible in unit training programs, to include wearing of protective masks and clothing for prolonged periods during field exercises. To overcome shortfalls in trained unit NBC officers and NCOs, EUSA's nondivisional NBC Defense School graduated 382 students during the year; courses were presented on a twice-monthly basis. In January the school introduced a modified self-paced program of instruction developed by TRADOC. EUSA's 38th Cml Det, under ACoFS, J3, supervision, continued an intensive technical assistance visit program for units conducting NBC training and inspections or performing NBC logistical functions.

(U) The status of chemical defense equipment (CDE) in EUSA commands was considerably improved by issues of 60,000 M17A1 individual protective masks to replace M17s, 74 M51 chemical collective protection systems, new supplies of atropine, butyl rubber protective gloves, and individual protective suits for contingency use. Initial issues of the improved CDE, begun in October 1981, were completed by end CY 81; total expenditures amounted to \$2.7 million. A total of \$1.7 million was allocated by DA for additional acquisitions in FY 82 to fill still-existing shortages, replace short shelf-life items, and provide training consumables.²⁷

(U) Eighth Army Organizational Changes

(U) Organizational actions effected for Eighth Army units during 1981 are listed on Table 13.²⁸

(U) Inactivation of 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade

(U) Historical Background. Shortly after its original activation in June 1918 at Camp Eustis, Va, the 38th Coast Artillery Brigade was ordered to France, where it remained assigned to the Services and Supply area command until the end of World War I. It returned to the US for demobilization in February 1919. Reactivated in February 1941 at Camp Stewart, Ga, the brigade was converted from a coast artillery organization to an anti-aircraft artillery configuration in September 1943. During World War II the unit earned five campaign participation credits while serving in the European theater. Following occupation duty in Germany, the brigade was inactivated in June 1946. It returned again to the active Army rolls during March 1951-May 1953, stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex.

(U) In May 1960 the Eighth Army Air Def Comd (Prov) was formed at cadre strength which, with the assignment of air defense battalions and missile systems, was subsequently redesignated as HHB, 38th Arty Bde (Air Def). The brigade was formally reactivated in Korea on 25 March 1961 as an Eighth Army major subordinate command, with the fundamental mission of providing an

27. ACoFS, J3 Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

28. ACoFS, J3 Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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Table 13--Eighth Army Organizational Changes-1981

Activations/Organizations	Date	Command Assignment
EUSA Sp Troops Comd (Prov) ^a	15 May	EUSA
USA Legal Svc Actv-Korea (LSA-K)	1 Jul	EUSA Sp Trp Comd (Prov)
USA ADA Ln Team-Korea ^c	1 Aug	EUSA Sp Trp Comd (Prov)
102d MI Bn (CEWI) ^d	16 Sep	2d Inf Div
Inactivations/Discontinuances		
1st Bn, 2d ADA ^c	15 Jul	38th ADA Bde
HHB, 38th ADA Bde ^c	31 Jul	EUSA
2d MI Co (Div) ^d	15 Sep	2d Inf Div
329th ASA Cod	15 Sep	2d Inf Div
102d MI Bn (CEWI) (Prov) ^d	15 Sep	2d Inf Div
Reassignments		
2d Bn, 71st ADA ^c	16 Jul	From 38th ADA Bde To USA Elm, CFA (ROK/US)
USA Port Opns, Pusan ^e	1 Oct	From 19th Spt Comd To MTMC

Notes: ^aOrganized to provide a central element for command and administration of numerous small, specialized, supporting units which previously reported directly to HQ EUSA. A comprehensive summary of the action appears on pages 406-408.

^bOrganized to reflect more accurately the functions of the previously existing EUSA Trial Center. The LSA-K staff prosecutes all levels of court martials within EUSA and advises commanders on appropriate aspects of military justice matters.

^cSee following topic.

^dAn account of 102d MI Bn (CEWI) pre-activation developments appears in USFK/EUSA Anl Hist Rev 1980 (U), pp. 134-35.

^eSee page 188.

air defense umbrella throughout the ROK under the OPCON of Cdr, US Air Forces Korea. Equipped initially with Basic HAWK and NIKE HERCULES missile systems, the firing battalions commenced deploying Improved HAWK replacement weapons in January 1976. Since November 1978 OPCON of the integrated air defense systems of the 38th ADA Bde and ROKA's Air Def Comd has been exercised by the Cdr, ROK/US CFC Air Component Comd. Air defense artillery battalions assigned to the 38th ADA Bde during its tenure in Korea are listed on Table 14

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(U) Table 14. Air Defense Artillery Battalion Assigned to 38th ADA Bde in Korea

Unit	Date Arrived in Korea	Status
2d Bn, 71st ADA (HAWK)	Oct 60	Remains in Korea (see below)
2d Bn, 44th ADA (NH) ^a (formerly 4th Bn, 44th ADA)	Dec 60	Inactivated 30 Sep 77 ^b
1st Bn, 2d ADA (HAWK) ^a (formerly 7th Bn, 2d ADA)	Sep 61	Inactivated 15 Jul 81 (see below) ^b
7th Bn, 5th ADA (HAWK)	Sep 62	Redeployed to CONUS Jun 71 ^b
1st Bn, 44th ADA (HAWK) ^a (formerly 6th Bn, 44th ADA)	Jul 63	Inactivated 30 Jun 80 ^b

Notes: ^aRedesignated Sep 72.

^bWeapons/equipment assets and missions transferred to ROKA. Scope of recent training programs conducted for preparing ROKA personnel to operate and maintain HAWK missile systems is outlined in USFK/EUSA Anl Hist Rep 1979 (U), p. 132. SECRET. (info cited CONF).

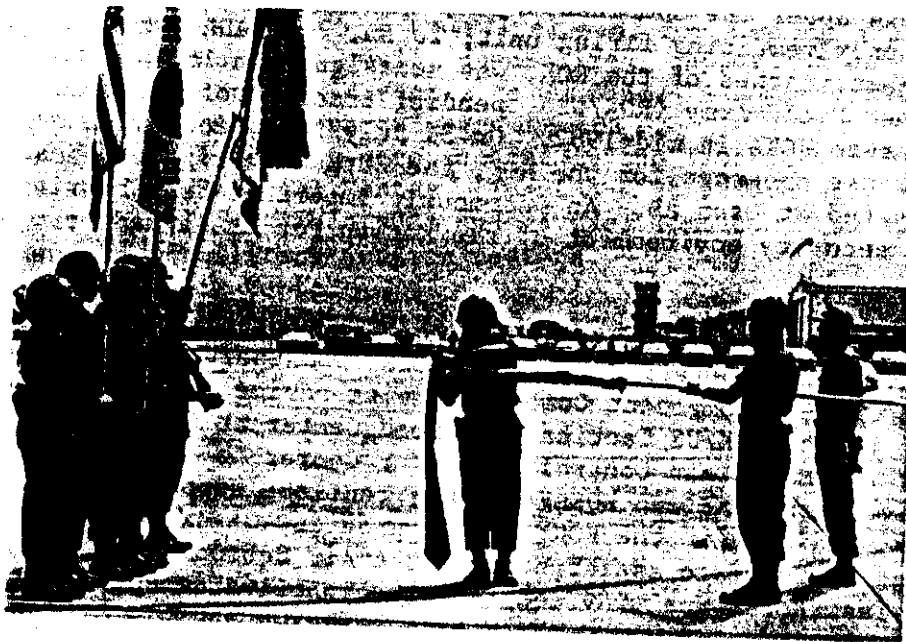
(U) 1981 Developments. On 15 July the 1st Bn, 2d ADA was inactivated and its HAWK missile systems and associated equipment turned over on a cost-free basis to ROKA under the Compensatory Equipment Transfer program (see page 160). The only remaining firing unit, 2d Bn, 71st ADA, whose sector covers the northern reaches of the ROK, was reassigned on 16 July to the US Army Elm, Combined Field Army (ROK/US), pending transfer of its weapon/equipment and missions to ROKA in mid-1982. On 31 July 1981, following over 20 years of air defense coverage for the ROK, the 38th ADA Brigade's headquarters was inactivated at Osan AB. An enormously important task bearing directly on the security environment of the Korean Peninsula had been successfully completed.

(U) On 1 August the US Army ADA Liaison Team-Korea, with 33 assigned personnel, became fully operational under ACofS, J3, supervision to: Provide the Cdr, ROK/US CFC Air Component Comd (ACC) with advice on US Army ADA matters; furnish liaison to the ROK/US Tactical Air Comd Center at Osan AB; maintain an Army element at the Mangilsan Control Reporting Center to regulate missile fire coordination with USAF and ROKAF forces; continue support and direction to US ADA units remaining in the ROK; and to provide ADA expertise to USFK/EUSA staffs, and appropriate assistance to ROKA Air Def Comd. Staffing for the USA ADA Ln Team-Korea was provided from the inactivated HHB, 38th ADA Bde.

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Final HAWK missile launched by 1st Bn, 2d ADA, just prior to 15 Jul 81 inactivation, at EUSA Special Range on west coast. Launchers, missiles, associated equipment, and mission were turned over to ROKA ADA Comd.



(U) GEN John A. Wickham, Jr, CG, EUSA, observes casing of HQ 38th ADA Bde colors at Osan AB. Unit was inactivated 31 Jul 81 following 20 years of service in the ROK.

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Previous MOUs were based on a flat reimbursement rate per ton of US-owned, US-intended munitions. The new MOU has services broken down into port handling and services, transportation line haul, storage, and maintenance, which will enable more detailed records of costs to be maintained.

(U) During 1981, ROKA, with intensive encouragement and technical assistance from surveillance personnel at all levels of command, continued to make outstanding progress to eliminate quantity distance violations at the major depots through such measures as rewarehousing and stock leveling of high-hazard munitions. A 20 per cent decrease in violations, from 2,060 to 1,648, was registered at the depots during this period, thereby significantly enhancing the survivability and safety posture of these installations.

(U) A 35 per cent increase in violations was noted at the forward ammunition supply points (ASP) in the FROKA and TROKA areas, from 875 to 1,344. However, analysis indicates that the increase is largely attributable to in-depth safety surveys which identified numerous violations not previously identified, but which had existed all along. Nevertheless, even when this is taken into consideration, it is clear that no significant action was taken to reduce violations at the ASPs during 1981, except at ASP 30, where violations decreased from 42 to 27. On the other hand, no significant real increase in violations occurred, despite the influx of additional munitions into Korea during the year, and serious storage space constraints.

(U) During 1981 ROKA constructed 105 new magazines with a rated capacity of 39,500 short tons at Depots 054 and 055. US surveillance personnel at J4 participated in joint siting surveys with concerned ROKA personnel prior to construction to insure violation-free construction. These new magazines will help to enable 1982 WRSA munitions to be brought into Korea and stored waiver-free.

(U) J4 surveillance personnel participated with ROKA in a siting survey of a new depot near Chudok to be constructed during 1982-83. Two hundred magazines are currently planned for construction with a rated capacity of 71,452 short tons. The depot has tentatively been designated as AD062. Current ROKA planning calls for construction of sufficient magazines with a total capacity of 50,000 short tons during 1982, and the remainder in 1983.

(U) The DOD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) conducted a survey of Korea in July and November 1981. The July survey concentrated chiefly on safety/storage conditions of US-titled ammunition stored at ROKA installations and at USAF and Navy facilities. The November survey focused on the 2d Infantry Division. With respect to the July survey, the DDESB was pleased with progress made since its previous survey in 1979, especially in regard to violation documentation, but stressed that continued emphasis

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(U) By year's end, J4, in coordination with the EUSA Engineer, transmitted a message to the field requiring that a formal explosives safety review conducted by a Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) accompany all engineer site/construction plans submitted to EUSA for approval. During 1982, it is anticipated that a J4/EUSA Engineer procedure to insure safety reviews of construction plans by J4 surveillance personnel, and submission of plans to the DDESB as required in accordance with AR 385-60, will be staffed and published.

(U) The DDESB also recommended that all command waivers include a risk analysis to insure that unit commanders and higher levels of command were aware of exactly what risks are being taken when waiver requests are evaluated and approved. Such an analysis would also aid the command in prioritizing corrective actions.

(U) In December the J4 surveillance section hosted an Ammunition Information Seminar on explosives safety, quantity distance requirements, and command waiver preparation/submission procedures. Concerned elements from the 19th Support Command, Korean Ammunition Management System, HQ ROK Army, 2d Division, and Combined Field Army were invited to attend and saw films on explosives safety. The seminar was very well received and it is anticipated that seminars of this nature will be held in the future on a periodic basis.

(U) Ammunition Maintenance Program

(U) The 1981 ammunition maintenance program was set at 6,940 short tons and the US Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM) allocated \$696,000 to EUSA for the implementation of the project order. On 2 September ARRCOM extended the expiration date on the project order to 31 January 1982 in order to allow the consumption of all FY 81 maintenance funds. At the end of the calendar year, 4,485 short tons of ammunition had been worked.

(U) Several major renovation programs continued during the year. The pinning and torquing of all eight-inch ICM (Improved Conventional Munitions) rounds in country was begun at Camp Howard (AD 053). This program was plagued with several problems which slowed production. The first shipment of pins provided by the contractor were not produced to specifications and could not be used. After the correct size pins were received, the drill bits specified in the Depot Maintenance Work Request were discovered to be made of too soft a metal and would not cut into the projectile body. Cobalt-tipped drill bits were received by the command and production was started. Numerous breakdowns of the ammunition peculiar equipment (APE) provided by ARRCOM for the operation created further delays. However, during April to June 1980, ARRCOM shipped in new APE and the project is running at a smoother pace. Program should be completed by April 1982.

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(U) The initial contract to accomplish the modernization program was awarded to Daewoo Heavy Industries in September 1980 by the Korea Contracting Agency. The contract included a total of 110 vehicles for EUSA to be completed by 31 December 1981. Initial production commenced at the Daewoo plant located in Inchon. This was the first time work of this nature was contracted to Korean industry. To gain the necessary experience in this program, 22 Daewoo employees received OJT on the same program at Red River Army Depot. In February 1981, the first two modernized vehicles were turned over to the 2d Infantry Division. In April Daewoo relocated the modernization program from Inchon to the Changwon Industrial Complex. The total program is scheduled for 379 vehicles over a three-year period. This total includes 15 for the US Air Force in Korea and 29 vehicles from the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii. The FY 82 program will include 120 vehicles. As of 31 December, 85 of the initial 110 vehicles were completed. The shortfall in production was caused by the relocation from Inchon and a lack of, or faulty, government-furnished parts and kit items. The quality of the completed vehicles meets the standards set by Red River Army Depot. Several advantages are being realized from this program, three of which are: Establishment of a commercial base to support EUSA readiness; establishment of an in-country capability for dieselization, overhaul and modernization of the ROK M113 fleet; and significant cost savings. It is estimated that cost savings average \$33,500 per vehicle for a total program cost savings of approximately \$11 million. These accrue from lower labor rates in Korea and elimination of round trip transportation costs to Red River Army Depot.

(U) Diesel Forklift Truck, M10A

(U) Over the past several years, shortages of rough terrain forklifts have developed as the result of older models reaching their maintenance expenditure limits and being washed out of the supply system. Thirteen of these badly needed 10,000-pound, rough terrain forklift trucks were fielded to EUSA during the year, thereby contributing to improved capability and modernization within the command.

(U) Water Distributor, WD65

(U) The haul and compaction capabilities of engineer construction units increased to the point where the 1,000-gallon truck-mounted water distributors were inadequate. In May 1981, 12 of the larger, 6,000-gallon, water distributors were fielded to EUSA. They will be used to support road, airfield and berm construction, dust control, soil stabilization and fire-fighting activities.

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(U) Diesel Forklift Truck, M4K

(U) There was a need for a new size, rough terrain forklift in the Army inventory to provide the capability for stuffing and unstuffing the family of eight-foot wide containers under field conditions. For this purpose the new M4K was developed. A total of 59 M4K, 4,000-pound, rough terrain forklifts were fielded to EUSA in 1981. They will be used primarily in supply holding areas, marshalling yards, and in drop and loading zones by selected supply, maintenance, engineer and transportation units.

(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) established requirements governing upgrading and modernization of Army materiel to enhance readiness, safety, effectiveness, and reliability. Application of modifications 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.

(U) Some of the more important modifications applied to EUSA materiel during 1981 are listed below:

--(U) M48A5 Tank. The purpose of the modification was to provide mounting provisions for the more effective M60 machine gun.

--(U) Gas Particulate Filter Units. Modified to improve reliability of the gas particulate filter units used in combat and noncombat vehicles by replacing plastic impellers with metallic impellers.

--(U) Generator Set, 60 KW. Modification involved redirecting the engine blow-by gases into the engine air induction system and returning collected oil to the crankcase to reduce oil consumption. The modification improves equipment operating effectiveness and reduces exhaust fumes.

--(U) CH47. M130 flare dispenser system was installed to provide an effective survival countermeasure against radar-guided weapon systems or infrared seeking missiles.

--(U) OH58A. An improved tail rotor drive shaft cover was installed to protect the tail rotor drive from the operating environment and to improve system reliability.

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(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). Although ALOC-K order-ship time (OST) averaged 32.5 days during 1981, which slightly exceeded the DA established objective of 31 days, numerous in-theater problems were discovered and discussed with US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM). This included air eligible cargo which arrived in sealand vans; lack of DSS documentation accompanying cargo; cargo, not authorized transport by air, arriving in ALOC pallets; and ALOC pallets misconsigned to the theater (Hawaii).

(U) Excessive order-ship times were primarily attributed to poor performance in EUSA pipeline segments. The five-day, in-theater requisition processing standard was exceeded on seven occasions. Intransit time from the port of debarkation (POD) to the Supply Support Activity (SSA) showed marked increases during September, October and November as the processing of the TK6 intransit data card (IDC) became an SSA responsibility. The receipt-processing time objective is also five days. This segment was exceeded six times. During the period 27-31 July a DA/DARCOM team evaluated supply distribution to DSS/ALOC units in which several areas were reviewed and a number of recommendations made. EUSA took positive actions to enable it to more effectively manage theater performance. For example, requisition processing is now managed from a total system perspective. A document receipt report was created and is reviewed daily at the 6th Support Center (MM) to identify customers who are submitting overage requisitions. These lists are forwarded to customer units for corrective action. SAILS-ABX cycle start time has been adjusted from 1800-2300 hours for all requisitions. This has allowed more documents to be included in the daily cycle. An assistance visit was made to the 2d Infantry Division in late August; a 19th Support Command team also conducted an informal visit to 19th Support Command SSAs in early August. Document processing procedures and batch control registers were reviewed, on-the-spot corrections made, and further suggestions offered to SSAs to improve internal procedures. EUSA has also completed in-theater ALOC operating procedures. This has been staffed with the 2d Infantry Division, 19th Support Command and EUSA principle staffs. Projected publication date is late January 1982.

(U) DSS-K is the supply subsystem for surface shipments to Korea. Total order-ship time averaged 86.2 days compared to the DA-established objective of 60 days. EUSA's in-country pipeline performance averaged 14 days during the year, which fell within DA's 15-day standard. Failure to meet the total OST objective was caused principally by below-standard General Services Administration (GSA) performance in the CONUS pipeline segment. Although these commodities have comparatively little impact on force readiness, EUSA's concern was made known to DA DCSLOG in early September. DCSLOG responded by stating that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Federal Supply Service (FSS) would be expanded to include

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Sharpe Army Depot for the Pacific. This would allow for the pre-positioning of GSA materiel at Sharpe. The theater can anticipate improved GSA performance beginning the second quarter of FY 82.

(U) Consolidation of Installation Property Books on an Area Basis

(U) In July 1980 the EUSA Comptroller completed a study on housing furnishings and property management which recommended centralized management and accountability for installation property by area. Under the system in being at that time, units maintained two property books; one for TOE property and one for installation property.

(U) In January 1981 a EUSA command directive to consolidate installation property accounting on an area basis was published. Objectives of the consolidation were to improve visibility of property, enhance accountability and control, reduce workloads for units, and more effectively distribute property. Under the consolidation concept, property book accountability for installation property is assigned to a property book for an entire area. Installation property is now hand receipted to units by the area Property Book Officer. The consolidation actions were completed on 1 May and the number of installation property books was reduced from 192 to 12. An additional 24 spaces were authorized for area property book offices to support this concept. Validation of the consolidation action was completed during June. From a technical viewpoint the consolidation was completed smoothly. However, some areas were found to need corrective action, specifically, sub-hand receipts for some units were not properly maintained and some units continued to retain excess equipment supplies. A command letter was published and distributed to all EUSA major subordinate commands on 21 July directing command emphasis be placed on the correction of these problems. The EUSA IG was requested to include this subject as a matter of special interest during inspections. A revised EUSA Supplement 1 to AR 710-2, which prescribes command policy and procedures implementing the consolidation of installation property, was published on 17 July.

(U) EUSA Warranty Program

(U) The DOD procures approximately \$45 billion worth of equipment annually, of which \$15 billion worth is covered by warranty. The cost of including warranty clauses in contracts is roughly two percent of the purchase price, or \$300 million per year. EUSA J4 monitors the program at the EUSA level and provides staff guidance as required. Presently EUSA users are assigned three major end items that are under a warranty: The M915 series truck transmission, and 10,000 pound and 4,000 pound rough terrain fork lifts. These warranty programs are proving beneficial to EUSA in dollars saved for repairs and replacement parts.

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(U) A new EA Reg 750-8, Maintenance Management, was sent to the field during May. This regulation gave improved approaches to materiel readiness and provided unit commanders with a checklist to assist in identifying problem areas within maintenance programs. TM 38-750, The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS), was revised and published with new and updated procedures for DA Form 2406 reporting. The definition of mission-capable equipment was changed and is now based solely on the operator's Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS). Units and inspectors, as well as technical assistance personnel, have adopted this procedural check for readiness as the basis for reporting all wheel vehicle equipment within the command.

(U) Vehicular equipment has been discussed at monthly Unit Status Report meetings as well as at monthly Logistics Readiness Review Boards. Major subordinate commands have established Maintenance Review Boards that discuss problems of maintaining equipment and provide immediate solutions or recommendations. In July the EUSA Cofs was briefed on the status of the tactical vehicle fleet and directed that roadside spot checks and unit level verification programs become part of the overall maintenance effort. This has been accomplished at the Materiel Support Center level and improvements have been noted. The MMIP meetings with major subordinate command representatives have emphasized the need for accurate reporting and the necessity of identifying programs that will enhance the availability of the equipment. The FY 82 program for refurbishment of EUSA equipment is scheduled to upgrade approximately 900 pieces of automotive end items, or approximately 17 percent of the current fleet. Overall, the reported readiness rate improved over the past year due to an intensified management and training effort at all levels. This increase should enable EUSA to keep pace with the DA goals and maintain its equipment in the highest possible state of readiness.

(U) Command Logistics Education and Assistance Team (CLEAT)

(U) The Command Logistics Education and Assistance Team was formed in June 1981 through the consolidation of the Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team (MAIT) of the 19th Support Command which had a total of seven authorized positions and the Command Logistics Review Program (CLRP) of EUSA J4 with a total of four authorized positions. The EUSA CLEAT operates under the provisions of AR 11-1, Command Logistics Review Program, dated March 1981, and AR 750-51, Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team (MAIT), dated June 1980. Its mission is to provide logistical and maintenance education and assistance to all EUSA units, to include elements of the 2d Infantry Division, but excluding the 1st Signal Brigade.

(U) From June to 31 December, CLEAT visited 17 battalion and four company-size units. Also during this time frame, the team participated in the DA-sponsored EUSA Command Logistics Review Team-Expanded, 21 June through 2 July, with a visit to the 19th Support Command. The CLEAT evaluated the adequacy of logistics and maintenance in terms of quantity,

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quality and training, and advised commanders on actions necessary to correct deficiencies. Each CLEAT final report was reviewed by the EUSA J4 staff and forwarded back to the commander of the unit visited, with a copy furnished to the Logistics Evaluation Agency as required by AR 11-1.

(U) Tool Kit Accountability Aids

(U) Background. The EUSA program to furnish Tool Kit Accountability Aids (4'x4' vinyl sheets printed with individual tool silhouettes) to all maintenance shops continued to expand in 1981. The Deputy Commander, Army Armament Readiness Command, was briefed on the program and indicated his interest in evaluating the economic feasibility of having all of the Army's requirements produced by contract in Korea. The quality and cost of the locally produced aids stimulated sufficient interest in the project to cause this option to be considered.

(U) An article describing the EUSA Tool Kit Accountability Aids appeared in the September-October 1981 issue of the Logistician magazine and attracted the interest of over 300 individual representatives of Army organizations worldwide. All of the inquiries requested copies of the aids, as well as information on the availability and source of the aids. A form letter providing the requested information was dispatched to answer each inquiry; however, EUSA's procurement action was limited to the requirement for units in Korea. No aids were available to furnish other organizations. In December 1981 EUSA initiated a survey to determine the additional needs of EUSA organizations. Depending upon results of the survey, EUSA will arrange for local contract production to satisfy these added requirements. The accountability aids obtained in 1981 were distributed to EUSA units as they were received from the contractor.

(U) Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP) Implementation

(U) TAEDP is the Army's new logistics equipment distribution projection system. The reports that are produced by the program show current status of major end items for all Army units and project what equipment should be distributed to which units over a seven year period. TAEDP was implemented and quarterly output products were received beginning in January 1981.

(U) Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP)

(U) The AOAP was established in the early 1970s 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

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include Army 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.¹¹

(U) In January 1981 EUSA organizations enrolled all eligible equipment in the AOAP. This consists of, but is not limited to, all of EUSA's aircraft, 2½-ton and larger vehicles with multifuel and diesel engines, diesel-powered generators, construction and materials handling equipment and turbine oil transfer pumps. The on-condition oil and oil filter change program was authorized by US Army Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA) and implemented on 1 January. Since then oil filters and oil changes, except for seasonal oil changes directed by unit commanders, are made only upon the advice or direction of AOAP laboratory personnel.

(U) During the year, evaluation of oil sample analysis revealed impending failures in five components of aircraft, and 162 components of nonaeronautical equipment. The early detection of faulty internal mechanisms prevented major breakdowns in ground equipment and possible catastrophic air incidents. Three additional Korean National (KN) physical science technicians and one KN clerk typist employee were authorized as additions to the staff of the nonaeronautical laboratory at Camp Carroll during 1981. There are now six KNs working in the laboratory under the direction of the military laboratory chief.

(U) Silicone Brake Fluid

(U) During 1981, HQDA approved the DARCOM plan to implement a program which will convert the polyglycol brake fluid in mobile tactical and combat equipment to silicone brake fluid (SBF). HQDA will provide funds for enough SBF to make the initial conversion. Major subordinate units of EUSA have been instructed to requisition SBF in sufficient quantities to meet this requirement. The 6th Support Center has been authorized \$117,000 to fund requisitions for initial requirements, and will limit the total value of requisitions to the total funds available. Conversion is scheduled to commence during the spring of 1982. The SBF will prevent the accumulation of moisture in the vehicle brake systems and thus eliminate corrosion of the hydraulic brake cylinders. Conversion of the brake fluid in all EUSA mobile combat and tactical equipment should be completed in 1982.

11. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 151. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Revw on 31 Dec 86. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) Resources and Systems Management

(U) Introduction of DAS3 System in Korea

(U) Decentralized Automated Support System (DAS3) Honeywell Level VI minicomputers replaced NCR 500 magnetic ledger equipment at each of the eight nondivisional Direct Support/General Support Units (DSU/GSU) and supply points (SP) in Korea. DAS3 is the Army's most sophisticated tactical logistics accounting system. The software package (computer programs) accompanying the DAS3 minicomputer is the PHOENIX system which is the NCR 500 DSU/GSU system converted to fit the DAS3. PHOENIX is an interim system which will be replaced by the Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4) in Korea in FY 84.

(U) A DAS3 Mobile Training Set (MTS) was shipped by the US Army Computer Systems Command to Korea in January to support the DAS3 fielding effort. The MTS was used by the EUSA Logistics Training Team to conduct the DAS3 operator training; also for early conversion of several DSU/GSU and SPs. DAS3 production sets began arriving in Korea in August, with the final production set scheduled to arrive in January 1982.

(U) Conversion of the eight DSU/GSUs and SPs commenced on 13 July at Supply Point 60 (converted on the MTS and later exchanged for a production set), US Army Materiel Support Center, Camp Carroll, and concluded with conversion of Supply Point 48, US Army Garrison, Pusan, on 20 December (also converted on the MTS to be exchanged with a production set arriving in January 1982). Conversion at the six other DSU/GSUs and SPs was completed (first production cycle) on the following dates: SP 51, US Army Garrison, Yongsan (5 October), 61st Maintenance Company, Camp Kyle (14 October), 595th Maintenance Company, US Army Garrison, Yongsan (30 October), 348th Supply and Services Company, Camp Humphreys (19 November), 45th Transportation Company, Camp Humphreys (1 December), and 520th Maintenance Company, Camp Humphreys (7 December).

(U) Responsibility for fielding the DAS3 system in Korea was assigned by DA to Project Manager, Tactical Management Information System (PM, TACMIS), US Army Computer Systems Command. PM, TACMIS responsibilities included preparing the Materiel Fielding Plan, providing a Chief of Installation to coordinate the fielding effort, conducting the acceptance test, providing NCR 500 file conversion support, conducting equipment training and providing quick reaction support. A EUSA DAS3 Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Special Assistant, ACofS, J4, and the ACofS, Materiel, 19th Support Command, was formed to manage the fielding effort. Responsibilities of the Steering Committee included preparing sites for installation of the DAS3s; obtaining repair parts and expendable supplies; providing Team Leaders, Automatic Data Processing and Functional Trainers; participating in equipment acceptance testing; and participating in the PHOENIX system software conversion.

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(U) Combined Transportation Movements Center (CTMC)

(U) The basic concept of a combined ROK/US transportation movements center started in 1963. It has since become institutionalized in ROK/US contingency plans for Korea as the ROK/US Combined Transportation Movements Center (CTMC). 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. Since the inception of the CTMC, its commander (who is also the ROK Army Transportation Command commander) and the J4 Transportation Division (whose chief is the Deputy CTMC commander) have continually tried to improve operations for swift transition to a wartime footing. The major problem encountered by the CTMC has been the lack of a permanent, hardened location with secure communications within which to operate, without loss of time transitioning from a peacetime to a wartime stance. Part of the problem was temporarily solved by assignment of space at the South Post Bunker (SPB) to the CTMC, which previously used the Seoul American High School Gym for its tactical operations center. Lack of permanent communications also delayed the CTMC's responsiveness in accomplishing its wartime mission.

(U) The CTMC participated in TEAM SPIRIT 81, ULCHI-FOCUS LENS/PERS-LOGEX 81, and ROKA Trans Wargame 81. Based on exercise experience, the CTMC continued to take various actions in an effort to improve its operations. On 3 September 1981 ACofS, C4/J4, requested of C3 that a portion of the SPB be allocated on a permanent basis to the Combined Airlift Office (CALO) and Lines of Communication (LOC) Data Sections of the CTMC. The request was turned down by C3 on 28 September. The current Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between US Forces Korea and the ROKG Ministry of National Defense designates the SPB as the Combined Forces Command War Game Facility. The MOA permits temporary use of the facility for other than war games whenever war game activities are not in progress. Based on this provision, the CTMC was accommodated in the SPB on a temporary basis for exercises only. The MOA also states that control of the SPB reverts to USFK control in the event of hostilities or discontinuance of the war-game program. For this reason C3 proposed, and J4 accepted, use of the SPB for CTMC and Noncombatant Relocation and Evacuation Control Center (NORECC) contingency operations only. A request for permanent space in the SPB for the establishment of a peacetime CTMC cell to monitor all transportation mode activities was also turned down by C3. Additionally, the CTMC commander has been pursuing through ROK channels the establishment of an alternate CTMC location south of the Han River; however, success of this action is dependent on availability of ROKG funding. Action is ongoing to establish permanent communications in the SPB to reduce CTMC activation time under the UNC/CFC Command and Control (C²) SOP.

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(U) Pusan Port Operations

(U) A new US Army pier (8) was opened in ceremonies at Pusan on 1 August. At the same time the old Pier 3 was released to the ROK by USFK, with the exception of the United Seamen's Club property. The new 9.2 acre facility, built by the Korean government at a cost of \$8.6 million, is used by the US Army Port, Pusan (Military Traffic Management Command), the US Military Sealift Command, the USAF Water Port Liaison Office and Korean organizations. Located adjacent to the ROK government pier, Pier 8 has the capacity of accommodating two 15,000-ton vessels. It is 878 feet long, 364 feet wide and has a 41-foot deep concrete quay and a two-story administrative and operations building. Additional facilities on the pier are a 9,126-square foot POV yard, a 10,980-square foot maintenance shop, three railway tracks and two concrete vehicle loading ramps. The US Army Pusan Port Command handles cargo for all DOD agencies in Korea, as well as supporting the other two US port facilities at Inchon and Chinhae with documentation and control services. It ships and receives about 450,000 tons of cargo annually that range from household goods and POVs to military equipment and gear of units arriving for TEAM SPIRIT.

(U) Pusan Port Transfer

(U) Since 1976, EUSA and the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) have discussed the concept of transferring the control of the US Army Port, Pusan from EUSA to MTMC. By 1980, every port in the world that DOD managed, with the exception of Pusan Port, was operated by MTMC.

(U) In January 1981 representatives from DA and MTMC proposed a reorganization under MTMC that would provide responsive port operations support to EUSA. In May the EUSA CofS and Cdr, MTMC, signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the two commands. The port was finally transferred on 1 October. Under the reorganization, MTMC exercises command, control and supervision for all port personnel, operations and mission. EUSA maintains operational control of specific mission tasks, objectives and priorities.¹⁴

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

(U) Congressional guidance to the Air Force to use commercial gateways when practical generated interest in moving the CAT B flights from Osan AB to Kimpo International Airport. Kimpo's new facilities could

14. Memorandum of Agreement Between Military Traffic Management Command EUSA, signed by EUSA on 20 May and by MTMC on 9 Jun 81. Filed in J4 Trans Div.

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provide the best service to USFK and DOD travelers since it has none of the airfield restrictions (i.e., runway weight restrictions, terminal overcrowding, etc.) that presently hamper international flight operations at Osan AB. The formal request for US government use of facilities at Kimpo was submitted on 20 December 1980 through the ROK/US SOFA Committee for consideration by the ROKG. The formal US request was referred to the SOFA (ROK/US) Transportation Subcommittee on 15 May 1981. The official ROKG position was returned to US authorities on 20 October. It offered the domestic terminal instead of the international terminal. A MAC survey team is scheduled to inspect the domestic terminal for serviceability in January 1982.

(U) Nontactical Vehicle (NTV) Procurement

(U) NTVs (formerly identified as Administrative Use Vehicles) to provide required vehicular support within EUSA continue to deteriorate due to the non-receipt of replacement vehicles. The scarcity of procurement funds to obtain new vehicles has caused this situation to develop. As an illustration, in FY 80 the fill rate of vehicle requirements was 10.6 percent; in FY 81 the percentage factor reflected a 5.6 percent fill; and, the FY 82 allocation is identified at 49.6 percent. Presuming Congress approves the FY 82 allocation, vehicle receipts in-country will probably not occur until late CY 1983 or early CY 1984. Meanwhile, as replacement vehicles are not provided, maintenance costs continue to rise for the ever-increasing overage/overmileage portion of the NTV fleet. Currently, 286 vehicles (16.4 percent) are in the overage/overmileage category and, by October 1982, the figure will increase to 581 vehicles (33.3 percent). The situation is critical at the present time in passenger-carrying vehicles, especially sedans. There are 80 sedans (36.5 percent) overage/overmileage and this figure will increase to 119 vehicles (54.3 percent) by October 1982.

(U) Transportation in ULCHI-FOCUS LENS/PERSLOGEX 81

(U) For the first time in 1981, a PERSLOGEX exercise was conducted concurrent with and following ULCHI-FOCUS LENS to test certain elements of the logistics system. Transportation elements tested during the September exercise included the Wartime Movements Program (WMP), Combined Transportation Movement System (CTMS), Combined Airlift Office (CALO), and Lines of Communication throughput/damage tracking capability. Shortcomings noted will be addressed in planning for the 1982 PERSLOGEX.

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(U) Pusan Port

(U) A new US Army pier (8) OD travelers since it has none of weight restrictions, terminal per international flight opera-
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... and improving commissary service
... 1981. Cigarette sales in commissaries began 1 March and have been well received by customers, who save about \$1.75 per carton over exchange prices. Sales are conducted through outside windows so that personnel who do not have commissary privileges can take advantage of the savings opportunity. Cigarette sales also generate an additional \$90,000 per year in surcharge funds needed for construction, equipment and operating supplies. To minimize blackmarketing and internal commissary diversion, J1 Data Processing and J4 Food Management compare monthly sales from the Command-Unique Personnel Information Data System (CUPIDS) ration control system to commissary sales records. Initially, a four percent variance was considered acceptable due to problems in CUPIDS processing. However, these problems were corrected by J1 and the CofS established a 2.5 percent tolerance level which has not been exceeded. The following projects were initiated to expand commissary facilities so that all US military personnel may be granted access.

--(U) Construction of a new, full service commissary at Osan began and should be completed in mid-1982. The Osan commissary will be the same size as the Yongsan facility and will significantly increase commissary capability in Korea.

--(U) Three commissary annexes were opened in the 2d Infantry Division area: Camp Edwards in April, Camp Stanley in May and Camp Casey in June. The annexes have been welcomed by customers and sales are now approaching \$400,000 per month. A special selection of perishable and

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non-perishable line items was established to best meet the needs of customers in the 2d Division area.

--(U) The Taegu commissary completed a major warehouse expansion/sales store upgrade program in July. Warehouse capacity was doubled to avoid running out of stock and to permit expansion of the number of items stocked. In addition, the sales store was expanded and new display shelving and refrigerated display cases were installed to improve appearance, product quality and capacity.

--(U) A major warehouse expansion project for the Yongsan commissary was accelerated, with the help of DA and US Army Troop Support Agency (TSA), from FY 85/86 to FY 82/83. The project will reduce the number of items not in stock and permit an increase in variety of items offered for sale. This facility will also serve as a central storage site for all Army commissaries in Korea and will benefit patrons country-wide. New refrigerated display equipment was programmed for the Yongsan main store and the Friendship Village (Hannam) annex.

--(U) The Pusan sales store was programmed for expansion and an additional cash register in FY 83 to increase capability and customer service.

--(U) EUSA provided TSA 5,000 square feet of additional storage space and 15 Korean Service Corps employees to support sales increases.

(U) The total in-country capacity will almost double when these projects are completed, permitting commissary access by all US military personnel in the command without downgrading the quality of service provided to accompanied personnel who must depend on the stores for subsistence support. The Osan commissary will open in June 1982. Local commissary access restrictions will be lifted in July 1982.

(U) Transfer of Clothing Sales Store

(U) During 1981 EUSA transferred all 10 Army Military Clothing Sales Stores (AMCSS) to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). Original DA plans called for worldwide transfer to begin on 1 April; however, execution of the MOU between DA and AAFES was delayed until 1 October. The MOU between EUSA and KOAX was executed 22 May, which implemented an Interservice Agreement between EUSA and AAFES-PAC, thus enabling EUSA to complete the transfer during the July-August time frame. The Yongsan AMCSS was the first store transferred (1 July) and the Camp Casey store was the last (24 August).

(U) During FY 81 EUSA committed \$800,000 in OMA funds to cover KOAX start-up costs and to upgrade and relocate stores to areas better suited to troop needs. Facilities upgrading began 15 April.

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(U) In addition to facility improvements, the transfer resulted in changes in store operating hours to permit Sunday sales, provided one-stop shopping convenience, released DA spaces and capitalized on KOAX merchandising experience. The result is better service to the soldier.

(U) In October action was taken to transfer staff responsibility for the AMCSS from the ACofS, J4, to the ACofS, J1, since J1 has responsibility for staff monitorship of KOAX operations. The ACofS, J4, still maintains the technical expertise in AMCSS operation and provides assistance to the ACofS, J1, as needed.

(U) Disposal of Hazardous Materiel

(U) Disposal of hazardous materiel buried at Camp Carroll, a project which had been ongoing for almost two years, was concluded in August 1981. Chemicals were packed in special containers approved by the Department of Transportation. A problem arose in July when guidance was received which would have required remarking all containers. However, a three-man team from the Defense Property Disposal Service (DPDS) and Defense Property Disposal Region-Ogden determined that only a few pallets had to be remarked. Wood, dirt and plastic contaminants were identified in accordance with DPDS and Environmental Protection Agency standards. Eighteen steam-cleaned MILVANS were used to move the contaminated materiel from Camp Carroll to Pusan Port. The vans closed at Pusan by 31 July and accountability for the materiel was transferred from EUSA to DPDS. Ship bottom space was reserved aboard the ship MASON LYKES. Vans were loaded aboard the ship from 10-13 August. It departed 13 August and arrived in Oakland, California on 1 September. Materiel was disposed of through DPDS channels.

(U) Energy Conservation Program

(U) The command's energy conservation goal for FY 81 was based on DA goals calling for a 6.5 percent reduction in consumption from the FY 75 baseline for mobility fuels and a 10 percent reduction of facility energy. Mobility fuels include JP4, motor gasoline and diesel fuel. Facility energy includes heating fuel and electricity. The FY 81 goals were an increment of the DA long-range program to reduce mobility fuels by 10 percent and facility energy by 25 percent by FY 85 (as applied against the FY 75 baseline). The command surpassed the FY 81 mobility fuel mark by 6.1 percent and the FY 81 facility energy goal by 2.7 percent. In terms of millions of British Thermal Units (MBTU), the maximum allowable BTUs for mobility energy was 2,327,000 MBTUs and for facility energy was 6,762,000 MBTUs. MBTUs used for the year were 2,175,340 for mobility fuel and 6,552,000 for facility energy.

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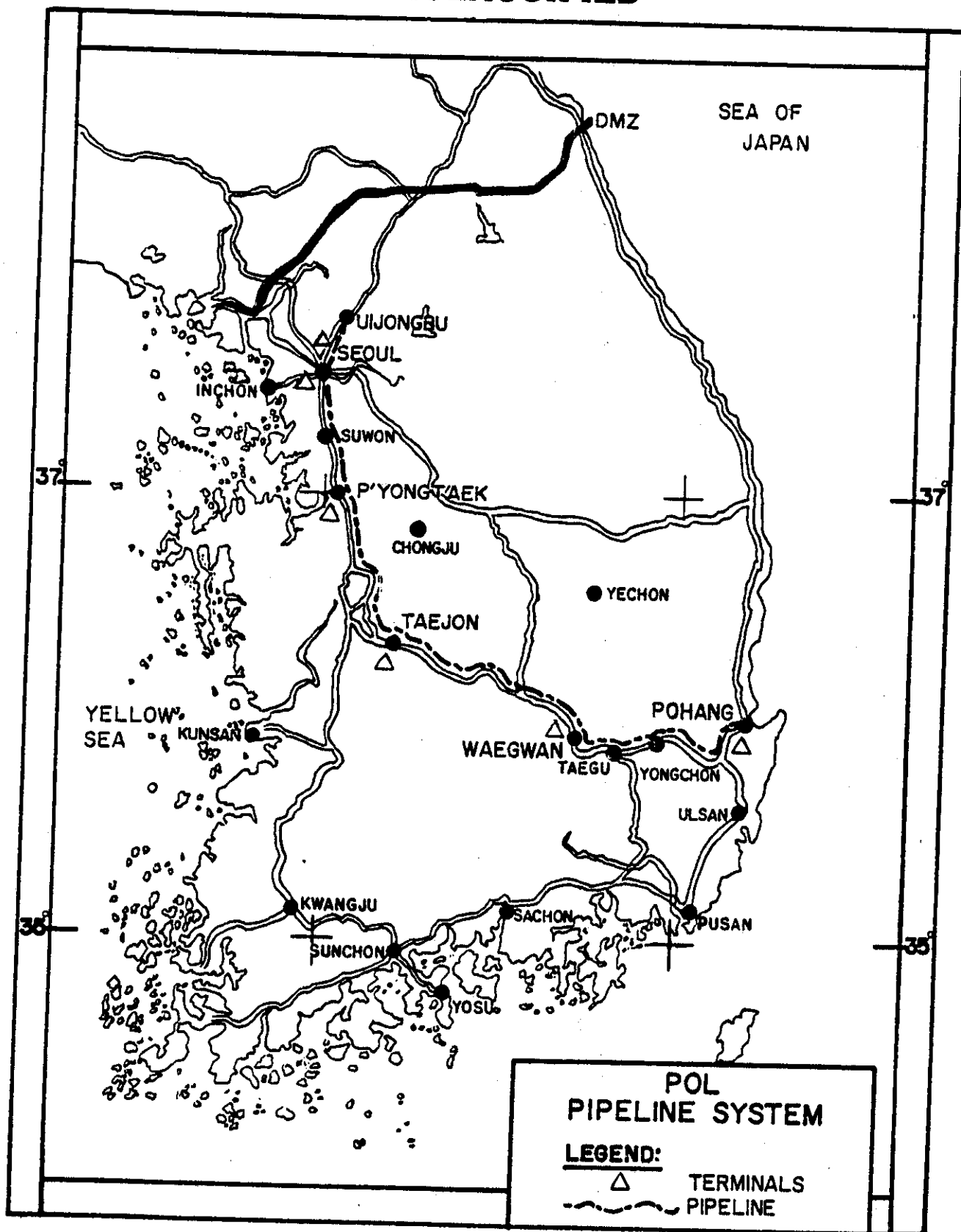


Figure 11

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(U) Support Control Group

(U) The US strategy within the ROK calls for a combined ROK/US force with complementary national components. Additionally, in view of its worldwide commitments, the US must insure effective use of its available support-type capability and husband its limited strategic lift capability during the early days of conflict. A key element in the above strategy is increased use of host nation support to offset US force and strategic lift requirements. The ROKG is presently contributing significant support to US forces in peacetime and, in some areas, is so committed under contingencies.

(U) Notwithstanding the existence of the Combined Defense Improvement Projects (CDIP) Program (see page 151), no central overwatch mechanism existed to monitor and identify innovative approaches to USFK offsets. In response to this need, the CofS, USFK, directed the establishment of the Support Control Group on 28 August 1981. The Group was to operate under the staff supervision of the ACofS, J4.

(U) The tasking of the SCG was to: Identify potential US supporting force offsets and track progress with proponent staff elements toward acceptable ROK commitments; institutionalize the procedures within USFK staff for cyclic review; insure appropriate offset actions are included in the CDIP program; and, perform a staff review of the 19th Support Command's "Go To War Study."

(U) The SCG initially consisted of a multi-staff grouping of action officers under the supervision of an O-6. Representatives were tasked from the J3, J4, J5 and Comptroller offices. At a later date, additional action officer/NCOs were tasked for a 90-day intensive documentation period.

(U) The SCG documented host nation support which offset US force requirements and reflected the data in dollar savings, personnel, unit equivalents, and air/sea lift avoidance. This portion of the material formed the basis for the CINC's congressional testimony to be presented in February 1982. Additional efforts were expanded to identify potential offsets from the Army Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL). Documentation of these actions will continue through the CDIP Program. The 19th Support Command "Go To War Study" staff review will be completed on 15 January 1982.

(U) Upon completion of the SCG's taskings and institutionalization of procedures, documentation records will be released to the J4 Plans and Readiness Division for holding and reference. At that point, the SCG will be disestablished.

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(U) Procurement

(U) 1981 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 1981, USAKCA executed 58,774 contractual actions totaling \$127.9 million. This acquisition program represents an increase of five and 38 percent, respectively, in action and dollar value over 1980. Commodity summaries are presented below.¹⁵

(U) Table 18--Contracting Actions

Commodity	\$ Value (Mil)	Number Actions
Services	34.1	10,466
Supplies	18.0	11,807
Subsistence	5.1	1,021
Facilities Engineer	49.8	351
Construction	11.4	186
NAF	5.5	4,314
Gov't Bill of Lading	4.0	30,629
Total	\$127.9	58,774

(U) Acquisition Planning

(U) USAKCA's 1981 efforts to better control the timely receipt of acquisition packages resulted in most of the packages being received within the prescribed time frame. A few packages were received from one to four weeks late. Most of the late acquisition packages were due to delay in obtaining Balance of Payment Program (BPP) approval and resubmission of originally incomplete Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCE). A command letter was sent to all serviced activities advising them that recurring contract requirements were due to KCA by specific dates in order to insure adequate lead time. The number of late acquisition packages has been reduced considerably.

15. USAKCA Hist Sum 1981.

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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 Acquisition Policy Board (CAPB) 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, Research, Development and Acquisition (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 Assistant Secretary of the Army (RD&A) to provide technical oversight and submit annual reports on USFK's contracting procedures.

(U) The last assessment was furnished by HCA in September 1981 and concluded that the CSSP continues to provide for the integrity of contractor selections and the improvement of overall contract support. During 1981 the CAPB also conducted a study to determine whether competitive conditions had evolved in the construction contracting arena since the inception of the CSSP. The conclusion made by the CAPB in July was that a competitive environment in the construction arena did not exist to any degree that could be relied upon with assurance.

(U) Hotel Contract

(U) On 6 May 1981, 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

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is, it was possible to avoid production delays by using local procedures, having parts fabricated by the contractor, or ordering from Red River Army Depot. Completion of the vehicles would not have been possible without the assistance of the M113 Program Managers Office at the US Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) or without the assistance obtained from Red River Army Depot.

(U) During September it was decided that USAF vehicles in Korea would be placed in the 1982 program, as well as the vehicles of the 25th Infantry Division from Hawaii.

(U) Refurbishment of D7F Tractors

(U) On 26 October 1981, KCA received an acquisition package for repair and refurbishment of nine Caterpillar tractors, Model D7F. A team from the Tank-Automotive Command came to assist in the development of the acquisition package. It was determined that three ROK companies have the technical capability to perform the service. Request for proposals, to include technical manuals, was issued on 16 December. The equipment is located in Camp Carroll Army Depot and has been inspected by the prospective offerors. Offers are due in KCA on 18 January 1982. Following receipt of offers, the ensuing acquisition actions would result in award of the contract by the end of March 1982. The estimated contract price, including parts to be provided by the contractor, is between \$150,000 and \$170,000.

(U) Tire Repair/Retreading

(U) EUSA is investigating the feasibility of having worn and damaged tires of military vehicles retreaded and repaired through contract services. KCA solicited offers in 1980 for such a requirement; however, due to exorbitant price proposals, the requirement was cancelled. An incomplete acquisition package was received on 5 November 1981 for similar services, that is, for repair of mixed commercial and military type tires. Further discussions among industrial specialists, engineers and quality assurance personnel are required before a request for proposal can be developed. The USAF is also considering a local contract to repair its tires. All requirements would be consolidated into one package with an estimated cost of approximately \$500,000.

(U) Transfer of Real Property Leasing Function

(U) In June 1981 the real property leasing functions of EUSA were transferred from USAKCA to the Engineer (see page 322). USAKCA will continue to provide necessary legal assistance and administer the long-standing Request for Extraordinary Relief by a rental guarantee lessor (see next paragraph).

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(U) Request for Relief by Rental Guarantee Housing Contractor

(U) 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 ROKG subsidy to assist Sampoong. However, the contractor has continued to encounter financial problems and on 23 May 1980 submitted a request for some extraordinary relief authorized by Public Law 85-804. At the end of the year, the request was being considered by the Army Contract Adjustment Board, DA.

(U) Current ROK Economic Environment Applied to Contract Prices

(U) In 1981 the ROK economy became more stable. (See analysis on page 69.) The 1981 wholesale price increase of 23 percent was significantly lower than the 39 percent increase recorded in the previous year. The average wage increase of 17.5 percent was the lowest in over ten years. Korea's gross national product, the total input of goods and services, grew to an inflation-adjusted seven percent in 1981, compared with a 5.7 percent decline in 1980. POL products only increased by 30 percent compared to the 120 percent increase recorded in 1980. During 1981, KCA's contract prices increased overall by 20 percent in terms of won and 15.5 percent in terms of dollars. For 1982 the Korean government is predicting inflation-adjusted GNP growth of eight percent and inflation of 10 to 14 percent.

(U) Training for Contracting Officer Representatives (COR)

(U) In 1980, in response to the needs identified throughout USFK, the USAKCA upgraded the level and frequency of training offered for contracting officer representatives. The upgrade in training included more detailed information concerning the specific duties and responsibilities of the COR and provided this information to major commanders and their staffs.

(U) In 1981 the efforts to improve COR training continued to increase. The class duration was expanded from four to six hours. Both frequency and attendance for the class were greatly increased and the results have proven to be highly favorable. Thirty-five classes were presented during the year with 24 of these being in Seoul. The remaining 11 classes were presented in such locations as Camps Casey, Red Cloud, Humphreys, Osan

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ir Bases and at Pusan and Taegu. A total of 405 personnel classes. This includes current and potential CORs, CORs, commanders and staff.

(U) A revised USFK/EA Reg 715-2, Procurement, was approved and the updated version has been submitted for printing. The new regulation will make annual training mandatory for CORs and incorporate a significant number of other changes which will strengthen the job performance of the COR and contracting in Korea.

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(U) Table 20. FY 81 Security Assistance Training

IMET			FMS		
Service	Students	Dollars	Service	Students	Dollars
MND	9	\$ 64,821	MND	10	\$ 54,795
ROKA	89	514,949	ROKA	1	3,894
ROKAF	33	188,624	ROKAF	7	71,246
ROKN	37	297,766	ROKN	7	70,000
ROKMC	9	29,695	ROKMC	1	0
Total	177	\$1,095,855		26	\$199,935

FMS countries using those items are given two-year advance notification and the opportunity to make Life-of-Type (LOT) spare parts purchases. Diminishing Manufacturing Sources (DMS) buys are offered when a US service is contemplating a last-time procurement of parts or a supplier is closing down a production line. A LOT or DMS offer is the final opportunity to acquire, through the US military logistics system, peculiar repair parts, complete end items or subsystems associated with a major end item. Under the Major Items of Military Excess (MIMEX) program, major end items declared surplus to US service needs are made available to qualifying nations. Surplus MAP property offered in this way is sometimes also called MAPEX. All resultant purchases are made in accordance with standard FMS procedures.

(U) Under the LOT and DMS programs, the ROK services were offered approximately 150 items in 1981. Most of the DMS items offered were small mechanical or electrical parts applicable to a variety of older systems. Approximately 60 supply actions resulted. The only LOT proposals of significant impact concerned the Honest John rocket system and the M113 family of armored vehicles. ROKA has indicated positive interest in the Honest John but is still considering requirements. The M113 offers are undergoing ROKA evaluation. In a DMS-related action, the ROKN accepted delivery of six S-2 aircraft to be used for spare parts.

(U) In 1981, administration of the MIMEX program passed entirely to MND. Hq JUSMAG-K continued to monitor the offers. There were relatively few offers overall; the majority of them were for ground ammunition. The only purchase resulted from a MAPEX offer for 3.5-inch rockets.

(U) JUSMAG-K and Korea Review Group

(U) JUSMAG-K participated in the Korea Review Group (KRG) meeting held in Washington, DC, on 5 November. Several discussions were pertinent to military assistance matters. These are summarized in KRG topic on page 90.

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(S) ROK Defense Management (U)

(S) Systems Management and Operations Research (U)

(U) Early JUSMAG-K efforts to assist the ROK military establishment tended to be service and hardware oriented. Analysis, as such, was not a significant tool on the ROK side and JUSMAG-K had no analysis group to foster the idea. During the 1970s the ROK defense machinery became more complex, diversified, and technology dependent. In addition, the cost of defense systems has risen so that decisions to produce the systems or buy them have become more critical. To meet the growing need, the ROK services and MND began to use more formal management and analysis techniques to provide necessary information for the decision process. The Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) was founded in January 1979. It is a study group of some 75 professionals which reports directly to the MND. With the founding of KIDA and its subsequent development into an operational organization, the size of the Korean defense analysis community doubled and the impact of analysis on the ROK defense establishment increased many fold. In the last three years, KIDA completed approximately 50 studies dealing with subjects across a broad spectrum of defense-related problems.

(U) In 1980 a counterpart organization, the Resource Management Division (RMD), evolved within JUSMAG-K's ACofS for Development and Acquisition, to interact with the ROK defense analysis community and to provide a medium for the exchange of ideas, analytical/management techniques, and assistance to the ROK military. RMD started with a single officer in 1980 and has expanded to six officers, two civilian analysts and a management assistant authorized by the end of 1981. As a team, RMD can respond to a wide variety of military problems in terms of force structure, PPBS (planning, programming and budgeting system), analysis, and cost effectiveness, as well as provide a necessary link to the US military analysis community.

(U) Although force structuring has been implicit in much work that JUSMAG-K has done with the ROK analytical agencies, the subject developed into a well defined research area with the establishment of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses. Force structure was one of the original study projects conducted by KIDA and continues to be an important research area which was supported by JUSMAG-K during 1981. Similar efforts in air and naval arenas are underway by analysts at ROKAF and ROKN, as well as at KIDA.

(U) When the head of OSD Net Assessment was in Korea in 1979, he proposed the possibility of a joint US/ROK study on the sustainability of NK defense expenditures. KIDA had a project on North Korean military expenditures underway, and it was natural to consider KIDA as the ROK participating agency. OSD/NA selected Rand Corporation to handle US work on the project, and a Rand team visited Korea in 1980 and 1981 to work with JUSMAG-K and KIDA counterparts. The joint study was completed in 1981 and resulted in an up-to-date and definitive study of the capability of North

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a Tactical Command and Control Systems (TC²S) Interoperability program to address combined interoperability of US C³I systems with those of allied and friendly nations in the Pacific area. The ROK was in the process of establishing an Electronic Warfare capability fashioned after the US combat electronic warfare and intelligence (CEWI) organization.

(U) In view of all of the foregoing efforts to enhance C³I/EW in a multinational environment, on 30 November 1981 JUSMAG-K established a C³I/EW Task Force to act as a point of contact for JUSMAG-K involvement in such programs as Project 222, Constant Watch, CFC/USFK C³I Master Plan, TPICK, CPICK, CEWI, and combined interoperability of C³I systems in PACOM.

(U) Combined Road Map Study

(U) The idea of a "road map" was first conceived in 1979 when CINCCFC/COMUSKOREA proposed the development of a package of goals, initiatives, and programs to serve as a plan that would be in harmony with our strategic objectives in Northeast Asia. During a 27 July 1981 briefing for CINCCFC/COMUSKOREA, the lack of a coherent plan for determining future combined force requirements for the defense of the ROK resurfaced. On 31 July CINCCFC/COMUSKOREA tasked his Chief of Staff to develop a five-year plan for major CFC improvements along functional lines. The USFK Chief of Staff directed the Chief, JUSMAG-K, to chair a task force consisting of CFC, USFK, JUSMAG-K, Combined Field Army, US Naval Forces and Air Forces Korea. The task force was formed on 24 September and 33 representatives from the above organizations were assigned part-time. Named the Combined Road Map task force, it envisioned accomplishing its work in three phases: Phase I, Concept Study, 24 September 1981 to 15 January 1982; Phase II, Combined Road Map Development, 16 January to 1 June 1982; and Phase III, Institutionalization, 2 June 1982 to 2 June 1983.

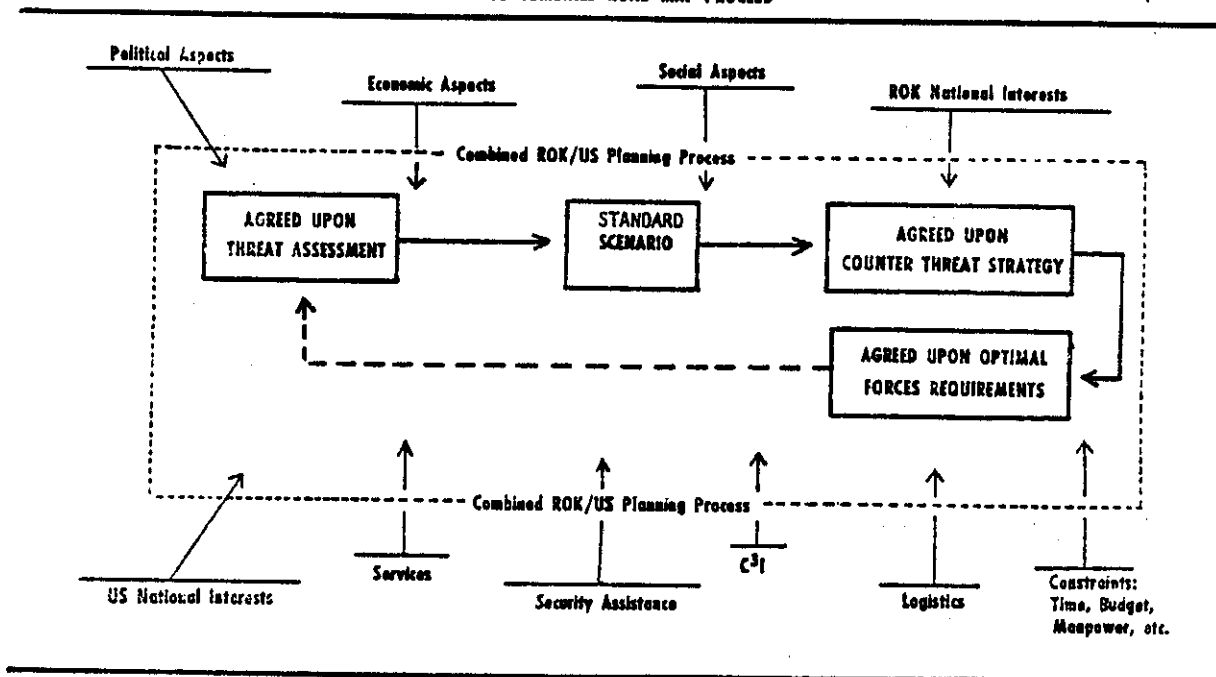
(U) The Combined Road Map was defined as a dynamic mid and long range planning and program system which integrates the CINCCFC/COMUSKOREA's need to achieve his goals with other ROK/US major commands, organizations and activities. It was also described as a process whereby ROK and US organizations and activities jointly identify common goals and major issues, and define each element's major areas of responsibility in terms of results expected in the areas of force requirements and developments.

(U) The first meeting of the Concept Study task force was held on 26 October at JUSMAG-K. The 33 members were divided into six teams and one special group: Team 1, Social-Economic-Political Aspects; Team 2, Threat Assessment and Scenario; Team 3, Counterthreat Strategy and Optimal Combined Force Requirements; Team 4, Combined ROK/US Planning and Program Procedures; Team 5, Security Assistance; Team 6, Services; and a special group for C³I and Logistics. An analysis of the current ROK, US, and combined force requirements was conducted in the framework of Figure 12. Based on these findings, the teams and special group were asked to analyze

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FIGURE 12
FLOW-CHART OF TEAMS' INPUTS AND RELATIONSHIP
TO COMBINED ROAD MAP PROCESS



the current system for shortcomings and make recommendations for improvement in their research areas. An interim report was completed on 4 December and, after staffing, will be published in January 1982.

(U) JUSMAG-K Road Map Study

(U) The JUSMAG-K Road Map (JRM) is a dynamic short and long range (one to five years) planning and management system, which integrates JUSMAG-K's goals and objectives with those of other ROK/US organizations. JRM is also a process whereby JUSMAG-K identifies and develops resolution strategies for Security Assistance issues, and defines its overall areas of responsibility and direction in terms of results expected.

(U) The purpose of the JRM was to examine the current and projected JUSMAG-K mission, requirements, functions and procedures; develop a plan for conducting an annual update; and develop recommendations for replacing or integrating existing management systems with the JRM plan. The JRM review was motivated by several factors, most notably, concern that JUSMAG maintain full compliance with Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; an unusually large turnover in the MAG's senior leadership in 1981, including the Chief, CofS, and several ACofSs; continued comments by inspection teams that JUSMAG manpower and equipment resources seemed excessive; a determination that previous positions on JUSMAG manning tables seemed to be based primarily on an enumeration of functions, without considering skills and equipment alternatives or the optimal employment of

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for input as the year ended. The consolidated USFK response will be provided to JUSMAG-K for transmittal to CINCPAC.

(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 CFC with the objective of identifying total requirements to sustain a limited war. The study has been divided into four phases: End items, repair parts, ammunition, and POL. Phase One, covering end items, was completed during 1979 and briefed at the 12th SCM. Phase Two, dealing with critical repair parts to support the Phase One end items, was completed in 1980. JUSMAG-K assisted by screening implemented Blanket Open End and Foreign Military Sales Order II cases. Phase Three, ammunition, was still in progress at the end of the reporting period. The Navy portion was published in February 1981. The Army section is awaiting the publication of revised consumption rates and stockage requirements. Work on this portion should begin in early 1982. The Air Force portion was started late in 1981 and now awaits HQ USAF decision on ROK releasability of necessary information. Phase Four, on POL, was completed in December 1981.

(U) ROK Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Programs

(U) All three ROK services have had EOD programs for some years, with a wide variance in technical expertise and organizational effectiveness. Following the 1979 reduction in US Army EOD strength in Korea and several serious accidents in 1980, a major effort was begun to upgrade training and readiness in all ROK EOD units through closer interservice cooperation as well as individual service improvements. The Second EOD Conference was hosted by ROKAF at Suwon AB in October 1981. Participants represented ROKA, EUSA, ROKAF, USAF, ROKN, US Navy and Marine Corps. The Third EOD Conference will be hosted by ROKA, tentatively set for June 1982 in Pusan. Other major EOD developments in 1981 were the establishment of the ROKAF EOD School at Suwon in August, and the introduction of ROKA refresher training. All three services also began improving their technical expertise through FMS purchase of up-to-date EOD publications.

(U) Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program (SOAP)

(U) Until 1981, HQ JUSMAG-K had been working closely with the ROK services and MND in setting up and equipping calibration and SOAP laboratories. The level of demand for case assistance dropped off as the ROK capability grew. In August 1981 the action officer at JUSMAG-K departed and was not replaced. For the next several months, JUSMAG-K worked with US and ROK calibration and SOAP personnel on mutual support and interoperability. These efforts culminated in an interservice

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caused the formerly separate Management Information Systems Division to merge with and become subordinate to the Data Processing Center.

(U) During 1981, HQ Second ROK Army (SROKA), Taegu, expanded their ADP Division and made plans for the acceptance of computer hardware. Unfortunately, the mainframe was delayed until December 1982 but analysis of functions to be automated continued. The planned computer network will consist of terminals located at the 2d, 3rd and 5th Logistic Support Centers, plus two terminals at the Officer and Enlisted Training Centers in Kwangju.

(U) The ROK Navy planned for development of a logistics network designed to service the five naval supply depots at Inchon, Mokpo, Chinhae, Pohang and Mukho. In 1981 the network connected Inchon Port to the Univac 90/30 at HQ ROKN, which in turn was connected to the Univac 1100/61 at Chinhae. The remaining ports are scheduled for hook-up by 1984.

(U) The ROK Air Force continued to enhance their automated command and control/logistics network by connecting all their air bases to a main computer site (either Yongdongpo or Taegu). Terminal connections at air-base sites are Mohawk Data Systems minicomputers that can either process independently or remotely to a host site.

(U) In November personnel from the Data Processing Center (DPC) of HQ ROKAF participated in a ROK/US counterpart training program at the DPC, Osan AB. This successful, first-of-a-kind program included training in the areas of DPC operations, tape library management and production control.

(U) During the period 4-5 March, the JUSMAG-K MIS Division sponsored a JUSMAG-K/USFK ADP/MIS symposium. Topics covered virtually all areas of USFK and ROK ADP development and operations. This successful conference was the first time that all USFK and JUSMAG-K ADP personnel had come together.

(U) In September the JUSMAG-K automated Foreign Military Sales Management System was redesigned and moved from the WWMCCS computer to the ROK DPA's PRIME 450 system. This change of the FMS system properly removed the program from the WWMCCS TOP SECRET environment and put it in a working environment at the ROK Defense Procurement Agency.

(U) In an effort to more efficiently manage ROK training, an automated International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program was developed and installed on DPA's computer system. This system allows the JUSMAG-K IMETP Division to more effectively administer the increased ROK training workload.

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(FOUO) ROK ALC ADP System. The joint analysis team (ROKALC/UNIVAC) has concluded that the UNIVAC 90/30 would not suffice to meet the needs of ROKA's automated logistics system and it has been decided that the UNIVAC 1100/61 will be the future configuration. Conversion is presently scheduled for December 1982. Preliminary conversion processes have begun and timely completion is expected. In 1981 JUSMAG-K initiated action to assist the ROK ALC in obtaining Quarterly Requisitioning Reports (QRR) and Reports of Discrepancy (RODs) from USA Security Assistance Center on machine readable magnetic tape. These files are now being received, reconciled and updated through automated processes. Additionally, JUSMAG-K assisted the ROK in obtaining "all" transaction details against FMS cases between July 1977 and August 1981. These records (4/2400 ft magnetic tapes) were obtained, have been duplicated, returned, and will be used for a detailed financial reconciliation of FMS case transactions.

(FOUO) Supply Depot Operations. There were no major changes in the supply depot operations during 1981. Since the Hqs ALC supply management and maintenance functions were reorganized and converted from technical service to functional management, next year ALC plans to consolidate depot stocks currently stored under technical service concept. This consolidation will reduce like items stored in multiple storage sites to one location. The ROK Army currently has the majority of their depot level activities within three supply depots, located in Pusan and Chinhae. Consolidated Depot No. 1 is a physical combination of the receiving, storage and issue functions formerly managed separately as the Chemical, Medical, Engineer, Quartermaster and Signal Base Depots. Consolidated Depot No. 2 consists of the former Ordnance Base Depot and the Air Defense Depot. Although these separate depots were physically consolidated there, stocks are still technical service oriented. The Transportation Base Depot (TBD) located in Chinhae has a maintenance mission for aircraft and marine items and was not included in the consolidation because of the adequacy of the Chinhae facilities and the distance between Chinhae and Pusan.

(FOUO) Maintenance Depot Operations. There were no major changes in the maintenance depots operations during 1981. The current wholesale maintenance organization includes two principal activities in the Pusan area that perform rebuild of conventional items: The Consolidated Maintenance Depot (CMD) and the Automotive Rebuild Shop (ARS). CMD is the largest, combining six former technical service maintenance activities. This depot is responsible for major repair and rebuild of virtually all types of Army materiel except ammunition, missile systems, and wheeled vehicles. In 1982 this depot is programmed to rebuild over 180,000 items, ranging from 100,000 small arms to 140 tanks and armored personnel carriers. ARS is a separate activity responsible for rebuild of wheeled vehicles. Production for 1982 is planned at approximately 1,700 vehicles, from subassemblies for jeeps to heavy-duty cargo vehicles. ARS continued to wash-out aged vehicles. Currently, ROK Army has approximately 10,000 Off-Shore Procurement Japan (OSPJ) vehicles in their inventory which are over 20 years old. ROKA plans to schedule these vehicles into Pusan for

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inspection and cannibalization or wash-out during the next three years and replace them with K-type vehicles. Proposed schedule for 1982 is to wash-out over 2,000 OSPJ vehicles from the ROK inventory. The TBD at Chinhae rebuilds approximately 100 light aircraft and helicopters per year. CMD started the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) at the tank shop. The oil analysis is a diagnostic tool to determine the internal condition of engines, gearboxes, transmissions, and other oil-lubricated systems and components (see page 180). The tank shop also installed a transmission dynamometer to evaluate tank transmissions. This tester checks circulation of oil and performs the transmission load test.

(FOUO) Stock Control Operations. Approximately \$57,000,000 worth of FMS requisitions were submitted in 1981, mostly repair parts on Blanket Open-end cases. There were several new or recurring JUSMAG-K initiatives undertaken during the year to assist ALC in improving stock control procedures and performance. ALC has placed increased emphasis on reducing excess equipment/repair parts on hand, establishing long supply for items obsolete to the US inventory, and general reduction of defense costs wherever possible.

(FOUO) ROKA Ordnance Ammunition Command (OAC)

(FOUO) 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 nine depots that receive, store and issue ammunition in Korea for all ROK and US Army units, including War Reserve Stock for Allies (WRSA) and US-intended stocks. The 22 Ammunition Supply Points (ASP) within the ROK Army are controlled by the appropriate logistical support commands (LSC) of the field armies.

(FOUO) Construction of additional igloos and above ground magazines during 1981 brought the total storage capacity of ROKA ammunition facilities to 581,117 short tons, a seven percent increase from last year. At Depot 054, Kwan Chong, seven igloos and 46 above ground magazines (AGM), with a total of 19,550 ST additional storage capacity, were completed. At Depot 055, Chechon, 13 igloos and 39 AGMs, with a total of 19,950 ST additional storage capacity, were finished. In the forward areas, the 501st ammo battalion in TROKA was inactivated and reactivated in the FROKA area at ASP 92's location. A new battalion was activated at ASP 35's location or at the location of the former 501st Battalion. During 1982 a new depot is scheduled to be constructed at Juduck. It is programmed for 80 AGMs and a storage capacity of 34,600 ST. Quarterly JUSMAG-K ammunition management liaison visits to ROK Army ammunition facilities provided assistance in the areas of surveillance, storage, maintenance and accountability. JUSMAG-K also assisted OAC in rendering safe several suspected armed HAWK missiles at a forward area HAWK site.

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(FOUO) ROKA Grant Aid and Disposal Programs

(FOUO) Although the ROK has been defined as a FMS country, there are still some residual grant aid programs in effect. JUSMAG-K continued to have responsibilities for monitoring the ROK use of US-provided grant aid materiel. The JUSMAG-K Field Logistics Center-Pusan fulfills part of this obligation with ROK ALC through three established ongoing programs. 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) Residual program (due-ins) for MAP repair parts has been reduced to 11 line items. Return of excess serviceable secondary Grant Aid materiel to US control is a continuing project and during 1981 the ROK Army identified 2,600 lines as potential excesses. Of these, 32 lines with a high dollar value were found to be redistributable MAP property and were reported to CINCPAC for utilization screening. This was a 33 percent reduction from last year, a direct result of the Hqs ALC reorganization. JUSMAG-K personnel monitored ALC stock control and storage activities, and assisted counterparts with identifying excess candidates, confirming item condition and quantity, and administering the reporting procedures. As more of the MAP-furnished equipment ages and is washed out of the ROK Army inventory, the JUSMAG-K workload will increase in this program.

(FOUO) Scrap residue from controlled cannibalization of US Grant Aid equipment is turned in to the nearest US Defense Property Disposal Office (USDPDO). JUSMAG-K personnel continued to monitor ALC maintenance facilities and scrap collection activities for compliance with scrap turn-in requirements, and coordinated with Pusan USDPDO to obtain copies of all ALC scrap turn-in documents. During 1981, ALC maintenance facilities shipped 2,320 short tons of scrap Grant Aid residues to USDPDO under this program.

(FOUO) Receipts of compensatory equipment transfer repair parts continued at Supply Point 48. During 1981, ALC received 3,333 lines under this program to support the equipment transferred from EUSA units. The ROK Army currently stores EUSA project stocks at the Consolidated Supply Depot No. 1. Due to age and condition, continued care and preservation is performed by the ROK Army for these items.

(S) ROK Air Forces (U)

(U) F-16 Fighter Aircraft Acquisition

(U) In March 1977 the ROK MND requested a Letter of Offer and Acceptance for 60 F-16 "air superiority" fighters (project name was changed from PEACE BAKER to PEACE BRIDGE) to replace obsolete F-86 and

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Offer and Acceptance (LOA) was accepted by the ROK
1 1981 with total estimated costs of \$14.196 million,
the projected O&M establishment of the system. At
was on schedule with a 1 November 1982 Initial Op-
) date.

3. ROKAF Tactical Development and Training Center (TDTC)

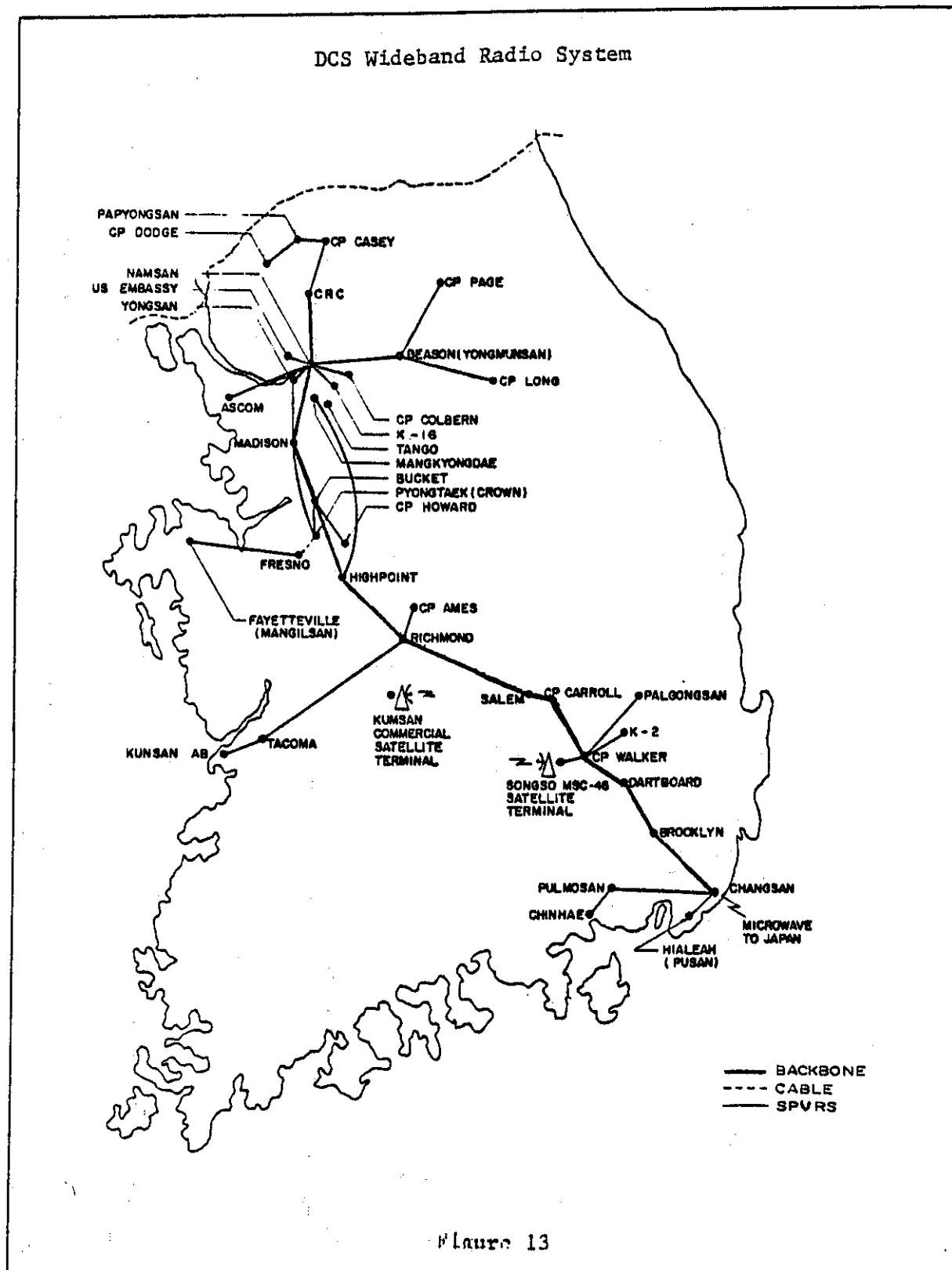
(U) The ROKAF TDTC was established in 1979 as a result of ROKAF experiences at Red Flag exercises in the US. The charter for the TDTC is two-fold. It is charged with training selected fighter crews in advanced maneuvers and tactics to provide a core of experience for upgrading the capabilities of ROKAF fighter crews. The second tasking is to develop weapons employment tactics appropriate for the ROKAF and serve as a test and evaluation center for new or proposed fighter equipment.

(U) In 1981 the TDTC was relocated from Suwon AB to permanent facilities at Cheongju AB. The Center assumed operational control of the Korean Tactical Range (KOTAR) and prepared for taking control of the ROKAF portion of the ACMI system when it is delivered in 1982. Center pilots conducted Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) on two additions to F-5E aircraft proposed by US contractors. These systems were a Head-Up Display Weapons Aiming Computer System (HUDWACS) proposed by Marconi Avionics and GEPOD-30 30mm cannon proposed by Northrop and General Electronic. TDTC also conducted tactical feasibility studies on utilizing AT-33 aircraft as aggressor trainers and utilizing F-5E aircraft as night-time air interceptors. Two USAF pilots assigned to the JUSMAG-K Air Force Section accomplished liaison flying with the center for an average of four sorties each per month. More than 100 ROKAF F-4 and F-5 pilots graduated from the TDTC Advanced Tactics Course in 1981.

(U) ROKAF Orientation/Observation Visits in 1981

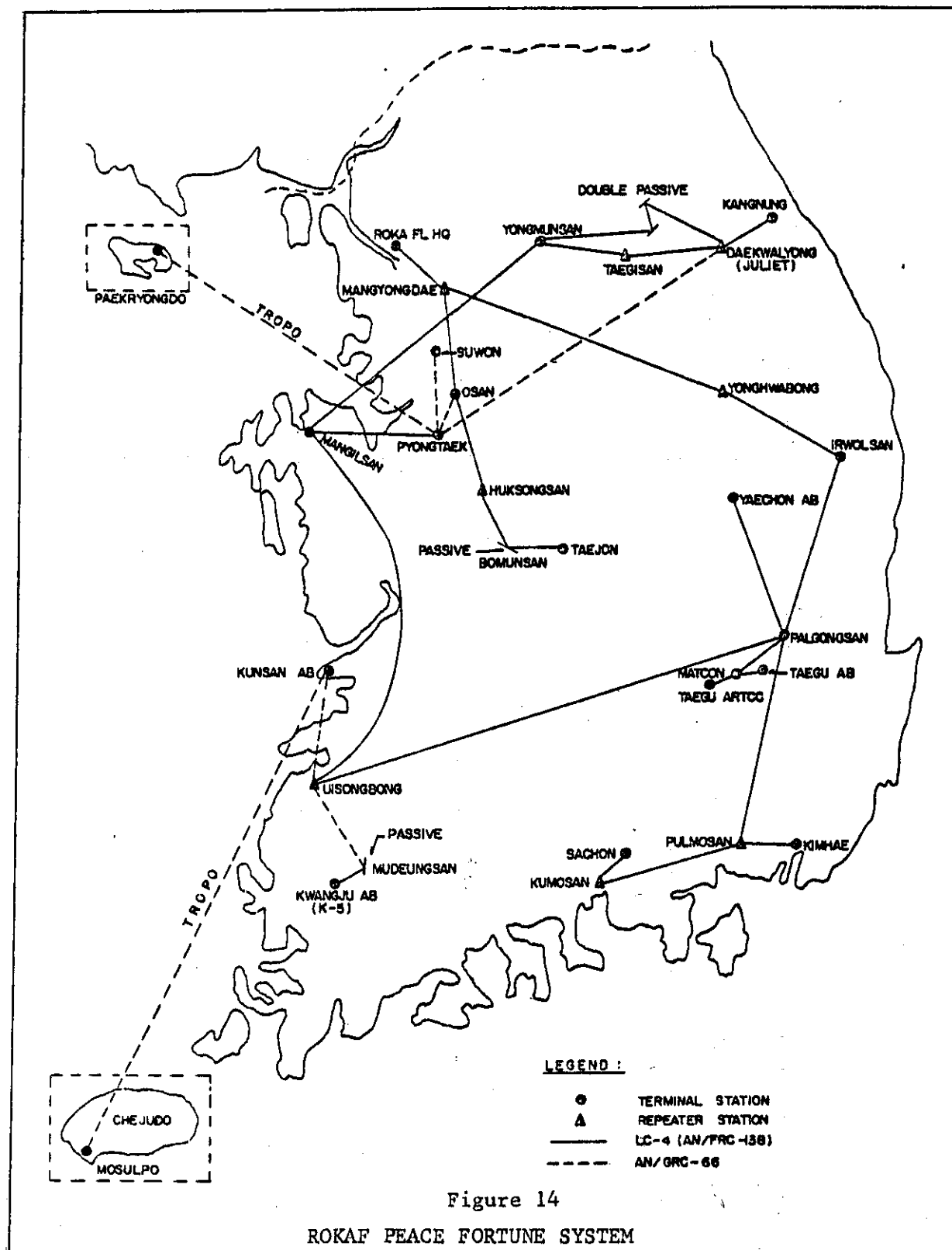
(U) At the invitation of the US government and the USAF, several ROKAF officers made orientation and observation visits in 1981 to various USAF locations in both the US and overseas to better understand USAF operations and procedures. ROKAF sent two officers to HQ PACAF, Hickham AFB, Hawaii, to observe Cope Elite. This exercise involves a combined USAF/US Army, live and inert weapons, Close Air Support (CAS) scenario. The officers also received a briefing at HQ PACAF. Eight ROKAF officers observed both Red Flag 82-2 and 82-3. Additionally, these 16 officers visited other CONUS USAF installations and American cities. The purpose of these visits was to expose ROKAF pilots to the Red Flag organization and operation. ROKAF sent six officers on two separate occasions to Clark AB, Republic of Philippines, to observe Cope Thunder exercises. Cope Thunder is PACAF's version of Tactical Air Command's Red Flag exercise where aircrews participate in a realistic combat scenario in both air-to-air and air-to-ground roles. Sixty ROKAF officers were sent to the 3rd Air Division at Anderson AFB, Guam, to participate in the Strategic Air Command's (SAC) orientation program. The purpose of this program is to acquaint

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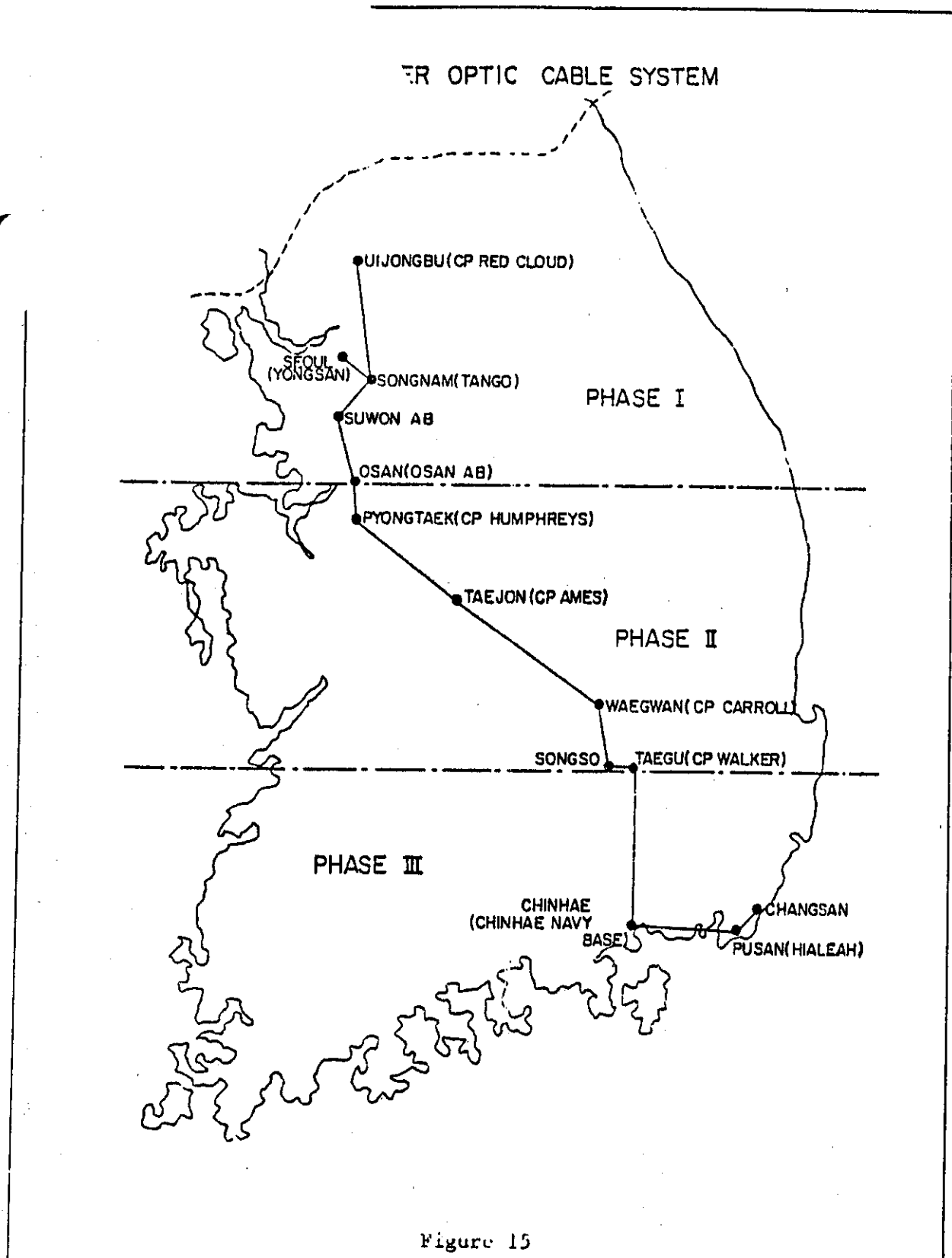
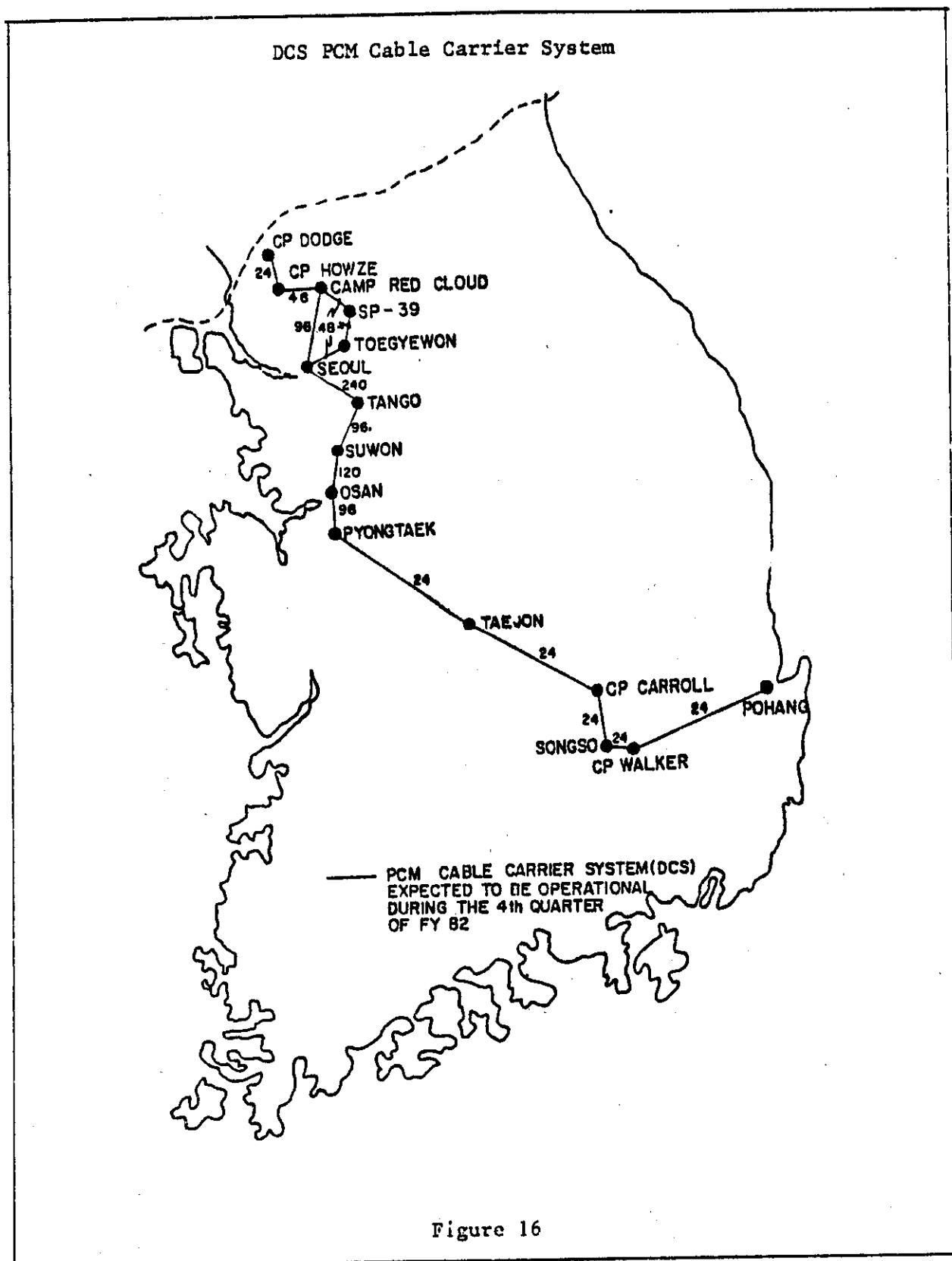


Figure 15

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Frequency Interference

nce has been common in the ROK, es-
n which the aging and frequency-drift
number of reported incidents de-
981. The interference is expected to
rdered new AN/GRC-103 radios during
Some examples of radio frequency in-
ring the year included the reen-
station link that was causing in-
telephone system near Pohang, the
company power line near Camp Humphreys, and
"G-line" type radios for the commander's radio
which were experiencing interference from non-
ic welders used by Korean industry.

(U) US Army Air Traffic Control Activities

(U) The 125th Air Traffic Control Bn, 1st Signal Brigade, operates two Flight Operations Centers (FOC) (FOC North and FOC South are just north and south of Camp Red Cloud in the Combined Field Army [ROK-US] tactical zone); two Flight Coordination Centers (FCC) (FCC Evenreach and FCC Warrior are in the forward area); eight control towers (H-112, Stanton Tower; H-201, Yongsan Tower; H-207, Stanley Tower; H-210, La Guardia Tower; H-220, Casey Tower; A-306, Page Tower; A-511, Humphreys Tower; and A-805, Walker Tower); two Ground Control Approach (GCA) radars (at A-511, Camp Humphreys, and Camp Red Cloud) and provide advisors to the ROKAF GCA in Seoul (K-16). Improvements in the air traffic control posture are noted below.

(U) Upgrades at H-207 and H-210. Begun in September 1980, the construction of locally made tower cabs was completed in June at Camp Stanley (H-207) and Camp La Guardia (H-210). Due to slippage in the bill of materials, the facilities will not be operational until April or May of 1982, at which time the two TSQ-70A tactical control towers presently being used will be released for reassignment by the Air Traffic Control Activity (ATCA)

(U) A requirements survey was completed at Camp Page (A-306) in May and a Telecommunications Requirement (TELER) was approved to upgrade the control tower. Scheduled to be finished by September 1982, the old TSQ-70A tactical control tower will then be reassigned by ATCA.

(U) MCA Project at A-511. Planning and approval of the MCA (Military Construction Army) project and related navigational aid (NAVAIDS) support for the upgrade of A-511 Army Airfield at Camp Humphreys was initiated and the Project Status Review was conducted in September. This project will provide an operational air traffic control tower, airfield operations building, Ground Control Approach radar and remote transmitter site. Final design is scheduled in January 1982 with construction expected to begin in August 1982.

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(U) Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) Installations. Telecommunications Requirements (TELER) were submitted during October to ATCA for review, validation and funding for the purchase of four NDBs and their installation at Camps La Guardia (H-210), Stanton (H-112), Casey (H-220) and Walker (H-805). The primary purpose is to provide beacons for daily in-flight instrument training. The high density of aircraft in the P-518 tactical zone requires a semi-fixed type, operating enroute, NDB system. The triangular network between H-112, H-220 and H-210 will satisfy this requirement and also provide the facilities for the practice of tactical approaches. The NDB at H-805 is required because of the conflict with high speed aircraft operating at Taegu AB (K-2). The NDB at H-805 would require a terminal instrument procedures (TERPS) approach.

(U) Radar Flight Following. The radar at FCC Warrior, Papyongsan, was originally installed to conduct radar flight following of friendly aircraft to insure they do not stray across the Demilitarized Zone. The radar indicators are under the control of the ROKAF air defense radar collocated at Papyongsan mountain, and do not provide the low altitude coverage required to effectively monitor with radar flights within the buffer zone that are below 600 feet above ground level. Command Blue Book, the Papyongsan radar modernization project, was scheduled to upgrade the FCC Warrior site with new radar scopes and a video mapper by September 1982. A study initiated by the ATC coordinators office, with input from EUSA Aviation and the 125th ATC Bn, concluded that without the benefit of a complete radar, upgrading the radar scopes and video mapper at FCC Warrior would not significantly improve the mission capability. Recommendations to cancel the modernization project were forwarded to ATCA and approved on 26 September, with additional instructions to take out the subject radar for further disposition by ATCA. The J6/1st Sig Bde ATC Office has requested, as an alternative, that ATCA provide a VLATME (very light weight air traffic management equipment) system to this command for test and evaluation in flight following operations in the buffer zone. (See page 145 for description of buffer zone and P-518 tactical zone.)

(U) TANGO Combined Communications Operations Center (TCCOC)

(U) During exercises ULCHI-FOCUS LENS 80 and TEAM SPIRIT 81, communications support was provided by US and ROK signal organizations; specifically, the ACofS, J6, was managing the US systems while the ACofS, C6, was providing management of the systems supporting the Combined Forces Command (ROK-US). Because many of the elements supporting the CFC are US managed and operated, a need for a unified communications management effort was identified. During the planning for ULCHI-FOCUS LENS 81, a concept for a combined communications operation center was to serve a threefold purpose:

--(U) Provide a central point for coordinating the total communications-electronics effort;

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ation and status for both fixed and tac-

r decisions on system restoral, al-
resources.

the decision was made to implement
FOCUS LENS 81 (September). The in-
resentation from CFC ACofS, C6; Air
Command, USFK ACofS, J6; DCA-Korea; and
, located in the TANGO Command Post ad-
-gade Tactical Operations Center, accomplished
above and satisfied the need for a single com-

(U) ROK-US Joint Military Frequency Committee

(U) The ROK-US Joint Military Frequency Committee (JMFC) agreement
as signed in 1972. It provided that committee members would be located
in and supported by the USFK J6. Until 1981 the office of technical ad-
visors consisted of one USAF officer supervisor, a US civilian, and two
enlisted NCOs who represented the USAF and USN/USMC forces in Korea. All
were authorized on joint or service manning documents and were graduates
of the DOD Frequency Management course. The US Army provided a
representative (not MOS-qualified) when available. The ROK advisors were
one officer and one NCO, neither of whom had formal training in frequency
management.

(U) In March 1981, the 1st Signal Brigade received authorization for
one 31ZD9 Frequency Manager slot to provide USA representation on the
JMFC. The incumbent was then assigned against a DOD Frequency Management
Course levy and graduated in July. Thus the JMFC was comprised of fully
qualified and authorized representatives from each of the three US mil-
itary services. Furthermore, the ROK officer attended the same course un-
der the JUSMAG International Military Education and Training program and
became the schools first ROK graduate. ROK representation has since been
modified by deleting the enlisted NCO slot and adding three MND civ-
ilians. One of the civilians also graduated from the course.

(U) CINCPAC Spectrum Management Seminar

(U) Approximately every three years, Hq Pacific Command (PACOM) hosts
a spectrum management seminar and invites subunified command, component
service, range, service department, and other frequency managers from
throughout the Pacific and CONUS. A free exchange of information on pol-
icy, projects, technology, and direction of frequency management is pro-
vided for a small but vital support community of communicators. Hq PACOM
held the CINCPAC Spectrum Management Seminar from 28 September to 2 Oc-
tober. Substantial information significant to Korean frequency management
was obtained in the area of new International Telecommunications Union

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(ITU) emission designators which become effective in 1982, satellite communications, and Automatic Data Processing.

(U) MARS Program

(U) There are now 11 military affiliate radio system (MARS) stations in Korea. One, located at Camp Coiner, is classified as a Gateway station and TOE/TDA supported by the 1st Signal Brigade. The remainder are voluntary operations and are located at Camps Kittyhawk, Page, Carrol, Red Cloud, Humphreys, Libby, Mercer, Casey, Walker and Howze.

(U) Action has been taken by US Army Communications Command to upgrade the Gateway station at Camp Coiner with all new single sideband and FM radios, teletype equipment, complete antenna replacement, and backup power facilities at a cost of \$227,000. This action is being implemented in accordance with Army Telecommunications Combat Theater and General Support Five Year Plan for FY 83-87, dated May 1980, and a MARS stations upgrade study, dated March 1977. The projected delivery date is October 1983.

(U) Teletype equipment was received by MARS Gateway station at Camp Coiner from USACC and installed in October, thereby giving station both voice and teletype capabilities.

(U) A total of 12,200 voice messages were sent via MARS by personnel in Korea and 9,227 were received. Since 20 November a total of 1,415 teletypewriter messages were sent and 285 received.

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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 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 (minicomputer). 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 and selected USFK staff activities 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

1. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 268. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Revw on 31 Dec 85. Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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rapidly transmitted to terminal users at
A Level-6 Remote Network Processor (RNP)
provides a survivable access path to the
r. A van-mounted mobile VIP terminal
remote USFK staff sites.

WWMCCS ADP system is in a TOP SECRET
security controls have been established with-
as includes, but is not limited to, a security
designated classified data to be processed at a
LP) and/or a Remote Line Printer (RLP). Another im-
control feature is the assignment of unique User Identi-
USERID) and passwords. The individual USERID is used to
individual's right to process on WWMCCS ADP system terminal,
password is used to verify an individual's right to access par-
ar files and to process data to and from those files.

(U) Management and functional control over the WWMCCS Korea ADP system is exercised by the Director, Joint Command Information Systems (JCIS), under staff supervision of the Chief of Staff. The JCIS director maintains liaison with CINCPAC USN CNO, and JCIS, 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 81 Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) budget amounted to \$1.6 million. A total value of approximately \$5.9 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) 1981 Developments. A significant improvement was accomplished on the H-6060 mainframe computer. In August 1981 a cache memory option was added to the central processor, involving the replacement of the old processor, system control unit, and memory modules. The upgrade increased processing throughput up to 60 percent over the old processor.

(U) A critical challenge that faced JCIS during 1981 was the implementation of version 7.2 of Honeywell's General Comprehensive Operating System (GCOS) scheduled for early 1982. Compatible versions of standard WWMCCS systems had to be received and thoroughly tested. Command unique systems had to be tested under GCOS 7.2, modified or rewritten as required, and documented with new user's manuals and program maintenance manuals. In total, there were seven WWMCCS standard and 27 command-unique applications programs that had to be converted to operate under GCOS 7.2.

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(U) Training continued to be a major concern in 1981 due primarily to the high personnel turnover rate. Classes were presented in Yongsan, Taegu and Chinhae by mobile training teams from JCIS, the Armed Forces Staff College, the Joint Deployment Agency and the Air Training Command, Kessler AFB. Subjects taught included WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN), Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS), Message Output Processor (MOP), Time Sharing System (TSS), and Joint Deployment System (JDS).

(U) The following systems were developed during the year: Tango Access Roster System (TARS), which provides an automated access roster for Camp Tango security personnel to facilitate access procedures at that location; Joint Combined Unconventional Warfare Target List (JUCWTL), which provides the ACofS, J3, with the capability to maintain unconventional warfare target data; ROK TOE Authorization Data System (ROKTADS), which provides the ACofS, J5, with the capability of maintaining an accounting of ROK Army Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) item changes; ULCHI-FOCUS LENS Weather Display System (UFLWDS), which provides the 30th Weather Squadron with the capability of interjecting simulated weather data into staff exercises such as ULCHI-FOCUS LENS and TEAM SPIRIT; USFK situation report system (SITREP), which permits staff agencies to enter their part of the SITREP from any remote WWMCCS VIP terminal and for the complete report to be assembled and transmitted via AUTODIN; and Wartime Movements Planning System (WMPS), which provides the ACofS, J4, Transportation, with management information on wartime transportation requirements that exceed unit organic transportation capabilities.

(U) At the end of 1981, a total of 34 software application systems were in use on the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS computer. 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 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 provides 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 periods of increased DEFCON.

(U) A Honeywell Level-6 Remote Network Processor (RNP) was installed at Command Post Tango in August. The computer was operational for Exercise ULCHI-FOCUS LENS and provided WWMCCS ADP support to the CFC battle staff. Future plans are to concentrate most of the Yongsan area users through the Level-6 and reduce the number of communications circuits going directly from Yongsan to Taegu, the H-6060 host computer location.² (Problem areas encountered in WWMCCS Intercomputer Network support during ULCHI-FOCUS LENS 81 are summarized on page 134.)

2 JCIS Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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(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 DPIs are van-mounted. These DPIs are totally Army funded (the FY 81 ADP budget was \$4.2 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 DPIs.³

(U) ADP System Performance

(U) The chart at Table 23 shows production plans and actual performance for DA standard automated systems processed by the ADP installations in this command during 1981. A goal to complete 95 percent of all cycles scheduled was set; however, a range of 85-95 percent was deemed acceptable. All systems performance, except the Inspector General Management Information System (IGMIS), was within or above the acceptable performance range. Analysis of IGMIS processing indicated that two out of 10 scheduled cycles were cancelled by the requestor.

(U) On 18 September a contract was awarded to International Business Machines (IBM) Corp, to deliver, install, and maintain new computer equipment in Yongsan and Taegu, Korea. This equipment was acquired to replace the antiquated UNIVAC 70/60 computers. The equipment selected is the IBM 4341 which is considered to be of the latest hardware technology on the market today. Contracts were previously awarded to WANG Corp to deliver and install computers at FEA-K and ACofS, Comptroller, in order to support their respective ADP requirements. Preparations were made for installation of the IBM equipment during January and February 1982. A WANG 2200VS system became operational at the FEA-K in May 1981 and at ACofS, Comptroller, in July 1981.

3. MIS Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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(U) Table 23--ADP System Performance (1981)

Nature of Support	System Name	Scheduled	Completed	%
Personnel	SIDPERS - Div	39	37	94
	SIDPERS - Non Div ...	36	34	93
	SCIPMIS	63	63	100
Financial	STANFINS	97	93	96
	STARCIPS	49	49	100
	NAFISS	55	50	91
	JASS	52	52	100
	JUMPS	68	64	94
	TUFMIS	87	87	100
	ACS	28	26	92
Logistics	DLOGS-PB	48	41	86
	CLIX	52	51	99
	MCS	25	25	100
	SAILS ABX	78	78	100
	DASPS	60	60	100
	DSU/GSU	1,562	1,468	94
	ACS	28	26	92
Manpower/ Force	VTAADS	224	198	88
	VTASS	13	13	100
Engineer Other	IFS	64	62	97
	IGMIS	10	8	82

Note: See Glossary at page E-1 for abbreviations listed above.

(U) Information Systems Planning (ISP)

(U) A study was conducted from December 1979 to June 1980 by a team of HQ USFK/EUSA personnel to determine the information needs of top managers in the headquarters and at HQ USAGY. Using an established methodology developed by IBM, the study concentrated on the information needs of management. An information network and equipment architecture was developed as a means to provide the information. The architecture designed by the team called for the use of semi-autonomous minicomputers and terminals with communications links to a host computer. The study results included a development plan which was approved by the HQ USFK/EUSA Automation Steering Committee on 4 September 1980.⁴

4. Information Systems Planning Study Report for HQ USFK/EUSA and HQ USAGY, June 1980. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Filed in ACoFS, MIS.

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(U) Implementation of the plan to install the Information Processing Network was delayed pending selection of the host computer for Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC). As that procurement progressed, communication control units were placed on order for both YDPC and the Automatic Data Processing Center (ADPC) at Taegu. These units, in addition to controlling data transmission between YDPC/ADPC, will provide the communications interface in the host/satellite environment. Once the host computer had been selected (IBM 4341), an analysis of available equipment which would be fully compatible with the host was conducted. As a result, the IBM 8100 Distributed Data Processing System was identified as having all of the features required of the satellite system including software to support text processing.

(U) At the end of the year, a Procurement Request and Commitment had been submitted for lease of equipment equivalent to the IBM 8100 for prototype testing. The system will be installed in the office of the Facilities Engineer during 4th quarter FY 82 and will be tested in a live environment. Further development of the network is dependent upon the outcome of the prototype test.

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(U) Table 24--Percentage Allocations of EUSA FY 81 OMA Budget

Total Civilian Employees Salaries/Wages/Allowances	30.8
Korean National Employees	19.3
Korean Service Corps	5.0
DA Civilian (US) Employees	6.5
Travel	1.7
Supplies	39.0
Contractual Services	28.5

(U) Table 25--Fund Distribution of EUSA FY 82 OMA Budget
(Millions of Dollars)

Program/Subprogram	Amount
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Mission)	\$145.274
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Base Opns)	126.836
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Real Prop Maint Actv)	<u>151.439</u>
Subtotal	423.549
38 Intelligence Actv040
72 Central Supply Actv	9.150
84 Medical Actv	7.832
87 Other Gen Pers Actv	5.693
95 Army Admin & Assoc Actv237
10 Support of Other Nations	<u>4.714</u>
Total	\$451.215

(U) Comparison of projected funding levels with existing and planned programs has identified FY 82 unfinanced requirements amounting to \$68.1 million (Table 26).

(U) A factor which significantly influenced budget planning for FY 82 was the rising rate of price increases in the Korean economy. During 1981 the wholesale price index climbed 23 percent over the previous year's level (see page 74). Although a moderate decline is anticipated in 1982, inflationary impacts will continue to be reflected in the increasing cost of goods and services purchased locally by the command. Gradual devaluations of the Korean won currency, about six percent in CY 81 and expected to continue in 1982, will provide only slight offsets to price increases.

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(U) Table 26--EUSA FY 82 Unfinanced Requirements
(Millions of Dollars)

Category	Amount
Electric Rate Increases	\$ 8.9
Army Continuing Education System	0.6
Command Priority Projects	58.6
Operations and Training	\$11.2
Life Support	3.6
Maintenance	11.1
Engineering Support	11.0
Morale/Welfare/Recreation	10.9
Supply and Storage	10.8
Total	\$68.1

(FOUO) Military Construction, Army (MCA) Program

(U) Background. EUSA's MCA programs have been directed at improving the command's operational and living standards by replacing inadequate troop barracks, dining halls, tactical equipment maintenance facilities, utility systems, warehousing, munitions and POL facilities, and standard buildings necessary for administrative and community support activities. MCA funding for Korean requirements has historically been quite low, averaging approximately \$8.9 million annually from 1957 through 1980. Following President Carter's early 1977 announcement on the phased withdrawal of US ground combat forces from the ROK by 1982, the Congress deferred in its entirety EUSA's \$27.5 million FY 78 MCA program in light of the planned troop reductions.³ The FY 79 program was scaled down considerably by DA, from \$55.6 to \$31.1 million, before reaching the Congress; however, only \$7.6 million was finally approved for funding.⁴ Only five minor projects, amounting to \$1.5 million, were sanctioned by Congress for the FY 80 MCA program, which comprised construction requirements totaling \$21.4 million.⁵ After suspension of the troop withdrawal

3. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), p. 231. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

4. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 272. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

5. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 226. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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plan in July 1979, the MCA appropriation took a significant turn upward. In the fall of 1980, Congress approved \$60.58 million for the command's FY 81 MCA program, the largest annual amount ever appropriated for EUSA construction funding.⁶ Additional amounts were approved for the following construction categories (dollars in millions): DOD Schools (\$9.02); Korea Area Exchange (\$3.54); Tenant MACOM MCA (\$3.04); and Major Non-appropriated Fund (\$2.15). The total FY 81 construction funding provided for projects in Korea came to \$78.33 million.

(U) 1981 Developments. EUSA FY 81 construction projects nearing completion at year's end are shown in Table 27.⁷

(U) Allocation of FY 81 MCA funds by functional categories are indicated in Table 28. Allocations by major subordinate commands are shown on Table 29.

(U) GEN John A. Wickham, Jr., COMUSKOREA, emphasized the need for military construction funding support to Congress when he testified before the House Armed Services Committee on 20 February 1981. He pointed out that the majority of EUSA facilities date from the Korean War and are severely degenerated. "The replacement of deteriorated, mission-essential facilities through solid multi-year military construction programs is corollary to the decision to leave US ground and air combat forces in Korea." He called attention to FY 82-87 MCA programs which focus on combat capabilities and life support projects, giving special emphasis to providing suitable duty and living conditions for service members in the ROK. The programs are designed to be cost effective by using spartan, but adequate, standards for facilities construction. GEN Wickham urged continued funding of MCA programs which also include much needed aircraft shelters, fuel and ammunition storage areas, and maintenance support facilities.

(U) The FY 82 EUSA military construction program, totaling \$77 million, was under congressional review at the close of 1981. The submission for FY 83, amounting to \$82.81 million, had been forwarded to DA by year's end. Sources of funds for both years are indicated in Table 30.

6. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rev 1980 (U), p. 296. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

7. (U) Far East District (FED) Corps of Engineers, located in Seoul, is the designated DOD agency for all major US military construction activities in the ROK. Assigned to the Hawaii-based US Army Engr Div Pacific Ocean, the FED's missions are to design projects, administer contracts for architectural and engineering services, construct new major facilities, and repair and upgrade existing structures throughout Korea.

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(FOUO) Table 27--EUSA FY 81 MCA Construction Projects
(Millions of Dollars)

Installation	Project	Cost
2d Inf Div	Bachelor Housing	\$15.50
Waegwan POL	Liquid Fuel Storage	12.00
2d Inf Div	Tactical Maint Shops	10.40
2d Inf Div	Upgrade Water Systems	9.90
Camp George	Elem & High School Adds ^a	4.52
Yongsan Gar	High School (Phase II) ^a	4.50
K-16 Aflld	Milk Plant	3.95
Camp Carroll	Flammable Storage	2.75
Yongsan Gar	Main Cafeteria ^b	2.00
Yongsan Gar	Dental Clinic ^c	1.85
Camp Walker	Gymnasium	1.80
Camp Market	Relocate Central Bakery ^b	1.54
Yongsan/K-16	Electrical Upgrade	1.25
Loc 177	Dining Fac Add ^d	1.19
K-16 Aflld	Acft Maint Hanger Add	0.86
Camp Henry	Elevated Water Storage	0.70
Camp Carroll	Gen Purpose Warehouse	0.59
K-16 Aflld	Upgrade Sewer System	0.52
Camp Casey	Multipurpose Athletic Field ^e	0.52
Camp Hovey	Multipurpose Athletic Field ^e	0.52
Camp Red Cloud	Athletic Field Lighting ^e	0.36
Hannam Village	Outdoor Sports Complex ^e	0.34
K-16 Aflld	Outdoor Rec Fac ^e	0.26
Camp Walker	Standby Power & Prot Barriers, ADP Fac	0.21
Hialeah Compound	Standby Power & Prot Barriers, ADP Fac	0.15
Camp Mercer	Outdoor Picnic Area ^e	0.15
Total		\$78.33

Notes: ^aDOD Schools project
^bKorea Area Exchange project
^cOffice of the Surgeon General MCA project
^dUS Army Intelligence & Security Command MCA project
^eNonappropriated fund major project

Major EUSA installations are shown on map at page D-1.

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(U) Table 28--Allocation of FY 81 MCA Funds by Functional Categories
(Millions of Dollars)

Category	Amount	Percent
Life Support	\$20.64	26.3
Morale, Welfare, Recreation	18.36	23.4
Supply and Storage	15.34	19.6
Maintenance	11.96	15.3
Engineering Support	11.67	14.9
Operations and Training	0.36	0.5
Total	\$78.33	100.0

(U) Table 29--Allocation of FY 81 MCA Funds by Major Subordinate Commands
(Millions of Dollars)

Command	Amount	Percent
2d Infantry Division	\$36.84	47.0
19th Support Command	27.86	35.6
USA Garrison-Yongsan	13.27	16.9
USA Element, Combined Field Army (ROK/US)	0.36	0.5
Total	\$78.33	100.0

(U) Table 30 --Fund Sources for FY 82-83 MCA Programs
(Millions of Dollars)

Source	FY 82	FY 83
EUSA MCA	\$62.32	\$68.74
DOD Schools	6.81	1.56
Nonappropriated Fund	5.58	4.93
Tenant MACOM MCA	1.55	4.46
Korea Area Exchange	0.74	3.12
Total	\$77.00	\$82.81

(U) EUSA MCA programs for FYs 84-87 were supported by DA at the funding levels shown in Table 31.

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(U) Table 31--MCA Outyear Funding Levels
(Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Amount
1984	\$136
1985	135
1986	136
1987	166

Note: Does not include DOD Schools, nonappropriated fund, tenant MACOM MCA, or Korea Area Exchange construction in Korea.

(U) The effects of funding support of this magnitude, if actually realized, would provide major command/control/intelligence and force readiness facilities; make significant contributions to the logistical base in terms of storage capacity and survivability; provide modern semi-permanent working, living and recreational facilities for US personnel; upgrade or replace all outdated, deteriorated utility systems on US installations; and reduce the Backlog Maintenance and Repair to a more manageable level in the near term and totally eliminate the work order accumulations in the mid term.⁸

(S) Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) (U)

(U) Background. The EUSA PARR, submitted annually to DA, comprises a significant element of the DOD Planning, Programming and Budgeting System. It is prepared by the Program Development Group (PDG), chaired by the Dep ACofS, J3 (Army), and composed of representatives from EUSA principal staffs and major subordinate commands. The PARR constitutes a request for fiscal and manpower resources deemed necessary for supporting both new command initiatives and increased levels of effort for existing programs during the five-year span following the current budget period.

(U) Issues and initiatives are organized into Program Development Increment Packages (PDIP), some of which have been formulated by DA in response to recognized program needs. Resource requirements for those DA-directed PDIPs are determined by EUSA. Other PDIPs, not yet programed by DA, are generated by this command in conformity with detailed DA guidance. The PARR also contains updated operating and support costs for

8. Engr Hist Sum 1981. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

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and the suggestion program. Cost savings (both real and cost avoidance) achieved through EMSPRO initiatives were reallocated within the command to help reduce high-priority unfunded budget requirements (see page 295). EMSPRO was designed as a functional, results-oriented approach to resource economy efforts in which administrative obstructions would be minimized.

(U) 1981 Developments. After receiving a draft of DA's Efficiency in the Use of Army Resources Concept Plan in June, the EUSA Comptroller developed and published a supporting plan of action in July.²⁰ The fundamental purpose was to revitalize EMSPRO operations by increasing command-wide participation in seeking out and eliminating resource inefficiencies, waste, fraud, and abuse which adversely affect force readiness. Existing EUSA programs would continue to be used and integrated, wherever possible, with newly developed economy initiatives to avoid creating additional parallel organizations and unwanted administration layers. The ACofS, Comptroller, was assigned responsibilities for coordination and administration of the EUSA Efficient Use of Resources Campaign, including initiation of follow-up and corrective actions and fulfillment of reporting requirements to DA. A comprehensive command-wide publicity effort was launched to insure awareness and understanding of the campaign, using command letters, Armed Forces Korea Network TV and radio spot broadcasts, Pacific Stars and Stripes and organization newspaper articles, posters, and leaflets. The Comptroller commenced publication of a quarterly EMSPRO bulletin, prepared in an informal and explanatory style, to attract participation at all levels.

(U) EUSA's Economy Measures Subcommittee (EMSCO), an independent entity of the command's Program Budget Advisory Committee, was reorganized to (1) provide overall guidance and direction for the campaign, (2) develop and implement functional projects relating to EUSA programs for increasing efficiency, and (3) provide a EUSA-level mechanism for evaluating, adopting, and expeditiously implementing resource economy proposals. Projects generated by subordinate organizations and approved for funding by the EMSCO become part of PBAC considerations. The EMSCO, chaired by the ACofS, Comptroller, is presently composed of senior-level representatives from 15 HQ USFK/EUSA staff agencies.

(U) On 1 July a EUSA Hotline, located in the Comptroller Mgt Div, became operational during normal duty hours to provide a direct means for individuals throughout the command to offer proposals on efficient use of resources and to report suspected cases of fraud and wasteful practices. Hotline calls in the latter categories are treated as confidential in nature and the caller's identity is fully protected if requested. On 15 July information was disseminated command-wide on the

20. EUSA CG ltr, 24 Jul 81, subj: Efficient Use of Resources. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in Compt Mgt Div.

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use of the Defense Hotline in Washington for reporting suspected cases of fraud and mismanagement. All Hotline-generated economy proposals or allegations of fraud are expeditiously resolved with the involved organizations.

(U) During 1981, 12 new equipment purchases at a total cost of \$320,189 were funded by PEGI allocations, with no reductions in EUSA's command operating budget. Annual cost savings from the acquisitions, which primarily consisted of labor-saving devices and other equipment to enhance productivity, were estimated at \$471,195. Principal beneficiaries were the USA Mat Spt Cen-Korea at Camp Carroll, 2d Inf Div organizations, the UNC Spt Group-Joint Scty Area at Panmunjom, and HQ USFK/EUSA staff agencies. Considerably greater savings from EUSA participation in PEGI resource economy programs and local EMSPRO initiatives are anticipated in 1982.²¹

(U) Other significant cost-saving accomplishments are summarized in the following topics.

(U) Significant Management Studies

(U) Physical Security. Commenced in June 1980, this study originated from a US Army Korea Contracting Agency request for an analysis of security service contracts. Following ACoFS, Comptroller, consultations with the Provost Marshal, the USFK/EUSA CofS approved an expanded study of overall physical security functions at EUSA installations.

(U) Findings indicated that the effectiveness of individual guards could be significantly improved by the increased use of appropriate security equipment such as searchlights and binoculars. Guard manpower requirements would be reduced by installation of remote security systems, including closed-circuit television and fence disturbance devices used in conjunction with mobile patrols, and construction of additional security barriers and fences. Low pressure sodium (LPS) lighting systems were recommended to enhance security at critical facilities. It was determined that the investment payback period could be less than two years. LPS lighting is easier to maintain and has a considerably longer life span than lighting systems currently in use, and would reduce USFK electricity usage by two-three percent. Adoption of the study recommendations would generate estimated net savings of \$30 million over a five-year period. A total of 801 manpower spaces, including 493 contract and 217 direct hire Korean national employees, 64 US military, and 27 KATUSAs, could be reallocated from installation physical security functions. In May 1981, CDREUSA approved the study and directed implementation by the responsible subordinate commands under staff supervision of the EUSA Provost Marshal.

21. (U) Intvw with Mr. G. Tallar, Chief, Mgt Div, ACoFS, Compt, 5 Feb 82.

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and procurement actions were completed or under way
for the recommended LPS lighting systems and
Results of a separate manpower study, however,
actions in guard personnel strength until a fur-
ed.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services. This study was initiated
in 1980, at ACofS, J4, request to determine the most effective
plan for providing satisfactory laundry and dry cleaning service to
all authorized USFK organizational and individual customers. Of par-
ticular interest was the transportation aspect and the reduction of
turn-around time required to provide optimum service to troops in out-
lying areas. Existing government-owned (QM) laundry facilities are
located at Yongsan Garrison (20,000-man capacity) and at Pusan (2,500-
man capacity). The Yongsan plant services the Seoul area and 2d Inf
Div installations, as well as Camps Red Cloud, Humphreys, Long and Page.
The Pusan facility handles requirements at Taegu installations, Camps
Carroll and Ames, and the Pusan area. Dry cleaning services are fur-
nished by 19 Korea Area Exchange (KOAX) concessions located throughout
the ROK and by the Yongsan QM plant.

(U) An economic analysis of alternatives indicated that the current
two-plant laundry system was the most cost effective. Findings also
revealed that the existing QM laundries at Yongsan and Pusan had unused
capacities, 50 and 70 percent respectively. An apparent duplication of
effort was found to exist at Yongsan between the QM and KOAX laundry and
dry cleaning facilities. It was recommended that the latter plant be
closed and its workload transferred to the Yongsan QM laundry, with KOAX
retaining its own pick-up and delivery services. Organizational laundry
requirements at Taegu installations and Camp Carroll, presently performed
by KOAX concessions, should be transferred to the Pusan QM plant. Sim-
ilarly, those at Osan AB should be transferred to Yongsan. The current
dry cleaning system should remain unchanged, except for consolidating the
redundant QM and KOAX facilities at Yongsan noted earlier.

(U) Analysis showed that the existing laundry transportation system
at the Yongsan plant was not adequately responsive to US military and
KATUSA needs. Each unit or installation serviced provides its own vehi-
cles for transporting laundry to and from the plant. Many tactical units
must rely on open vehicles which provide little protection for clean un-
bundled organizational laundry on the return trip. In addition, overall
delivery times to the individual soldier were frequently excessive. The
study recommended that the responsibility for transporting laundry to
and from units served should be transferred to the Yongsan plant, pref-
erably by implementation of a contracted system.

(U) The study results were submitted to ACofS, J4, in July 1981. The
proposal for improving laundry transportation arrangements was planned
for implementation in early 1982. Other recommendations were under re-
view at year's end.

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(U) Dental Clinic Organization. During 1978-79 planning was under way for construction of a new dental clinic at Yongsan Garrison to replace the existing facility. The size of the new clinic was to be based on an anticipated reduction of the US military population in the Seoul area, following completion of the troop withdrawal program ordered by President Carter in early 1977. When force reductions were suspended in July 1979, it became necessary to reevaluate the planned clinic's capability to support future dental service needs at Yongsan in the light of expected increases in personnel strengths at Area III installations (see map, page D-1). (A summary of command-wide dental activities in 1981 appears on page 403.)

(U) At the request of the EUSA Surgeon, ACoFS, Comptroller, analysts conducted a study in January-March 1981 to examine the dental officer staffing, equipment and facilities required to provide the expanding Area III population with adequate dental care. Since dentists at Yongsan perform specialized services for EUSA patients command-wide, those requirements were also addressed. Two options were developed for determining appropriate staffing levels at Yongsan dental facilities. Under one option, it was considered that only active duty US military members would be authorized treatment. The second option added all others eligible for dental services, including military dependents, DOD civilian employees, KATUSA soldiers, retirees, certain contract employees, and Red Cross personnel. Selection of the first option (active duty only) would require a staffing level of 10 dentists, one more than is presently assigned to Yongsan's existing Carius Dental Clinic. If care was extended to all other authorized beneficiaries, a staff of 17 dentists was recommended, with eight to be assigned to the new clinic. The Carius Dental Clinic (with nine dentists) and the children's clinic at US Army Hospital-Seoul (three dentists) would be retained as active treatment facilities. Quality of life and morale considerations for the total Area III population were significant factors involved in the development of recommendations.²²

(U) The following priorities for providing dental services were recommended: (1) Active duty US military members, DOD civilian employees, and KATUSA personnel;²³ (2) command-sponsored dependents; (3) individually sponsored dependents on a space-available basis; and (4) all others eligible for care on a space-available basis.

22. (U) The potential dental care population base for Area III, totaling 16,341 persons, was projected as follows: US active duty military - 5,890; command-sponsored dependents - 4,965; individually sponsored dependents - 1,812; DOD civilian employees - 997; KATUSA personnel - 1,670; retirees - 183; and others eligible - 824.

23. (U) KATUSA soldiers would be provided interceptive rather than definitive care.

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(U) In accordance with long-standing command policy, dental treatment at EUSA clinics continued to be available for all eligible individuals. The foregoing Yongsan Clinic staffing recommendations were under review by the EUSA Dental Surgeon at year's end.²⁴

(U) Data Processing Center Organization and Functions Study. This analysis, requested by ACofS, J3, was performed during August-September 1981 to determine which functions should be assigned to the Management Support and Systems Divisions of EUSA's Yongsan Data Processing Center and the equivalent Plans and Management (P&M) and Systems Engineering Divisions of 19th Spt Comd's Automatic Data Processing (ADPC) at Taegu. The study was to develop recommendations that would enable ACofS, J3, to establish a consistent staffing pattern for like ADP functions at the two centers. An additional objective was to propose methods and procedural improvements in functional areas with apparent inefficiencies.

(U) Organizational realignments recommended for the Taegu ADPC P&M Div included transfer of production scheduling functions to the Data Processing Division, reassignment of Army Inventory of Data System (AIDS) report preparation to the Systems Engineering Division, and reorganization of the P&M Div as an unstructured entity to eliminate unnecessary organizational layers and provide more flexibility to better utilize manpower resources. Proposed for the ADPC Systems Engr Div were consolidation of the four existing application software development teams into three elements and transfer of the organizationally distinct Technical Support Office to the Systems Engr Div. Realignments recommended for the Yongsan Data Processing Center included transfer of AIDS report preparation and of software functions related to ADP equipment utilization reporting from the Mgt Spt Div to the Systems Div.

(U) At year's end, the study results were being coordinated with appropriate EUSA staffs. (Summaries of command-wide ADP activities appear on pages 287-292.)

(U) Work Methods and Standards Program

(U) Background. In 1980 EUSA became actively involved in supporting DA initiatives to develop Army-wide summary level work performance standards. Criteria prepared are for use by Army managers to determine staffing requirements and to measure and evaluate functional performance. EUSA was tasked to assist US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) in Base Operations functional areas, US Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) in finance and accounting standards, and Office of Chief of Engineers (OCE) in family housing and facilities engineering areas. EUSA Comptroller

24. (U) Intvw with COL W. R. Posey, EUSA Dental Surg, 16 Feb 82.

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analysts collected preliminary data by conducting on-site surveys at selected work centers of 19th Spt Comd's 305th Sup & Svc Co (for FORSCOM use) and at US Army Finance and Accounting Office-Korea (USAFAC-K) activities (for USAFAC analysis).²⁵

(U) 1981 Developments. The following on-site work measurement surveys were completed in support of FORSCOM: Transportation functions at US Army Garrison-Taegu, January-February; Weapons Repair and Maintenance at US Army Materiel Support Center-Korea, March; Transportation Movements at US Army Garrison-Yongsan, July-August; and Procurement functions at US Army Korea Contracting Agency, October-December. On-site studies for USAFAC use were completed at USAFAO-K civilian pay and disbursing work centers in June. USAFAC subsequently furnished the EUSA Compt newly developed summary level work performance standards for review and comment. OCE has not yet requested measurement data from EUSA on family housing and facilities engineering functions.

(U) As a follow-up action to work measurement surveys completed at 305th Sup & Svc Co in December 1980, EUSA Comptroller staff members conducted management improvement studies in September 1981 to assist the commander in upgrading Central Issue Facility and Self Service Supply Center operations. Proposals for improvement involved rearrangement of customer flow, consolidation of storage locations, and relocation of offices and service areas for more efficient use of available floor space.

(U) Implementation of "Rent Plus" Housing Allowances

(U) DOD established the "rent plus" method of computing station housing allowances for overseas areas to help upgrade the standard of living for lower grade enlisted personnel and to provide savings for the US government. "Rent plus" will replace the long-used "index" system for determining housing allowances and is planned for implementation by all services on a worldwide basis.

(U) The "rent plus" system was instituted in Korea effective 1 September 1981. Monthly allowances are computed by adding the actual amount of rent paid by the service member (up to a maximum ceiling, Table 33), a predetermined average utility expense (not to exceed \$202), and a \$10 monthly payment for initial and terminal occupancy costs incurred. The difference between those total expenses and the member's basic allowance for quarters or family separation allowance Type I, whichever is applicable, constitutes the "rent plus" payment. No allowance for utilities is authorized if all of those costs are included in the member's rent

25. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rev 1980 (U), pp. 307-08. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) Table 33--Maximum Rental Ceiling Allowances for Korea
Under "Rent Plus" System
(Amounts in Dollars)

Locality	06-		04		03		02											
	010	05	03E	02E	W4	W3	01E	W1/2	01	E9	E8	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1
Chinhae ...	125	125	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90
Inchon	288	288	257	239	239	239	239	257	257	239	239	239	220	195	195	195	195	195
Kimhae	329	329	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	220	220	220	220	220
Masan	329	329	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	220	220	220	220	220
Osan	315	315	280	250	220	220	220	217	200	200	188	176	150	150	150	150	150	150
Pusan	329	329	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	220	220	220	220	220
Pyongtaek .	412	412	368	330	330	330	330	368	368	352	324	300	294	294	294	294	294	294
Seoul	677	677	588	515	426	426	588	551	515	441	375	338	338	338	338	338	338	338
Taegu	412	412	368	330	330	330	330	368	368	352	324	300	294	294	294	294	294	294

payment; however, the maximum rental ceiling is adjusted upward to reflect the utilities allowance. All personnel eligible for a housing allowance who entered into lease agreements on 1 September or later will have their allowances computed by the "rent plus" method. Those whose lease agreements were executed prior to 1 September will have the option of remaining under the index system or converting to "rent plus" allowances. If the latter option is chosen, the selection becomes irrevocable.

(U) Centralized Accounting for Nonappropriated Funds

(U) Background. A 1978 EUSA Comptroller study cited a need for improving the financial operations of EUSA's nonappropriated fund instrumentalities (NAFI). All NAFIGs had been performing their own accounting functions, an undesirable arrangement since internal controls normally required for safeguarding and property accountability of NAFI assets were not always provided, which resulted in use of nonstandard procedures and practices and precluded effective reporting and analysis. Comptroller analysts developed a plan to establish four Central Accounting Offices

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(CAO) throughout the command to provide uniform and more professional accounting and disbursing operations, reduce costs, and separate management and accounting functions.

(U) During 1980 four CAOs became operational at the following locations: 2d Fin Co, 2d Inf Div, Camp Casey (to service NAFIs at Area I installations);²⁶ 21st Fin Sec (Disb), Camp Humphreys (Areas II and VI); USAFAO-K, Yongsan Garrison (Area III); and 1st Fin Sec (Disb), Camp Henry (Areas V and VII). In October 1980 the NAF accounting records at the Camp Henry CAO were converted to the mechanized Nonappropriated Fund Installation Standard System (NAFISS), used Army-wide.

(U) 1981 Developments. Conversion of accounting records to NAFISS was completed at the Camp Casey, Yongsan Garrison and Camp Humphreys CAOs. NAFISS processing for CAOs is accomplished at the Yongsan Data Processing Center. Key-to-disk-to-tape (KDT) equipment was installed in all four CAOs to provide more accurate and timely input to NAFISS. Standardized EUSA programs were developed and implemented for the KDT equipment. Accounting and disbursing services for the Area II club system were transferred from the Camp Humphreys CAO to the Yongsan Garrison CAO. Reason for the transfer was to take advantage of more direct lines of communication for document delivery existing between Yongsan and Area II installations (principally Camps Page and Long).

26. (U) Map at page D-1 shows EUSA area commands.

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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 \$250,000 for maintenance and repair or \$75,000 for minor construction.

(U) 1981 Developments. A record total of \$52 million was expended during the year on repair, maintenance and upgrading of EUSA real property facilities at 20 installations. Although only \$10 million had been programmed for FY 81 OMA work, the Cdr, FEA-K, through the CWRB mechanism outlined above, was able to obligate additional migratory funds totaling \$42 million as they became available throughout the year. The major portion, \$37.5 million, was used to reduce the Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR) which had accumulated rapidly during the past decade due to lack of OMA and MCA resources. Some \$8 million was devoted to new minor construction projects, with the remaining \$6.5 million used to essentially complete Phase III of the Facilities Upgrade Program noted earlier. Approximately \$80 million is expected to be available for FY 82 OMA maintenance and repair work.

(U) Troop Construction Projects

(U) During 1981 EUSA's 2d Engineer Group continued to be engaged in a wide variety of construction and maintenance projects. Twenty major taskings were completed by the group's two combat heavy battalions (44th and 802d). Funded expenses required for the projects totaled \$4.6 million, primarily for materials and equipment rental. The cost of troop labor was estimated at \$4.5 million.

(U) Among the more significant projects were:

--(U) Construction of three tank maintenance facilities at Camp Casey to improve readiness capabilities of 2d Inf Div's two armor battalions and direct support units. The project, assigned a high priority by CDREUSA and HQ DARCOM, was started in June 1980 and completed in early summer 1981. The new metal structures provided a greatly improved working environment for performing maintenance operations during all weather conditions.

--(U) Renovation of existing facilities and construction of a 23'x26' concrete block addition to Yongsan Garrison's Child Care Center during April-October. The Center was able to expand its capacity from 20 to 55 children.

2. Engr Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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--(U) Erection of relocatable buildings at various locations, including K-16 Airfield, and Camps Kitty Hawk, Stanley, Pelham and Walker. The buildings were formerly located on EUSA installations which had been turned over to ROKA.

--(U) Renovation of a dispensary at Hialeah Compound (Pusan) which had been severely damaged in a 1980 fire.

--(U) Construction of two 30'x60' prefabricated metal buildings to house a Korea Area Exchange furniture/appliance store at Yongsan Garrison.

(U) Work continued throughout the construction season to complete 10 revetments for wartime protection of 501st MI Group surveillance aircraft and equipment vans at Camp Humphreys. Fourteen revetments were also constructed for EUSA 17th Avn Gp aircraft at Camp Walker (Taegu).³

(U) Master Planning Program

(U) Master planning documents are prepared by the US Army Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea (FEA-K) for the orderly development of facilities to effectively and economically support EUSA's current and planned future missions.⁴ In light of the July 1979 presidential decision to suspend US ground combat force withdrawals from the ROK, EUSA's ongoing master planning programs required extensive realignment. To acquire more useful data for resource allocation and stationing actions, a detailed inventory of existing facilities at all EUSA installations, as well as color-coded site maps and land use plans for selected stations, was completed in mid-1980.

(U) Most installations are located at the sites occupied in July 1953 when the Korean War ended. Many buildings have deteriorated beyond economical repair (see page 296). Furthermore, civilian population centers and farming areas have gradually developed immediately adjacent to installation boundaries, preventing expansion of existing station facilities. During 1981 FEA-K analyzed and evaluated courses of action required to provide the most effective use of available land at major installations. Comprehensive master plans for Camps Humphreys and Carroll were in the review process at year's end.⁵

3. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rev 1980 (U), p. 315. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

4. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 225. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

5. (U) Intvw with Mr. G. L. Via, Chief, Prog Br, FEA-K, 19 Feb 82.

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USFK families in Taegu.⁷ To help alleviate the command's housing shortfall in the Seoul area, KNHC gave rental priority to USFK command-sponsored personnel at two of its apartment complexes originally designed for foreign diplomats and businessmen (Namsan Village and Riverside Apartments).⁸

(U) By December 1979 construction had been completed on the 201-unit housing complex at Osan AB (named Mustang Valley Village), and in May 1980 the first increment of 212 townhouse apartments were opened at Seoul (named Hannam Village). The new housing developments have on-site central heating and potable water systems, and ranges, refrigerators, washers and dryers were installed in the apartments prior to occupancy. Floor space averages approximately 900 square feet for two-bedroom units, 1,175 for three-bedroom, and 1,520 square feet for four-bedroom quarters. Recreation areas were developed in each housing area, and a building was constructed to accommodate an exchange annex, snack bar, club, barber and beauty shop, chapel and youth center.⁹

(U) 1981 Developments. Construction was completed by 1 October on all 200 KNHC townhouse family apartments at Camp George in Taegu (named Mountain View Village). In December an additional 236 high-rise units at Seoul's Hannam Village were also ready for tenancy; construction on the final increment of 236 apartments was scheduled for completion by August 1982. Table 34 shows the distribution of USFK-controlled family housing available in the command at close of the reporting period.¹⁰ There were 3,378 USFK command-sponsored families in Korea as of December 1981.

(U) To simplify leasing processes within the command, CDREUSA, on 18 June, transferred from USA Korea Contracting Agency to EUSA Engr the authority to negotiate, execute, administer, and extend real estate leaseholds. Subsequently, similar authority was issued by Cdr, 314th Air Div for leasing actions related to KNHC family housing at Osan AB. On 1 May the lease covering the first increment of 212 apartments at Seoul (completed in May 1980) was renewed for one year, and later extended to terminate on 30 September 1982. An initial one-year lease was

7. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), pp. 276-77. SECRET (info used UNCLAS); USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), pp. 229-31. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

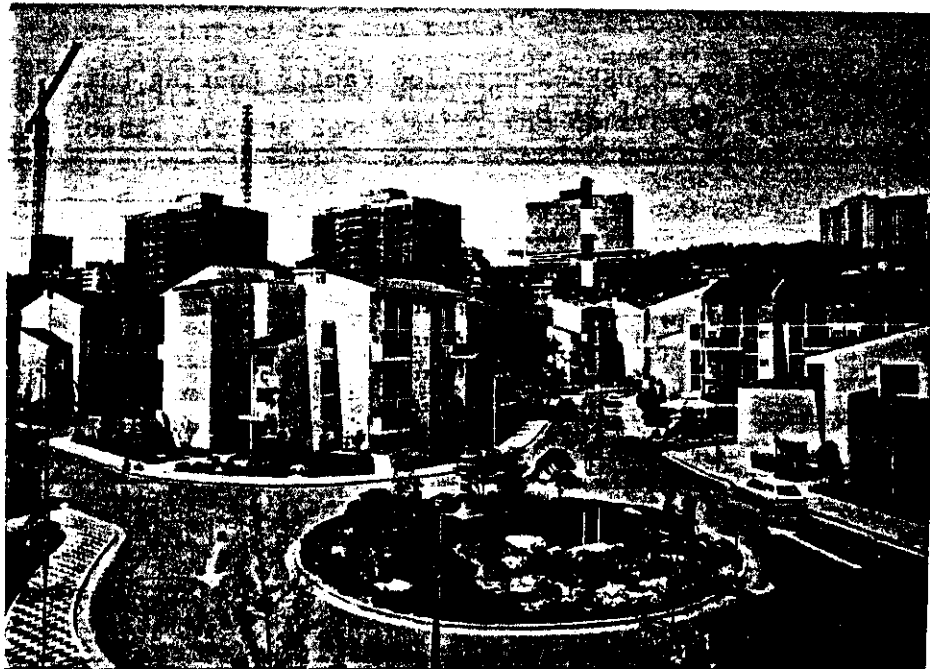
8. (U) The USAG-Yongsan Housing Office reported that, at the end of 1981, 214 USFK families resided in Namsan Village (which has 479 units) and 343 families lived in Riverside Apts (which has 500 units).

9. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rev 1980 (U), pp. 316-18. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

10. Engr Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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Hannam Village, Seoul. The four-story townhouse apartments (212 units) were opened in May 1980. Two 15-story buildings under construction in background provided 236 additional units in December 1981.



Mountain View Village, Taegu. These 200 family quarters with associated welfare facilities were leased by USFK in November 1981.

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per unit. Actual charges for the rental guarantee housing (RGH), paid by USFK tenants directly to the contractor, came to a greater amount and were periodically increased when justified by rising operating/maintenance costs. At the Seoul site, the contractor also built a six-story shopping center facility and a swimming pool at no expense to the US.

(U) In mid-1974 the RGH owner and operator, Sampoong Construction and Industrial Company (Ltd), began experiencing severe financial difficulties which threatened USFK's rights under the contract terms. The ROKG agreed to furnish subsidies to the contractor amounting to \$886,000 annually, which commenced in 1976 and have continued up to the present. To further assure continued operation, DOD agreed to lease the RGH housing effective 1 August 1976. A mid-1979 audit conducted by the Defense Contracting Audit Agency (DCAA) revealed that Sampoong had continued to sustain heavy losses which adversely affected operation of the housing complexes. In May 1980 Sampoong submitted a request for "extraordinary relief" by the Army Contract Adjustment Board. One of the options proposed, raising the monthly average rental payment to \$406 per unit, was authorized in October 1980 following negotiations with USFK. A DCAA audit report in November recommended that other forms of relief be denied.¹² The company had accrued debts totaling approximately \$36 million and was in a bankrupt condition. In December 1980 the indebtedness problems of Sampoong were brought to ROK President Chun's attention through efforts of the USFK/EUSA Judge Advocate and the Special Advisor for SOFA and International Affairs.

(U) On 10 August 1981 the ROKG Council of Economic Ministers proposed a plan whereby the Korea National Housing Corporation would purchase the RGH properties from Sampoong, using ROKG appropriated funds. KNHC would thereafter operate and maintain the two family housing projects. President Chun approved the plan on 14 August and negotiations between KNHC and Sampoong began shortly thereafter.¹³ At close of the reporting period, no agreement on a purchase price had been reached and discussions were continuing. Meanwhile, USFK extended the lease on RGH housing at both Seoul (300 units) and Taegu (72 units) until 31 March 1982, with rental payments set at \$434 per month per apartment.

12. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), pp. 235-37. SECRET (info used UNCLAS); USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), note 3, p. 273. SECRET (info used UNCLAS); USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rev 1980 (U), pp. 190-91. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

13. Point Paper, Sp Advr for SOFA & Intl Affairs, 14 Aug 81, subj: ROKG Decision on Opn of RGH. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in Ofc, Sp Advr for SOFA & Intl Affairs.

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housing occupancy rate for US government-owned averaged 99.3 percent during the 1st and 2d the DA minimum objective of 99 percent. By er, the rate had decreased to 95.6 percent. e turned over in the final quarter, an resulted in 2,053 days of lost occupancy. 1,407 of the lost days and necessary main- remaining 646.¹⁴

(U) Family Housing Management Account (FHMA)

(U) The EUSA Engineer successfully executed the FY 81 FHMA plan through intensive financial management actions taken at this headquarters and in major subordinate commands. Obligations totaling \$10.684 million were recorded against the \$10.693 million BP 1900 program, resulting in a 99.9 percent utilization rate. Approximately \$7.9 million was used for operations (BP 1910) and \$2.8 million for maintenance and repair (BP 1920). Of the latter amount, \$1.1 million was obligated for day-to-day maintenance activities, with the remaining \$1.7 million allocated to major repair projects. Installation of energy-saving doors and windows and replacement of warm air furnaces with more efficient units constituted the bulk of the improvement projects.

(U) Bachelor Quarters Furnishings Upgrade Program

(U) Background. At the close of FY 80, the value of EUSA's on-hand inventory of bachelor quarters furnishings was recorded as \$30.1 million, of which \$25.3 million was allocated to enlisted quarters and the remaining \$4.8 million to officer billets. A deficit totaling \$11.7 million was reported, \$10 million in the enlisted category and \$1.7 million in officer furnishings. In November 1980, \$2.5 million was allotted to subordinate commands as a first step in alleviating the deficit. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), however, had imposed government-wide restrictions on requisitioning basic items required for bachelor quarters upgrading, such as beds, wardrobes, dressers, desks and chairs.

(U) 1981 Developments. The OMB moratorium was lifted on 30 January and requisitioning of quarters furniture was resumed. In August 7,500 badly needed mattresses, costing \$620,000, were requisitioned for December delivery through the USA Korea Contracting Agency by direct obligation. EUSA received \$2.6 million in year-end funds on 25 September, which was used to requisition wardrobes, chests, beds and mattresses by direct

14. USFK/EUSA Review and Analysis, 4th Qtr, FY 81, p. 64. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in Compt Prog & Bud Div.

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obligation to GSA. A contract for renovation of mattresses and box springs by an approved Korean firm, on a direct exchange basis, was negotiated by the USAG-Yongsan Furnishings Management Branch. A new procedure was instituted on 22 May to compensate for the long lead times associated with furniture deliveries to Korea. Some \$8.7 million projected for FY 82 resources was allocated to subordinate commands for immediate requisitioning of basic bachelor quarters furnishings. Another initiative involved the use of MCA funds by Far East Dist Engr to requisition 1,728 wardrobes and chests, costing \$570,000, for installation in new barracks constructed in the 2d Inf Div area. By the end of FY 81, EUSA had obligated 99.6 percent of its planned OMA "H" account program for replacement and repair of bachelor quarters furnishings and related operational activities. The on-hand inventory value had risen slightly to \$32.5 million, \$27.2 million in enlisted furnishings and \$5.3 million in the officer category. The deficit had increased significantly, to \$15.8 million, comprising a \$14.2 million shortfall in enlisted items and \$1.6 million in officer furnishings.

(U) Real Estate Actions

(U) Holdings. At the end of 1981 USFK components occupied 130 installations in the ROK with a total land area of 72,701 acres. Under EUSA control were 113 installations (66,844 acres),¹⁵ 15 were USAFK facilities (5,765 acres), and two were controlled by USNFK (92 acres). Real estate acquisition and release actions in this command are reviewed and approved by the SOFA Joint Committee (described on page 377). (Leasing arrangements for USFK family housing are summarized on page 322.)

(U) Acquisitions. During the year 57 actions were processed through SOFA channels to acquire 27,121 acres of real estate to support USFK mission-essential requirements. A total of 103.6 acres at 11 different locations was obtained on an exclusive use basis, which included:¹⁶

--(U) 29.6 acres near Pohang on the ROK southeast coast and similar size acreage adjacent to Naju on the west coast for establishment of a USAFK long range navigation (loran) system, designated COMMANDO LION¹⁷ (February).

--(U) 10.6 acres for construction of a commissary and a DOD elementary school at Osan AB (see page 190) (February).

15. (U) EUSA's Five-Year Stationing Plan is at App C, USFK/EUSA Anl Hist Rvw 80.

16. (U) Intvw with Mr. L. E. Toepke, Real Estate/SOFA Div, USFK/EUSA Engr, 2 Mar 82.

17. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1979 (U), p. 231. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

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(U) In 1978 Seoul city officials requested USFK to release a major portion of the US Army Naija Hotel/R&R Center in downtown Seoul to accommodate a planned highway realignment. This headquarters responded by proposing release of the entire center if the city would provide, without cost to USFK, the land area and an appropriate replacement facility at another location.²⁰ Another proposal in 1979 recommended that the site be acquired and the replacement center constructed by a private entrepreneur and subsequently leased back to Seoul City, which would furnish the facility to USFK under SOFA provisions.²¹ Negotiations, however, continued to bear inconclusive results. Pending resolution of funding problems, Seoul City in 1980 routed highway traffic around the Naija center as an interim solution. During 1981 neither Seoul City nor the ROKG indicated a desire to pursue negotiations on release proposals.²²

(U) Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) Developments

(U) Background. In accordance with the 1976 ROK/US Mapping Agreement between the US Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, ROK JCS, the DMA has responsibilities for MC&G products covering North Korea while the ROK Army Map Center (ROKAMC) devotes its efforts to coverage of South Korea. The EUSA Engineer serves as the principal coordinator of MC&G matters in Korea. Under the 1976 agreement an annual ROK/US Mapping Conference is hosted alternately by DMA and ROKA to review production schedules and requirements for MC&G products.

(U) 1981 Developments. This year's Mapping Conference was held in Korea on 22-25 September. The US delegation was headed by the Chief, Land Combat Div, Directorate of Plans, Prog & Opns, DMA and included representatives from the DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center, PACOM, the Hawaii-based 29th Engr Bn (Topo), and USFK/EUSA Engr. The Director, Intel Bureau, ROK JCS, led the Korean delegates, who were MC&G officers from JCS J2, ROKAMC, air and naval components, and ROKG geographic, hydrographic, and forestry services. Following two days of discussions in Seoul, the conference members moved to Pusan where they toured the ROKAMC.

(U) Two items of special significance to this command developed during the conference. DMA agreed in principle to a host nation proposal that the ROKAMC provide maps of South Korea directly to USFK. Due to the time lag in the current CONUS printing cycle for ROK-compiled maps, the

20. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), pp. 279-80. SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

21. (U) The Sanno Hotel/R&R Center in central Tokyo is occupied by US Forces Japan on a similar basis.

22. Engr Hist Sum 1981. UNCLASSIFIED.

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sheets furnished USFK elements are normally one edition earlier than those used by ROK forces, causing operational and planning difficulties. During the course of the conference it was learned that both DMA and the 29th Engr Bn (Topo) were producing MC&G materials covering Korea that were not in support of USFK/EUSA requirements. Since production of those items detracts from the resources available for supporting this command, the USFK/EUSA Engr was developing appropriate coordination measures with the mapping organizations at close of the reporting period.²³

(U) Fire Losses

(U) EUSA's fire losses for 1981 totaled \$247,517 and involved 18 reportable fires (1980 figures were \$294,594 and 18 reportable fires.) There were no deaths and only one moderate injury attributed to any of the incidents. The largest single property loss occurred on 14 March during Exercise TEAM SPIRIT when a 2d Inf Div armored personnel carrier was destroyed by fire. The cause was determined to be an operational deficiency in the vehicle; loss was assessed at \$111,532. Major causes of other fires were mechanical failures and malfunctions in space heaters (most of which occurred in TEAM SPIRIT 81 field maneuver areas) and electrical system deficiencies at various EUSA installations.

23. EUSA Engr Memo for CofS, 13 Oct 81, subj: 1981 ROK/US Mapping Conf. UNCLASSIFIED. Filed in USFK/EUSA Engr Ofc.

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(U) Table 37--USFK Civilian Force Strength Posture

Category	1980		1981	
	US	KN	US	KN
Appropriated Fund	1,419	16,330	1,535	15,618
Nonappropriated Fund*	202	5,601	193	5,628
Total	1,621	21,931	1,728	21,246

Note: *Includes 3,122 assigned Korean Service Corps members.

(U) USFK Dependents in the ROK

(U) A command-sponsored dependent is one whose sponsor is assigned to a position which has been determined to be of sufficient importance to warrant a two-year tour. Service members electing the two-year tour are authorized government travel for their dependents and command support to include schools, government housing, PX, commissary and medical. On the other hand, a noncommand-sponsored dependent, one who chooses to accompany the sponsor at his or her own expense, is denied access to these support facilities, with the exception of medical, according to the restrictions imposed by a 1976 congressional directive. Following a major study in 1975, it has been USFK policy to accommodate the maximum number of command-sponsored dependents that could be adequately supported, especially by the DOD school system. This policy recognizes that combat readiness is improved by the longer job continuity, increased morale and reduced personnel turbulence that are associated with the two-year tour with dependents.

(U) At the end of 1981, USFK command-sponsored positions numbered 3,462 and the command-sponsored dependent population stood at 8,004, an increase of almost 1,000 over 1980. Army affiliated dependents totaled 4,267, Air Force 1,205, Navy 2,206, and others 326. The military/civilian breakdown was 5,375 military and 2,629 civilian dependents. The increase can be primarily attributed to the opening of new government-leased housing in the Seoul and Taegu areas. The new housing enabled USFK to go ahead with plans to enlarge the number of command-sponsored positions. Other contributing factors were enhanced support facilities for command-sponsored dependents, a rising standard of living in Korea, and the lifting in late 1981 of DA's ceiling for Army command-sponsored dependents in the ROK.

(U) The noncommand-sponsored dependent population was at 6,709 on 31 December. Of this number, 4,418 were Army-affiliated, 1,925 were Air Force, 325 Navy and 14 in the "other" category. The military/civilian breakdown was 6,118 military and 591 civilian dependents. A decrease of

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some 525 noncommand-sponsored dependents occurred in 1981. This is attributed to the increased number of command-sponsored positions and the continuing USFK policy of denying government support to noncommand-sponsored dependents (i.e., PX and Commissary privileges, and DOD schools).

(U) Support facilities that are available to noncommand-sponsored dependents include PX taxis, Sweet 'N Treat shops, Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream parlors, snack bars, libraries, shopettes for non-restricted items, Army Community Service, child care facilities, movie theaters, DOD dependent schools at Pusan and Taegu on a space-available basis, Army post offices and clubs. There are limited medical resources to support this category of dependents, except in the Seoul area. Recreational facilities are reaching their limits in all areas, but planned improvements and additions to these facilities may alleviate that problem. Noncommand-sponsored dependents have few job opportunities in Korea, either in the Korean economy or as a USFK local-hire employee. A study of the problems faced by noncommand-sponsored dependents was made, based on interviews conducted by two members of the Officers Wives Club, and the results were published in the form of an information paper for military personnel with orders for noncommand-sponsored positions here.

(U) Local marriages directly affect dependent statistics. USFK military personnel stationed in the ROK who desire to marry a Korean National must first submit an application to their service component headquarters in Korea for processing and approval. In 1981, 2,579 such marriages were approved compared with 2,741 in 1980 and 3,256 in 1979.

(U) EUSA Command-Sponsored Positions and Personnel Continuity

(U) For at least six years, EUSA has been concerned with the degradation of unit readiness partially caused by the turnover of personnel in a one-year tour environment. Most soldiers assigned to Korea serve a one-year tour. 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" of two years. There are 2,600 command-sponsored Army positions in USFK. (Only soldiers assigned to a command-sponsored position may be authorized dependent travel to Korea.) Over the past 12 months, approximately 60 percent of all Army command-sponsored positions have been filled with soldiers who opted for a two-year tour and brought their dependents. The remaining percentage has been filled with soldiers who elected not to bring dependents. Recent trends show that more soldiers are choosing to come for one year only, thus aggravating the continuity problem. EUSA has attempted to reverse the trend of declining accompanied tours by making an assignment to Korea more attractive to the service member and dependents, a goal which, if successful, will enhance the personnel stability and unit readiness of USFK/EUSA.

(U) A USFK/EUSA objective to sponsor all eligible personnel assigned to Area III (Seoul) by 1990 was approved by the CINC in October. It will

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(U) Korea Area Exchange (KOAX)

privileges of Deferred Payment Plan (DPP) customers. DPP Account limit in June from a flat rate to a percentage. A study indicated the majority of delinquent were in lower pay grades. With the credit limits of \$100,000, the DPP delinquent rates have declined.

KOAX introduced Korean made electronic items at a special promotional sale at the Yongsan main facility in December. The sale was so successful that a large order was immediately placed with the manufacturer, and it is planned to introduce the product line throughout Korea. As a result, the service member was offered a quality product at very competitive prices.

(U) As part of an Army-wide plan, KOAX assumed official operational control of all Army Military Clothing Sales Stores (AMCSS) in August. At the end of the year, all facilities except two were refurbished to meet Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) standards and were fully operational.

(U) Environmental and Morale Leave (EML)

(U) The EML program supplements annual leave programs by providing relief from adverse environmental and living conditions through the use of space-available transportation to certain designated locations. The Philippines was added as an EML destination on 15 March, upon completion of a trial period. EML participants are now provided travel opportunity to Japan (Yokota or Okinawa), Alaska, CONUS, and the Philippines at a higher travel priority on MAC aircraft than ordinary leave travelers. During the fall session Congress approved a funded EML program for implementation by the service departments, however it is presently unknown how this new program will affect the members of US Forces Korea.

(U) Fund Campaigns.

(U) The Combined Federal Campaign is an annual event to afford Federal Service employees the opportunity to contribute to local, national health and welfare organizations through on-the-job solicitations. The FY 82 DOD Overseas Combined Federal Campaign was conducted in Korea during the period 28 September to 6 November, and, despite fewer potential contributors (37,368 compared to 38,003 for the FY 81 campaign), a total of \$603,699.80 was collected. Contributions from the FY 81 campaign amounted to \$520,092.17. Of the potential contributors, 37,034 were contacted for a solicitation rate of 99.1 percent.

(U) The Army Emergency Relief (AER) fund campaign is an annual event to solicit contributions within the command to support worldwide soldier assistance programs of the AER. The EUSA campaign was held between

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13 April and 1 June and raised \$147,140.86. This compares favorably to the 1980 collection of \$46,292.87. Potential contributors were estimated at 28,216. A successful publicity drive featured TV spots which used actual recipients of assistance to tell their stories. A special golf tournament also raised funds. Additionally, the Seoul Area American Officers' Wives Club donated \$5,000 as an unsolicited contribution to this year's campaign.

(U) Human Affairs

(U) Human Relations Program

(U) During the year staff personnel from the Human Relations Branch made assistance visits to 2d Inf Div, 19th Spt Cmd, elements of the 1st Sig Bde, MEDCOM-K, 2d Engr Gp, 501st MI Gp, and 17th Avn Gp. Commanders were briefed on perceptions as to the unit Equal Opportunity/Human Relations (EO/HR) climate, off-post racial polarization and given specific recommendations to implement changes in the US and KATUSA EO/HR programs.

(U) During 1981 EUSA troops were surveyed on a random basis to learn their attitudes relating to the Human Relations/Equal Opportunity, Korean-American Relations, Drug and Alcohol and Quality of Life programs in the Human Readiness Survey. Major commanders were given feedback on command-wide attitudes, concentrating on those specific areas where troop satisfaction or dissatisfaction might affect troop morale, unit combat readiness and overall performance. Commanders were then able to work toward improving those situations regarded as adversely affecting unit readiness and strengthening those marginally weak programs or areas of concern.

(U) A Human Resources Management Development Course (HRMDC) was developed to insure that the management structure throughout EUSA is aware of current methods believed most suitable for effectively using their Equal Opportunity Officers and NCOs as advisors on personal and personnel matters affecting unit mission accomplishment. Target date for implementation is 3rd Qtr, FY 82. During 1981 a full and complete study of the KATUSA Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Program was initiated to analyze and assess KATUSA problems, their causes and effects, US influences, and how outside influences could adversely affect unit readiness. Target date for completion of the study is February 1982. The analysis of EUSA's Equal Opportunity statistical indices was computerized in 1981 to simplify the reporting of accurate and timely data to the command group and Department of the Army.

(U) At the end of the year, the racial/gender profile of EUSA's military population by percentage was as follows: Caucasian-13,978 (54.6%), Black-9,050 (35.4%), Hispanic-1,134 (4.4%), Other (includes Asians and Native Americans)-1,433 (5.6%), and Female (females are also included in racial group totals)-1,855 (7.2%).

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Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP)

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f EUSA's ADAPCP is administered through seven
ing Centers (CCC) located at highly populated
command and one residential (six-week) Alco-
located at the US Army Hospital, Seoul (see
liers were admitted to the rehabilitation
31, an increase of 130 cases over last
rs were admitted into the drug abuse re-
a decrease of 57 as compared to 1980. 5
lients entered the Alcohol Treatment Facility and
Completed the program.

(U) The nature and extent of abuse in Eighth Army can be charac-
terized as moderately high in the alcohol and cannabis categories and min-
imal in other drugs. There were ten alcohol-related and no drug-related
deaths involving USFK/EUSA personnel during the year, compared to nine
alcohol-related and three drug-related deaths in 1980. Fifty-nine cita-
tions were issued to USFK/EUSA personnel for driving while under the in-
fluence in 1981, compared to 60 in 1980.

(U) Data compiled for the first half of the year reflected that 10.2
percent of all law enforcement incidents in EUSA involved alcohol or
drugs. Additionally, 1.2 percent of all accidents involved alcohol; none
involved drugs. The program to combat alcohol abuse continued in 1981.
Efforts concentrated on: Educating commanders and military police to
detect abuse and refer abusers for rehabilitation, deglamorizing alcohol
use, and extensive media coverage of harmful effects of abuse. USFK
coordinated closely with the ROK government in their aggressive coun-
terdrug law enforcement effort. In September the J1 evaluated the problem
in Korea with drug and alcohol abuse as a persistent one but one that has
not had any effect on unit readiness or day-to-day operations.

(U) Administratively, the ADAPCP is better equipped to meet the needs
of the command. A manpower survey in March transferred 11 authorized
spaces from MEDCOM-K to garrison TDAs, recognizing the separation of the
ADACP and mental health functions. A comprehensive ADACP Improvement Plan
was published in April and the first two semi-annual Drug Intelligence Es-
timates were published during the year by the Provost Marshal. The latter
provided a comprehensive assessment of the nature and availability of
drugs in Korea, an overview of law enforcement activities and ADAPCP pro-
grams, policies and statistics.

(U) ADAPCP staffers met in August to assess program strengths and
weaknesses and establish priorities. They agreed that the primary needs
were training of unit level commanders about their responsibilities and
the need for early identification of abusers. A training team was

5. ADAPCP Caseload statistics taken from DA Form 3711R, ADAPCP Monthly
Summary Report, Unclassified, filed in AJ-HAD-D.

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scheduled for early 1982 to visit unit leaders from brigade level down to company level. A clinical training workshop was held from 30 November to 2 December for 55 people from all services working in Korea, Japan and Okinawa.

(U) The continuing rate of drunk driving incidents resulted in the strongest policy statement to date by the Cdr, USFK/EUSA. In his November letter he directed that commanders report actions taken regarding any drunk driving incidents to the Chief of Staff within three working days.

(U) Organizational Effectiveness (OE) 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). A 3-10 year plan is 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 subordinate command levels.

(U) The major focus of OE efforts during the year were directed toward overall improvement, with consultations spanning such operations as assessments, strategic planning, goal-setting, team-building, transitions and management development. Commanders, staff principals and their key personnel were involved at all EUSA organizational levels down to battalion. Benefits for those organizations applying OE approaches included the establishment of major command management action plans, reductions in organization or unit "downtime," and sustained performances during high personnel turnover periods. There were some important lessons learned. It was noted that changes of organizational structure take longer than those associated with personnel and leadership (partially caused by the high personnel turnover rate) and, as a result, a large percentage of OE applications gravitated toward the personnel area, that is, team-building, planning and problem solving, and organizational information flow. Follow-through on action plans was deemed critical to insure that changes actually took place. The need to establish ways to reinforce the changes appeared imperative. The primary approach to assisting organizations followed accepted Army OE practice; however, innovations based on individual consultant styles and user needs were evident. The different ways in which OE can be applied in long and short tour areas was one subject that was identified for further research. The results may possibly affect OE training for short tour assignments. Additionally, the usefulness of OE in combat environments could be determined.

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(U) The EUSA Semi-Annual OE Consultant Conference was conducted on 2 October and served as a forum for professional exchange among EUSA consultants. It presented a comprehensive update on actions directed toward maintaining or strengthening OE operations within EUSA. Topics included professional development, personnel, budget, ancillary management and administrative and consulting operations.

(U) Program Management

(U) EUSA Morale Support Fund (MSF)

(U) The EUSA MSF is the parent Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality (NAFI) for the control of nonappropriated funds (NAF) expended for recreational purposes. Primary users of NAF are Recreation Services Operation Korea (RSOK) activities, child care centers and unit funds. Historically, it has operated as a single entity for all Army units in Korea. This has worked well for RSOK activities and child care centers; however, it has become cumbersome for unit fund activities. All requests had to come to the EUSA MSF Custodian for approval. This inundated the Custodian and delayed the funding process.

(U) Effective 1 October, the responsibility for the administration and management of regular and isolated unit funds was decentralized from the Eighth Army Morale Support Fund to seven Area Morale Support Funds (AMSF). Each AMSF is responsible for the units within its geographical area. The system requires commanders to plan for unit requirements throughout the year rather than when they are needed. Decentralization has resulted in a more systematic management of the funds and greater responsiveness to the individual unit activities throughout the command.

(U) The MSF ended the year with 100 percent budget execution. Locally generated income was \$3.2 million for the year, which included \$950,000 from the Central Locker Fund and \$754,000 from packaged beverage sales. The remaining income came from merchandise sales and individual activity fees. Capital Purchase and Minor Construction (CPMC) projects totaling \$1.2 million were initiated during the year. The command has five NAF Major Construction projects approved. These were multipurpose fields at Camp Casey and Camp Hovey, an outdoor recreation facility at K-16, an outdoor sports complex at Hannam Village, Seoul, and an outdoor picnic area at Camp Mercer. The forecast for FY 82 is excellent with \$1.8 million in CPMC projects and \$2.6 million in NAF Major Construction programmed.⁶

(U) Appropriated Fund (APF) Support to Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Activities

(U) MWR activities are unique in that they receive funding support from both the US Army (appropriated funds) and from the soldier (NAF).

6. J1 Hist Sum, 1981, CONF (info used UNCLAS).

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NAF is provided either directly through fees and charges at the MWR facilities or indirectly through dividends provided from the profits of the Post Exchange. APF support has historically been less than authorized because of funding and manpower constraints; thus the soldier has been forced to assume a greater share. Recently, the Army has begun to recognize the need to increase its APF support.

(U) Eighth Army increased its appropriated fund support of the MWR Operating Program from \$9.3 million in FY 80 to \$11.7 million in FY 81. A breakdown is shown in the following table.

Table 38. Appropriated Fund Support to MWR Activities.
(in thousands)

Item	FY 80	FY 81
MWR Activity	9,349	10,743
S6 Acct (Mil Clubs)	-	243.2
FY 81 BCE Prog: Mil Clubs	-	694.5
RSOK	-	35.7
Total	9,349	11,716.4

Actions taken in 1981 to take advantage of increased appropriated fund support included Recreation Services Operation-Korea (RSOK) implementation of in-country sight-seeing tours, more supply and equipment support for RSOK, conversion of five child-care employees from nonappropriated to appropriated fund hire, and closer scrutiny of nonappropriated fund purchase requests to assure that appropriated funds were utilized where authorized.

(U) Alcoholic Beverage Sales.

(U) The Central Locker Fund (CLF) is the wholesale agent for the procurement and distribution of wine and liquors in Korea. The retail function is performed by package beverage stores operated by the seven Army club systems, Hartell House and the EUSA Golf Club. Retail prices are established centrally based upon the recommendation of the Central Locker Fund Council. Liquor and wine sales dropped for the second consecutive year, from 216,089 cases in FY 80 to 213,585 cases in FY 81. Reductions were predominantly in the foreign products with scotch sales declining 30 percent, from 29,126 cases to 20,202 cases. Despite the reduced sales, the Central Locker Fund was able to meet its commitment of \$950,000 to the EUSA Morale Support Fund. Package beverage stores increased their contribution to the MSF to 50 percent of their net income. In FY 81 this amounted to \$754,000. Effective 1 May 1982, the CLF will become the package beverage stores' wholesale agent for beer as well as wine and liquor.

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(U) Club Activities

es are organized under seven area commands, 2d Field Army (US-ROK), Area II Support Command, hreys, USAG-Taegu and USAG-Pusan. In addition officer, NCO/enlisted, consolidated), the club average stores. Army policy requires each nt net income. Revenue for FY 81 totalled decrease from the previous fiscal year.

nt income was \$1.7 million or 7.7 percent of rev- ss of the DA objective of five percent. During the year - package beverage store net income going to the Morale Support was progressively increased until 1 July, when it reached its final level of 50 percent. For the fiscal year, \$754,000 was provided to MSF, up from \$318,000 in FY 80. The EUSA club systems reinstituted their participation in the PACAF entertainment program. Administered by the Air Force, the program is designed to bring quality stateside shows to the command at a price which the clubs can afford.

(U) Data Management

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

(U) Since the Korean War, this command has operated various types of ration control programs that have applied to US Forces in Korea. ⁷ The reasons for ration control are to assure:

--(U) That duty-free goods are available to authorized purchasers;

--(U) That the ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is complied with by limiting duty-free goods to those personnel authorized to purchase them;

--(U) That requirements placed upon USFK by Congress and DOD to control duty-free goods are met;

--(U) That federally funded transportation of exchange and commissary goods, which provides lower costs to authorized patrons, is protected; ⁸

--(U) And that blackmarket activities are reduced.

(U) Rationing is presently accomplished by four types of controls, three of which are monitored with the aid of a computerized recording and accountability system (CUPIDS).

7. Covered in more detail in USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rpt, 1980, pp. 332-3, SECRET (info used UNCLAS). Filed in SJS Hist Br.

8. (U) A 1981 J1 study estimated transportation and security costs for exchange and commissary merchandise to be \$21,331,700.

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--(U) Monthly buying limits are based on two separate indexes chosen from the overall Consumer Price Index, "food" and "nondurable goods except food," which compare favorably to goods sold in the exchange and commissary. This data is further supported by actual price changes at the commissary or exchange and a CUPIDS Combined Spending Report that shows monthly spending by USFK personnel. Dollar limits, applied collectively to exchange and commissary purchases, are based on family size. (At the end of 1981 unaccompanied personnel were authorized \$275, or \$325 if granted commissary privileges; a family of two - \$515; of three - \$655; of four - \$820; of five - \$980; of six - \$1,040, and seven or more - \$1,115.) Authorized amounts are not cumulative and unused portions become void at the end of each month. USFK members with noncommand-sponsored dependents are restricted to the same dollar limits authorized for unaccompanied individuals. Single items priced at \$35 or more are not charged against monthly dollar limitations.

--(U) The control of consumable items (e.g., liquor, beer, coffee, cigarettes) is based on several key factors, such as availability in the exchanges or commissaries, measured consumption of high demand products, demand for the products on the blackmarket, and availability and price of similar items on the Korean economy. Purchases of controlled consumable items are recorded on sales transaction cards which are processed by a central computer and those individuals who exceed their monthly limit or over-buy controlled items are readily identified by SSN.

--(U) The control of major items (e.g., color TVs, stereo systems, etc.) is determined by a Provost Marshal list of high demand blackmarket items; a KOAX record of sales volume, demand and availability; and a host government list of high demand blackmarket items on the Korean economy. Controls on major items have been in effect since at least 1966 and there are currently 47 items on the list. To deter multiple purchase of these items for illegal resale on the blackmarket, major items require a Letter of Authorization, normally from the unit commander who maintains a record of these purchases. These purchases are also recorded on sales transaction cards which are processed by a central computer.

--(U) A shelf limit is the number of a certain item which may be purchased on a visit to an exchange or commissary. These limits are applied locally and temporarily on those items which are in short supply or for which there is abnormal demand in order to afford shoppers an equal opportunity to purchase them.

(U) 1981 Developments. A study on the use of unit RCPs, by which units purchase items for office or unit use, revealed certain abuses within the system. Accordingly, a change to the ration control regulation (60-1) was published on 1 July which called for new accounting procedures for unit RCPs. Major subordinate commanders were designated as approving authorities for unit RCPs and actual unit purchases must be approved by a commissioned officer or equivalent civilian grade. Procedures for issuing, safeguarding and using unit RCPs were spelled out. USFK/EUSA J1

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now provides quarterly listings of all unit purchases to major subordinate commanders and monthly listings to unit purchase account holders so that auditing can be accomplished.

(U) On 1 July a new policy went into effect which allows USFK personnel, with 130 or fewer days left before completing their tours, to sell to any one of six licensed Korean Foreign Goods Disposal Centers duty-free goods that they have imported or bought in exchanges. Anyone may sell items which are more than one year old. Made possible by a modification of the Status of Forces Agreement (see page 379), the new policy gives USFK personnel a legal means of disposing of duty-free items when they are ready to leave. The items for which the disposal centers have first purchase option include cameras, stereo equipment, washers, dryers, cooking ranges, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, uncut precious stones, color televisions, pianos, organs, furniture valued at more than \$300 and golf clubs worth more than \$200. A person need not go through the centers if the item has been in Korea and owned by him for more than one year, if he is selling it for less than \$100, and if it is not on the center's option list. If the seller and the center cannot agree on a price or if the center does not want the item, the seller may offer it to anyone according to the agreement. However, to sell an item to someone not covered by the Status of Forces Agreement, a sales request must be approved by the unit commander and be reviewed by Korean customs authorities. This agreement also resulted in a increase in the value limit of gifts that can be given to persons not under the SOFA from \$15 to \$50. Gifts within this limit, clothing furnished to domestic employees and donations to welfare agencies are exempted from the regulation.

(U) New equipment with which to operate the ration control system procured during the year included two new RCP embossing machines. These machines increased operational capabilities in that they emboss plates virtually unattended. Operating from data accumulated on magnetic tapes rather from data contained on standard key punch cards used by the older machines, the machines are more cost-effective and will eventually reduce RCP production time from five to two days. They will become fully operational in February 1982. Procurement action was initiated for a new minicomputer which will be used to run all CUPIDS programs. Anticipated delivery of the system is July 1982.

(U) The stringent controls put on Class VI (liquor) store sales in December 1980 to guard against diversions of beer and liquor to the black-market have been effective. Inventory reports from Class VI outlets are compared with actual CUPIDS sales figures on a monthly basis. Variances greater than 2.5 percent are reported to the USFK/EUSA Chief of Staff who in turn sends a letter of deficiency to the appropriate major subordinate commander. The last variance greater than 2.5 percent was reported in May. A direct benefit of this program was the expansion of the CUPIDS audit system to monitor the sale of cigarettes in commissary facilities. Plans are underway to further expand the system in 1982 to high value merchandise sold in exchanges.

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(U) Effective 1 November, dollar limits for unaccompanied personnel were raised to \$275 (\$325 if authorized commissary privileges). An analysis had shown that dollar limits for unaccompanied personnel fell below that which was suggested by calculations based on the Consumer Price Index. All other family size dollar limits were above the Consumer Price Index calculations because of previous 40 percent increases dating back to February 1980.

(U) Safety

(U) DA safety program goals in 1981 sought to reduce the number of accidents, fill all authorized professional safety positions, and to establish an awards program to recognize outstanding accident prevention efforts. In 1981 there was an increase in the number of accidents in all categories except "other personnel (KATUSA/KN employee)" injuries. There were 224 Army motor vehicle accidents (AMVA) in 1981 (197 in 1980) which represents a 14 percent increase. Military injuries increased from 153 in 1980 to 170 in 1981. Other personnel injuries dropped from 82 in 1980 to 62 in 1981. During the year all authorized EUSA professional safety positions were filled, a move that will significantly upgrade the overall EUSA Safety Program.⁹ EUSA established an awards program to recognize outstanding accident prevention efforts. Subordinate commands and assigned units that received awards were: 19th Spt Cmd - Army Motor Vehicle and Award of Honor; Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea - Army Motor Vehicle and Award of Honor; Recreational Services Operation-Korea - Award of Honor; 2d Inf Div - Award of Merit; and MEDCOM-K - Award of Merit.

(U) Education

(U) Army Continuing Education System (ACES)

(U) The Army Continuing Education System in EUSA 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, 31 contract employees and 42 Korean 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 (UMD), Central Texas College (CTC) and Los Angeles Metropolitan College Overseas (LAMCO). UOK and USC provide graduate level programs while UMD provides four-year baccalaureate degree programs as well as associate degree and certificate programs. LAMCO 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 LAMCO offers occupational soft-skill programs such as law enforcement,

9. J1 Hist Sum, 1981, op. cit.

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computer technology and hotel-motel management. The following table shows course enrollment figures for major education programs during the first and last quarters of 1981.

Table 39. Enrollments in Major EUSA Education Programs

Program	1st Qtr CY 81	4th Qtr CY 81
Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP) II .	2,234	2,045
MOS Improvement (on-duty)	2,202	2,327
College Level (off-duty)	3,117	3,151
English Language Training for KATUSAs.....	947	1,080
Foreign Language (on and off Duty)	716	750
Total	9,216	9,353

The number of soldiers who need BSEP remained reasonably constant, with approximately 25 percent of all EUSA soldiers grade E-1 through E-5 identified as BSEP eligibles, based on MILPO records. Off-duty college enrollments stayed at a consistently high level compared with previous years because soldiers are more aware of the importance of education to promotion points and tuition assistance has been increased to the 90 percent level for E-5 and above with less than 15 years service. Percentage of overall ACES course participation by EUSA military personnel during FY 81 was: Enlisted - 89 percent, warrant officers - 25 percent, and commissioned officers - 30 percent.

(U) The Service Members Opportunity College Associate Degree (SOCAD) program enables them to enroll with one of a number of participating colleges which have established similar programs and educational requirements. All SOCAD colleges have minimum residential requirements, usually 12 to 15 semester hours out of the 60-64 required for an associate degree. Once a service member has established his or her residence with a SOCAD college, he or she can go anywhere in the world, taking courses from other SOCAD colleges that offer virtually identical degree programs. Once the total number of credit hours for graduation have been accumulated, the service member makes application to the original college where residence was established. The SOCAD program guarantees that the service member will be able to get that degree, regardless of TDY and PCS moves which previously had seriously hindered or even prevented degree completion. During May a combined HQDA/SOCAD team visited EUSA to determine whether University of Maryland, Los Angeles Metro College and Central Texas College could offer and support SOCAD degree programs in Korea. All three institutions are accredited members of the Service Members Opportunity College (SOC) consortium. The team was impressed by the vocational and technical facilities available in EUSA, particularly at Camp Carroll, Camp Humphreys, Yongsan and Camp Casey. As a result of the inspection team visit, EUSA now has several SOCAD programs implemented, most popular of which are automotive technology, management and food service.

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(U) The US Army Garrison-Yongsan (USAGY) Education Center offered the first University of Oklahoma graduate program in Public Administration beginning in March. By the end of the year the program was the largest Oklahoma program in the Far East. This intensive seminar program complemented the existing University of Southern California education and systems management programs. USC programs are offered in the conventional form, that is two nights per week for eight weeks. Many service members, particularly key personnel, find the University of Oklahoma intensive seminar program better suited to their military requirements and off-duty schedule. There are now four graduate programs available on demand at the education centers that have a graduate degree target audience (Yongsan, Humphreys, and Taegu). These are USC Education and Systems Management and University of Oklahoma Public Administration and Human Relations.

(U) During the second year of its existence, the Korean Gateway Language course conducted at the Defense Language Institute (DLI), Presidio of Monterey, CA, graduated 34 students. These key officers and other personnel were subsequently assigned to critical positions with the Combined Forces Command (CFC) staff or US Forces Korea staff. A major effort during 1981 has been to increase the number of Gateway graduates to approximately 150 students per year. The 120-hour, in-country Gateway program designed for key personnel graduated 21 students during the year.

(U) The DLI-designed Korean Headstart Language and Culture Program was suspended throughout 1981. Hq USFK obtained DLI permission to print materials locally on an interim basis, pending recommencement of development at DLI. Printing and development of cassette tapes was completed and sets were provided to each of the 15 EUSA Army Education Centers.

(U) The American Language and Culture (ALC) program for KATUSA personnel continued throughout 1981. In addition, a new 72-hour, off-duty English Language Training Program for KATUSA was established. This program allowed commanders to nominate selected individual soldiers to attend an additional 24 hours of instruction for a total of 96 hours. Subsequently the initial period of instruction was reduced to 60 hours, with two additional 20-hour blocks available at a commander's request. The total available instruction time thus increased from 96 to 100 hours. Total enrollment in the initial course (60 or 72 hours) was 1,697. The 20-hour, follow-on course had 700 enrollments. American Language and Culture materials provided by DLI were used at Camp Casey and US Army Garrison-Yongsan which supports a variety of combat support and service support organizations. All other locations used texts provided by the contractor, Los Angeles Metro College Overseas. Beginning in August 1982, DLI materials will be used exclusively throughout EUSA for American Language and Culture.¹⁰

10. J1 Hist Sum, ibid.

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(U) DOD Dependents Schools (DODDS) Korea

(U) DODDS are operated at five locations. Enrollments and optimum capacities of DOD school facilities at the end of 1981 are shown below. Note that Osan and Chinhae have no high school programs. Dependent students there are bussed to Seoul and Pusan respectively.

Table 40. DOD Dependent Schools in Korea

School	Enrollment	Optimum Capacity
Seoul American Elementary	1,196	1,150-1,240
Seoul American High	688	725-830
Taegu American Elementary	260	250-280
Taegu American High	150	150-160
Pusan American Elem/Secondary	240	200-240
C. Turner Joy American (Chinhae) ..	32	35-45
Osan American Elementary	205	180-195

(U) All schools, with the exception of C. Turner Joy, are currently undergoing multi-million dollar building projects to provide modern facilities. New construction was started on the \$4,500,000 Seoul American High, with the completion of its Fine Arts Center and gymnasium scheduled for April 1982. Congressional funding has been approved for a cafeteria at the Seoul American High and Seoul American Elementary complex. Seoul American Elementary will have a ground-breaking ceremony in March for their \$3,730,000 addition. Osan Elementary School will open their new school in August and Taegu and Pusan will move into their new schools in 1983.

(U) At the end of the year, sponsors of children attending DOD Dependent Schools were still performing bus monitor duties. On 23 November the USFK/EUSA Chief of Staff directed that a "hired monitor" program, using CPO hire lag funds to pay US dependents, be implemented throughout Korea. The program will go into effect on or about 25 January 1982 at Yongsan and by 1 March 1982 at other installations.

(U) Effective 1 April a Junior ROTC unit was established at Seoul American High School, the first JROTC program in the Pacific. Called the Falcon Battalion, Pacific/Korea Brigade, their initial enrollment totaled 108 cadets (82 male and 26 female), for a participation rate of 25 percent. The mission of the JROTC Falcon Battalion is to develop in each cadet leadership potential, good citizenship, ability to communicate both orally and in writing, appreciation for physical fitness, familiarity with the military services with emphasis on the US Army, and development of basic skills necessary to work effectively as a member of the military team. To accomplish this, the JROTC battalion has been organized into three rifle companies, each composed of two platoons with two squads each.

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The cadet leaders included in the chain-of-command are the battalion commander, the company commanders, platoon leaders and squad leaders. A battalion staff has been organized, headed by the battalion executive officer. It includes a cadet personnel officer (S-1), intelligence officer (S-2), training officer (S-3), supply officer (S-4), inspector general and command sergeant major. The curriculum starts with an introduction to JROTC and the Army, then continues in the areas of hygiene and first-aid, map reading, weapons, weapons safety, marksmanship, leadership development and drill, methods of instruction, and staff functions and procedures. Outside of the classroom instruction, there are drill and rifle teams, honor and color guard as extracurricular activities.

(C) Military Personnel Management (U) 11

(U) Reorganization of MILPERCEN-K

(U) In the fall of 1981, the Commander, MILPERCEN-K, formally initiated a comprehensive study to evaluate the feasibility of reorganizing into a Theater Army Personnel Command that would be based on the wartime mission in the Republic of Korea. When MILPERCEN-K was organized in 1976 as a TDA unit and consolidated and centralized all operating personnel service support functions for US Army personnel in the ROK, less the 2d Infantry Division, the organization failed to provide the necessary force structure for wartime operations; however, the peacetime support became more effective as a result of the centralization of functions.

(U) As a result of positive information from the study, a concept plan to reorganize MILPERCEN-K was developed. 12 The concept proposed the reorganization into a Personnel Command (PERSCOM), thus implementing Theater Army personnel command doctrine within the ROK. The new command would have a recognized combat service support mission and a tailored MTOE base structure that could readily transition from peacetime operations to partial or full mobilization operations with minimal disruption on personnel service support. The proposed PERSCOM MTOE combined 164 military authorizations from MILPERCEN-K; 11 from Adjutant General Office, Hq EUSA; 14 from Recreation Services Operation-Korea; and nine from Postal Group-Korea, thus discontinuing that headquarters element. The remaining 190 military authorizations from MILPERCEN-K were split to form two Personnel Services Companies (PSC): One Type B with 85 authorizations, and one Tupe C with 105 authorizations. The civilian authorizations from MILPERCEN-K, the AG office and Postal Group-Korea were consolidated into an augmentation TDA. In the event of mobilization, the PERSCOM concept provides the increase of 215 requirements. Other units assigned to the

11. MILPERCEN-K Hist Sum, 1981, CONF. Declass on 31 Dec 84.

12. Ltr, EUSA CJ-FD-VT, 14 Dec 81, subject: Concept Plan for Proposed PERSCOM, UNCLAS. Filed in J3 Force Development.

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proposed PERSCOM, in addition to the two PSCs, were Recreation Services Operation-Korea, Yongsan Data Processing Center, the five AG Postal Detachments, and the USA Printing and Publications Center-Korea. The PERSCOM concept provided for the command and control of assigned units, both during peacetime and mobilization, while providing the capacity to rapidly increase its base structure through activation of shelf requisition in the event of partial or full mobilization with minimal disruption in personnel service support.

(U) The concept plan was staffed in October with the ACofS, J1, J3, J4, and the USFK/EUSA Comptroller and Commanders, RSOK, YDPC, and EUSA Sp Trps Command (Prov). Although all agencies concurred with the overall concept, questions and concern from the J3, J4, and EUSA Sp Trps Cmd (Prov) were raised about issues of effective date, equipment shortages, and the PERSCOM's ability to be self-supportive in the areas of maintenance and billets. The Commander, MILPERCEN-K addressed the concerns to the agencies and subsequently presented a decision briefing to the Chief of Staff, EUSA. On 10 November, the Chief of Staff approved the provisional reorganization of MILPERCEN-K to the 8th PERSCOM (Prov), which would become a major subordinate command of EUSA, effective 15 January 1982. After the Chief of Staff's approval in November, a letter of instruction was published which directed actions necessary to be accomplished for implementation of 8th PERSCOM (Prov) on 15 January 1982. As of 31 December, milestones were being met.

(U) Small Unit Reorganization

(U) On 15 May, as a result of a decision made by the Chief of Staff, EUSA, a number of units which previously reported directly to Hq EUSA, were assigned to EUSA Special Troops Command (Prov) (see page 406); US Army Garrison- Yongsan; or to the US Army Military Personnel Center-Korea. Two units were assigned to MILPERCEN-K: the US Army Postal Group-Korea and the US Army Printing and Publications Center-Korea. Operational control was retained by the EUSA Adjutant General.

(U) The Postal Group, together with its five AG detachments (Postal), and the Print Plant were integrated into the administrative and logistical support missions of the MILPERCEN-K special staff. The S-4 provided support in terms of organizational property accountability; supply and services; compliance with command policies and procedures on logistical matters; and a full range of procedural and technical knowledge on budget formulation, execution, and review for all financial management matters. In the latter regard, the MILPERCEN-K budget was increased from approximately \$600,000 to \$1.8 million and necessitated the authorization of one KGS-9 budget analyst. The S-1 and S-2/3 continued support requirements already existing. The S-1 provided administrative support to all personnel assigned or attached to MILPERCEN-K, including the processing of personnel, ration control, legal, and personnel actions.

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--(U) Space required travel for student family members continues to be an issue of concern to all the Armed Services. However, this initiative requires new legislation which The Adjutant General, DA, as the DOD proponent, is pursuing. The OSD General Counsel will have final review.

--(U) Inclusion of officers in the overseas tour extension program of the Military Fair Benefits Act goes beyond the intent of Public Law 96-569. It has only "limited" support because such action is based on reasons of tour equity, cost avoidance, reduced turbulence, and stability as opposed to space imbalance, CONUS turn-around time, and retention. Attempting to amend the intent of the legislation might jeopardize the total package. It is the belief of the Army staff that the inclusion of officers in the proposed legislation, which calls for a monthly incentive payment of 15 percent of base pay, would be far costlier than the present proposal and would not be well received in Congress.

--(U) An immediate interim change to AR 614-30 is forthcoming which will allow single service members assigned to Korea the option of selecting, in advance, a two-year tour of duty.

(U) As 1981 came to a close, the Commander, EUSA, suggested to the DCSPER that, while the 15 percent of base pay incentive payment will enhance program acceptance by enlisted personnel, this money incentive may not be as important to officers. Additionally, cost avoidance may be significant enough to warrant favorable consideration. Finally, the benefits of reduced turbulence and improved stability and continuity must be considered. The DCSPER was encouraged to expand the foreign service tour-extension incentive programs to all uniformed personnel assigned overseas, and to provide a choice of a 15-day, non-chargeable leave and round trip to CONUS for both the service member and his family, annual space required travel for student family members, or the 15 percent of base pay incentive payment.

(U) EUSA Reenlistment

(U) Department of the Army assigns monthly objectives to major commands based on the number of soldiers eligible for reenlistment, that is, 180 days prior to expiration of term of service (ETS) for initial term category, and 90 days prior to ETS for both mid-term and career categories. Each command's objectives are their fair share of the total Army objectives for a given month. During 1981 Eighth Army again successfully achieved its DA-assigned reenlistment objectives, having reenlisted 156.7 percent of its initial term, 131.9 percent of its mid-term, and 133.7 percent of its career objectives. In measuring Eighth Army's success, the most instrumental factor was the exemplary accomplishment of the 2d Infantry Division. During this period, the 2d Division amassed 1,476 reenlistments, an aggregate 54.4 percent of the total number of soldiers reenlisted within the command. Accomplishments for the 2d Division by category were: 185.7 percent of assigned initial term reenlistment

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objectives, 157 percent mid-term, and 161.7 percent career. With an overall 172 percent accomplishment, the 2d Division continued its tradition as the leader among active Army divisions. The FY 81 EUSA Commanders Reenlistment Award winners were announced in November. The 2d Inf Div, attaining 179 percent of its objectives for the fiscal year, won the category of commands with 1,500 or more personnel; the 728th MP Bn, with 145 percent, took the 500 to 1,500 category; and MILPERCEN-K, with 133 percent, led those units with less than 500 people.

(U) Beginning with the 4th quarter, HQDA began assigning reenlistment objectives to Major Commands on a quarterly basis rather than monthly. During this period, Eighth Army experienced a decline in the percentage of reenlistment accomplishments, principally in the mid-term and career categories. The methodology used by HQDA to assign the quarterly objectives was a contributing factor to this decline, as less than real-time management data was being used to establish unattainable objectives. This became abundantly apparent when November's career objective exceeded the total number of soldiers eligible to reenlist by 10. By the end of the quarter, HQDA had subsequently adjusted the career objective for the quarter, and revised their policy to permit real-time monthly objectives to be reinstated for CY 82.

(U) Another modification of the objective system implemented at the beginning of the 4th quarter was the MOS-level objective system. It was primarily designed to focus attention on shortages in Combat Arms. For the quarter, Eighth Army achieved 130 percent of its overall MOS-level objectives, with reenlistments of initial term MOS 13B, Cannon Crewman, showing the way with 305 percent. The MOS-level objective system had successfully been implemented in the command.

(U) RETAIN System

(U) RETAIN is an automated system consisting of computer terminals that are linked to a data base in CONUS by a telephone circuit. It provides Eighth Army with an efficient mechanism for matching prospective reenlistees with assignments. Although the RETAIN system was first introduced in Korea in November 1980, thorough implementation did not transpire until January 1981 at MILPERCEN-K in the Yongsan area, and in March 1981 in the 2d Infantry Division area. By October Eighth Army had negotiated the purchase of two additional terminals to allow the 19th Support Command to begin transmission, and to have a back-up in the event of malfunction. By the end of the year, four terminals existed in the command; but the 19th Spt Cmd had not been able to transmit due to local communications difficulties, a condition that was expected to be resolved in January 1982. The advent of the RETAIN system in Korea meant improved service to commanders and reenlistment personnel by allowing them to become more responsive to prospective reenlistees. This inevitably led to the success of Eighth Army in meeting its assigned reenlistment goals for the year.

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(U) In-Service Recruiting

(U) The In-Service Recruiting (ISR) program was established to provide information to personnel intending to separate from the active Army about US Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) opportunities, and to provide pre-separation counseling. It was organized in Korea on a trial basis through a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Army Recruiting Command and Eighth Army. A central ISR office was established in January in the EUSA Command Reenlistment Office, Camp Coiner. Additional ISR positions were approved and filled at the 2d Infantry Division and 19th Support Command. Though the In-Service Recruiter Program in Korea was not assigned numerical objectives during the year, statistics were maintained for reporting purposes. These statistics revealed that 87 soldiers were retained for the Army, either in the active or reserve components, through the efforts of the ISRs. On 15 November the In-Service Recruiters, together with the office of Education and the Installation/Community Education Services Officer, implemented the pre-separation counseling program in Korea, a program designed to provide separating soldiers not only with information on the benefits of reserve component enlistment, but also entitlements subsequent to separation. In its inaugural year the ISR program was deemed a success.

(U) Improved Reception for Replacements

(U) The Replacement Regulating Division continually seeks opportunities to improve processing procedures for replacements. During 1981 two improvements in replacement reception were made. First, baggage was containerized to provide uninterrupted movement from the port of embarkation to the replacement area at Camp Coiner. This eliminated the confusion and delay caused by identifying and claiming baggage at Osan Air Base. Also, the baggage service area at the Replacement Regulating Division was improved by the addition of shelves and an off-loading, sorting procedure using the last digit of the claim ticket to reduce identification time. Second, the replacement arrival area was improved. A general cleanup of the area was followed by the construction of wooden benches. During the time that busses arrive from Osan, coffee and juice is served by the Replacement Dining Facility and the EUSA band performs when available. This provides a 15 to 20-minute rest break before processing begins.

(U) Follow-on Staff Assignments

(U) In 1980 EUSA initiated a program whereby brigade and battalion commanders were offered staff assignments following their command. By accepting such an assignment, the officer was granted concurrent travel of family members to Korea and housing at Yongsan. Upon electing this option, the officer incurred a three-year tour obligation in Korea. In return, EUSA gained a key staff officer for two years who is well versed in the unique problems of Korea. This program not only effectively offset problems with the one-year tour, but provided top quality officers for key

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staff assignments. During 1981, 39 officers were offered follow-on staff assignments; six (two 06 and four 05) accepted the assignments. Two modifications to the program occurred. In one, brigade and battalion commanders of the 3d Brigade, 2d Inf Div, previously excluded due to their forward deployment, were offered a modified version of this program. They may elect to participate and receive deferred travel, thereby allowing their family members to travel to Korea and reside in Yongsan quarters after the officer completes his command tour. The other modification saw General Staff officers of the 2d Inf Div in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel being offered a follow-on staff assignment in a command-sponsored area (Seoul, Pusan, Taegu). These officers are not guaranteed housing on Yongsan; however, they are eligible to qualify for any government quarters in the command-sponsored area. Family members receive either concurrent or deferred travel, depending upon quarters availability.

(U) Awards and Decorations

(U) The US Army Awards and Decorations program throughout the Republic of Korea continues to recognize meritorious service performed by personnel within the Eighth United States Army. Recommendations range from high level awards such as the Defense Superior Service Medal to the lowest level, the Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement, and honor virtually every rank. During 1981 the number of awards presented to departing individuals fluctuated from a high of 42 percent to 30 percent at year's end. These percentages do not necessarily have a bearing on numbers departing the command. During one three-month period, over 3,400 personnel departed with 42 percent of them receiving an award. A later three-month period showed over 4,500 departures with only 28 percent receiving an award. These statistics highlight the fact that awards are being presented in accordance with the DA policy that only deserving individuals will receive recognition. A categorical listing of type and numbers of awards presented within the Eighth United States Army is reflected below.

Table 41. EUSA Awards and Decorations

Army Awards	Number Presented
Legion of Merit	16
Meritorious Service Medal	1,084
Army Commendation Medal	3,155
Army Achievement Medal (since 1 Aug)	<u>581</u>
DOD Awards	
Defense Superior Service Medal	1
Defense Meritorious Service Medal ..	140
Joint Service Commendation	<u>225</u>
Total	5,202

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(U) SIDPERS Performance

(U) A major source of problems associated with SIDPERS transactions is the lack of trained, experienced personnel. To assist unit commanders in reducing the impact of the rapid personnel turnover, a quarterly training seminar schedule was begun in October to train non-divisional SIDPERS clerks. Seminars at Yongsan, Camp Red Cloud, Camp Humphreys and Taegu presented a 40-hour block of instruction covering all areas of the SIDPERS personnel accounting system.

(U) The SIDPERS Division system completed 144 cycles out of a scheduled 154 for a 93.5 completion rate. The SIDPERS Non-Divisional system completed 140 cycles when 127 were scheduled for a rate of 110 percent.

(U) US Army Recreation Services Operation-Korea (RSOK)

(U) Goals and Participation

(U) RSOK endeavors to reinforce DA 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 by which RSOK measures the success of its programs is to record the number of participants. During fiscal year 1981 RSOK facilities were used 12.5 million times. A breakdown of participation rates (both active users and spectators) in each program is given here: Arts and Crafts - 1,436,297; Music and Theater - 508,795; Recreation Centers - 3,781,573; Dependent Youth Activities - 532,197; Sports and Athletic Training - 7,529,142; Outdoor Recreation - 38,172; and Libraries - 1,163,857.

(U) RSOK assets comprise 256 sports and athletic training facilities, 32 libraries and two bookmobiles, 35 arts and crafts and two autocrafts shops, 18 recreation centers and three annexes, five music and theater centers, eight music and theater facilities, three tape dubbing centers, a music and theater support center, six dependent youth activities centers, a library service center and a supply depot. 15

(U) For coverage of appropriated fund support of Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) activities, see page 342. For capital purchase and minor construction projects funded by the EUSA Morale Support Fund, see page 342.

(U) Music/Theater. Three Distinguished Visitor (DV) touring shows sponsored by DOD and USO were hosted on behalf of the command during 1981:

15. RSOK Hist Sum, 1981. Unclas.

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The "1981 National Football League Stars," "Mr. Paul Hahn, Jr.," trick golf shot artist, and a special Christmas holiday show presented by the "Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders." These shows had 33 performances or handshake visits and performed for and met with approximately 10,100 US Army troops. For the 1981 TEAM SPIRIT exercise, the Korean American Friendship Association (KAFA), in conjunction with the Korean Ministry of National Defense, provided a 45-member musical variety cultural show that presented six performances for 9,500 USFK personnel. Eighth Army participants in the "1981 Parade of American Music," received a total of 15 Awards of Merit and one Art Honor from the National Federation of Music Clubs. The annual EUSA "Performing Arts Festival" was inaugurated and hosted by the 19th Support Command at Camp Walker. Forty-five talented US Army active duty military personnel represented major subordinate commands in three 35-minute thematic revues. Individual and group awards recognized the command's most outstanding military talent for the year.

(U) Arts and Crafts. This command held local level competitions for the All-Army Photo Contest in September, one for soldiers and one for US civilians. Winners in the military contest were forwarded to the All-Army Photo Contest judging, where soldiers from Korea won ten of the top prizes (three 2nd Place awards, two 3rd Place awards, and five Honorable Mentions).

(U) Drawings, prints and paintings from members of both military and civilian personnel of this command were judged for the Eighth All-Army Art Contest in separate local level competitions in August with 17 of the military winners competing at the Eighth All-Army Art Contest level in September.

(U) RSOK Arts and Crafts personnel provided technical guidance and assistance for the successful conduct of the 1981 ROK-US Model Airplane Meet at the ROK Air Force Academy on 20 September. More than 30,000 spectators were attracted to this event which has 1,670 competitors. Most participants this year were Korean, evidence of their growing interest. However, the top prizes went to American competitors.

(U) Classes, demonstrations, exhibits and tours by Korean artists have contributed to successful programming this past year. An example is the schedule at Moyer Arts and Crafts Center which conducted 13 cultural exchange classes taught by volunteer Korean instructors; these included both contemporary and traditional western and oriental arts.

(U) The following arts and crafts facilities were opened or closed during the year: Camp Si Hung closed 29 March; Camp Memphis closed 8 April; Camp Carroll Auto Crafts Shop closed 28 April; A Btry, 1/2 ADA closed 8 April; SEA Range closed 14 June; and Pusan Auto Crafts Shop opened 1 June. Equipment and supplies from closed facilities have been screened and placed in storage for eventual opening of new facilities at Hannam Village and K-16.

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(U) Recreation Centers. The Information, Tour and Travel Program (ITT) expanded its services by providing extensive out-of-country tour opportunities for the entire military community. A contract was awarded to Korea Travel International, Inc. to operate the tours. A grand opening of the new ITT office was held on 31 October. Other renovations and additions in 1981 took place at Camps Colburn, Pelham, Greaves and Essayons Recreation Centers.

(U) Dependent Youth Activities. Baseball, softball, football and soccer programs had a high level of participation with all-star teams being selected to compete in Japan. A new dance floor was installed at the Camp Walker Youth Activities facility.

(U) Physical Activities. A new standard size gymnasium is under construction at Camp Walker with completion scheduled for May 1982. A four wall, back-to-back outdoor racquetball court was built at Camp Red Cloud, and an indoor racquetball court was installed at Camp Greaves. During 1981, 19 male and female Army athletes participated in the Department of the Army Sports Trials and camps in these sports: Racquetball, basketball, boxing, soccer, bowling, golf, softball and volleyball.

(U) Adjutant General

(U) Reduction of Administrative Workload at the Company,
Battery and Troop Level (RAW)

(U) A task force headed by the AG, USFK/EUSA, completed in 1981 the study of administrative workload at the company level with the purpose of identifying areas for improvement and reducing the workload wherever possible. The task force looked at numerous administrative functions. The study group used questionnaires and personal interviews of unit commanders and First Sergeants to obtain pertinent data in 53 areas of personnel administration, nine areas of ration control, and three areas of supply accountability. Some 90 specific recommendations were developed for procedural changes that could be implemented within EUSA or for consideration by authorities outside EUSA. Those recommendations determined to be practical have been or are in the process of being adopted. The overall results of the study significantly assisted in reducing the administrative burden faced by unit commanders. Initiatives by EUSA staff proponents have reduced the number of administrative requirements.

(U) One objective of the study was to review the Personnel Administration Center (PAC) concept. The study reaffirmed that the proper use of PAC can be a great assist in reducing the administrative load at the unit level. It also concluded that, in some cases, the benefits of PAC are not being fully realized because of a lack of understanding or lack of emphasis at the battalion level. This is being addressed as a separate issue by this headquarters. Finally, the study demonstrated a

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need for constant assessment by commanders of procedures to identify those which conflict or overlap. 16

(U) Distribution Service

(U) The recurring problem of providing fast, efficient official mail and distribution service to the Combined Field Army (CFA) and 2d Inf Div prompted the initiation of a daily courier service, Monday through Friday, to these areas. Prior to 8 September, direct pouches to these areas were dispatched to the 19th Army Postal Unit once daily, Monday through Saturday, at 1000; however, both commands expressed the opinion that this service was too slow to meet their needs. Transit time checks revealed that pouches were frequently not received until the next duty day after dispatch, and occasionally several days passed before the pouch was received. Classified correspondence was sent by registered mail and also moved slowly. Seeking a more efficient means of delivery to these areas became of primary importance. It was discovered that the 2d Aviation Battalion, located at Camp Casey, operated an air courier (the Apache courier) three days per week (Mon-Wed-Fri), twice a day, including stops at 2d Inf Div, CFA and Yongsan. Although the 2d Avn Bn was not willing to accept classified material due to control problems, they agreed to carry unclassified pouches between these areas on their regularly scheduled runs. Coordination with the AGs in CFA and 2d Inf Div was made to insure that personnel would meet the Apache Courier at their respective helipads to deliver and pick up mail pouches on a timely basis. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, a ground courier was dispatched from the AG Mail and Distribution Division to CFA and 2d Inf Div to carry unclassified and classified material up to SECRET. After a trial period of approximately two months, problems with this schedule arose. The Apache Courier was unreliable when bad weather conditions prevailed. The AG Mail and Distribution Division was forced to make ground courier runs on days that the Apache Courier would not be flying due to bad weather or other difficulties. Since no additional vehicle or personnel resources were dedicated for this mission, it became increasingly difficult to continue a twice-daily courier, particularly on the ground courier days. Additionally, CFA and 2d Inf Div were experiencing problems meeting the Apache Courier on the afternoon runs, since the courier arrived at these areas after normal duty hours. Therefore, after coordinating with these commands, the Adjutant General directed that the twice-daily courier operation be changed to once a day, Monday through Friday, utilizing the morning flight of the Apache Courier on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and dispatching a ground courier on Tuesdays, Thursdays and on days the Apache Courier was not flying. This schedule was proven to be more cost effective and provided prompt delivery of both classified and unclassified material to these areas. The once-daily, combined air/ground service was continued through the end of the year.

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(U) Effective 10 November, the responsibility for distribution service to the ROK Army, Navy and Air Force was transferred to Combined Forces Command (ROK-US) AG. Distribution received through USFK channels for these agencies was delivered to the CFC AG Distribution Center twice daily.

(U) Reduction in Publications and Improved Readability (RIPIR)

(U) Project RIPIR was initiated in August 1980 at the request of the Adjutant General of the Army. Conceptually, the project was intended to align the USFK/EUSA publications management program with similar undertakings at other MACOMs. Its primary objectives were to: Reduce the number of publications through elimination of unnecessary ones; reduce costs associated with printing, reprinting, and storing publications; reduce page count of existing publications; and improve the readability of all existing publications by reducing the reading grade-level. The project was divided into three phases incorporating a complete review of all publications printed prior to 1 March 1979. A total of 207 publications were reviewed with 71 items being republished (34 percent), 30 items being rescinded (14 percent), and a total page reduction of 418.

(U) Records Management Training

(U) Under the supervision and control of the Records Management Division, the Los Angeles Community College (LACC) conducted training in records management for US military personnel and US civilian employees under a contract with EUSA. Other training is conducted by members of the Office of the Adjutant General. A total of 100 clerical personnel received instruction in The Army Functional Files System (TAFFS) during the eight courses conducted by LACC. Five LACC courses in Military Correspondence were attended by 59 personnel. The AG Records Management Division conducted training in TAFFS and Military Correspondence in Korean for local national employees. Total attendance at these classes was 92 and 73 respectively.

(U) Record Management Surveys

(U) The Records Management Program of elements of the headquarters and selected subordinate commands were surveyed to insure the effectiveness of the command's varied management programs. In addition to the traditional area of files maintenance, these surveys evaluated compliance with Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, efficiency of equipment and personnel use in administrative support roles, and potential for application of modern automated office technology. Five formal surveys were conducted and seventeen assistance visits were made during 1981. The surveys confirmed the overall effectiveness of the Records Management Program in Korea. In both the surveys and the visits, possibilities of modernizing office systems, ranging from word processing to micrographics applications, were identified and numerous cost-effectiveness recommendations were made.

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(U) Privacy Act (PVA) and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

(U) These acts prescribe strict procedures for handling requests for release of information from Army files. Cases processed under these acts can result in embarrassment to the command if not properly managed. To improve the knowledge of responsible individuals and the handling of cases, a four-hour PVA/FOIA Workshop was conducted on 10 November. Twenty-one persons from throughout the command attended. During the year, a total of 116 requests for information were received; 39 were under the PVA and 77 under the FOIA. The National Federation of Federal Employees, Local 1363, submitted 64 FOIA requests. The cost of operating the FOIA program in USFK/EUSA during 1981 was \$31,593. The amount collected from requestors for costs of search and copying was \$8.10.

(U) Office Copier Program

(U) There were 385 copiers in the command; 147 were rented and 238 were government owned. The authorization for, and the use of, copiers were closely monitored to insure the best support was provided at the lowest cost. Through improved management reviews, increased field surveys, stricter application of standards, and closer supervision of contracts, the annual costs for copier service were reduced by nearly \$200,000 (from approximately \$900,000 during 1980 to approximately \$700,000 in 1981). During the year, both 3M Corporation and IBM expressed interest in entering the office copier market with equipment to compete with the rented Xerox plain paper copiers now in use.

(U) Micrographics Program

(U) Micrographics production in Korea was limited due to a lack of expertise and minimal vendor availability. Only three micrographic systems had been installed: Paper-to-microfiche dedicated system at the 501st Military Intelligence Group, and Computer Output Microform (COM) systems at the Yongsan Data Processing Center in Seoul and the 19th Support Command's Automation Management Information Center in Taegu. The hardware at Taegu was not operational and needed to be replaced. Emphasis was placed on documenting the 19th Support Command's need to obtain a new COM system. HQDA approval for a replacement system was obtained on 16 December and necessary documentation requesting funds under the Productivity Investment Funding (PIF) program was submitted to DA. Five-year savings for this system are projected to be \$318,306. A replacement COM system was installed at YDPC in January. Continued attention was directed toward increased conversion of ADP reports to microfiche. Production statistics reflected an increase from 1,287 master (original) and 6,590 duplicate microfiche for the month of October to 5,229 master and 25,974 duplicate microfiche in December.

(U) A survey was conducted jointly by the Office of the Adjutant General and ACofS, Comptroller, to identify Eighth Army activities having paper documents which might be candidates for conversion to microfiche.

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Twenty-one activities were surveyed and nine offices were determined to have microfiche candidates. The total filming estimate from these offices was 602,542 documents. Further study of the EUSA source-document-to-microfiche requirements (especially within the area of the Ration Control System) was recommended before a decision is made to establish a Micrographic Production Operation (MPO).

(U) Word Processing Program

(U) There were no state-of-the-art word processing systems in the command before 1981. Actions by the Office of the AG, beginning during 1980 and continuing through 1981, increased the tempo of efforts to modernize USFK/EUSA office settings. State-of-the-art word processors, those with visual display and disk memories, were installed and operational in 12 systems within the command during 1981. During the year, 36 additional systems were approved and requested from procurement sources. Equipment was being supplied by two manufacturers, IBM Corporation and Wang Laboratories. A third, CPT Corporation, planned to enter the market soon. Continuous efforts throughout 1981 to encourage modernization of the office systems and the increased streamlining of the procedures to obtain approval for word processing systems resulted in the large increase of interest as measured by system requests. The development of updated inventories of word processing equipment, to include magnetic card equipment acquired before 1974, also contributed to automation of office systems in Korea by enabling underused equipment to be shifted to more productive uses. By coordinating with manufacturers' representatives, training information was continuously available and provided to likely users. The purchase value of word processing equipment approved during 1981 was \$567,757; overall savings to the command, extended over five years, was estimated at \$467,068.

(U) Postal Services

(U) Mail arriving at Kimpo Airport was being moved to Army Post Offices (APO) throughout Korea by vehicles from the 25th Trans Ctr, a method which taxed the limited resources of that unit. In November a contract was let to Kun Yang Enterprises Co. Ltd. to transport mail to Army and Air Force APOs and this resulted in the release of military vehicles for less routine use. Plans are underway to provide a similar contracted service for the Navy at Chinhae.

(U) The First Class Letter Mail Transit Time System monitors how long it takes to receive letter mail from CONUS senders to addressees served by APOs in Korea. The transit time calculated included the day of mailing and day delivered. From the data collected, average transit time to each of the major population centers served by APOs in Korea and average transit time from each of the USPS regions was calculated. The analysis was sent to Military Postal Service Agency (MPSA) in Washington, DC, each month; highlighting possible problems and requesting assistance. This coordination improved the transit time to an average 6.6 days. In October

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MPSA began a test of a centralized Transit Time Information System for Military Mail (TTISMM), designed for implementation worldwide, which may eventually replace the system developed by USFK/EUSA.

(U) Operation Santa Claus 1981 sought to insure that mail transported into Korea by commercial air carriers prior to 1500 hours on 24 December was delivered throughout the country on that day. The EUSA Director of Postal Operations and his staff planned and coordinated Operation Santa Claus with a wide variety of organizations. To accomplish the goal, the Joint Military Postal Activity-Pacific provided timely information on flights and the volume of mail arriving. Detachment 1, 6005th Air Postal Squadron, managed special ramp operations and aircraft loading at Kimpo International Airport. The 17th Aviation Group provided fixed and rotary wing aircraft transportation and EUSA postal personnel sorted and distributed sacks, letters and parcels in a special surge effort. The combined efforts of all elements resulted in the movement of more than 24,000 pounds of mail which arrived in Korea on Christmas Eve day. While most was moved by surface, nearly 4,000 pounds were flown to the more distant APOs at Chunchon, Wonju, Taegu and Pusan.

(U) Civilian Personnel

(U) US Civilian Recruitment Problems

(U) 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, and isolated duty locations for some positions where dependents are not authorized to accompany the sponsor.

(U) EUSA's assigned US civilian strength averaged 84.72 of authorizations during 1981 which was far below the DA goal of not lower than 98 percent. An in-depth study of the US citizen recruitment problem has resulted in the initiation of several corrective actions. Command personnel officials are pursuing major changes to attract and retain qualified US civilians for EUSA positions, including the establishment of a EUSA recruitment office in the US; improvement of housing arrangements for civilian employees; acceptance of direct hire authority for selected, hard-to-fill occupations; requesting additional financial incentives from higher headquarters; improvement of the sponsorship program; and policy changes on tours of duty. Continuation of the 15 percent hire lag will result in loss of spaces to the command.

(U) A CONUS recruitment trip was conducted from 2-19 June with visits to 19 Army activities at 11 locations. One personnel specialist and two engineers were on the team. Over 700 applications were solicited, with approximately 300 in needed job categories. Individual recruitment letters were sent to approximately 2,000 FORSCOM and DARCOM career program registrants at and below MACOM referral levels whose registration

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prohibited the transportation of dependents to Korea at government expense. This usually affected employees assigned to 12-month tour.

The State Department recently changed the guidance for authorizing SMA by broadening the circumstances in which SMA may be paid. An employee may now request SMA because of special needs or hardship involving the employee or the employee's spouse or dependents. HQDA has developed policies and procedures to implement this change with an effective date of 1 January 1982.

(U) Living Quarters Allowances (LQA) for Civilian Employees

(U) As a result of the annual survey of expenditures completed in May 1981, living quarters allowance rates for US citizens were increased for most areas in Korea (except the Seoul area). The increases were effective 9 August. New rates are shown for areas where the bulk of the civilian work force is employed:

Table 42. New LQA for US Civilian Employees

GS-01/09	Seoul	Taegu	Osan AB Pyongtaek	Pusan	Uijongbu
With Family	\$7,400	\$7,300	\$5,200	\$5,000	\$5,900
Without Family .	7,100	5,900	4,900	4,200	4,400
GS-10/13					
With Family.....	8,000	7,300	6,300	5,800	8,000
Without Family .	7,100	6,200	5,600	5,000	6,500
GS-14/16					
With Family	8,800	7,600	6,600	6,100	8,300
Without Family .	7,400	7,300	5,600	5,000	7,000

(U) Employees with more than one family member receive additional amounts above the basic rate as follows: Two/three dependents - 10 percent; four/five - 20 percent; and six or more dependents - 30 percent. GS-7 to 9 with more than 15 years federal service are entitled to the same allowance as GS-10/13.

(U) Average and High Grade Control Program

(U) DA imposed ceilings on the average grade and number of high grade positions (GS-13 and above) worldwide and within EUSA. The average grade at the end of 1981 was 10.0463 which is well within the acceptable range of EUSA's goal of 10.1176. All high-grade positions are systematically reviewed for proper grade level whenever they become vacant. This is accomplished by a review committee that reports directly to the Chief of

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Staff. Only those positions deemed absolutely necessary are filled. At present, the ceiling for high grade positions in EUSA is 77. Of these, 68 are filled which is nine below the DA ceiling.

(U) Upward Mobility Program

(U) The purpose of the Upward Mobility (UM) Program is to provide opportunities for employees to advance from limited occupational areas into positions offering career potential commensurate with their abilities and skills. Employees compete for entry-level positions in accordance with merit principles and are promoted or reassigned to target positions without further competition. An Upward Mobility Program regulation was published in May and distributed to all activities. It updates prior guidance and establishes an Upward Mobility Task Force to develop and implement the program. The task force is composed of the Civilian Personnel Director, the Upward Mobility Coordinator, a J-3 representative, a USFK Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, and a member of the National Federation of Federal Employees Union. Two positions were identified for Upward Mobility Placement, however, one was not filled due to lack of applicants. Considerable difficulty was experienced in promoting the program because of the short tour length. Most employees are not in-country long enough to fulfill program requirements.

(U) 1981 Korean Employees' Wage Adjustment

(U) In accordance with DOD policy, and SOFA, local national personnel will receive pay, allowances and benefits comparable to those received by employees in the private sector if such benefits are not contrary to US law or inconsistent with the military requirements of USFK. As a result a Locality Wage Survey of local industry is conducted each year. The 1981 USFK Locality Wage Change and Fringe Benefits Survey (LWCS) was conducted during the period 6 April through 4 June. Of the 83 employers selected for the survey, information was collected from 82 employers representing a total employee population of 189,998. Survey teams obtained specific information on 29,678 job matches in 98 key jobs; approximately 60 percent in the non-manual and 40 percent in the manual job categories. Data included base pay, allowances, payments-in-kind, bonuses, and employer expenditures for family events, tuition assistance and other benefits. Representatives from US Army Western Command, PACAF, CINCPAC, AAFES-PAC, and USNAVFORK were in Korea to assist in the analyses of survey data. Survey findings and USFK's recommendations were submitted to USA Western Command for presentation to the Joint Labor Policy Committee (JLPC) on 12 June. Consequently, the JLPC authorized a 16.5 percent average increase in total pay for Korean employees effective 1 July. The adjustment consisted of an average increase in total pay of 14.8 percent for manual (KWB) and 19.2 percent for non-manual (KGS) employees. The adjustment also included an increase in tuition assistance from 62,000 won and 77,000 won to 98,000 and 144,000 won ¹⁸ per annum for each dependent in middle

18. (U) 700 won equalled one US dollar on 31 December.

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spectively. Approximately 22,000 USFK employees of appropriated fund activities, the Korean Service Corps stores are covered by the adjustment. The Foreign Organizations Union initially objected to the action contending should be greater, however, after negotiation, they re- the JLPC determinations.

(U) Labor Relations

(U) Labor-management relations in EUSA involved two unions each having exclusive recognition. The Foreign Organizations Employees Union, (renamed the USFK Korean Employees Union in November. See below.) represented Korean employees country-wide. 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 which has its national office in Washington, DC. 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. During May 1980, NFFE expanded its representation from a former, single bargaining unit restricted to the City of Seoul to four country-wide US bargaining units covering 448 employees.

(U) A memorandum of understanding on the 1981 wage and benefits adjustment for Korean employees was signed on 2 July by USFK and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU). The adjustment was based on the locality wage survey conducted during April-May and approved by the Joint Labor Policy Committee (JLPC), CINCPAC. Prior to accepting the adjustments, the FOEU carried out the traditional campaign for more favorable adjustments; however, they did not file an official dispute under the SOFA. Other issues of FOEU interest under consideration included: Application of the appropriated fund severance pay plan to NAF employees; extended application of tuition assistance for employees' children and medical insurance for part-time employees; and payment of a hazardous work premium for pest controllers.

(U) The Foreign Organizations Employees Union held a convention on 10 November at the direction of the ROK Ministry of Labor. The convention was directed to reorganize the union to comply with amended ROK Labor Law which requires a separate union for each employer. The convention reorganized the union into several separate unions under a new "Federation of Foreign Organizations Employees Unions." USFK employees will be now represented by the "USFK Korean Employees Union" which reports to the federation. Official ROK government approval of the new union was received by USFK on 9 December. USFK now recognizes the new Union as the exclusive representative of Korean employees.

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(U) NFFE Local 1363 has filed 61 Unfair Labor Practice Complaints (ULPC's) and 18 requests for Negotiability Determinations with the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) since 1979. Most of these involve "living conditions" (such as the ration control system, military police authority, housing, privately owned vehicles, and storage of privately owned firearms) rather than traditional "working conditions." Two cases (the ration control system and the requirement for registration of privately owned vehicles) have been held to be negotiable by the FLRA. EUSA is contesting the determinations in court, and oral arguments will be presented in early February 1982. The majority of the cases were settled informally.

(U) During the week of 28 October, the FLRA conducted hearings on four ULPCs. Three were settled without prejudice to command interests in pre-hearing actions; and one is pending decision by the FLRA Administrative Law Judge. Three additional ULPCs are scheduled for hearings in late January 1982.

(U) USFK has requested that the President of the United States issue an executive order suspending collective bargaining in Korea for reasons of national security. The request was staffed within DOD, and was sent to the ASD (MRA&L) for signature. The language of the order has been modified to extend its coverage to all overseas DOD activities, and to only prohibit unions from bargaining on issues related to Status of Forces Agreements or other international agreements.

(U) As of the end of the year, six ULPCs remain unheard or unresolved (including alleged failure to bargain on: Extension beyond the DOD Five Years Overseas Service Limitation for the union president; USFK/EUSA Regulations 643-1 and -2, transfer of Duty-Free Goods; access of civilians above GS-6 to the Navy Enlisted Mess; denial of representational time for union officers; command blackout policy during recent Korean civil defense exercise; and the lunch-time, military-only line at the Yongsan APO. Two other cases upon which ULPCs were filed are pending the results of a district court case regarding the negotiability of the Ration Control System. Command efforts to resolve these issues with the union continue.

(U) Army Suggestion Program

(U) The Army Suggestion Program is carried out under provisions of the Incentive Awards Act of 1954 and Department of the Army regulations, policies and procedures. Objectives are given in the form of dollar savings. Total savings for the year were \$290,885 against an objective of \$613,843. The 1981 objective for military personnel was \$195,658 and it was exceeded with a total of \$283,551. Although the overall monetary objective was achieved, several activities had no participation during the year. Commanders of these activities were contacted and assistance was provided to establish an active suggestion program.

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or the US civilian program was \$418,185. The total for 1981 indicated a lack of interest in the program. Activities had no savings were contacted. As an effort to stimulate additional interest.

ed against US program goals, a total of \$152,972 by over 96 percent. This resulted from adopted suggestions from Korean local objective of \$152,972 by over 96 percent and other activities achieved significant savings. The Country Division, Recreation Services Operation-Medical Command-Korea did not realize any savings through the year. Commanders of these activities have been requested to take positive action to encourage their employees to participate more actively in the program.

(U) DA Personnel Management for Executive (PME) Program

(U) PME courses have been conducted by DA for over 20 years to provide high level executive training to field grade officers and civilians in grades GS-13 and above. In the past, Korean National employees who occupy senior level positions with USFK and executives of both the ROK government and local industry have also been invited to participate. The DA Personnel Management for Executives, Class No. 7, was successfully completed on 8 May at the Korea Christian Academy House. Concurrently, PME Class No. 6 was completed on 7 May at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. This simultaneous scheduling resulted in a cost savings of approximately \$5,000 due to the payment of only one round-trip air fare for the three guest speakers from the US. A total of 29 executives (10 military, 16 civilians, and three Korean nationals) attended the two-week program in Korea. In Japan, a total of 30 (15 military, 13 DA civilians, and two Japanese) attended. Evaluations indicated that the PME programs were well received, met expectations and increased an awareness for improving personal managerial effectiveness.

(U) Dependent Hire Program

(U) The 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. As of the end of 1981, 181 dependents were on board and they occupy approximately 15 percent of the total positions within EUSA and other supporting activities and units in Korea.

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(U) Summer Employment Program

(U) A summer employment program for dependent youths has been conducted in Korea for more than 10 years. The Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) establishes the pay rates and age limits. Other conditions and provisions of employment are taken from the Federal Personnel Manual and DA Civilian Personnel Regulations. In March OSD advised that overseas agencies were authorized to pay the US minimum wage (\$3.35 per hour) for student employment. A command letter was published on 10 April announcing the 1981 summer employment program for student youths 14 to 23 years of age. The letter said that the pay rate would be \$3.35 per hour. During May OSD reversed their decision and advised that the pay rate for summer hires in Korea would be set at \$1.80 per hour. The decision was based on a legal interpretation that the minimum wage provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 were not applicable. A total of approximately 400 student dependents were hired--281 in the Seoul area, 92 in Taegu and 27 in Pusan. This is substantially more than the 332 employed during the 1980 program. However, because of the low pay, the average age of students employed in 1981 was 15. Few students returned from colleges to work for USFK. The 1981 reversal of pay rates appears to have affected the credibility of USFK and the federal service as responsible employers. USFK appealed the salary reduction approximately four separate times in 1981 but was unsuccessful in obtaining relief. Despite the low pay rate, the majority of supervisors supported the program and believed it was worth-while. It provided needed help to support USFK mission requirements. The majority of the employees were generally pleased with their jobs as they had the opportunity to earn money and gain valuable work experience. EUSA submitted a recommendation to HQDA on 29 October asking OSD to authorize the minimum wage or a rate not less than \$2.50 per hour for the 1982 Summer Employment Program in Korea.

(U) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)

(U) Affirmative Action Programming

(U) This was the second year in which the command established goals for the recruitment and hiring of women and minorities in specific job classifications. Those job categories targeted for intensified, affirmative, recruitment and hiring actions were GS-334, Supervisory Computer Systems Analyst; GS-343, Management Analyst Officer; GS-510, Supervisory Auditors; and GS-1710, Education Services Officers. The 1981 hiring goals were 78 percent greater than the 1980 objectives. Despite a major impediment to the achievement of goals, namely that EUSA must rely on the action of recruitment agencies geographically distant for development of referral lists, the degree of success achieved was significant. Goals were met or exceeded in these areas: GS-510 jobs for white women and black women; and GS-1710 positions for white women and Asian/Pacific Islander women. In the GS-334 classification, 50 percent of the goal was achieved relative to white women in the workforce. In accordance with current instructions from the Equal Employment Opportunity

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als will not be identified with specific job
will be established in the professional, ad-
cal, and "other" job categories.

command's workforce profile reflected only
women and minorities. In the grade GS-13
employees increased by 5.6 percent as com-
percent. Asian/Pacific Islander em-
uch higher ratio of the EUSA workforce
the National Civilian Labor Force (22.9 ver-
remained an underrepresentation of women and
employees in most occupational fields. Although it
these imbalances will not be corrected in the near
Solem is being addressed through multi-year, affirmative ac-
nning and programming by the staffs of EEO, CPO, and by com-
ers, supervisors, and career program managers.

(U) EEO Counseling

(U) Training in all phases of EEO continued to receive emphasis. During the year, 14 newly appointed counselors attended the basic EEO Counselor's course and three attended update training. Any degree of success in the highly visible function of counseling and 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 1981 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 stated that counselors understood their roles, have received appropriate training, and that the command has placed strong emphasis on the training of managers and supervisors.

(U) Federal Women's Program

(U) The Federal Women's Program (FWP) acts as a catalyst to integrate women into all areas of the USFK workforce and emphasizes goal-oriented training. FWP Council liaison personnel were designated to serve as representatives in all areas of the command and a three-day conference was held in September to train them. Three sessions on the Intern Program focused attention on career paths available in the command and was attended by over 100 employees. Sessions included instructions on how to learn by talking with current interns and with Career Program Managers. A 40-hour course, Skills for Helping Awareness to Realize Equality (SHARE), was held for FWP Council members and EO personnel. Eighteen workshops were held for the observance of Secretaries' Week from 20-24 April. Over 350 employees and members of the community participated. Sessions covered SF 171 preparation, Factor Evaluation System, Networking, Career Development, Non-Sexist Writing, Personal Power and How to Use It, and a Stress-Reduction and Hypnosis demonstration. A four-hour block of EEO

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training is now included in the Basic and Advance Supervisory Training courses given quarterly, and EEO training is included in the Military Supervisors' Course. ¹⁸

18. EEO Office Hist Sum, 1981. Unclas.

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(U) CHAPTER XIV: SELECTED STAFF ACTIVITIES

(FOUO) US-ROK Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

(U) Background. Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the US and ROK, signed on 1 October 1953, grants the US the right to dispose its forces "...in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as determined by mutual agreement." Preliminary discussions were initiated in 1954 to establish procedures for making available facilities and areas to the US and for defining the legal rights and responsibilities of US forces in Korea. Talks were interrupted by political events in the ROK in 1960 and 1961. After 82 formal negotiating sessions and innumerable informal meetings between 1962 and 1966, the US-ROK SOFA was signed in Seoul by the US Secretary of State and the ROK Foreign Minister on 9 July 1966. It entered into force on 9 February 1967. The SOFA's 31 articles and appended agreed minutes and agreed understandings cover virtually all facets of relationships between the US forces and the Korean government and people. The basic principles embodied in the US-ROK SOFA combine respect for the laws of Korea with detailed provisions which give the US armed forces, the civilian component, invited contractors and dependents a special, carefully defined status in view of the importance of the US presence to the defense of Korea.

(U) Implementing Machinery. The US-ROK Joint Committee is the implementing agency for the SOFA. The ROK representative is the Director-General of the American Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is assisted in the conduct of Joint Committee affairs by senior ROK officials from seven other ROK ministries and agencies and by a ROK Joint Committee Secretariat composed of Foreign Ministry officials. The US representative is the Deputy Commander, USFK, aided by designated officers from component commands and staff sections, a political advisor from the American Embassy, and a US Joint Committee Secretariat ¹ to provide administrative support.

(U) The US-ROK Joint Committee is assisted in the conduct of Joint Committee operations by 11 subcommittees ² in functional fields covered by the SOFA.

1. (U) Assigned to the Office of Special Assistant for SOFA/International Relations and US SOFA Secretariat, a staff element of the Office of Deputy Commander, USFK.

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.

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The Joint Committee assigns tasks to those subcommittees and acts upon recommendations submitted to it by the subcommittees. The status of actions at the end of 1981 is shown in the following table.

Table 43. Status of US-ROK Joint Committee Subcommittee Actions

Subcommittee	No. of Tasks Assigned	Completed Tasks	Remaining Tasks
Facilities and Areas	2,137	2,071	66
Criminal Jurisdiction	22	22	0
Civil Jurisdiction (Claims)	4	3	1
Finance	39	34	5
Labor	8	8	0
Transportation	14	13	1
Commerce	11	11	0
Security and Law Enforcement	3	2	1
Utilities	3	3	0
Ad Hoc (Entry and Exit)	8	7	1
Ad Hoc (Civil-Military Relations) ..	44	43	1
Ad Hoc (Illegal Transactions in Duty-Free Goods)	6	6	0
	<u>2,299</u>	<u>2,223</u>	<u>76</u>

(U) 1981 SOFA Joint Committee Actions. The US-ROK Joint Committee held four formal meetings during the year,³ assigned 81 tasks to, and approved 79 recommendations from, the subcommittees. In the course of these meetings, the Joint Committee:

--(FOUO) Assigned a total of 80 tasks to its Facilities and Areas Subcommittee. These pertained primarily to the acquisition or release of real estate (land or facilities) by USFK, although a significant number related to measures required for the protection or relocation of portions of the Trans-Korea Pipeline

--(FOUO) Tasked its Transportation Subcommittee to explore prospects for the use of Kimpo International Airport terminal facilities by DOD-chartered aircraft moving USFK personnel. Deliberations will continue on this subject in 1982. (See page 188).

--(FOUO) Approved a total of 73 recommendations submitted by the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee on various real estate interests of USFK. The most significant of those recommendations concerned the release to the ROK

3. 139th Meeting, 26 Feb; 140th, 15 May; 141st, 18 Aug; 142d, 23 Oct, contained in bound volume of 1981 US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee Minutes.

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of Camp Kim in northern Seoul in exchange for the acquisition by USFK of the land and facilities formerly comprising the ROK Ministry of National Defense Annex adjoining Yongsan compound. (See page 328.)

--(FOUO) Approved a recommendation of the Finance Subcommittee revising procedures in effect since 1967 relative to the disposal in the ROK of duty-free goods that are privately owned by USFK personnel. The new rules increased from \$15 to \$50 the value of a gift which may be given to a non-SOFA person, made specific provisions for the disposal of items no longer serviceable, and generally simplified the administrative processing for the sale or gift of duty-free goods by USFK personnel. (See page 346.)

--(FOUO) Approved five recommendations of the Utilities Subcommittee ⁴ concerning two rate increases for electric power furnished to USFK, and one increase each in rates for railroad passenger and freight services, communications and water supplies.

--(FOUO) Formally acknowledged the designation of 17 American firms as US invited contractors in Korea under SOFA Article XV. The companies are performing work for USFK under a total of 40 contracts. One such invited contractor, who had completed all business with the USFK in Korea, was withdrawn.

--(FOUO) Signed and approved a memorandum establishing criteria and procedures for extending to non-SOFA persons, especially Korean nationals, privileges and membership in the USFK military club system. ⁵ The objective was to obtain express ROK government consent to such memberships in accordance with the provisions of the memorandum, to limit the number of such memberships, and to provide uniform criteria to be applied by all USFK military clubs in processing applications for membership from non-SOFA persons. The memorandum also calls for USFK to report to the ROK government on membership applications and renewals by non-SOFA persons.

--(FOUO) Recorded a memorandum of understanding between the USFK and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU), representing Korean national employees of the command, modifying severance pay bank deposit procedures applicable to Korean nonappropriated fund (NAF) employees of USFK. ⁶ The purpose was to eliminate inequities in the treatment accorded such NAF employees by making such bank deposit procedures similar to those in force for Korean appropriated fund employees of the command.

4. (U) The Utilities Subcommittee is not normally tasked by the Joint Committee to consult on individual rate changes, since the Joint Committee approved consultation procedures enabling the Utilities Subcommittee to self-initiate such consultations whenever utility rate changes occur.

5. Incl 39 to the minutes of the 141st Jt Cmte mtg, 18 Aug 81.

6. Incl 17 to the minutes of the 139th Jt Cmte mtg, 18 Aug 81.

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--(FOUO) Recorded a memorandum of understanding between USFK and the FOEU wherein the latter accepted the wage and benefits adjustments applicable to Korean national employees of the command for the pay year 1981 as determined by the Joint Labor Policy Committee, and stipulated hourly pay rate tables for such employees at all grades. ⁷

--(FOUO) Recorded a memorandum of agreement between the US Navy and the ROK Navy related to the construction, equipage, and operation of a combined command bunker at Chinhae Naval Base. ⁸

(FOUO) Pending Tasks. Subcommittees continued to work on unresolved tasks. The Transportation Subcommittee held a series of meetings with reference to the task described above concerning the use of Kimpo International Airport terminal facilities. The ROK side indicated that terminal facilities currently were overcrowded due to high density traffic. In their view, available space did not permit the scheduling of additional flights by DOD-chartered aircraft. As a counterproposal, they offered to USFK the use of the old domestic terminal at Kimpo. Representatives of the Military Airlift Command, Pacific Air Force, and the 5th Air Force are scheduled to visit Korea early in 1982 to make a survey of the old terminal and report on its adequacy. No progress was made during the year by the Ad Hoc Entry and Exit Subcommittee regarding its 1979 assignment to recommend to the Joint Committee mutually agreed procedures whereby USFK personnel may be employed in the local Korean economy without loss of SOFA status. The ROK component of the subcommittee appears reluctant to pursue this task, citing barriers in ROK law precluding timely resolution of this matter. Concerning the 66 tasks pending completion by the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee, the vast majority of these were only recently assigned and their completion is anticipated in the first half of 1982. The remaining eight uncompleted tasks were mainly initiated by the ROK government. The US Joint Committee element is not pressing for their timely resolution, since the status quo is more favorable to US interests than their resolution on any terms and conditions which would be acceptable to the ROK side.

(FOUO) The US Joint Committee Secretariat. In addition to supporting the foregoing actions, the Secretariat engaged in informal negotiations between the ROK Ministry of Transportation and the US Alternate Joint Committee Secretary (who is concurrently the US Secretary of the Transportation Subcommittee) to devise simplified and more expeditious procedures to register and license vehicles owned by persons and organizations subject to the SOFA. The principal goal is to reduce the time lag between the owner's receipt of imported vehicles and the completion of the permanent registration and licensing. Elimination of the need for temporary license plates is a further objective. The outlook is favorable for a resolution of this matter early in 1982. ⁹

7. Incl 37 to the minutes of the 141st Jt Cmte mtg, 18 Aug 81.

8. Incl 30 to the minutes of the 142d Jt Cmte mtg, 23 Oct 81.

9. Sp Asst to Dep COMUSKOREA for SOFA/Int Rel Hist Sum 1981, FOUO.

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(U) Judge Advocate

(U) SOFA Criminal Jurisdiction

(U) Martial law was declared in the Republic of Korea in October 1979 following the assassination of President PARK Chung Hee. Under the terms of the SOFA, ROK criminal jurisdiction over USFK personnel is suspended during periods of martial law. It was not until 24 January 1981 that martial law was terminated and the ROK government resumed criminal jurisdiction. During 1981 ROK authorities exercised jurisdiction in 182 cases (four military, 94 civilian employees and 84 dependents). The charges were dismissed in 50 cases, 57 others were disposed of by fines and 75 were still pending at year's end. As US codes permit military personnel tried by foreign courts to obtain civilian counsel, USFK incurred an expense in 1981 of \$3,400 for lawyers hired by accused US military personnel.

(U) US military authorities lack jurisdiction over civilians in time of peace and the SOFA has granted exclusive jurisdiction over USFK civilians to ROK authorities in such cases. However, in 1981, the ROK chose to exercise its right of trial in only 0.2 percent of civilian cases.

(U) In 1980 USFK/EUSA alerted Department of Defense lawyers to the jurisdictional void in Korea over US civilian personnel during periods of martial law. ¹⁰ UCMJ cannot be applied to civilians in peacetime and the ROK's right to exercise criminal jurisdiction is suspended during martial law. Remedial legislation did not materialize however and is not foreseen now that martial law has been terminated.

(U) Courts-Martial Jurisdiction. There are three Army general courts-martial convening authorities: Commander, 2d Infantry Division; Commander, Combined Field Army; and Commander, 19th Support Command. In 1981, 45 courts-martial and 80 bad conduct discharge special courts-martial cases were tried. Courts convened by the subordinate special courts-martial convening authorities tried 182 cases. The court-martial processing time, the number of days from the time charges are brought to the trial, fell well within the acceptable range set by EUSA, that is, zero to 90 days for general, zero to 60 days for special and zero to 20 days for summary.

(U) Claims

(U) During 1981 the US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea (USAFCS-K), settled a total of 592 foreign claims amounting to \$1,048,829. These claims were filed by Korean nationals under provisions of Article XXIII, SOFA, and 509 involved acts of US personnel performing official duty. In these 509 cases, the US pays for 75 percent and the ROK 25 percent of the total amount of compensation paid. The remaining 83 claims arose from unofficial acts of

10. USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1980, pg. 371, SECRET (Info used UNCLAS).
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US personnel, for which the US paid \$308,612, without any contribution from the ROK. The number of foreign claims increased by 35 percent over last year and the amount paid increased by 12 percent

(U) USAFCS-K paid approximately \$775,280 on 2,385 claims by USFK military and civilian personnel for damages or personal injury.

(U) Collections of claims in favor of the US totaled \$107,714, up about 20 percent from last year. Of this amount, \$39,762 was for medical care rendered by the US, a five-fold increase over last year. The amount collected for damage caused to US armed forces property was \$22,493, a 45 percent decrease from last year. Some \$45,459 was collected from commercial carriers as their contractual liability for lost or damaged property, an increase of 60 percent over 1980. In addition to these figures, \$40,237 was collected from common carriers by subordinate claims offices in Korea. 11

(U) Provost Marshal

Table 44. USFK Crime Profile
(1980 Figures in Parentheses)

Crimes of Violence		
Murder	6	(2)
Rape	10	(8)
Robbery	22	(26)
Aggravated Assault	226	(128)
	264	(174)
Crimes Against Property		
Burglary/Housebreaking	411	(378)
Larceny (over \$850)	2,065	(1,991)
Auto Theft	5	(28)
Larceny (Under \$50)	872	(865)
	3,353	(3,262)
Drug Related Offenses		
Use/Possession of Dangerous Drugs ..	199	(177)
Use/Possession of Marijuana	1,001	(904)
Sale & Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs..	20	(30)
Sale & Trafficking in Marijuana	63	(48)
	1,283	(1,159)

11. JA Hist Sum, 1981.

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(U) Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

(U) Upward trends in crimes of violence in 1981, and the still high number of crimes against property, indicated a need for an overall increase in security for both personnel and property. And, although no specific terrorist threat against USFK/EUSA has been identified, the increase in worldwide terrorist activity calls for protective countermeasures. Accordingly, intelligence, physical security, operations security and crime prevention activities were all intensified in 1981. Some actions that have been taken are the publication of a new EA Supplement to AR 190-52, the preparation of installation counter terrorism plans, the formation of a threat evaluation work group, the tightening of the control of access to installations, the increasing of security in the vicinity of senior officers quarters, and the initiation of procurement actions for new and specialized equipment. In December a full-time position was established in the Provost Marshal's Security Division which will serve as the focal point for crime prevention activities throughout USFK.

(U) EUSA PADLOCK Team Activities.

(U) PADLOCK, an acronym for Prevent Asset Diversion and Losses Occurring in Korea, was originally established in October 1972. Its primary purpose was to monitor USFK/EUSA's remedial Asset Control and Security Program and to provide advice, assistance, and recommendations in the control of command assets. By August 1975 the PADLOCK emphasis had shifted from remedial to preventive, primarily through an aggressive program of Command Assistance visits supported by a public information effort to increase individual awareness and involvement. Over a period of time Command Assistance visits became redundant in view of actions by other agencies and were phased out in November 1980. The present four-man team consists of the Team Chief, and Movement, Stock Control and Accounting, and General Supply inspectors. The team concentrates primarily on supply diversion surveys and assistance projects. Former responsibilities in the security awareness and crime prevention programs were internally transferred elsewhere in the USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal's Office.

(U) Two in-depth diversion surveys were conducted during 1981. The first was on merchandise control procedures in the Yongsan commissary and concentrated on examining internal controls of documentation and warehousing procedures. The second was on operations in the self-service supply centers in Korea and focused on a systematic analysis of issuing and receipting by the centers and their subsequent sales.

(U) PADLOCK performed five limited reviews during the year: a review of tennis equipment sales at the Yongsan Racquet Club; suspiciously high sales activity at the Friendship Village PX; operational procedures at the Taegu Self-Service Center; accuracy of the ration control enforcement data base along with the control of blank identification card and ration control plate forms; and, at the request of the Defense Logistics Agency, a study of the requisitioning and disposition of a

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selected transistor with a suspicious demand history. Findings and recommendations were developed for all surveys and reviews and were provided to interested commanders and staff activities for action.

(U) PADLOCK was also involved with a number of other minor studies, analyses and various special projects. The tangible result of most surveys, reviews and projects related to administrative tightening of internal controls and reemphasized adherence to established procedures and regulations. In addition PADLOCK provided requested assistance to several commands including MEDCOM-K, US Army Materiel Support Center-Korea, and the 2d Engineer Group. The team continued to operate a command-wide, 24-hour hotline with the phone number 293-LOCK (5625). The hotline is a means for all USFK personnel to participate in the effort to control theft and blackmarketing. It afforded individuals the opportunity to report known or suspected illegal activities and to remain anonymous if desired.

(U) Ration Control Enforcement

(U) Analyses conducted by the USFK Provost Marshal Office revealed an identifiable decrease in ration control violations during 1981 when compared to the previous year. Increased emphasis on curbing blackmarket activity was a major factor contributing to the decrease. Repetitive purchases of non-controlled items costing more than \$35 (which are exempt from dollar limitations) continued to be monitored for possible abuse. As a result of monitoring these purchases, a large number of USFK personnel were identified as abusing the ration control system. During 1981 surveillance measures continued on individual receipts of large mail order shipments from Army and Air Force Exchange Service out-of-country outlets which contained merchandise known to be in demand on the black-market.

(U) From February to September 1981, the Assistant Chief of Staff, J1, conducted a study of the ration control system. This study included reviewing procedures for expediting processing of ration control violation reports to commanders. As a result of this study, it has been recommended that the USFK Provost Marshal Office no longer be the agency to verify ration control violations and notify commanders. This function would be performed by the J1 Data Management Branch if the recommendation is approved. The Provost Marshal would continue to have responsibility for receiving and maintaining on file all Letter of Authorization Purchase Records and High Value Purchase Records. These changes in responsibilities would give the Provost Marshal more latitude in analyzing and investigating blackmarketing of controlled and non-controlled duty free goods.

(U) Customs

(U) The Customs Section is responsible for certifying individual, contractor and certain USFK authorizations to import and export items

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in and out of Korea. During 1981 documents increased by approximately 3.5 percent over 1980. Certification for imports and exports was accomplished with no error and upheld the USFK portion of the US-ROK SOFA pertaining to customs clearance. USFK customs activity was as follows.

(U) Table 45. Import and Export Transactions

Item (imported/exported)	Total Transactions
USFK Household Goods	7,798
Invited Contractor Shipments	368
Non-Appropriated Organizations Shipment	220
Six-Month Duty Free Entry Approvals	104
Pets Imported	73
Transfer of Restricted Items to Korean Nationals	152
Government Property Cleared	31
Automobiles and Parts Cleared	208
130-Day Exception for Transfer Approvals	7
Total	8,961

(U) At their 140th meeting on 15 May 1981, the ROK-US SOFA Joint Committee published new conditions which changed extensively the policy, procedure, and documentation for implementing Article IX, paragraph 6, of the SOFA dealing with disposition of personal property imported into or purchased in the ROK duty free. (See pages 346 and 379.) A new USFK/EUSA Reg 643-2 (Personal Property--Transactions Between SOFA Personnel and Personnel Not Entitled Duty Free Import Privileges in ROK) implements the agreed conditions. The Customs Section wrote or provided interpretation to implement the agreed conditions.

(U) The Customs Section 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 and 643-2 (Personal Property Transactions). The export documents of all personnel departing Korea were compared to computer records of items purchased through the AAFES and Naval Exchange catalogues, Letter of Authorization (LOA) purchase cards, items purchased at the Chosun Gift Shop and items bought or sold on legal Bills of Sale. When a discrepancy was discovered, a report was forwarded to the individual's unit commander. A total of 62 reports were processed during 1981.

(U) In support of the SOFA, 124 reports were made to the Korean Customs authorities on the importation of unreasonable quantities of household goods or personal effects and obvious violations of import restrictions.

(U) The Customs Section also serves as a Central Registry for all privately owned vehicles registered throughout USFK and for all US Army-controlled privately weapons registered by individuals. During 1981

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there were a total of 5,320 privately owned vehicles and 1,308 privately owned weapons registered. This was an increase over 1980 of 797 vehicles and 292 weapons.

(U) Training

(U) The 363rd Military Police Company, from Grofton, West Virginia, an element of the 99th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM), arrived in July 1981 to conduct their active duty training with the 2d Military Police Company, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea. The unit took advantage of the opportunity to train and work in all facets of military police operations.

(U) The Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) MP Training Program, initiated in January 1981, has been temporarily halted. It is anticipated, however, that in the near future the KATUSA MP Training School will open with a complete program of instruction tailored from the current program being used at the US Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. This will leave minimal initial training requirements to be completed by the gaining commander. At present, upon being assigned to a given military police unit, KATUSAs immediately start an on-the-job training program in which they are paired with a US Military Policeman for observation for a period of time. Following that, the KATUSA performs limited military police duties such as traffic control, gate guard, and ID card checkers at some commissary stores and Post Exchange facilities.

(U) Use of Military Dog Teams

(U) Support is provided throughout the ROK by the EUSA PMO. Dog teams are located at the 728th Military Police Battalion, Taegu, the 2d Infantry Division and in the Seoul area. On request by unit commanders, the Narcotic Detector Dog Teams (NDDT) conduct inspections of barracks as well as customs inspections of outgoing accompanied baggage. The NDDTs are cross-trained and perform the duties of customs inspections as required. NDDT were used most often in unit inspections of barracks, motorpools, aircraft, ships and automobiles. In 1981 the NDDT performed approximately 420 inspections and confiscated approximately 13 pounds of suspected marijuana and other dangerous drugs.

(U) Explosive Detector Dog Teams (EDDT) support to Areas I, II and III (see map at page D-1) is furnished by one team assigned to PMJ. EDDT support for Areas IV, V, VI and VII is provided by the US Air Force which has three EDDTs in Korea.

(U) EUSA Military Police Investigator (MPI) Academy

(U) Established in 1973 by the USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal, the EUSA Military Police Investigator Academy has offered a training curriculum in the WESTPAC area for enlisted investigators. A total of 506 students

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(40 in 1981), 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 blackmarket 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 1981 a total of 364 personnel were incarcerated in the EUSA Confinement Facility at Camp Humphreys. Average daily prisoner population was 30 and detention time for those in pre-trial confinement averaged 28 days. Thirty-seven prisoners were transferred during the year to US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; 97 to US Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas, and 38 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 1981.

(U) Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland Award

(U) For the second consecutive year the 2d Infantry Division's 2d MP Company was selected as the best Military Police company in Korea. The decision was made by a board which convened at USFK/EUSA to select the unit that would represent this command in the Army-wide competition for the Holland award. The 2d MP Company was subsequently selected by Department of the Army as first runner-up in the competition.

(U) Special Investigations

(U) During the year investigators processed 2,363 Criminal Records Directorate checks in support of the Postal Clerk Program; 8,540 pre-employment investigations; and 3,289 pre-marital investigations. At the close of 1981 there were 626 names on the USFK Debarment Roster maintained by the Provost Marshal. The list included seven US military, 24 US civilians, 50 dependents, 533 Korean National civilians and 12 retired military. Twenty-four persons were debarred from all US facilities. 12

(U) Transfer of Prisoner of War (PW) Responsibility

(U) Since 1975 USFK has been attempting to transfer wartime PW and civilian internees custodial tasks to the ROK. The Geneva Conventions

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of 1949 authorize such transfer of responsibilities when both countries are signatories to the Conventions and both agree to abide by their provisions. During 1981 negotiations, substantial agreement was reached and an Executive Agreement (which does not require the advice or consent of the US Senate) is scheduled for signing in February 1982. 13

(FOUO) Inspector General

(FOUO) General Inspection of EUSA Subordinate Units

(FOUO) During 1981 the EUSA Inspector General conducted over 100 inspections of company or equivalent size units. Organizations were inspected in garrison and in field locations. Many improvements had been made since the 1980 inspections, even though the number of findings had increased over the previous year. The top ten areas, comparing fiscal years 80 and 81, are shown in Table 46.

Table 46. Major Inspection Findings

Inspection Area	Number of Findings		Trend
	FY 80	FY 81	
Property Books/Hand Receipts	124	176	+42%
Maintenance Mgt Improvement Program	127	162	+28
Inventories	139	150	+ 8
Dining Facility Operations/ Field			
Mess Equipment	43	137	+219
Security of Arms, Ammo & Explosives	78	113	+ 45
NBC Defense	52	92	+ 77
Fire Prevention	32	67	+109
Training Management (OPLANS)	--	53	
SIDPERS	--	51	
Records Management	--	49	

(FOUO) Property Books Accountability and Inventory Maintenance of property books continued to be a problem in 1981. Sensitive item inventories were frequently not reconciled with property books. Tool accountability was poor due to a lack of current shortage annexes. Installation property accountability was also deemed poor in that property was on hand but not recorded. Many manual property book pages contained errors in quantities recorded on the front side of a page as compared to the back side.

(FOUO) Maintenance Management Improvement Program (MMIP). The increase in deficiencies found in this area may be the result of a more intense examination of maintenance procedures. In addition, an impact

13. JA Hist Sum, 1981.

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was felt because of the introduction of the new TM 38-750 being placed in effect in May 1981. While the new TM streamlined operator inspection criteria, it introduced many new forms and procedures that were not always available or understood. The introduction of the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) also caused some problems due to a shortage of forms, the submission of bogus samples, and a lack of knowledge as to which vehicles and equipment required sampling. Overall, command emphasis is needed on preventive maintenance, licensing of generator operators, proper scheduling of vehicle services, and comprehensive technical inspection schedules by organizational maintenance.

(FOUO) Dining Facility Operations. Dining Facility Equipment Replacement Records (DA Form 3988-2) were not properly maintained at unit level or monitored at major or subordinate command level. The most frequent deficiency was poor subsistence accountability. End-of-month inventories were either not conducted or were not properly and accurately conducted. Subsistence quantities shown on the Cook's Worksheet did not balance as to amount of food prepared, served and leftover. In some cases, facilities were feeding more subsistence items than had been issued to the dining facility. Overall, dining facilities were generally satisfactory.

(FOUO) Physical Security. Continued emphasis is required in the areas of key control, lock rotation, monthly inventories, and maintenance of weapons and ammunition. Some more recent deficiencies resulted from units not being knowledgeable of the new AR 190-11, which was disseminated in November 1981. The physical security problem, however, stems from a lack of attention to detail and follow-up by the chain of command.

(FOUO) Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense. Improvements were made throughout the command in NBC readiness, however this DA special subject continues to require attention on individual and team proficiency. Many standard operating procedures were weak on decontamination procedures. Additionally, masks and chemical clothing of some soldiers assigned to outlying units were stored at locations distant from the servicemember. Another common deficiency was black training filters in numerous protective masks not being replaced with new green M13A2 filters. Continued effort is required to insure NBC equipment is maintained in accordance with current TMs and regulations.

(FOUO) Fire Prevention. The frequency of those findings noted was in part due to a lack of attention to detail on the part of the inspected units. In many cases the fire prevention program was neglected throughout the year with an unsuccessful attempt to correct all problems just prior to an inspection. Further, units do not inspect this area in the same detail as the AGI team, primarily due to a lack of emphasis and knowledge. Fire wardens were often not appointed on orders and were untrained, and responsible personnel were not knowledgeable about current fire regulations and directives.

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(FOUO) Training Management (OPLANS). Many Eighth Army OPLANS have been recently revised and several units failed to publish updated plans within the established time frame to bring respective subordinate supporting OPLANS in line with the revised EUSA plans. Many units were without long and short range training plans. A strong emphasis throughout EUSA has been placed on maintenance of job books, and although still in short supply in some units, job books are being maintained and used on a more frequent basis.

(FOUO) Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS). Personnel Data Cards (DA Form 2475-2) were not properly maintained. Frequent deficiencies were noted in the following areas: Failure to post entires in part two of the card, failure to initial errors, use of snopak to correct errors, local address not updated, and blocks five through eight of section one left blank. Numerous discrepancies were noted in the maintenance of unit manning reports. This report is the basic management tool for commanders at all levels to verify that personnel are properly utilized. Common errors included slotting personnel in other than Primary MOS, when in many cases there were vacancies available in the servicemember's PMOS. Additional command emphasis is required throughout all EUSA units to help solve this critical problem.

(FOUO) Records Management. The records management program throughout EUSA continues to need 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, improperly maintained functional files, and untrained record managers who had not taken the required courses.

(FOUO) Inspections Summary. If the foregoing top ten list were expanded, other areas would include: Individual training, The Army Maintenance Management System and Prescribed Load Lists, Physical Training and Weight Control, and Ration Control. These are areas that have shown increases in the last few months and, if continued, could enter the top ten in 1982. Continued command involvement and emphasis is required to reduce the number and frequency of findings written during 1981 Annual General Inspections.

(FOUO) Inspector General Action Requests

(FOUO) Inspectors General at Hq EUSA and major subordinate commands and Acting Inspectors General at group and battalion level received 1,345 requests for assistance during 1981. Of these, 41 percent, or 547, were deemed justified. This represents a decrease of 428 requests from the 1980 total of 1,773 when 38 percent, or 669, were justified. The top ten categories for 1981 were Conditions in Unit, Assignment/Reassignment, Enlisted Personnel Management System, Transportation and Travel, Personnel Financial Matters, Medical/Dental/Veterinary/Pharmacy, Military Personnel Actions, Pay and Allowances, Administration, and Standards of Conduct.

Conditions in Unit complaints were mainly in the subcategories of commander's actions and policies, leave and pass, maltreatment, and inattention to soldier's problems by chain of command. Of the 290 complaints in this category, 103, or 36 percent, were justified. The complaints in the Assignment/Reassignment category were mainly in the subcategories of delay in notification/nonreceipt of orders, requests for new assignment, and malassignment/nonutilization. Of the 119 complaints in this category, 43, or 36 percent, were justified.

(FOUO) The complaints in the Enlisted Personnel Management System were mainly in the subcategory of promotions. There were a total of 115 complaints; a large number of which (68 or 59 percent) were justified. Transportation and Travel complaints were mainly in the two subcategories of lost/damaged/delayed household goods or port calls. There were 115 complaints in this category, of which 64, or 56 percent, were justified. Personnel Financial Matters complaints were primarily for nonsupport. Of the 82 complaints in this category, 43, or 52 percent, were justified.

(FOUO) The complaints in the Medical/Dental/Veterinary/Pharmacy category were mainly in the two subcategories of medical treatment of military personnel and dependents. There were 77 complaints in this category, however, only 14 or 18 percent were justified. Complaints in the Military Personnel Actions category were mainly in awards and decorations, and protested flagging actions subcategories. Of the 62 complaints in this group, 31, or 50 percent, were justified. Complaints in Pay and Allowances were primarily due to delay in receipt/nonreceipt of pay, delay in processing pay action and error in amount paid or deducted. Of the 59 complaints in this category, 30, or 51 percent, were justified.

(FOUO) The complaints in the category of Administration were mainly in the subcategories of postal services and identification cards/defense eligibility enrollment system. Of the 44 complaints, 18, or 41 percent, were justified. Standards of Conduct was the final category in the top ten. The most active subcategories in this grouping were abuse of authority and cover-up or obstruction. There were 42 complaints in this category of which 12, or 29 percent, were justified.

(FOUO) This year the basic categories were again reorganized from last year's changes in order to further refine and standardize the data gathering system utilized by all Inspectors General within the Army. The subcategories were only slightly changed, but they were regrouped into different major categories.

(FOUO) Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspections (NWTI)

(FOUO) The EUSA Technical Inspections Division conducted eight Nuclear Surety Inspections (NSI) or Technical Validation Inspections (TVI) during 1981. Each inspected unit demonstrated a capability to accomplish its nuclear mission while providing a safe and secure environment in

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accordance with approved publications and directives. While inspection reports showed an increase in observations in some functional areas when compared to the ten inspections conducted in 1980, the number and type deficiencies failed to indicate a particular trend. Most deficiencies were written in the areas of Nuclear Surety Program Management and Technical Operations. Improvements were noted in the following areas: Operations and Training, Logistics and Facilities, Security (NSI only), and External Support. There were no failing deficiencies awarded to EUSA nuclear capable units during the reporting period.

(FOUO) The EUSA Technical Inspections Division also conducted Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) Management Inspections of other EUSA units that are not subject to Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspections. These units possess or utilize Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) materials and must maintain inspections as part of unit AGIs. Results of these inspections have been outstanding. There is a high level of interest in nuclear surety matters in the command as evidenced by the attendance at EUSA Surety Board meetings and the knowledge of PRP requirements in the inspected units. The supporting dental, medical, and personnel activities have also demonstrated a high level of interest and knowledge of PRP requirements.

(FOUO) DAIG Management Information System (IGMIS)

(FOUO) DAIG installed the IGMIS program at EUSA level in February 1981 giving this command the capability of capturing General Inspection findings and substantiated allegations within EUSA. Installation completed the final phase of the IGMIS program. EUSA IG began sending monthly printouts to units in July of all allegations and General Inspection findings pertaining to respective units.

(FOUO) Eighth Army Inspector General Conference

(FOUO) On 4 September the EUSA IG conducted the Second Annual Inspectors General Conference for all detailed 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, explain EUSA IGMIS implementation, and address other issues raised by participants. Special emphasis was placed on the orientation of newly designated acting IGs. The conference was well received and the Third Annual Conference is planned for September 1982.¹⁴

14. IG Hist Sum, 1981.

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(U) Public Affairs

(U) Foreign Press Visits to the Republic

(U) Moving away from the focus on 1980's internal strife, press interest shifted in 1981 to the ROK's positive attempts to renew dialogue with North Korea and its active emergence in world economic, political and, subsequently --with the selection of Seoul as the site of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics-- the international sports scene. These events overshadowed defense-related matters until 26 August when North Korea fired a SA-2 missile at a US SR-71 reconnaissance plane. The incident revived worldwide interest in the military situation on the Korean peninsula. Several DMZ shooting incidents and a nation-wide mobilization exercise in the North in December served to sustain press attention.

(U) The most important events of the year were related to the reaffirmation of American support for the ROK that emphasized the reconciliation of previous differences and signaled that the ROK/US relationship was sounder than before. The first of these was in February when President CHUN Doo Hwan visited President Reagan in Washington and the second occurred 24-30 April when ROK/US Security Consultative meetings were resumed. On these occasions the US announced that all withdrawal plans had been abandoned and that support in the form of Foreign Military Sales credits would be forthcoming.

(U) A ROK program of inviting foreign journalists and observers, which had been suspended during most of 1980, was resumed and journalists from around the world generated requirements for USFK/EUSA press support for such things as visits to US units, interviews and, most frequently, trips to the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom.

(U) At the end of the year, the ROK government announced plans to lift the 36-year-old curfew and its new economic programs. ROK actions aimed at improving social stability, coupled with plans to celebrate the 1982 centennial of ROK/US relations and the combined exercise TEAM SPIRIT 82, will attract increased foreign press coverage of a positive nature.

(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 USFK/EUSA. A summary of significant community relations activities follows.

(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 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

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stay in Korea. In 1981, 517 US and 395 allied veterans made visits under the program, bringing total participation since 1975 to 2,671 US and 1,878 allied visitors. During their stay, they received USFK/EUSA support in the form of briefings and tours to the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. Additionally, the Korean Veterans Association hosted a reception and special entertainment program on 4 December for about 190 USFK personnel, both military and civilian, who have served in Korea in wartime or who have made significant contributions over the past several years.

(U) ROK Ministry of National Defense (MND) Orientation. During the period April to November, the MND conducted 13 one-day orientation tours for some 404 USFK servicemen. Begun in 1972, the tours are designed to provide an introductory overview of the Korean environment and to enhance Korean-American relations. The program is coordinated by PAO and consists of briefings at the ROK defense ministry, visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutions in the Seoul area, and complimentary meals.

(U) KNTC Goodwill Tour Program. The Korean National Tourism Corporation (KNTC), in cooperation with Korean Airlines, continued their complimentary goodwill capital city tour program initiated in 1976. The tours are intended primarily for USFK troops serving in forward or remote areas, but people from the Seoul area are included on a standby basis. From March through November, 55 one-day tours were given for 3,845 servicemembers and their dependents.

(U) Korean-American Friendship Association (KAFA) Tour Program. KAFA offered 10 two and three-day cultural and industrial tours free of charge for USFK personnel and dependents in 1981. Participating were 331 officers, senior NCOs and spouses, who visited places like Kyongju, the ancient capital of Korea, industrial centers at Pohang and Ulsan, and the Sorak Mountains.

(U) Six-Star Salute. The Six-Star Salute is a program which was inaugurated by the Seoul United Service Organization (USO) in 1970 to honor enlisted members of the American, Korean and UN Forces in Korea and to promote good relations between armed forces personnel and the community. One hundred and fifty-four USFK and six UNC honorees participated in the program held on 25 and 26 March.

(U) A Day with the UN Command. During 1981 two briefing tours were arranged for the benefit of 61 American high school and college dependents who were visiting their sponsors in Korea during their summer and winter vacations. They were briefed on the historical aspects of the situation in Korea and shown a movie describing tunnels under the DMZ. They were also taken on a tour of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom for direct observation of the reality of the North Korean confrontation.

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(U) Reunion in Korea Program. The Korean National Tourism Corporation started this new program on Thanksgiving Day in 1981. It enables military and civilian members of USFK to bring their spouses, parents, children over 12, and other close family members to Korea for a reunion with their sponsors and up to 30 days of tours at a substantial discount. In 1981 two groups consisting of 418 persons visited during the weeks of Thanksgiving and Christmas. Besides reuniting families in country, the program benefits the command by reducing extended leaves to the US and somewhat alleviating the demands on space-available flights which are overburdened during holiday seasons.

(U) International Cultural Society of Korea (ICSK) Tours. ICSK conducted a series of orientation and cultural tours of Seoul in March for TDY personnel participating in TEAM SPIRIT 81. A total of 1,000 service-members took advantage of the tours, with ICSK providing round-trip transportation from their camps.

(U) KNTC Cheju Island Tour. In November and December, KNTC conducted four, subsidized, three-day tours of Cheju Island for 201 USFK military personnel and their dependents. Tours include round trip air fare from Seoul, hotel accommodations and six meals.

(U) Command Information

(U) KORUS, a biweekly command newspaper published by a contractor and supported by PAO news releases, enlarged its circulation to 20,000. Now using full color in its pages, the paper received the DA Command Information Award of Excellence for its outstanding coverage of the Yorktown Bicentennial celebration. KONGBO, the command's KATUSA Korean language newspaper, changed its publication from a monthly to a bimonthly basis. A seminar for newspaper editors was held in August with all major commands represented. The various command newspapers were used to publicize campaigns and programs such as the Combined Federal Campaign, Crime Watch, Yorktown, Quality of Life, Energy Conservation, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and Communications and Operational Security.

(U) A briefing presentation package was developed in April for use by senior officers and NCOs who are departing Korea and who will have the opportunity to talk to military and civic organizations in the US about the progress taking place in Korea. This is part of an effort to correct the impression many Americans have of Korea as a war-torn and primitive place. Two booklets were printed during the year which introduce the soldier to the Korean language and a pamphlet on housing in Korea has been updated.

(U) American Forces Korea Network (AFKN)

(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

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reliable and responsive means for disseminating information throughout their local areas. Operated under staff supervision of this command's PAO, AFKN is a far-flung and diverse activity with approximately 150 military/civilian broadcasters, engineers and support personnel operating and maintaining 46 radio and television transmitters strategically located country-wide. (A map showing the AFKN systems is on the 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 and 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 18 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. AFKN's video network broadcasts approximately 125 hours per week, of which 12 hours, including two daily comprehensive newscasts, are produced locally in the Yongsan studios. The balance of the program material is received in film and videotape shipments from AFRTS.

(U) During 1981 AFKN telecast a total of 61 events live via satellite to continue its leadership in this category for AFRTS networks. Forty-two of the events were funded by American Forces Information Service, OASD (PA), and the remainder were paid from EUSA resources. Football and baseball games accounted for the bulk of the telecasts, but, because of the length of the 1981 baseball strike, AFKN obtained other events such as golf and tennis. Consultations are continuing with the ROK government to implement plans to receive programming from AFRTS on a daily basis via satellite rather than receiving them through the mails on videotape.

(U) Various system and facilities upgrades were accomplished in 1981 which improved TV reception throughout Korea. At Kwangju AB a 100-foot tower was moved to a nearby AFKN site. A higher elevation allows signals to be received and sent over any obstructions. At Osan AB a transmitter was also moved uphill to the "Bucket Site" of the 1st Signal Brigade. The entire move was accomplished with only 5.5 hours of off-air time. The TV reception for the Kunsan AB community was improved by converting an in-house 100-watt transmitter to channel two and repairing an inoperative microwave link. AFKN installed the new link from Tacoma site to the water tower at Kunsan AB using a high gain antenna supplied by the Air Force. AFKN moved into two new concrete block buildings at Camp

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Stanley and mounted a high gain UHF receiving antenna along with a modified sending antenna. A translator receives channel 70 from Hill 754 and transmits Channel 3 at 10 watts to the Camp Stanley audience.

(U) On 1 October AFKN became a subordinate unit of the Army Broadcasting Service with UNC/USFK/EUSA Public Affairs retaining operational control.

(U) AFKN garnered a total of five Keith L. Ware awards for broadcast excellence in 1981 out of the eight categories involved. This was four more than 1980. AFKN placed first in "radio spots," second in "television spots," third in "TV news," third for "military reports," and fourth for the noon radio news.

(U) An audience survey conducted in the Spring of 1981 covered the entire network and was done on a random sampling basis using the CUPIDS computer. Live TV sports was the number one attraction, with the audience split on whether or not the live events should be repeated. The Six PM News was the most watched television newscast. No significant deviations were noted in the demographics. 15

(U) Surgeon 16

(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 1981 the average number of beds occupied daily by active duty military personnel was 77; those occupied by all others entitled to care (principally retired military and dependents) averaged 38 daily. The rate of active duty military personnel noneffective because of hospitalization and convalescent leave during 1981 was 2.20 per thousand. Total outpatient clinic visits to all US Army medical treatment facilities,¹⁷ including USAH-S, averaged 1,279 per day during the year.¹⁸

15. PAO Hist Sum, 1981.

16. (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.

17. (U) Presently there are 21; one hospital and 20 clinics or dispensaries. Additionally, US Air Forces Korea operates two base hospitals and one clinic, while US Naval Forces Korea has one dispensary.

18. Daily Average Workload Statistics Report for CY 81.

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(U) Expanded OB/GYN Facilities

(U) Construction began to expand the OB/GYN facilities in the US Army Community Hospital, Seoul, to increase the delivery capability from 45 to 100 per month. The increased capacity will reduce the requirement for supplemental delivery service by local Korean hospitals. This will generate an estimated first year savings of \$.36 million (FY 81 dollars) in the OCHAMPUS program (dependents) and the P84 program (active duty female soldiers).

(U) Alcohol Treatment Facility.

(U) USAMEDCOM-K operates a 16-bed Inpatient Alcohol Treatment Facility (ATF) (12 male, four female). The purpose of the ATF is to rehabilitate active duty, retired and DOD personnel suffering from the disease of alcoholism. This inpatient service offers a six-week residential treatment program under the close supervision of the clinical director and counselors. There are an average of 12 male patients and one female 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 81 the ATF treated 107 patients. Commanders judged the program to be successful 64 percent of the time, using criteria of effective duty performance.

(U) Reorganization of Medical Command Korea

(U) US Army Medical Command-Korea (USAMEDCOM-K) had been organized as a TDA since 1976. The TDA unit includes the command and control headquarters, military and civilian personnel to operate the US Army Community Hospital, Seoul, and the TDA augmentations to nine other medical units in Korea. A concept plan was developed to distribute these resources by unit to improve administration, personnel management, and to provide an organizational mission that can respond to both peacetime and contingency missions. The concept plan included organizing an MTOE 8-111H Medical Command with a TDA peacetime augmentation for the civilian personnel; a TDA organization for the peacetime operation of the US Army Community Hospital, Seoul, which would be augmented with military personnel from the MTOE of the 121st Evacuation Hospital; and individual peacetime TDA augmentations to the other medical MTOE units. The concept plan, after coordination with Hq USFK/EUSA staff, was presented to the Chief of Staff on 23 December. The Chief of Staff approved the provisional organization of the 8th Medical Command (MEDCOM), and the US Army Community Hospital, Seoul (USACH-S), with an effective date of 1 February 1982 to coincide with TEAM SPIRIT 82. The concept was sent to HQDA recommending that it be approved in its entirety with an effective date of 1 December 1982.

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(U) Medical Service Staffing and Training

(U) The US Army Medical Command-Korea in 1981 had significant shortages in selected Medical Corps assets. Urology, Otorhinolaryngology, and Cardiology were staffed by partially trained personnel who required TDY specialty consultant support. These shortages cost the US government thousands of dollars in TDY costs, aeromedical evacuations and patient PCS movements. The command also experienced shortfalls in some enlisted MOSs. Both of the above conditions were due to Army-wide shortages in key medical personnel.

(U) On 9 and 10 April, USAMEDCOM-K, in conjunction with the 38th Parallel Medical Society,¹⁹ sponsored its 31st annual medical seminar. US personnel from Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps medical facilities across the western Pacific joined civilian and military physicians of the Republic of Korea in discussing such topics as how to recognize toxic shock syndrome and brief psychotherapy.

(U) Health of the Command

(U) There is a relatively high incidence of two diseases among the US military population the the ROK. Both can be debilitating but neither is usually fatal. The first of these is viral hepatitis which can cause absences from duty of up to three months. This disease is often related to ingestion of improperly cooked and contaminated food products, blood transfusions, contact with items from infected persons and sexual intercourse. In 1981, the hepatitis rate was highest in November (7.2 cases/1,000 servicemembers/year). Seventy percent of the cases were from the 2d Infantry Division area. The hepatitis rate for 1981 was 3.8 cases/1,000/year.²⁰ During the first quarter, 108 members of the 25th Infantry division, in Korea for exercise TEAM SPIRIT, were identified as having been exposed to a hepatitis case before their arrival in Korea. The exposure took place at the F Complex Dining Facility, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The individuals were given prophylactic immunizations of immune serum globulin after arrival in the command. Further study will be carried out to identify the causal association of this disease and implement control measures to limit its further spread.

(U) The other predominant disease in USFK is venereal disease which is far more prevalent. Gonorrhea remains the leading venereal disease in the command. The VD incidence rate in EUSA increased steadily from 39.5 cases/1,000 servicemembers/month in April 1981 to 52.9 cases/1,000/month

19. (U) Formed in 1951 by 3d Infantry Division medical officers who met to discuss military medical problems prevalent in Korea.

20. (U) The 1979 termination of the use of prophylactic gamma globulin has not resulted in a significant rise in the hospitalization rate for hepatitis (3.0 cases/1,000/year in 1979 and 2.8 cases/1,000/year in 1980).

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in October 1981.²¹ Gonorrhea accounted for 87 to 90 percent of all VD cases in USFK. The average rate for 1981 was 48.1 cases/1,000/month as compared to 1980's average rate of 32.5 cases/1,000/month. There were 10 cases of Penicillinase Producing Neisseria Gonorrhea (PPNG), or gonorrhea that does not respond to penicillin, identified during the first calendar quarter of 1981. As a result, an intensive surveillance and contact follow-up program was initiated. The increasing VD rate was caused in part by people, who had been treated with penicillin for this strain of gonorrhea, returning to the clinics.

(U) The prevalence of PPNG was revalidated by a team of clinical investigators from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) and the US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM) in October. They found that 47 percent of the 253 cases of gonorrhea studied at Camp Humphreys, Casey, Red Cloud and Yongsan were PPNG and recommended that the treatment regimen be changed from penicillin to spectinomycin for all cases in USFK, a change that was implemented in November.

(U) The ROK Ministry of Health was notified of the high incidence of PPNG in USFK communities, and the director general of the Public Health Bureau agreed to establish a more intensive VD control program in cooperation with USFK. Efforts will continue with ROK health officials to make their program in the civilian sector parallel that of USFK's program.

(U) Preventive Medicine

(U) The two most significant vector-borne diseases that still pose a potential threat to troops stationed in Korea are Japanese "B" encephalitis (JBE) and Korean Hemorrhagic Fever (KHF). In an effort to circumvent possible epidemics, the 5th Preventive Medicine Unit gathered and prepared basic information and preventive measures for these diseases. Prior to the peak transmission month (September) of JBE, a Fact Sheet was prepared and distributed. No cases of JBE were reported during 1981. Three cases of KHF were reported during 1981. In June a soldier from the 2d Infantry Division contracted KHF. He was evacuated to the US and expired in July. This was the first reported case among USFK personnel in several years. Two additional cases of KHF were reported from the 2d Inf Div during November, but both patients recovered. A Fact Sheet on the incidence and clinical manifestations of KHF during the main transmission season (October - December) was disseminated. In addition, a wall map was prepared showing the location and densities of potential vector mosquito species in Korea. The map was compiled from collection data obtained during 1981 and was completed in December.

21. Fact Sheet, Hqs, 5th Pvnt Med Unit, 19 Nov 81, subj: Increasing Venereal Disease Rates.

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(U) Hot Floor Heating Systems and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

(U) The most significant environmental health hazard encountered during the year was carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning primarily attributed to the traditional Korean compressed coal home heating systems. This system, called "hot air ondol heating," channels exhaust gases from charcoal briquets under sealed floors to provide heat in the home. This method of heating becomes hazardous when carbon monoxide is generated and there are leaks in the floor. Despite an intensive preventive health education effort launched prior to the winter season in 1980 and again in 1981, two USFK servicemen, two dependents, and one retiree died of carbon monoxide poisoning. Twenty-three others were treated for exposure in military medical treatment facilities and released.

(U) Prior to the start of the heating season in October, the carbon monoxide dangers inherent in Korean "ondol" heating systems and in certain other winter situations were publicized with renewed emphasis. Announcements were aired on USFK radio and television and information was disseminated through troop topics, bulletin announcements, policy letters, and unit newspapers. The Surgeon's input to the EUSA Newcomers' Orientation briefing included a class on the carbon monoxide danger in Korea. A CO class was regularly scheduled as a mandatory subject in unit training programs. EUSA preventive medicine and safety personnel also provided instruction to troop units upon request. As in previous years, medical inspection and evaluation were key factors in minimizing exposures to hazardous environments. Medical personnel continued to recommend disapproval of living quarters utilizing the hot air ondol heating system in areas where safe alternate systems were available.

(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, accompanying equipment and 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, Flight Operations, and 1st and 2nd Flight Platoons are located at Yongsan Garrison, with four to six operationally ready aircraft located at the Yongsan VIP Heliport (H-201); the Service Platoon at Seoul Airbase (K-16), where aircraft undergo organizational and direct support maintenance; the 1st Flight Platoon has two aircraft, one a back-up, on duty site at Camp Casey that are mission ready at all times; the 2nd Flight Platoon has two aircraft on duty site at Osan Air Base (the Camp Casey and Osan Air Base duty sites rotate four-man crews out of Yongsan every Monday and Friday); the 3rd Flight Platoon (minus) is located at Camp Walker (H-805) in Taegu, with personnel, equipment, and four aircraft permanently housed there.

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(U) During 1981 the 377th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) flew a total of 5,208 hours, evacuated a total of 670 patients (compared with 769 in 1980), and transported medical personnel and equipment. Patient categories were: 487 US military; 121 military dependents; seven US civilians; 30 KATUSA; eight ROK military; 13 ROK civilians; and four military police dogs. Of the 670 patients, 359 were classified "urgent," 207 were "priority" and 104 were "routine."

(U) EUSA Dental Activities

(U) At the end of the year, 15 dental clinics were in operation throughout the command providing a full range of oral health services for USFK members, their dependents and others entitled to care. Camp Market Dental Clinic became operational with the assignment of a dental officer. The Camp Hialeah Dental Clinic continued to function in a temporary facility pending renovation of an existing building scheduled to be completed in late 1982. Construction of a new 18-chair dental clinic for Yongsan started in September. Patient treatments performed during 1981 totaled 522,591, down from the 1980 figure of 598,062.

(U) A Comptroller study was conducted during the first three months of 1981 to examine dental officer staffing required to provide the expanding Area III population with adequate dental care. (See page 311.)

(U) Veterinary Activities

(U) EUSA's 106th Medical Detachment (VS) (Team JB) provides inspection services for all USFK subsistence items arriving in the ROK from the US, as well as those procured locally from Korean vendors. During the year problems were noted in the local procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables. Specifically, produce was not being ordered in accordance with prescribed specifications and therefore it was not being inspected for compliance with prescribed specifications. The result was inferior produce being received at Troop Issue Supply Points and commissaries. The 106th held numerous classes and conferred with its inspectors to insure that fresh fruits and vegetables would be inspected according to specifications. A conference was held with ordering officers to explain to them that, by implementing the provisions of existing guidance on standards, they could significantly improve the quality of produce that they were receiving. The 106th also called a meeting with Korean suppliers, outlining for them the forthcoming changes in procurement and inspection of fresh fruits and vegetables and calling attention to their quality control responsibilities. Improvements were seen in the first month the program was initiated. Rejections or price adjustments were made on approximately 10,000 pounds of produce and the quality markedly improved.

(U) A lack of adequate veterinary food inspection facilities was identified at four supply points (SP 48, SP 39, Camp Casey and Camp Edwards) which hampered the 106th Med Det from effectively discharging

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its food inspection mission. Requests were made to responsible commanders to provide required facilities. A building at Camp Casey has already been designated for use as a food inspection area.

(U) Substandard Animal Disease Prevention and Control (ADPAC) facilities were identified at Taegu and Yongsan. The ADPAC in Taegu is completely inadequate to support the animal mission. With the significant increase in command sponsorships in the Taegu area and the assumption of the Air Force animal mission, the demand for animal care is on the increase. The present facility was originally scheduled for replacement in 1985, but it was recently deleted from the list of construction projects. The 106th began exploring the possibility of other funding for this project and has ordered blueprints of the Fort Stewart ADPAC which can be used here. The Yongsan ADPAC has various structural deficiencies which make it impossible to comply with pertinent sections of the US Code. Veterinary officers will continue to work with engineers to solve these problems.

(U) Canine parvovirus was initially diagnosed in Yongsan in July. Subsequently, numerous cases were seen in Taegu and Pusan. A vigorous vaccination program and several special Saturday morning clinics had notably slowed the number of cases by October.²²

(U) Chaplain

(U) Religious and Spiritual Activities

(U) During the year 50 Army chaplains served with troop units and on the USFK/EUSA headquarters staff. Chaplains concentrated their efforts in the ministry of presence by making frequent personal visits to troops at both garrison and field training sites and by providing worship, individual counseling and religious educational opportunities. An effective ministry was also provided for families at garrisons. In addition to the 50 Army chaplains, there are 11 Air Force chaplains and one Navy chaplain.

(U) The USFK/EUSA Command Chaplain hosted numerous distinguished visitors during the year. Some of these were representatives of Ecclesiastical Endorsing Agencies visiting the chaplains and other service personnel from their specific denominations. Among the visitors in 1981 was Terence Cardinal Cooke who visited the command in December. (See Distinguished Visitor List at Appendix A.)

(U) Chaplain training conferences were conducted quarterly. One of these conferences in August dealt with "Korean Culture and Customs" using the services of Dr. Sam Park and Reverend Art Kinsler. Both Dr. Park and Rev. Kinsler have spent most of their lives in Korea. Dr. Park is a

22. Surgeon Hist Sum, 1981.

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professor, counselor and Korean social worker. Rev. Kinsler was born in Korea to Presbyterian missionary parents. He is the author of "An International Marriage," a pamphlet used in the Korean/American marriage program in the command.

(U) More than 58,733 USFK military and civilian members attended some 356 retreats and other spiritually oriented programs offered during the year at the EUSA Retreat Center. This dramatic increase in usage (there were 11,500 attendees at 285 programs in 1980) can be attributed to the improved quality and more frequent scheduling of retreat activities. A part-time program coordinator was added to the staff and nine Korean positions were placed on the TDA. Two new missions of the center are to establish a Family Life Center and a Religious Resource Center and additional facilities are required. A MCA (military construction-Army) project was submitted in February to build a 30-unit sleeping quarters, a multi-purpose building and an addition to the present dining facility which will double its capacity. The project is scheduled for fiscal years 84 and 85. A manpower survey in October recognized the requirement for 10 more spaces to meet current workloads and support the Family Life and Religious Resource centers. New equipment authorized for the center includes two giant screen TVs and three video cassette player/recorders. In December the Command Chaplain hosted a reception at the EUSA Religious Retreat Center for 150 commanders, sergeants major, chapel staffers and denominational church leaders throughout the command.

(U) The Korean-American marriage enrichment program was a high priority Chaplain objective. Premarriage seminars and brides' schools were conducted on a regular basis throughout Korea. Quarterly Korean-American marriage counselor workshops were held to upgrade counselor and facilitator skills. In informal Korean-American Marriage Institute was organized to develop an effective philosophy and methodology for helping these marriages to be successful. The USFK booklet, An International Marriage, was completely revised. A plan is being developed to produce a video tape entitled "Korean American Marriage" for use in newcomers' orientation at unit level. The Command Chaplain requested that DA contract with a civilian research agency to do an in-depth study of Korean-American marriages. A contract was awarded and a study team will visit USFK during 1982.

(U) There is one Jewish chaplain in country. He is assigned to the Command Chaplain's office and directs the Jewish program throughout the command. His program at Yongsan Garrison has an average weekly attendance of 30. The Religious Education program of about 20 children and 15 adults, along with the regular and special Jewish services, are conducted at EUSA Religious Retreat Center. A permanent facility for the Jewish program in the the old high school building on South Post is expected in 1983. Jewish lay leaders are now holding semi-monthly services at Taegu and Camp Casey.

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(U) During 1981 the Command Chaplain developed a five-year plan to phase out and replace the 30 (out of 35) chapel organs in Korea that are over 15 years old. The old organs experience frequent maintenance problems and are not cost effective to maintain.²³

(U) Headquarters Commandant

(U) Provisional Organization of EUSA Special Troops

(U) Background. In April 1971 Eighth Army Special Troops was discontinued and all of its assigned units were assigned to US Army Garrison-Yongsan (USAG-Y). At the same time the Eighth Army Area Command was organized provisionally to centralize general courts martial jurisdiction on the Yongsan reservation for all units in Korea except the 2d US Infantry Division. These actions were taken to provide for the continuation of special troops-type missions and functions in the face of reduced personnel manning levels.²⁴ In March 1972 the Office of the Hqs Commandant was merged into USAG-Y which became a major subordinate command of EUSA at that time.²⁵ This arrangement proved unresponsive to Hqs USFK/EUSA needs, especially during war-planning and exercises, so on 1 March 1973 Hqs Cmdt was once again made an assigned unit of EUSA and all those units directly supporting Hqs USFK/EUSA were attached to the Hqs Cmdt, with all others remaining assigned to USAG-Y.²⁶ Continued problems with this organization prompted a study in 1979 to examine the structure and offer possible reorganizations. The study identified three main faults with the organization as it then existed.

--There was no basic command policy for the units. Ad hoc arrangements which had evolved between the units and higher headquarters caused serious command and control deficiencies.

--There were no intermediate commanders between the units and Hqs USFK/EUSA, which often had to become involved in the day-to-day operations of the units. This involvement was both inappropriate and distracted the staff sections from their primary missions.

--Units directly supporting Hqs USFK/EUSA were not under a USFK/EUSA commander. In the reorganization which took place in March 1973,

23. Chaplain Hist Sum, 1981.

24. ORLL, Hqs, EUSA, 1 Nov 70 - 30 Apr 71, RCS CSFOR 65 (R3), SECRET-FRD (info used UNCLAS), pp. 45-50.

25. ORLL, Hqs, EUSA, 1 Nov 71 - 30 Apr 72, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3), SECRET-FRD (info used UNCLAS), p. 58.

26. Semi-Annual Historical Summary, Hqs, EUSA, 1 Nov 72 - 30 Jun 73, RCS CSHIS-6 (R2), SECRET-RD (info used UNCLAS), p. 39.

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numerous units that supported Hqs USFK/EUSA were wrongly placed under the USAG-Y commander.

(U) 1981 Developments. Based on these findings, a concept plan was developed which would create a EUSA Special Troops Command, with the Hqs Comdt as the commander. The EUSA Special Troops Command would:

--Provide a command and control element for numerous units (smaller than battalion) supporting EUSA activities and relieve the Hqs USFK/EUSA staff elements from involvement in the day-to-day administrative activities of these units. Command would include the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the accomplishment of assigned missions. It would also include the responsibility for health, welfare, morale and discipline of assigned personnel.

--Establish a separate command which will give USFK/EUSA one direct line of communication on all command matters regarding assigned units; and create a clear line of authority. Responsibility for primary mission accomplishment would remain with the USFK/EUSA staff sections.

--Organize a peacetime unit that is prepared to mobilize in a contingency with minimal disruption. The Commander, EUSA Special Troops, would also function as the Hqs Comdt who is responsible in wartime for specific requirements to relocate units and for the administration and security of Hqs command posts.

(U) The USFK/EUSA Chief of Staff approved the plan on 14 May. EUSA Special Troops was organized provisionally, effective 15 May, commanded by the Hqs Comdt who now serves in a dual-hatted capacity.²⁷ Special Troops initially incorporated 18 existing subordinate units under its command: HHC, EUSA; 21st Trans Co (CAR); UNC Honor Guard Co; EUSA Band; 25th Trans Ctr; American Forces Korea Network; MP Det-Korea; 38th Chemical Det; EUSA Religious Retreat Center; Finance and Accounting Office-Korea; Yongsan Data Processing Ctr; Training Support Activity-Korea; Korean Svc Corps Control Det; Special Forces Det-Korea; EUSA Tunnel Neutralization Team; SQT Non-divisional Test Control Office; US Armed Forces Claim Service-Korea; and USA Element UNC/CFC.²⁸ Later, the US Army Legal Services Activity (2 Jul 81), the US Army Air Defense Artillery Liaison Team (1 Aug 81), and the Eighth Army Wightman NCO Academy (1 Dec 81) were assigned. USAG-Y will continue to have total Area III mission and retain tasking authority for necessary EUSA installation functions. On 30 November a six-month review of the new alignment was conducted and a recommendation was made to continue EUSA Special Troops in its present form.²⁹

27. USFK/EUSA Permanent Order 64-2, dated 14 May 81.

28. USFK/EUSA Permanent Order 66-6, dated 20 May 81.

29. Hqs Comdt Hist Sum, 1981.

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Clay T. Buckingham 24-29 Jan	6	ACofS for Automation & Comm, HQ DA
MG John W. Huston 30 Jan-2 Feb	2	Chief of AF History
MG William H. Fitch 2-3 Feb	5	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
BG George B. Powers, Jr. 2-6 Feb	3	Dir of Trans, HQ USAF
Dr. R. Fossum 10-14 Feb	5	Proj SORAK Team
Mr. Thomas S. Falatko 16-21 Feb	3	Dep for Trans & Civil Avn, OASAF (R&D and Log)
LTG Jerome F. O'Malley 18-20 Feb	3	DCofS, Opns, Plans & Read, HQ USAF
MG Alexander M. Weyand 19 Feb-20 Mar	43	CG, 25th Inf Div
BG Albert J. Kaehn, Jr. 19-22 Feb	6	Cdr, Air Wea Svc (USAF)
COL(P) Lynn H. Stevens 27 Feb-6 Mar	5	HAWK Proj Ofc, USAMICOM
MG William Fitch 2-3 Mar	6	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
COL(P) Browning C. Wharton, Jr. 2-4 Mar	1	Cdr, 834th Airlift Div (USAF)
GEN John W. Vessey, Jr. 4-25 Mar	11	Vice CofS, USA
RADM P. A. Lautermilch 4-6 Mar	2	COMCRUDESGRU 5
Mr. Delmar C. Lang 5-12 Mar	1	Spec Asst to CINC, USAF Europe
BG Charles R. Painter 5-20 Mar	43	DCDR, 261st Sig Comd, Del ANG

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM R. F. Schoultz 7-12 Mar	11	COMNAVAIRPAC
MG Thomas D. Ayers 8-11 Mar	3	CG, 7th Inf Div
MG James I. Baginski 8-14 Mar	1	DCofS for Opns, MAC
Mr. Kisuk Cheung 9-11 Mar	4	Chief, Engr Div, USAEDPO
LTG James D. Hughes 9-14 Mar	4	CINCPACAF
MG Ernest A. Bedke 9-14 Mar	1	DCofS, Opns & Intel, PACAF
MG Russell E. Mohny 9-14 Mar	1	DCSLOG, PACAF
MG Stanley C. Beck 9-20 Mar	3	Cdr, 3d Air Div (USAF)
LTG William H. Ginn, Jr. 9-21 Mar	3	CG, 5th AF
Dr. T. Benjamin Massey 10-12 Mar	1	Chancellor, Univ of Md
LTG Glenn K. Otis 10-14 Mar	1	DCSOPS, DA
BG(P) Edward J. Huycke 10-16 Mar	3	Cdr, Tripler Army Med Cen
MG John K. Davis 12-14 Mar	4	Dir for Opns, PACOM
LTG Rosco Robinson, Jr. 12-15 Mar	2	CG, USARJ
LTG Philip C. Gast 12-15 Mar	2	Dir for Opns, J-3, JCS
MG William H. Duncan 12-18 Mar	1	CG, 261st Sig Comd, Del ANG

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG W. H. Rice 13-16 Mar	4	CG, 1st Marine Bde
MG Robert F. Coverdale 14-17 Mar	7	Cdr, 22d AF
GEN Robert M. Shoemaker 14-18 Mar	2	CG, USAFORSCOM
MG Stanley F. H. Newman 14-27 Mar	1	Sp Asst to CINCMAC for ANG Affairs
MG Ted W. Sorensen 14-27 Mar	3	Mob Asst to CINCMAC
LTG William R. Nelson 15-18 Mar	2	Cdr, 12th AF
GEN Lew Allen, Jr. 15-19 Mar	8	CofS, USAF
MG Alton H. Harvey 17-21 Mar	2	TJAG, USA
ADM J. B. Hayes 19-26 Mar	11	Comdt, USCG
RADM George B. Shick 23-28 Mar	2	COMPHIBGRU 1
VADM C. A. H. Trost 23-27 Mar	3	COMSEVENTHFLT
MG Stephen G. Olmstead 24-31 Mar	2	CG, III MAF/3d Marine Div
Ms Judith A. Brooks 26-28 Mar	1	USO Rep
MG Irwin P. Graham 27-29 Mar	1	DCofS for Plans, PACAF
Dr. O. W. Polen Rev Orville Hagan 27-31 Mar	2	Church of God Reps

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Eugene S. Korpai 30 Mar-11 Apr	2	ADC(S), 25th Inf Div
Dr. Claus H. Rohlfis 31 Mar-4 Apr	3	United Methodist Church Reps
Rev Orris E. Kelley 31 Mar-8 Apr	2	Assoc Gen Sec, United Methodist Church
LTG Andrew W. O'Donnell 1-4 Apr	6	CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pac
GEN John R. Guthrie 5-7 Apr	9	Cdr, USADARCOM
GEN Bennie L. Davis 5-8 Apr	6	Cdr, Air Tng Comd (USAF)
MG Sinclair L. Melner 5-11 Apr	1	CG, USA Soldier Spt Cen
MG Enrique Mendez, Jr. 6-12 Apr	1	Dep Surg Gen, USA
MG Homer S. Long, Jr. 7-19 Apr	1	Dir, Mpr, P&B, ODCSPER, DA
Mr. Valcris O. Ewell, Jr. 8-11 Apr	5	Dir, Acq Mgt Rev Agcy, OASA (R&D and Acq)
MG James M. Rockwell 8-11 Apr	2	Dir, Comd, Con & Comm Sys, PACOM
Hon Albert B. Fletcher 9 Apr	8	Superior Court, DC
MG S. C. Olmstead 10-14 Apr	2	CG, III MAF/3d Marine Div
Mrs. Lyle Seymour 10-18 Apr	2	Natl Pres, American Legion Aux
Mr. William A. Granholm 12-14 Apr	5	1981 NFL Stars Manager
RADM Charles E. Horne III 12-16 Apr	5	COMINEWARCOM

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
ADM Robert L. J. Long 13-22 Apr	11	CINCPAC
MG Kermit D. Johnson 17-23 Apr	2	Chief of Chaplains, USA
Mr. David Rose 25-26 Apr	1	Episcopal Church Rep
MG William E. Eicher 28 Apr-1 May	2	CG, USAARRCOM
BG(P) John R. Galvin 1-4 May	2	Asst DCofS for Tng, TRADOC
GEN Bryce Poe II 3-6 May	10	Cdr, AF Log Comd
Hon James L. Buckley 3-6 May	3	Under SECSTATE
MG Benjamin F. Register 4-5 May	5	Dir, Mat Mgt, USADARCOM
MG Cornelius Nugteren 4-5 May	1	Cdr, Aero Rescue & Rcvy Svc (USAF)
BG(P) Andrew H. Anderson 4-7 May	1	Dep TIG, USA
LTG John G. Albert 5-7 May	4	Cdr, AF Acq Log Div
MG Doyle E. Larson 6-9 May	2	Cdr, Elct Scty Comd (USAF)
CAPT(P) R. W. Schmitt (USN) 7-9 May	2	ACofS for Intel, PACFLT
BG Paul Slack 8 May	5	ADC, 3d Marine Div
RADM Joseph H. Miller 9-13 May	1	Staff for COMNAVFORJAPAN
BG Marvin C. Patton 10-14 May	2	Exec Dir, Supply Opns, DLA

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
COL(P) Charles P. Skipton 10-16 May	3	Dept Dir, Maint & Supply, HQ USAF
MG James C. Enney 11-15 May	1	DCofS/Intel, SAC
Dr. Edward C. Killin 12-14 May	1	Dir, DOD Depn Sch, Pac
VADM Carl A. H. Trost 12-15 May	9	COMSEVENTHFLT
BG Perry M. Smith 12-18 May	6	Dep Dir of Plans, Ofc of DCofS, Opns, HQ USAF
MG Irwin P. Graham 13-14 May	1	DCofS Plans, PACAF
GEN Richard H. Ellis 13-14 May	19	CINCSAC
BG Joseph H. Connolly 14-23 May	2	Dir of Contr & Acq Policy, Ofc of DCofS R&D and Acq, HQ USAF
BG James E. Drummond 16-20 May	2	Cdr, USA Mat Sys Anal Actv
Dr. Stephen J. Knezevich 17-20 May	1	Dean, Sch of Ed, Univ of So Cal
MG Edmund R. Thompson 19-25 May	1	ACSI, DA
LTG James D. Hughes 21-24 May	6	CINCPACAF
MG William D. Gilbert 22-26 May	3	DCofS, Log & Engr, HQ USAF
Rev Magnus P. Lutness 29-31 May	1	Exec Dir, Div of Svc to Mil Pers, Lutheran Church
VADM L. Baggett, Jr. 29-31 May	11	COMNAVSURFPAC
MG Ernest A. Bedke 30 May-4 Jun	7	DCofS Opns & Intel, USAF

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Gerd S. Grombacher 30 May-4 Jun	3	CG, USACC
Mr. Frank L. Shufelt 30 May-4 Jun	4	Intl Food Svc Exec Assoc
BG Richard G. Cardillo 31 May-4 Jun	3	Dep CG, WESTCOM
RADM H. C. Schrader, Jr. 4-8 Jun	2	Cdr, CTF 75
BG John A. Collins 7-9 Jun	4	Dep Chief of Chaplains, USAF
LTG Joseph K. Bratton 7-11 Jun	10	Chief of Engr, USA
Mr. Delmar C. Lang 8-19 Jun	1	Scientific Adv Board, NSA
Mr. Robert E. Rich 14-19 Jun	1	Asst Dep Dir for Opns, NSA/CSS
Mr. George A. Deskin 14-20 Jun	2	Chmn, Scientific Adv Board, NSA
MG William H. Fitch 17-19 Jun	7	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
Mr. Branch Wood 18-20 Jun	2	House Approp Comm
RADM Ralph G. Bird 24-27 Jun	2	Dir, Log-Scty Assistance, PACOM
LTG Arnold W. Braswell 25-27 Jun	3	CINCPACAF
LTG William H. Ginn, Jr. 26-27 Jun	3	Cdr, 5th AF
BG James E. Thompson, Jr. 28 Jun-1 Jul	6	Dep Dir for Plans, ACSI, DA
Mr. Charles Wolf 29 Jun-5 Jul	3	Head, Econ Dept, Rand Corp

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Albert N. Stubblebine III 6-11 Jul	3	Cdr, USAINSCOM
BG Robert M. Joyce 9-16 Jul	2	TAG, DA
Mr. Robert C. Quigley 9-14 Jul	3	Asst Dir, Surveys & Inves Staff, House Approp Comm
MG W. H. Fitch 12-13 Jul	6	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
LTC Eugene F. Tighe, Jr. 12-18 Jul	5	Dir, DIA
MG Duane H. Stubbs 14-16 Jul	3	Cdr, AAFES
BG Edwin J. Godfrey 21-23 Jul	2	ADC, 3d Marine Div
BG Michael A. Nelson 26-28 Jul	2	Dep Dir for Opns, PACOM
BG Charles H. Edmiston 26-29 Jul	5	Cdr, West Area, MTMC
VADM Carlisle A. Trost 4-5 Aug	2	COMSEVENTHFLT
RADM Paul W. Dillingham, Jr. 6-9 Aug	1	Cdr, Nav Scty Gp Comd
BG William E. Potts 14-19 Aug	3	Dep Cdr for Readiness, USAMICOM
Mr. Roy F. Linsenmeyer 18-21 Aug	3	Chief, Res & Anal Ofc, PACOM
Ms. Judith A. Brooks 18-26 Aug	1	USO Pac Area Coord
MG Vaughn O. Lang 18-25 Aug	2	Cdr, USACSA
Hon Russell D. Hale 19-23 Aug	3	Asst Secy of AF (Fin Mgmt)

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG Lincoln D. Faurer 20-24 Aug	2	Dir, NSA
Rep Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif) 22-26 Aug	1	Member, House Foreign Affairs Asia/Pac Sub- comm
Mr. Nicholas J. Arbia 23-30 Aug	3	Compt, USACC
MG William H. Fitch BG E. B. Russell 25-27 Aug	21	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing AWC, 1st Marine Air Wing
RADM Huntington Hardisty 26-30 Aug	4	COMCARGRU 5 (CTF 77)
Mr. John H. Holdrige 27-31 Aug	2	Asst SECSTATE for East Asia & Pac Affairs
BG Eugene B. Russell 2-3 Sep	1	AWC, 1st Marine Air Wing
Hon William Strauss 2-7 Sep	1	Chief Counsel, Senate Subcomm on Energy, Nuc Proliferation & Govt Processes
Mr. Robert P. Schaffer 6-9 Sep	1	Dir, Ofc of Insp, US Customs Svc
RADM Donald S. Jones 8-10 Sep	1	Dir for East Asia & Pac Reg, OASD (ISA)
Mr. John C. Taylor 8-12 Sep	2	Dep Dir, Engr Div, AAFES
MG Kenneth L. Peek, Jr. 10-15 Sep	4	Asst DCofS, Mpr & Pers Cen, USAF
VADM J. William Cox 11-12 Sep	3	PACFLT Surg Gen
Mr. Kisuk Cheung 11-15 Sep	1	Chief, Engr Div, USAEDPO

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel 12-19 Sep	7	Dep Dir, Comd & Con Cen for WWMCCS ADP Tech Spt
Mr. Daniel A. Rosso, Jr. 12-21 Sep	2	Naval Air Sys Comd
Mr. David G. Boak 17-20 Sep	1	NSA Spec Rep, Pac
Dr. Edward C. Killin 17-20 Sep	1	Dir, DOD Depn Sch, Pac
Mr. David B. Wolf 18-25 Sep	1	Pres, Los Angeles Metro- politan College
BG Richard W. Wilmot 18-24 Sep	3	Dir, Intel Sys, OACSI, DA
RADM Ronald E. Narmi 20-24 Sep	4	Comdt, Indus Col of Armed Forces
Dr. Robert L. James 21-23 Sep	1	Chief of Psychiatric Svc, NSA
RADM Edwin R. Kohn, Jr. 22-25 Sep	1	Dir for Log-Scty Assistance, PACOM
Mr. Joseph C. Smith 25-30 Sep	3	Chief, T-2, Engr, NSA
Mr. Richard G. Bruner 26-30 Sep	3	Def Prop Disposal Reg, Pac
BG Henry J. Hatch 27-30 Sep	2	Cdr, USAEDPO
ADM James D. Watkins 28 Sep-2 Oct	8	CINCPACFLT
MG George A. Edwards, Jr. 28 Sep-4 Oct	1	Dir, Plans & Pol, J-5, USREADCOM
Rev Fred Shilling 28 Sep-10 Oct	1	Civ Clergyman
BG Charles H. Edmiston 29 Sep-2 Oct	2	Cdr, West Area, MTMC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hon Frank C. Carlucci 29 Sep-2 Oct	12	Dep SECDEF
VADM Eugene A. Grinstead 29 Sep-2 Oct	2	Dir, DLA
LTG Arnold W. Braswell 30 Sep-1 Oct	2	CINCPACAF
MG Donald W. Bennett 30 Sep-2 Oct	3	Cdr, 22d AF (MAC)
GEN Robert C. Mathis 30 Sep-3 Oct	11	Vice CofS, USAF
LTG William J. Hilsman 30 Sep-4 Oct	2	Dir, DCA
MG Thomas B. Bruton 1-4 Oct	4	TJAG, USAF
LTG Harold F. Hardin, Jr. 1-6 Oct	2	DCDR for Mat Read, USADARCOM
Mr. James W. Jameison 1-23 Oct	2	Gen Mgr, San Diego Navy Fed Credit Union
GEN James R. Allen 2-4 Oct	14	CINCMAC
Mr. Marion A. Bowden 3-7 Oct	2	Dir, EEO, Ofc of Asst Sec of Army (M&RA)
Mr. Donald J. Horan 3-8 Oct	2	Dir, Proc, Log & Read Div, GAO
RADM Francis T. Shea 6 Oct	1	Dir, Navy Nurse Corps
VADM M. Staser Holcomb 6-9 Oct	4	COMSEVENTHFLT
Ms. Mary Futrell 8-11 Oct	1	Natl Ed Assoc
LTG John J. Murphy 10-13 Oct	19	Cdr, 15th AF

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hon John R. Block 11-14 Oct	25	Secy of Agriculture
Rev John Kowsky 12-23 Oct	1	Very Rev Monsignor
Dr. J. Frank Culpepper 13-16 Oct	2	Church of God Rep
BG Eugene B. Russell 15-16 Oct	4	AWC, 1st Marine Air Wing
RADM Howard H. Haynes 17-21 Oct	3	Cdr, Pac Div, Naval Fac Engr Comd
BG Henry J. Sechler 18-23 Oct	4	Dir, Intl Prog, USAF
BG Peter G. Burbules 20-23 Oct	1	DCDR, USAARRCOM
LTG George M. Browning, Jr. 22-25 Oct	4	Compt of AF
Mr. Abner S. Salant 23-28 Oct	2	Dir, Food Engr Lab, Natick Labs
MG Max W. Noah 25 Oct-1 Nov	7	Cdr, USAEC
Mr. Lloyd A. Duscha 26-31 Oct	4	Directorate of Civil Works, USACE
Mr. Kisuk Cheung 26 Oct-3 Nov	23	Chief, Engr Div, USAEDPO
Mr. G. E. Lavean 27-30 Oct	3	DCA
Mr. Joe F. Meis 27-30 Oct	4	Dep Asst Sec of AF (MRA&I)
RADM R. C. Elliott 29 Oct	5	BUMED
Dr. Genral Palmer 29 Oct-1 Nov	2	Dir, Chap Div, So Baptist Conv

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Harry West 29 Oct-1 Nov	1	Dep Dir for Mpr Prog & Budget, HQ DA
MG Donald R. Lasher 29 Oct-4 Nov	4	Cdr, USACSC
BG Albert J. Jaehn, Jr. 30 Oct-3 Nov	4	Cdr, Air Wea Svc (USAF)
Mr. James J. Devine 31 Oct-5 Nov	1	Chief, V-3 Ofc, NSA/CSS
MG Richard Carr 2-5 Nov	5	Chief of Chap, USAF
BG E. J. Godfrey 2 Nov	5	CG, 9th Marine Amphib Bde
Mr. Robert Cranston 3-7 Nov	4	Dir, Amer Forces Info Svc
RADM Crawford Easterling 6-8 Nov	2	DCofS, Opns and Plans, PACFLT
MG Stuart H. Sherman, Jr. 9-13 Nov	2	Comdt, Def Inst of Scty Assistance Mgmt
Mr. M. Dale Jensen 11-15 Nov	2	Dir, Field Spt Actv, USN
BG Donald J. Delandro 12-15 Nov	1	Exec Dir, Mil Postal Svc Agcy, HQ DA
BG France F. Jordan 15-19 Nov	1	Chief, Med Svc Corps, USA
RADM Warren C. Hamm, Jr. 16-17 Nov	4	DCDR, Mil Sealift Comd
BG William J. Mall, Jr. 16-18 Nov	4	Cdr, Aero Rescue & Rcvy Svc (USAF)
MG Martin C. Fulcher 16-18 Nov	3	Asst DCofS, Log & Engr, HQ USAF
BG Norman G. Delbridge, Jr. 16-21 Nov	1	USACE

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Harold L. Stugart 16-21 Nov	3	The Auditor Gen, USA
LTG John H. Miller 17-18 Nov	10	DCofS for Plans & Pol, HQ USMC
LTG Charles Donnelly 18-21 Nov	3	Cdr, 5th AF
LTG Julius W. Becton, Jr. 18-21 Nov	2	DCDR for Tng, TRADOC
Mrs. Hardy Watson 19-21 Nov	2	Natl Pres, VFW Ladies Aux
RADM Robert W. Chewning 21-24 Nov	2	Dir of Plans, PACOM
RADM William G. Sizemore 21-25 Nov	8	Dep Dir, Opns & Admin, Def Nucl Agcy
Mr. Jack W. Flynt 22-25 Nov	3	Natl Cdr, American Legion
MG Jack W. Waters 29 Nov-2 Dec	5	DCofS/Log Opns, AF Log Comd
BG Donald B. Wagner 4-5 Dec	1	Cdr, AF Med Svc Cen
MG William R. Maloney 9-11 Dec	5	Dir of Opns, PACOM
VADM M. Staser Holcomb 10-14 Dec	3	COMSEVENTHFLT
Hon Forrest James 11-16 Dec	12	Governor of Alabama
Mr. George Deskin 11-18 Dec	7	Consultant, SECDEF
RADM H. C. Schrader 13-14 Dec	2	Cdr, CTF 75
Mr. Frank D. Derby 13-17 Dec	4	Dep Dir, AF Commissary Svc

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Phillip M. Barber 13 Dec-2 Jan	3	Church of God Rep
LTG John N. Brandenburg 15-17 Dec	5	CG, I Corps (USA)
Dallas Cowboy Cheerleaders 23-28 Dec	15	
Cardinal Terence Cooke 27-29 Dec	2	Mil Vicar for Catholics in Armed Forces
MG Stephen G. Olmstead 28-30 Dec	6	CG, III MAF/3d Marine Div

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Indonesia (A,C,C,H)
Malaysia (A,C,H)
Philippines (A,C,H)
Thailand (A,C,F,H)
India (A,C,H)
Brazil (A,C,H)
Dominican Republic (A,C,H)
Ecuador (A,C,H)
Mexico (A,C,H)
El Salvador (A,C,H)
Peru (A,C,H)
Azabanon (A,C,H)
Pakistan (A,C,H)
Saudi Arabia (A,C,H)
Venezuela (B,C,H)
Tunisia (B,C,H)
Botswana (B,C,H)
Gabon (B,C,H)
Nigeria (B,C,H)
Sudan (B,C,H)
Jordan (B,C,D,H)
Uruguay (E)
Guatemala (G)
Mauritius (G)

-
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Export Not Authorized

No Advisory Opinion Given

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Appendix C --Continued

STATE 144466 (032019 Jun 81)

1. Para 3. "No objection in principle"

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Indonesia | Grenade Launcher, M79 |
| Malaysia | Mortar, 60mm, M19 |
| Thailand | CTG, 106mm HEAT, M344A1 |
| Philippines | CTG, 105mm, HE, M1 |
| India | RR, 90mm, M67 |
| Brazil | CTG, 90mm, RR, HEAT, M371A1 |
| Dominican Republic | CTG, 90mm, Gun, HEAT, M431A1 |
| Ecuador | Mine, AT, M19 |
| Mexico | CTG, 60mm, HE, M49A4 |
| El Salvador | CTG, 81mm, HE, M374 |
| Peru | Howitzer, 105mm, M101A1 (footnote) |
| Lebanon | Howitzer, 155mm, M114A1 (footnote) |

2. (footnote) provided cannon assembly and recoil mechanism are procured from US.

3. Para 4. "additional orders may be required to maintain the US production base. Nevertheless, we agree to provide the ROK a provisional favorable advisory opinion for sale of these items to countries listed in Para 3 with the understanding that final USG approval will be dependent upon specific quantities ROK proposes to sell:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mortar, 81mm, M29A2 | Projectile, 155mm, HE, M107 |
| CTG, 105mm, Gun, HEAT, M456A1 | Projectile, 8", HE, M106 |

4. Para 5. "Disapproved. All orders are required to maintain the US industrial base."

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Mortar, 4.2", M30 | Fuze, M557 |
| Grenade Launcher, M203 | CTG, 4.2", M329A1 |
| Vulcan ADS | TA/312 FT |
| Rifle, M16 | |

5. Para 7. "no objection in principle to ROK sales of mine, AP, M18A2 to the following countries."

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Indonesia | India |
| Malaysia | Lebanon |
| Philippines | Pakistan |
| Thailand | Saudi Arabia |

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Appendix C --Continued

6. Para 8. "Disapproved. US firms are fully capable and desirous of filling overseas demand."

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| AN/PRC-77 | AN/TVS-5 |
| AN/GRC-122/42 | AN/FVS-5 |
| M60 Machine Gun | AN/VRC-12 |
| Protective Mask, M9A1 | |

7. Para 10. ROK should contact Southcom International regarding market/sales of AN/URC-87 radio.

STATE 185959 (dtg 151954 Jul 81)

8. Para 3, "Add Venezuela and Tunisia to para 3, STATE 144466."

9. Para 3. "Concerning 105mm and 155mm howitzers for Jordan, the USG has no objection to the ROKG marketing these items, provided ROKG purchase equivalent quantity of US cannon assemblies. Subject of recoil mechanism remains under review. Expect response soon. However any USG approval for an actual sale would have to be examined in the context of Jordan overall force structures.

10. "The USG agrees in principle to the sale of the remaining items (less 105/155mm How) in para 3, STATE 144466."

11. Para 4. "USG would have no objection in principle to sales of the following items to:

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Botswana | Grenade Launcher, M79 |
| Gabon | Mortar, 60mm, M19 |
| Nigeria | CTG, 106mm, HEAT, M344A1 |
| Sudan | CTG, 105mm, HE, M1 |
| | RR, 90mm, M67 |
| | CTG, 90mm, RR, HEAT, M371A1 |
| | CTG, 90mm, Gun, HEAT, M431A1 |
| | CTG, 60mm, HE, M49A4 |
| | CTG, 81mm, HE M374 |

12. Para 4. "additional orders may be required to maintain the US production base...provisional favorable advisory opinion for mortar, 81mm, M29A2:

Botswana, Gabon, Nigeria, Sudan."

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Appendix C --Continued

SECDEF/USDP 061639 Aug 81

13. Para 1. "USG has no objection in principle to ROK sales of 106mm recoilless rifles to countries listed in para 3 and 4 of STATE 185959 and para 3 of STATE 144466."

Indonesia
Malaysia
Thailand
Philippines
India
Brazil
Gabon

Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Mexico
El Salvador
Peru
Lebanon
Nigeria

Pakistan
Saudi Arabia
Jordan
Venezuela
Tunisia
Botswana
Sudan

STATE 329072 (dtg 120203 Dec 81)

14. Message reference B and C, footnotes 9, 10 and 13 gave favorable advisory opinions for Jordan. However, message reference D disapproved ROKG request to sell howitzer, 155mm (100), CTG, 155mm (32,000), howitzer, 105mm (20), projectile, 8" (10,000). "inform host government that, because of our concern about the final destination of these items, we are not able to approve the proposed transfers."

STATE 266098 (dtg 052036 Oct 81)

15. "USG provisionally agrees to the transfer of:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| howitzer, 155mm (8) | CTG, 155mm, HE (2,000) |
| howitzer, 105mm (24) | CTG, 105mm, HE (5,000) |
| Vulcan ADS (6) | CTG, 20mm, (20,000) |

This agreement is subject to the cannon assemblies and recoil mechanisms for the 105mm howitzer and the cannon assembly for the 155mm howitzer being purchased from the USG, or ROKG acceptance of an LOA from the USG for an equal number of cannon assemblies and recoil mechanisms. On a one-time exception basis the ROKG can manufacture the recoil mechanism for the eight 155mm howitzers.

STATE 235937 (030457 Sep 81)

16. A search of (State) Department files has uncovered no record of anyone seeking authorization for Poongsan to export 20mm ammunition to Thailand. Further, Dept is not prepared to grant such authorization, if requested, when ammo may be readily supplied by US firm.

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Appendix C --Continued

STATE 144466 (032019 Jun 81)

17. Para 13. You will note that this msg addresses 60mm (M49A4) and 81mm HE (M374) mortar cartridges, neither of which was included in ROK's list of 31 items. We have learned informally that the ROK considers sale of these items to be beyond USG control on the grounds that they were reverse-engineered. In this regard, you should advise appropriate ROK officials that we expect that the ROK will comply fully with the standard USG third party transfer controls for all items produced regardless of whether they were reverse-engineered.

STATE/DOD

has not responded with advisory opinions for Mauritius and Guatemala.

Seoul 07574 (dtg 170535 Jun 81)

18. Para 3. In discussing this issue, ROK officials brought to our attention a letter of July 8, 1977 from the Office of Munitions Control...prior approval by the US is not required.

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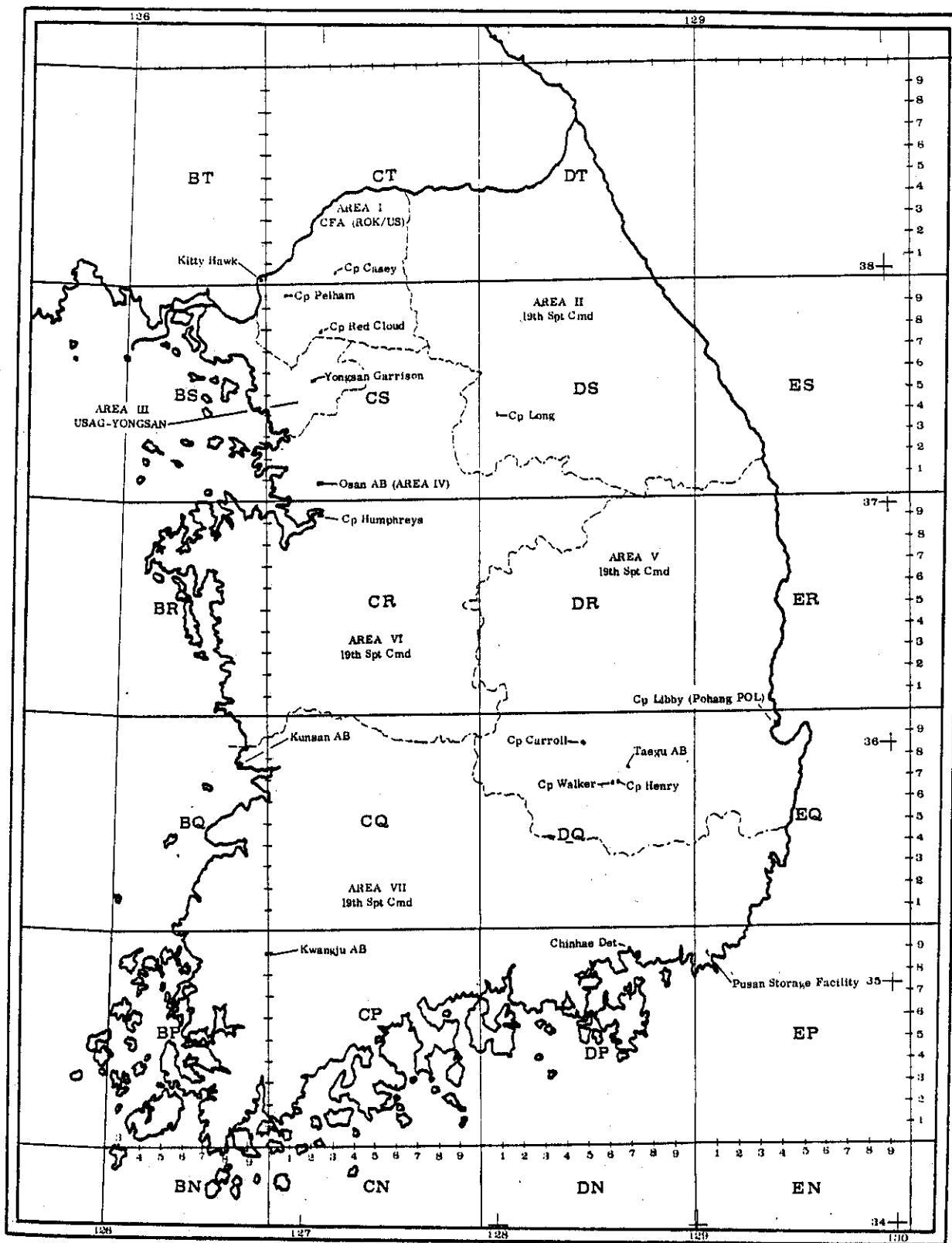
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Appendix D. Area Map of Korea

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(U) Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA..... Anti-aircraft Artillery
AAFES..... Army and Air Force Exchange Service
ACC..... Air Component Command
ACMI..... Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation Program
ACS..... Asset Control System
ADA..... Air Defense Artillery
ADD..... Agency for Defense Development (ROK)
ADP..... Automatic Data Processing
ADPC..... Automatic Data Processing Center
AEB..... Aerial Exploitation Battalion
AECA..... Arms Export Control Act
AEL..... Airborne Electronic Labs
AFKN..... Armed Forces Korea Network
AFLC..... Air Force Logistics Command
AFRTS..... American Forces Radio and Television Service
AGF..... Asian Games Federation
AIDS..... Army Inventory of Data System
AIM..... Air Intercept Missiles
ALO..... Authorized Level of Organization
ALOC-K..... Air Lines of Communication-Korea
AMCM..... Air Mine Counter Measures
AMCSS..... Army Military Clothing Sales Stores
AMME..... Automated Multi-Media Exchange
AOAP..... Army Oil Analysis Program
APC..... Armored Personnel Carrier
APE..... Ammunition Peculiar Equipment
APF..... Appropriated Funds
APFSDS..... Armor-piercing, fin-stabilized, discarded sabot
APOD..... Aerial Port of Debarkation
ARDF..... Airborne radio direction finding
ARM..... Anti-radiation Missile
ARNG..... Army National Guard
ARRCOM..... United States Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command
ASA..... Army Security Agency
ASCAC..... Anti-submarine Command and Control
ASCOM..... Army Service Command
ASEAN..... Association of South East Asian Nations
ASHS..... Ammunition Storage Hardening Study
ASP..... Army Supply Point
ASP..... Ammunition Supply Point
ASW..... Anti-submarine warfare
ATC..... Air Traffic Control
ATCA..... Air Traffic Control Activity
ATF..... Alcohol Treatment Facility
ATGM..... Anti-tank Guided Missile
AUTODIN..... Automatic Digital Network
AWACS..... Aircraft Warning and Control System

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BDR..... Bomb Damage Repair
BEQ..... Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
BF..... Badge Finder
BI..... Bench Box
BIT..... Built-in Test
BSP..... Brigade Support Package
BW..... Burning Wind
C³..... Command, control and communications
C³B..... Command and control communications bunker
C³CM..... Command, Control & Communications Countermeasures
C³I..... Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence
C-E..... Communications-Electronics
CADS..... Containerized Ammunition Distribution System
CALO..... Combined Airlift Office
CAO..... Central Accounting Office
CAPB..... Command Acquisition Policy Board
CASIC..... Combined All Source Intelligence Centers
CBAA..... Cavalry Brigade Air Attack
CBAC..... Combined Budget Activation Committee
CBR..... Chemical, Biological and Radiological
CC..... Capital Corps (ROKA)
CCMPS..... Command & Control Message Processing System
CDE..... Chemical Defense Equipment
CDI..... Chrysler Defense, Inc.
CDIP..... Combined Defense Improvement Project
CEP..... Cooperative Engineering Program
CESP..... Civil Engineering Support Plan
CET..... Compensatory Equipment Transfer
CEWI..... Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence
CFA(ROK-US)... Combined Field Army (ROK-US)
CFC..... Combined Forces Command
CH..... Capsule Harvest
CINC..... Commander In Chief
CINCPAC..... Commander In Chief, Pacific
CIOC..... Combined Intelligence Operations Center
CIS-K..... Combined Intelligence Center-Korea
CIS..... Command Information System
CLEAT..... Command Logistics Education & Assistance Team
CNO..... Chief of Naval Operations
COBOL..... Common business oriented language
COCO..... Commercially Owned, Commercially Operated
COMCON..... Command & Control
COMINT..... Communications Intelligence
COMSEC..... Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN.... Commander, United States Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA.... Commander, United States Forces, Korea
CONPLAN..... Contingency Plan
CONUS..... Continental United States
COR..... Contracting Officer Representative
CPICK..... US COMSEC Plan for Interoperable Communications in Korea
CPO..... Civilian Personnel Office

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CPX..... Command Post Exercise
CRL..... Chinhae Research Laboratory
CS/CT..... Combat Support/Coordination Team
CSS..... Combat Service Support
CSSSP..... Controlled Single Source Selection Procedure
CTMC..... Combined Transportation Movements Center
CUPIDS..... Command-Unique Personnel Information Data System
CUTWF..... Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force
CWRB..... Command Work Review Board
DAC..... Department of Army Civilian
DARCOM..... US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DARPA..... Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DAS3..... Decentralized Automated Support System
DASD-EAPA..... Deputy Asst Sec of Def for East Asian & Pacific Affairs
DASPS..... DA Standard Port System
DCA..... Defense Communications Agency
DCAA..... Defense Contracting Audit Agency
DCI..... Director of Central Intelligence
DCS..... Defense Communications System
DCSLOG..... Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
DCSOPS..... Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Plans
DCSPER..... Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
DDESB..... Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DEA..... Data Exchange Agreement
DEFCON..... Defense Readiness Condition
DF..... Direction Finder
DIA..... Defense Intelligence Agency
DIFAR..... Directional Frequency Analysis and Recording
DJP..... Democratic Justice Party
DKP..... Democratic Korea Party
DLA..... Defense Logistics Agency
DLOGS-CLIX..... Division Logistics System-Class IX (General Supplies)
DLOGS-PB..... Division Logistics System-Property Book
DMA..... Defense Mapping Agency
DMIS..... Defense Management Information System
DMS..... Diminishing Manufacturing Sources
DMZ..... Demilitarized Zone
DOS..... Days of Supply
DPA..... Defense Procurement Agency
DPC..... Data Processing Center
DPDS..... Defense Property Disposal Service
DPI..... Data Processing Installation
DPP..... Deferred Payment Plan
DPRK..... Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (NK)
DS..... Direct Support
DS4..... Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System
DSAA..... Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSS-K..... Direct Support System-Korea
DSSCS..... Defense Special Security Communications System
DSU/GSU..... Direct Support Unit/General Support Unit

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ECM..... Electronic Countermeasures
ECSC..... East Coast Security Command (ROKA)
EDA..... Excess Defense Articles
EEO..... Equal Employment Opportunity
ELINT..... Electronic Intelligence
EMI..... Electromagnetic Interference
EMR..... Emergency Movement Requirements
EMSCO..... Economy Measures Subcommittee
EMSPRO..... Eighth Army Economy Measures Program
EOD..... Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOH..... Equipment on Hand
ER..... Equipment Readiness
EUSA..... Eighth United States Army
EW..... Electronic Warfare
FASCAM..... Family of Scatterable Mines
FAW..... Fleet Air Wing
FCC..... Flight Coordination Center
FEA-K..... Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea
FEBA..... Forward Edge of Battle Area
FED..... Far East District, United States Army Corps of Engineer
FESS..... Facilities Engineer Supply System
FHMA..... Family Housing Management Account
FIP..... Force Improvement Plan (ROK)
FLCL..... Family Life Communications Line
FLIR..... Forward Looking Infrared
FMS..... Foreign Military Sales
FMSO..... Foreign Military Sales Order
FOB..... Freight on Board
FOC..... Flight Operations Center
FOEU..... Foreign Organizations Employees Union
FORSCOM..... United States Army Forces Command
FROKA..... First Republic of Korea Army
FTX..... Field Training Exercise
GCOS..... General Comprehensive Operating System
GENSER..... General Service
GNP..... Gross National Product
GOGO..... Government Owned, Government Operated
GS..... General Support
GS..... Giant Scale
GSA..... General Services Administration
GSU..... General Support Unit
HCA..... Head of Contracting Activity
HDL..... Harry Diamond Laboratories
HDRF..... Homeland Defense Reserve Force (ROK)
HJ..... Honest John
HRR..... High Resolution Radar
HTACC..... Hardened Tactical Air Control Center
I&W..... Indications and Warning
ICM..... Improved Conventional Munitions
IFF..... Identification Friend or Foe

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IFS..... Integrated Facilities System
IGMIS..... Inspector General Management Information System
IH..... Improved HAWK
IMET..... International Military Education Training
INSCOM..... US Army Intelligence and Security Command
IOC..... Initial Operational Capability
IPAC..... Intelligence Center Pacific
IPR..... In-Process Review
IR..... Infrared
JA/ATT..... Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training
JASS..... Jumps (Army) Automated Supplemental System
JCIS..... Joint Command Information Systems
JCS..... Joint Chiefs of Staff
JGSDF..... Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces
JMEM..... Joint Munitions and Effectiveness Manuals
JMTSS..... Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching System
JRM..... JUSMAG-K Road Map
JSA..... Joint Security Area
JSCP..... Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JUMPS..... Joint Uniform Military Pay System
JUSMAG-K..... Joint United States Military Advisory Group-Korea
JWG..... Joint Working Group
KAAP..... Korean Ammunition Allocation Program
KAFA..... Korean American Friendship Association
KAL..... Korean Airlines
KATUSA..... Korean Augmentation to the United States Army
KCG..... Korean Consultative Group
KCIA..... Korean Central Intelligence Agency
KCOIC..... Korean Combat Operations Intelligence Center
KCRS..... Korean Contingency Resupply/Redistribution System
KCX..... Korean Corvette class
KDT..... Key-to-Disk-to-Tape
KFS..... Korean Flag Shipping
KFX..... Korean Frigate class
KIDA..... Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
KISS..... Korea Intelligence Support System
KMAG..... Korea Military Advisory Group
KN..... Korean National
KNHC..... Korea National Housing Corporation
KNRC..... Korean National Red Cross
KNTC..... Korean National Tourism Corporation
KOAX..... Korea Area Exchange
KOAX..... Korea Area Exchange
KOCO..... Korea Oil Company
KOTAR..... Korean Tactical Range
KRG..... Korea Review Group
KSRB..... Korea Sales Review Board
KSS..... Korean small submarine
KTACS..... Korean Tactical Air Control System
KWP..... Korean Workers' Party

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LAAD..... Low Altitude Aircraft Detection System
LAW..... Light Anti-tank Weapon
LLLGB..... Low Level Laser-Guided Bomb
LOA..... Letter of Offer and Acceptance
LOC..... Lines of Communication
LOFAR..... Low Frequency Analysis and Recording
LOR..... Letter of Request
LORAN..... Long Range Navigator
LOROP..... Long-range oblique photographic
LOS..... Line of sight
LOT..... Life-of-Type
LPS..... Low Pressure Sodium
LQA..... Living Quarters Allowance
LRF..... Laser Ranger Finders
MABS-K..... Mixed Air Battle Simulation Model
MAC..... Military Airlift Command
MACOM..... Major Army Command
MAF..... Marine Amphibious Force
MAP..... Military Assistance Program
MASF..... Military Assistance Service Funds
MASM..... Military Assistance and Sales Manual
MBTU..... Millions of British Thermal
MC&G..... Mapping, Charting & Geodesy
MC..... Mission Capable
MCA..... Military Construction, Army
MCRC..... Master Control and Reporting Center
MCS..... Maintenance Control System
MDL..... Military Demarcation Line
MECL..... Minimum Essential Circuit List
MEDCOM-K..... Medical Command-Korea
MENS..... Mission Element Needs Statement
MERADCOM..... US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Cmd
MHE..... Materials Handling Equipment
MICOM..... United States Army Missile Command
MILES..... Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System
MILPERCEN..... Military Personnel Center
MILVAN..... Military-owned Demountable Container
MIMEX..... Major Items of Military Excess
MIS..... Management Information System
MLRS..... Multiple Launch Rocket System
MMIP..... Maintenance Management Improvement Program
MND..... Ministry of National Defense
MOA..... Memorandum of Agreement
MOS..... Military Occupational Specialty
MOU..... Memorandum of Understanding
MR..... Mobilization Reserve
MRL..... Multiple Rocket Launcher
MSC..... Military Sealift Command
MSF..... Mobile Strike Force
MSF..... Morale Support Fund

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MTMC..... Military Traffic Management Command
MTOE..... Modification Table of Organization & Equipment
MTS..... Mobile Training Set
MWR..... Morale Welfare and Recreation
NAFI..... Nonappropriated Fund
NAFISS..... Nonappropriated Fund Installation Standard System
NAM..... Nonaligned Movement
NBC..... Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NCA..... National Command Authority
NCU..... National Conference for Unification
NEMVAC..... Noncombatant Emergency Evacuation
NETT..... New Equipment Training Team
NIE..... National Intelligence Estimate
NK..... North Korea
NKA..... North Korean Army
NKAf..... North Korean Air Force
NKN..... North Korean Navy
NMSA..... NATO Mutual Support Act
NOD..... Night Observation Device
NSA/CSS..... National Security Agency/Central Security Service
NTV..... Nontactical Vehicle
NWDC..... Naval Weapons Development Center (ROK)
O&M..... Operations and Maintenance
OAC..... Ordnance Ammunition Command (ROKA)
OASD (MRA&L).. Office of Asst Sec of Def (Manpower Reserve Affairs & Logistics)
OCE..... Office of Chief of Engineers
OJT..... On-the-Job-Training
OMA..... Operation and Maintenance Army
OMB..... Office of Management and Budget
OPA..... Other Procurement Army
OPCON..... Operational Control
OPLAN..... Operations Plan
OPSEC..... Operations Security
ORF..... Operational Readiness Float
OSD (ISA)..... Office of the Sec of Def (International Security Affairs)
OSD (PA&E)..... Office of the Sec of Def (Program Analysis & Evaluation)
OSE..... Operations Security Evaluations
OST..... Order Ship Time
OUSD..... Office of the Underscretary of Defense
OX..... Olympic Game
P&A..... Pricing and Availability
P&M..... Plans & Management
PACAF..... Pacific Air Forces
PACFLT..... Pacific Fleet
PACOM..... Pacific Command
PARP..... Program Analysis and Resource Review
PARPRO..... Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program
PCM..... Pulse code modulation
PDIP..... Program Development Increment Packages
PDSK..... Petroleum Distribution System-Korea

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PECI..... Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment
PERSCOM..... Personnel Command
PERSLOGEX..... Personnel/Logistics Exercise
PHOTOINT..... Photographic Intelligence
PI..... Photographic Interpretation
PIC-K..... Photographic Interpretation Center-Korea
PLC..... Primary Leadership Course
PMAG..... Provisional Military Advisory Group
PME..... Professional Military Education
PMTU..... Paramilitary Training Units
POL..... Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
POM..... Program Objective Memorandum
POMCUS..... Pre-positioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets
POV..... Privately-Owned Vehicle
PPL..... Pipeline
PRC..... People's Republic of China
PROVMAAG-K.... Provisional Military Assistance Advisory Group-Korea
PSMM..... Patrol Ship Multi-Mission
PSP..... Pre-Stock Point
PSYOP..... Psychological operations
PW..... Prisoner of War
PWRP..... Pre-positioned War Reserve Petroleum
PWRS..... Prepositioned War Reserve Stocks
Prov..... Provisional
QM..... Quartermaster
QOL..... Quality of Life
RAP..... Rocket-Assisted Projectile
RAS..... Rear Area Security
RC..... Reserve Component
RCP..... Ration Control Plate
RD&A..... Research, Development and Acquisition
REDCOM..... Readiness Command
REDCON..... Readiness Condition
REMAN..... Resources Management
REMBASS..... Remotely Monitored Battlefield/Battle Area Sensor Systems
RGH..... Rental Guarantee Housing
RHAW..... Radar Homing and Warning
RMD..... Resource Management Division
ROD..... Report of Discrepancy
ROK..... Republic of Korea
ROKA..... Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF..... Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKALC..... ROK Army Logistics Command
ROKAMC..... Republic of Korea Army Map Center
ROKF..... Republic of Korea Forces
ROKG..... ROK Government
ROKG..... Republic of Korea Government
ROKIT..... ROK Indigenous Tank
ROKN..... Republic of Korea Navy
RS&D..... Reception, Staging and Deployment

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SAACTS..... Surveillance and Accountability Control Teams
SAC..... Strategic Air Command
SAILS-ABX..... Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply Version A&B Extended
SAL..... Semi-Active Seeker
SALS-K..... Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea
SAM..... Surface-to-Air Missile
SAR..... Security Assistance Review
SATRAN..... Satellite Reconnaissance Advance Notice
SBF..... Silicome Brake Fluid
SCG..... Support Control Group
SCIPMIS..... Standard Civilian Personnel Management Information System
SCM..... Security Consultative Meetings
SEP..... Science Exchange Program
SERE..... Survival, evasion, resistance and escape
SFOB..... Special Forces Operational Base
SIDPERS..... Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SIF..... Selectable Identification Features
SIGINT..... Signal Intelligence
SITREP..... Situation Report System
SLD..... Seismic listening devices
SNAP..... Steerable Null Antenna Processor
SNU..... Seoul National University
SOAP..... Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program
SOAP..... Supply Overhaul Assistance Program (ROKN)
SOFA..... Status of Forces Agreement
SOTAS..... Stand-off Target Acquisition/Attack System
SP..... Supply Point
SPB..... South Post Bunker
SPCH..... Special Project Constant Horizon
SPINTCOM..... Special Intelligence Communications
SQT..... Skill Qualification Test
SROKA..... Second Republic of Korea Army
SSA..... Supply Support Activity
SSA..... Supply Support Agreement
SSB..... Source Selection Board
STANFINS..... Standard Finance System
STANO..... Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Night Observation
STARCIPS..... Standard Army Civilian Pay System
STEP-K..... Satellite Terminal Employment Plan-Korea
TAA..... Total Army Analysis
TAC..... Tactical Air Command
TACAIR..... Tactical Air (Support)
TACC..... Tactical Air Control Center
TACJAM..... Tactical Communications Jamming (System)
TACMIS..... Tactical Management Information System
TACOM..... Tank-Automotive Command
TACSATCOM..... Tactical Satellite Communications
TAEDP..... Total Army Equipment Distribution Program
TAT..... Technical Assistance Team
TC²S..... Tactical Command and Control System
TDA..... Table of Distribution and Allowances

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TDP..... Technical Data Package
TDTC..... Tactical Development and Training Center
TECOM..... US Army Test and Evaluation Command
TELER..... Telecommunications Requirements
TKP..... Trans-Korea Pipeline
TNT..... Tunnel Neutralization Team
TOE..... Table of Organization and Equipment
TOW..... Tube Launched, Optically Tracked, Wire-Guided Missile
TPFDD..... Time Phased Force Deployment Data
TPFDL..... Time-Phased Force Deployment List
TPICK..... Telecommunications Plan for Imprvmnt of Communications in Korea
TRADOC..... US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRMF..... Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility
TROKA..... Third Republic of Korea Army
TSC..... Tactical Support Center
TSO..... Training Standards Officer
TUEMIS..... Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System
U-FL..... Ulchi-Focus Lens
ULPC..... Unfair Labor Practice Complaints
UNC..... United Nations Command
USACAMO-PAC... US Army Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific
USACC..... US Army Communications Command
USAFAC..... United States Army Finance & Accounting Center
USAFAC-K..... Finance and Accounting Office-Korea
USAFCS-K..... US Armed Forces Claims Service-Korea
USAFIK..... United States Army Forces in Korea
USAFK..... United States Air Forces, Korea
USAGY..... United States Army Garrison, Yongsan
USAH-S..... US Army Hospital-Seoul
USAMGIK..... United States Army Military Government in Korea
USAPDS-K..... United States Army Petroleum Distribution System-Korea
USAR..... US Army Reserve
USARADCOM..... US Army Research and Development Command
USAREUR..... United States Army Europe
USARJ..... United States Army Japan
USASAC..... US Army Security Assistance Center
USAYDPC-K..... United States Army Yongsan Data Processing Center-Korea
USDPO..... US Defense Property Disposal Office
USERID..... User Identification
USFK..... United States Forces, Korea
USNFK..... United States Naval Forces, Korea
UW..... Unconventional Warfare
VFASS..... Vertical Force Army Standard System
VIP..... Visual Information Projector
VTAADS..... Vertical, the Army Authorization Document System
WESTCOM..... US Army Western Command
WESTPAC..... Western Pacific
WIN..... WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
WMP..... Wartime Movements Program
WNINTEL..... Warning Notice-Intelligence Sources Involved

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WPRG..... Worker Peasant Red Guard
WRS..... War Reserve Stocks
WRSA..... War Reserve Stocks for Allies
WWMCCS..... Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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