

76336 xviii

1974 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT

USFK/USDA

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Deputy Chief of Staff-Army: COL G. Procter, Jr
Secretary Joint Staff: COL P. C. Smithey (USA)
Command Sergeant Major: CSM D. Peroddy (USA)
ACofS, J1: COL L. E. Herrick (USAF)
ACofS, J2: CPT J. E. Wilson (USN)
ACofS, J3: MG W. E. Webb, Jr (USA)
ACofS, J4: BG E. L. Konopnicki (USA)
ACofS, J5: CPT D. W. Ramsey (USN)--replaced CPT W. E. Sharp (USN) on
12 Dec 74
ACofS, Comptroller: COL H. A. Legate (USA)
Adjutant General: COL D. A. Thomason (USA)--replaced COL D. Y. Chung (USA)
on 8 Aug 74
Chief, Armistice Affairs Division: COL G. M. Cross (USA)--replaced COL S. L.
Smith (USA) on 1 Aug 74
Chaplain: COL R. L. Combs (USA)--replaced COL L. W. Walter (USA) on 24 Jul 74
Civilian Personnel Director: Mr. G. A. Blakeslee--replaced Mr. F. R. Goss, Jr
on 16 Aug 74
Command Historian: Mr. H. M. Katz
Engineer: COL M. D. Roush (USA)--replaced COL W. C. Burns (USA) on 1 Aug 74
Headquarters Commandant: COL W. L. Reimold, Jr (USA)
Inspector General: COL R. H. Soucy (USA)
Director, Joint Command Information System: CPT C. S. Wallace (USN)
Judge Advocate: COL W. A. Ziegler (USA)
Asst to the CofS, Management Information Systems: COL D. Q. Carmichael (USA)--
replaced COL C. M. Willingham, Jr (USA) on 16 Oct 74
Asst to the CofS for Procurement¹⁴: COL T. W. Daniels, Jr (USA)
Protocol Officer: LTC P. J. Warren (USA)--replaced LTC R. V. Gonzales (USA)
on 2 Jul 74
Public Affairs Officer: COL W. W. Woodside (USA)
Special Adviser to the CINCUNC: Mr. J. H. Hausman
Surgeon: COL R. P. Torp (USA)--replaced COL H. A. Essex (USA) on 19 Jul 74
UNC (Rear): COL J. S. Miles (USA)

Senior Member, UNC Military Armistice Commission: RAADM H. S. Morgan, Jr--
replaced MG W. E. McLeod (USA) on 18 Nov 74
Chief, JUSMAG-K: MG O. D. Street, III (USA)--replaced Acting Chief,
BG L. J. Schelter, Jr (USA) on 23 Aug 74

c. Commanders of USFK components ¹⁵:

Eighth US Army: GEN R. G. Stilwell
I Corps (ROK/US) Group: LTG J. F. Hollingsworth
2d US Infantry Division: MG H. E. Emerson
19th Support Brigade: BG F. C. Krause
38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade: BG J. K. Koehler, Jr
2d Trans Gp: COL R. L. Day--replaced COL T. E. Benson on 2 Aug 74
4th Msl Comd: COL L. B. Lennon--replaced COL F. J. Palermo on 17 Jul 74
2d Engr Gp: COL R. E. Leonard--replaced COL M. W. Noah on 10 Jul 74
US Army Garrison-Yongsan: COL K. J. Coffman

14. Activity established 1 Oct 74. See page 111.

15. Organization chart is at page 12a.

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US Naval Forces Korea: RADM H. S. Morgan, Jr

US Air Forces Korea/314th Air Division: BG W. P. Paluch, Jr--replaced
BG W. W. Scott, Jr on 12 Jul 74

8th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL A. M. Miller, Jr--replaced COL H. W.
Schurr on 22 Nov 74

51st Composite Wing (Tactical): COL G. L. Nordin--replaced COL A. L.
Ferguson on 1 Oct 74

5. (U) Distinguished Visitors. During 1974 there were 186 official visits, involving 740 individuals who were in Korea for a total of 768 days¹⁵. Noteworthy was the 22 Nov 74 excursion by President Ford to the 2d Infantry Division, coverage of which appears on page 59.

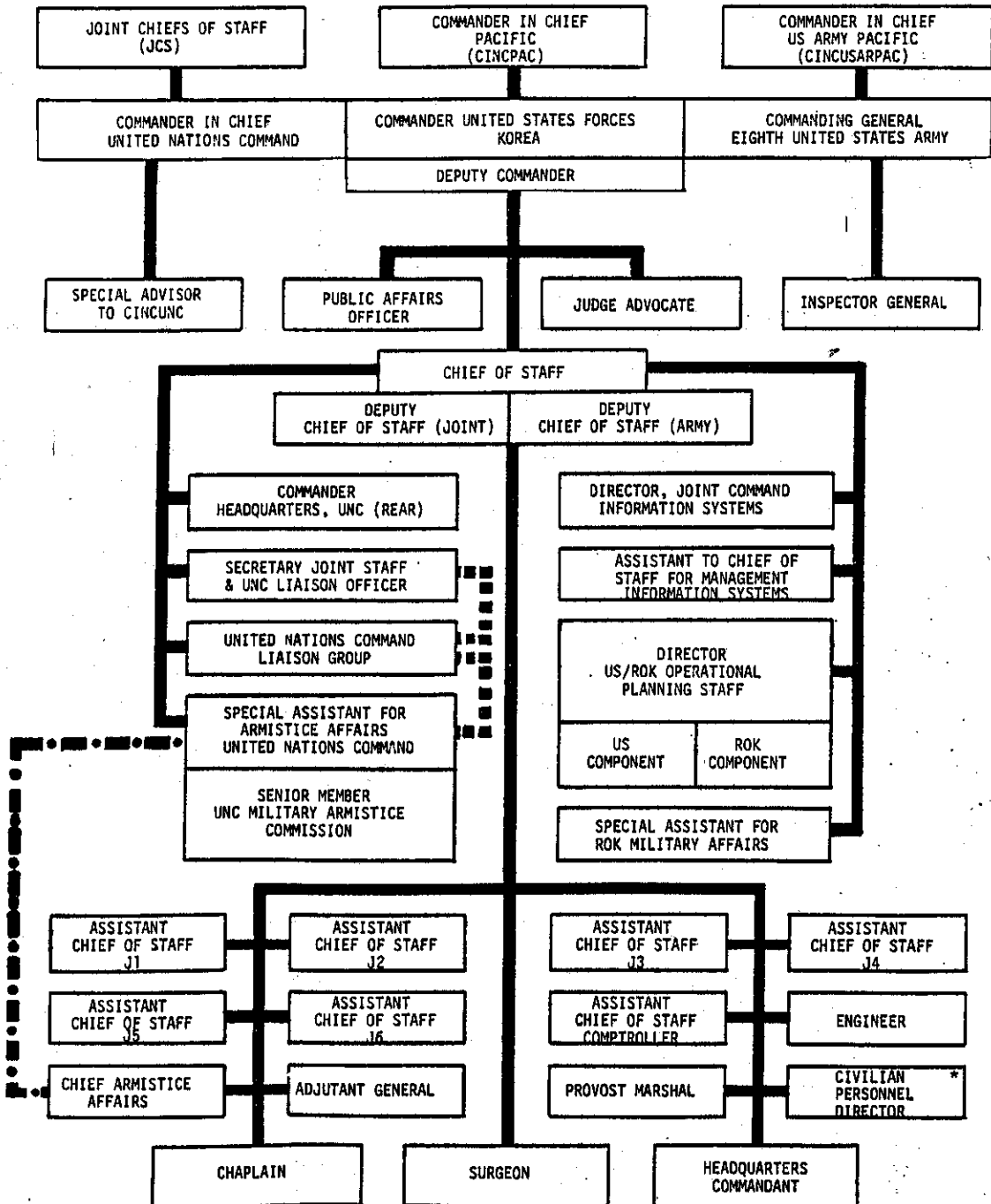
15. At Appendix 2 is a complete list of distinguished visitors.

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HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURE

UNC/USFK/EUSA

1 JULY 1974



■ ■ ■ ■ Coordination
■ ■ ■ ■ Staff Supervision

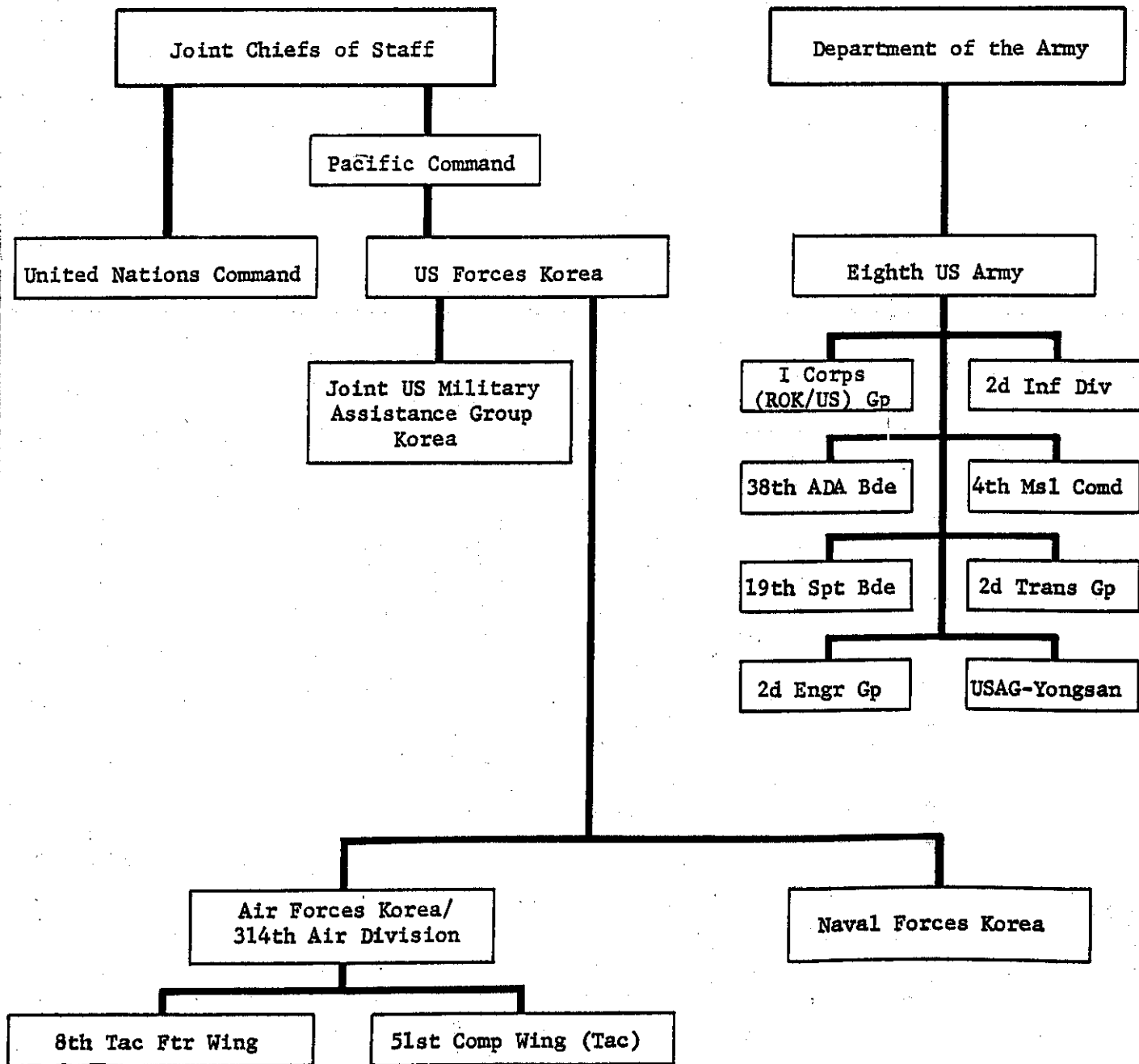
* Under general staff supervision of ACoFS, J1.

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UNC/USFK/EUSA
(US Component Structure)

31 Dec 74



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CHAPTER II: UNITED NATIONS COMMAND ACTIVITIES (U)

1. (U) Armistice Affairs. a. Background. The 27 Jul 53 Korean Armistice Agreement established a Military Armistice Commission (MAC) and other agencies to negotiate any violations and to supervise its implementation. The MAC is composed of 10 members--five appointed by the UNC and a like number by the Communist side. The UNC Senior Member position is presently an additional duty for a US major general or flag rank equivalent; before 31 Jan 74 it was a primary duty position rotated every six months among the three US military departments. Other members of the UNC component include two ROK general officers, one British general officer, and one officer rotated among the UNC Advisory Group personnel. Four officers of the North Korean People's Army (KPA) and one officer of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) represent the Communists.

Among the agencies formed to assist the MAC in overseeing the truce terms were a Secretariat and Joint Observer Teams (JOT). Communist and UNC personnel were intended to work together in these bodies; in practice, they operate separately. Another agency is the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), composed of senior officers from Sweden and Switzerland (UNC choice) and Czechoslovakia and Poland (Communist choice). The NNSC was to function as an independent fact-finding body for monitoring troop levels and military equipment in Korea, but it has never been able to function effectively due to North Korean obstruction.

b. Armistice Meetings¹. In 1974 a total of 10 MAC meetings and nine Secretaries meetings were conducted at the Panmunjom truce site. The KPA/CPV continued to use these sessions as forums for political propaganda in order to discredit the UNC and US forces in Korea before both the Communist and third world nations. Principal propaganda themes included:

(1) The US-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954 was concluded in violation of the Armistice Agreement and is designed to perpetuate US occupation of the ROK.

(2) The US and "warlike elements in the ROK" are causing Korean relations to revert to conditions in effect before the 4 Jul 72 North-South Joint Communiqué which advocated peaceful reunification of the peninsula.

(3) The US introduced nuclear weapons into the ROK with the intent of converting South Korea into a "nuclear attack base" for an assault on the North.

c. Armistice Violations. (1) UNC Charges. During the past year the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with 4,985 Armistice violations, 76 percent of which

1. At Appendix 3 is a synopsis of each meeting held in 1974.

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involved identification infractions, i.e., failure to wear armbands in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). There follows a summary of the remaining charges:

Sea Violations.....	2
Ground Armed Attacks.....	1
Weapons Firings in the DMZ.....	3
Intrusions Across the Military Demarcation Line (MDL).....	1
Heavy/Automatic Weapons in the DMZ.....	611
Fortifications/Trenches in the DMZ.....	686
Explosions in the DMZ.....	99
Mines in the DMZ.....	7

Since the Armistice was signed in 1953, the KPA/CPV has been charged with 90 air, 82 sea, and 26,043 ground violations. They have admitted to only two, both minor, and both in the early days of the truce.

(2) KPA/CPV Charges. In 1974 the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with 22,079 violations, 78 percent of which involved identification infractions. Remaining charges were:

Sea Violations.....	18
Air Violations (Including 40 SR-71 Overflight Charges).....	78
Weapons Firings in the DMZ.....	42
Intrusions Across the MDL.....	2
Heavy/Automatic Weapons in the DMZ.....	4,498
Fortifications/Wire Entanglements in the DMZ.....	218
Illegal Entry into the DMZ.....	6
Excess Personnel in the DMZ.....	4
Military Training in the DMZ.....	50
Agent Infiltration.....	2
Incendiarism.....	15

Above charges were the most ever brought against the UNC in a single year and raised the total alleged UNC violations since 1953 to 847 air, 787 sea, and 126,916 ground. Of these, the UNC has admitted to 77 air, 3 sea, and 16 ground violations--none in 1974.

d. Armistice Affairs Division (AAD) Investigation of North Korean (NK)-Built Tunnel. As reported on page 22, on 15 Nov 74 a NK-built tunnel was discovered extending 1,300 yards into the UNC side of the DMZ. Since the KPA/CPV failed to directly respond to a UNC proposal for a joint investigation of the structure, a US/ROK AAD team was dispatched to the area on 20 Nov 74. During investigation of a newly opened portion of the tunnel, an enemy device exploded. Killed by the blast were USN Cmdr Robert M. Ballinger and ROKMC MAJ KIM Hak Chul; five US and one ROK servicemen were injured. The mishap was the first US death in Korea attributed to the enemy since 18 Oct 69.

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e. Unaccounted for UNC POWs. On 17 May 74 the UNCMAC Senior Member sent a letter to his NK counterpart requesting information on the 2,233 UNC POWs and 21 UN foreign nationals believed held by the Communists during the Korean War but never returned to UNC custody. The NKA/CPV Senior Member's reply of 28 May was similar to those received over the years in that he stated that all UNC POWs and civilian captives had already been repatriated as required by the Armistice.

f. Communist Letter to the NNSC Regarding Nuclear Weapons. On 24 Oct 74 the KPA/CPV Senior Member sent a letter to the NNSC which:

(1) Alleged that the US violated the Armistice Agreement by introducing nuclear weapons into Korea, "keeping them in igloo-shaped concrete storehouses," and bringing the aircraft carrier USS Midway, with nuclear weapons aboard, into a Korean port.

(2) Complained of US exercises with missiles near the DMZ.

(3) Requested that the NNSC discuss the content of the letter, take appropriate measures, and provide the KPA/CPV with results of the discussions.

The UNC Senior Member received a similar letter which demanded the UNC remove from Korea the "mass destruction weapons and aggressive armed forces as required by the Armistice Agreement." On 25 Oct the Communists made a similar protest at the 355th MAC meeting. The UNC responded by stating that it was forced to suspend paragraph 13d of the Armistice at the 75th MAC meeting in Jun 57 because of an imbalance of forces which resulted from illegal introduction of modern weapons into the North by the Communists.

The Communists' letter to the NNSC was debated at NNSC plenary meetings between 29 Oct and 26 Nov. Czech/Pole members attempted to gain approval of a letter to the MAC which would condemn alleged US actions; Swiss/Swedish members opposed. As a result of the impasse, no correspondence was sent to the MAC. Subsequently, the NNSC (with the Czech member opposing and the Polish representative abstaining) sent a simple letter of acknowledgement to the KPA/CPV Senior Member.

g. Key Personnel.

UNC COMPONENT OF THE MAC

Senior Member: RADM H. S. Morgan (USN)--replaced MG W. E. McLeod (USA) on 18 Nov 74; MG McLeod had replaced MG T. U. Greer (USA) on 31 Jan 74

Other Members: MG Kang Y. S. (ROKA)

Brigadier D. M. Fletcher (British Army)--replaced

Brigadier J. B. Clements (British Army) on 8 Jan 74

BG Woo S. C. (ROKMC)--replaced Cmdr Yi C. H. (ROKN) on 17 May 74

COL S. Vichien (Royal Thai Army)--replaced COL F. Oktay (Turkish Army) on 1 Apr 74

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Secretary: COL G. M. Cross (USA)--replaced COL S. L. Smith (USA) on
on 1 Aug 74

KPA/CPV COMPONENT OF THE MAC

Senior Member: MG Kim P. S. (KPA)

Other Members: MG Oh K. S. (KPA)

Comrade Chen J. W. (CPV)

Sr COL Li Y. I. (KPA)

Sr COL Kim D. H. (KPA)

Secretary: COL Choi W. C. (KPA)--replaced Sr COL Han J. K. on 20 Apr 74

NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

MG G. Gerring (Swedish Member)--replaced MG G. Ljungdahl on 23 Apr 74

MG C. Van Muyden (Swiss Member)

MG W. Kozak (Polish Member)--replaced MG B. Marchewka on 19 Nov 74

COL GEN M. Smoldas (Czechoslovakian Member)

2. (U) HQ UNC (Rear). At the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the US was continuing the post-WW II occupancy of Japan. Accordingly, no permission was required for use of Japan as a tactical and logistical base to support Korean operations. The end of US occupation and the US-Japan peace treaty in 1951, however, necessitated agreement on conduct of future military activities. An exchange of diplomatic notes that year between Prime Minister Yashida and SECSTATE Acheson concluded that Japan would permit and facilitate support of UN member countries engaged in any UN action in the Far East. In 1954 an agreement regarding the status of UN forces in Japan, termed the UN SOFA, was signed by most of the UNC contributing nations. Of import are two articles: Article XXIV stated "All the UN forces shall be withdrawn from Japan within 90 days after the date by which all UN forces are withdrawn from Korea"; and Article XXV stated "This agreement and agreed revisions thereof shall terminate on the date by which all UN forces shall be withdrawn from Japan." Under these provisions, the Yashida-Acheson notes would also terminate whenever all UN forces were withdrawn from either Japan or Korea.

When HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 Jul 57, a rear headquarters at Camp Zama, Japan was maintained in order to continue provisions of the above agreements. The Japanese government, however, concurrently required that this residual headquarters include personnel from UNC member nations other than the US and also that non-US operational forces of the UNC be stationed in Japan.

Thus, UNC (Rear) is composed of a headquarters staff, eight liaison groups from UNC member nations, and the Royal Thai Air Force Det deployed at Yokota Air Base. In addition to the latter installation, the following bases in Japan/Okinawa are certified for unrestricted use by UNC nations which signed the 1954 UN SOFA: Tachikawa and Kadena Air Bases; Futema and Fuchu Air Stations; Camps Zama and Drake; Sasebo and Yokosuka Naval Bases; and White Beach. In 1974, 467 personnel and 21 aircraft representing seven UNC member nations other than the US entered or departed Japan via these bases.

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Chosun Hotel provided an additional monitoring source. The President's activities at Camp Casey were monitored through AFKN, Air Traffic Control, and the SOC Liaison Officer at the 2d Division TOC.

In sum, the SOG and SOC served both as liaison points and as working committees which functioned smoothly in response to diplomatic, Secret Service, and UNC/USFK/EUSA requirements.

d. President Ford and party arrived in Korea at 0955 hours, 22 Nov and departed at 0915 hours, 23 Nov. During the visits, the fair weather itinerary² was followed. The visit got off to a fine start with the President receiving the greatest ovation of his career. From Kimpo Air Terminal to the center of Seoul, two million Koreans cheered their way into the heart of the Chief Executive. (At all the President's subsequent public appearances, the pattern was the same--crowds of well-wishers, enthusiastic but orderly.) Sharing in the tumultuous welcome were members of the official entourage³, Secret Service, the 300-man press contingent, and a host of aides and technicians. During their Korean stay, the presidential party and the members of the press were billeted at Seoul's Chosun Hotel, occupying all 500 rooms.

e. The security campaign for the visit was stringent and eminently successful. The ROK police force, undercover agents, and military units were called upon for urban and field security duties. Where required, US forces conducted ground and aerial reconnaissance, took measures to provide increased vigilance, and teamed up with ROK counterparts in guard and patrol functions. There were no demonstrations, no stampeding of unruly crowds, and no embarrassing incidents despite the mood of social unrest then prevalent in the country (see page 36). Details of the security arrangements⁴ were worked out by ROK and US officials in consultation with Secret Service agents in-country.

f. A highpoint of the first day's activities was the President's brief visit to 2d Infantry Division headquarters at Camp Casey. Accompanied by the CINCUNC, President Ford witnessed a Combat Football game (unit rugby with 40-man teams) at Indianhead Field and shared an outdoor lunch with 120 servicemen and women from all branches of the US armed forces. After the picnic-style meal of hamburgers and fried chicken which he ate with zest, the President viewed Division troopers demonstrating Taekwondo (Korean martial art) at Hanson Field House. Mr. Ford was given a 2d Division Award Sweater, similar to those presented scholastic athletes, and a plaque to take home to the First Lady. He talked informally to the group during which he emphasized the American people's

2. See Appendix 5.

3. Among the prominent officials, to name but a few, were Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Presidential Counselors Robert Hartman and John Marsh, Jr; Asst Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Philip Habib; and Press Secretary Ron Nessen.

4. A record file is maintained in the Security Office, Am/Embassy, Seoul.

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gratitude for the 2d's commitment to the security of Korea, and conveyed his most favorable impression of the Division PRO-LIFE Program.⁵ Tremendous preparation and effort had preceded the President's outing with the Indianhead Division, his first personal contact with a field unit of our armed forces. Among these were rigid security and training, diverse support actions, necessary briefing papers for the CINCUNC, instant questions and answers for other commanders, and narrative handouts for the press corps who were also provided a USIS/USFK press kit. All went well. The President was pleased⁶, as were all others, including thousands of servicemen who had an opportunity to see and greet the Chief Executive.

g. Despite a tight schedule, President Ford and ROK President PARK Chung Hee had three meetings⁷, two of which were private talks.⁸ Before Mr. Ford's departure, the two heads of state issued a lengthy joint communique. In essence, the public announcement reaffirmed the strong ties of friendship between the two countries and covered a wide range of issues of mutual concern which included security on the Korean peninsula, importance of the ROK forces modernization plan, further development of ROK defense industries, and continued US economic and military support to Korea. The latter encompassed assurances that the US has no plan to reduce its present level of troops in the ROK, and that it will come to Korea's defense in the event of an armed attack on the Republic.⁹

h. The problems encountered, impressions gained, and lessons learned may be summarized as follows:

(1) Certain problems are inherent in working with non-military oriented personnel, particularly those unfamiliar with Korea. Typical of these were late approval of itineraries and media needs and other last minute decisions or changes which strained certain command resources, such as Signal, Engineer, Public Affairs, etc.

5. Background on the 2d Division's unique PRO-LIFE Program appears on page 88.

6. Ltr of Appreciation, MG Lawson (USAF), Mil Asst to President, to GEN Stilwell, 5 Dec 74. See Appendix 6.

7. Mr. Ford paid a courtesy call on President Park at the Blue House (Korea's Executive Mansion--equivalent to the White House) and held two business meetings with him there. They were also together in arrival and departure motorcades and at a state dinner on 22 Nov.

8. During these sessions, Dr. Horace G. Underwood, 57-year-old missionary/educator who is currently Asst to the President of Yonsei University, served as Mr. Ford's interpreter. The Korean-born Underwood, a former US Navy lieutenant and Senior UNC Interpreter during the Korean War Armistice negotiations, also translated for President Eisenhower during the latter's Jun 60 state visit to Korea.

9. Full text at Appendix 7. No other results of the exclusive meetings were disclosed.

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22. (U) Upgrade of the Papyongsan Radar Site. In order to increase surveillance of low flying aircraft in close proximity to the DMZ, during Nov 74 two AN/UPA-35 Pulse-Position indicator radar scopes were installed in the US portion of the ROKAF radar site at Papyongsan. This equipment, operated by personnel of the 284th Avn Co (Air Traffic Control), provides excellent low altitude coverage from the west coast to the central portion of the DMZ. Presently, the radar does not have Identification-Friend or Foe capability, but plans for providing this capacity are under study.

23. (U) Organization of the US Army Cbt Avn Gp (Prov). Consolidation of HQs UNC/USFK and Eighth Army, as recommended by the Headquarters Reduction Review Group (see page 2), deleted the 18-man Avn Div as a staff element under the Eighth Army G3 and recommended that the personnel spaces be transferred to a separate aviation organization. Thus, it became necessary to develop a new concept for command and control of the extensive aviation assets assigned to Eighth Army. Organization concept and documentation for the formation of a 93-man US Army Cbt Avn Gp was submitted to USARPAC in May 74; Eighth Army GO 272, dtd 20 Jun 74, approved the formation of a US Army Cbt Avn Gp (Prov), effective 15 Jun 74. DA, however, disapproved the Avn Gp concept 20 Sep 74 due to excessive manpower requirements, recommending the authority for provisional organization of the Gp be withdrawn.

Per Eighth Army request, on 11 Dec 74 DA extended the provisional authority pending receipt of a new concept. After reviewing the original plan and taking into consideration current DA policies, in Jan 75 this command will submit to DA the same basic concept plan but with a more austere manning posture.

24. (U) Eighth Army Flying Hour Program. The Eighth Army Flying Hour Program controls the total flying hours of all US Army aircraft operating in the ROK to preclude exceeding fiscal constraints and fuel allocations. The program assists commanders and staff officers in accomplishing the following tasks: (1) programming the utilization of Army aircraft; (2) developing requirements for the programming of funds for aircraft operation; (3) developing requirements for supply support of aircraft, including procurement, stockage, and distribution of components, assemblies, repair parts, and maintenance supplies; and (4) scheduling maintenance activities for the support of aircraft.

In FY 74 Eighth Army was allocated a total of 72,281 flying hours. During the first three fiscal quarters, the command reduced airmobile training and aviation support activities in light of the world-wide fuel crisis. As a result, flying hours totaled: 1st Qtr--16,450; 2d Qtr--14,917; and 3d Qtr--14,688. With easing of fuel constraints in the spring of 1974, Eighth Army aircraft were able to fly 20,916 hours in 4th Qtr FY 74. Thus, FY 74 flying hours amounted to 66,951 or 93 percent of the original authorization.

DA approved a total of 87,146 flying hours for FY 75. In the first quarter of the fiscal year, Eighth Army units flew 18,606 hours or 21 percent of

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the year's allocation. Performance was slightly below the 25 percent objective due to maintenance problems and a voluntary 20 percent reduction in 2d Inf Div flying hours. Flight time in 2d Qtr FY 75 totaled 18,488 hours. Again only 21 percent of the 25 percent objective was attained for reasons similar to those experienced in the first quarter. Individual aviator and aviation unit training is expected to increase in the 2d half FY 75 as approximately 50,000 flying hours are available.

25. (U) Upgrade of Eighth Army's CH-47 Fleet. In Jun 74 six CH-47C helicopters were received from Thailand as part of an effort to upgrade Eighth Army's CH-47 fleet by eliminating older CH-47As. After initial inspection of these aircraft, reassembly and processing for flight operations began. As maintenance personnel completed in-depth technical inspections, the scope of the repair effort for these aircraft appeared beyond Eighth Army's limited CH-47 resources. A team of CH-47 inspectors was sent by the US Army Aviation Systems Command (AAVSCOM) to Korea and confirmed Eighth Army's evaluation, estimating that a total of 43,500 maintenance man-hours would be required to return the six aircraft to operating condition. USARPAC recommended to DA that these aircraft be retrograded to CONUS; DA concurred and all six helicopters were shipped to Ft Eustis, Va, to be utilized as maintenance trainers. As a result, the purification of Eighth Army's CH-47 fleet to all CH-47Cs will be delayed until mid-1975.

26. (U) Army Aircraft Operational Ready Standards. Significant improvement in operational ready rates was achieved by intensive daily management of all aviation assets with Eighth Army. A 1974 summary of "operational ready (OR)," "not operational ready maintenance (NORM)," and "not operational ready supply (NORS)" is shown below. It should be noted that, for the first time in 13 years, Eighth Army attained or exceeded the DA standard for operational readiness for twelve consecutive months.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	DA STD
OR	72	70	78	79	79	75	76	75	75	74	76	76	70
NORM	19	23	17	15	15	17	16	17	18	18	15	17	28
NORS	9	7	5	6	6	8	8	8	7	8	9	7	10

27. (U) Army Aviation Safety. The aircraft accident rate for 1974 was 7.0 accidents/100,000 flying hours, consisting of five accidents during the 71,151 hours flown by Eighth Army aircraft. On 5 Mar 74 a UH-1H was damaged in an emergency landing attributed to loss of engine RPM on a test flight. Two accidents occurred on 27 Mar 74: (1) an AH-1G was damaged in a practice autorotation; and (2) an OH-58A was damaged in a hard landing after loss of engine power. On 6 Jun 74 a UH-1 was damaged by gunfire while flying near Seoul's prohibited flight area (see para 21, page 72). Finally, on 29 Oct 74 an AH-1G was damaged during an autorotative landing after exhausting its fuel supply.

28. (U) Yongsan Emergency Helipad. On 26 Feb 74 the Eighth Army DCG directed a study of emergency medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) procedures at the US Army Hospital, Seoul in order to determine the need for establishing an

33. (FOUO) Modern Weapons Orientation. In Sep 73 Eighth Army tasked I Corps (ROK/US) Gp to develop a combined training exercise and orientation, termed a Modern Weapons Orientation, to demonstrate the effects of Improved Conventional Munitions for the edification of ROK and US units. The exercise, held in Nov 73, was witnessed by the ROK President and more than 100 ROK/US officials. Snow, however, limited visibility of the live fire demonstrations at St. Barbara Range. Accordingly, I Corps (ROK/US) Gp hosted a second demonstration at St. Barbara Range on 25 Apr 74. Weapons and ammunition included the Vulcan, M-60 tank, Sheridan, 155mm/105mm/8" howitzers, and the AH-1G Cobra helicopter. Tactical aircraft were employed, including the AC-130. A supplemental ammunition allocation for the demonstration was obtained from DA. Again the ROK President was in attendance in addition to other ranking dignitaries.

It should be noted, however, that DA has informed that no provision for ammunition allocation will be provided for future exercises of this nature. Accordingly, this headquarters is planning to conduct limited Modern Weapons Orientations each spring at Kwanju's ROKA Combined Arms Center using ammunition from existing 2d Inf Div training authorizations.

34. (U) US Army Reserve (USAR) Training in Korea. In Oct 72 USARPAC requested its subordinate commands consider hosting USAR units for annual training. The 411th Engr Bn (Constr) from Hawaii and Guam was identified for Korea. In Dec 73, however, USARPAC directed a review of requests for USAR units in light of the world-wide fuel shortage. This command determined that utilization of the Engr Bn could not be justified and thereafter canceled the request. Then in Feb 74 USARPAC advised that funding and additional POL could be made available and that annual training in Korea would have important esprit, recruiting/retention, and readiness benefits for the 411th in addition to providing an assist to Eighth Army's construction program. According, this headquarters concurred with the proposal.

The 549-man 411th Engr Bn was attached to Eighth Army and placed under OPCON of the 2d Engr Gp during its 13-27 Jul training period in Korea. The unit was billeted adjacent to Camp Humphreys in the Falcon Main CPX area wherein it was supported by the 802d Engr Bn (Constr). Deployment proved to be an invaluable training experience for both the reserve battalion and the active Army units involved. Men of the 411th benefited particularly from working with heavy construction equipment not available in Hawaii and Guam. Training projects included asphalt paving, bomb damage repair, concrete foundation placement, security fence erection, quarry operations, and rock crushing. Additionally, battalion headquarters gained experience in planning and controlling a long distance movement. Eighth Army benefited by the accomplishment of approved troop construction projects that might not otherwise have been completed due to a lack of resources.

35. (U) National Guard Training in Korea. In Aug 73 Sixth US Army expressed interest in having HHB, XI Corps Arty and the Korean Language Section of the 142d MI Co, both Utah National Guard units, conduct annual training in the ROK.

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Eighth Army concurred and considered feasibility of both units being hosted by I Corps (ROK/US) Gp. Subsequently, only the Korean Language Section was nominated for overseas training by FORSCOM.

The 142d MI Co's Korean linguists conducted annual training in Korea during the period 14-29 Sep 74. The unit, hosted by A Co, 502d MI Bn, consisted of one officer and seven EM. The Guardsmen received language refresher training and the opportunity to use this skill in its native environment. Additionally, interrogation training and tactical experience was provided the Section through participation in a field training exercise with the 3d Bde, 2d Inf Div.

36. (U) USMC Artillery Training in Korea. During the period 8-24 Jul 74, 58 members of the Okinawa-based M Btry, 4/12th Marine Bn, 3d US Marine Div conducted joint training with the 2d Inf Div. The Marines arrived with two of their 155mm howitzers, were hosted by the 6/37th Field Arty Bn, and were billeted at Camp Essayons. Live fire artillery training was conducted at St. Barbara Range; the approximate 500 rounds of ammunition used in the exercise was provided through cross-service agreements between the Army and Marine Corps. During their stay the men also visited the 2d ROK Marine Bde on the Kimpo Peninsula.

37. (U) Eighth Army Wightman NCO Academy. The Wightman NCO Academy has provided intensive career-development and personal training since 1960 for soldiers throughout Korea, Japan and Thailand. Significant developments during 1974 follow:

a. In Jan 74 the Academy's TDA was changed to provide spaces for assignment of a captain as commander and a command sergeant major as commandant. The commander administers military justice and manages administrative/logistical support for the Academy; the commandant manages the academic functions, thus placing responsibility for education of NCOs directly under the NCO corps.

b. On 19 Feb 74 operational control of the Academy was transferred from 2d Inf Div to Eighth Army G3 in order to place additional command emphasis on the institution's programs. In general, the 2d Inf Div provides administrative, logistical and training support while this headquarters is responsible for selecting personnel for the faculty and staff, establishing student allocations and course prerequisites, and developing the program of instruction.

c. In Jul 74 the Academy implemented a new program of instruction which changed the course duration from five to four weeks. Impact of this change provides for graduation of ten 100-man classes per year instead of eight.

d. In consonance with the increased utilization of WAC personnel in Eighth Army and other Pacific areas, provision was made in Sep 74 to allow ten women per class from units in Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, and Japan/Okinawa.

e. Discontinuances.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
US Army Element I Corps		
Arty (ROK/US), HQ	I Corps (ROK/US) Gp	14 Jan 74
US Army Property Disposal		
Agency, Korea	Eighth Army	25 Feb 74
US Army Korea Spt Comd	Eighth Army	1 Apr 74
Augm, 516th Maint Co	23d Spt Gp	21 Jun 74
US Army Scty Co, Cp Thompson	23d Spt Gp	21 Jun 74
Augm, 271st Avn Co	23d Spt Gp	21 Jun 74
19th Spt Bde (Prov)	Eighth Army	15 Nov 74
Augm, 23d Spt Gp	19th Spt Bde (Prov)	15 Nov 74
USAG-Taegu (Prov)	19th Spt Bde (Prov)	15 Nov 74
USAG-Camp Humphreys (Prov)	19th Spt Bde (Prov)	15 Nov 74
HQ Spt Actv, Eighth Army	Eighth Army	15 Nov 74

f. Reassignments. The 512th MP Plt was reassigned from the 502d MI Bn to USAG-Yongsan, effective 1 Apr 74; the 24th PSYOP Det was reassigned from USARJ to Eighth Army, effective 30 Jun 74; the 10th APU was reassigned from the 2d Inf Div to I Corps (ROK/US) Gp, effective 16 Sep 74; and the 389th Trans Det (Floating Craft) was reassigned from USARJ to Eighth Army's 2d Trans Gp, effective 20 Nov 74.

g. Deployments. The 389th Trans Det (Floating Craft) redeployed from Okinawa to Pusan on 20 Nov 74.

h. Redesignations. HHC, 19th Spt Gp was redesignated HHC, 19th Spt Bde, effective 15 Nov 74.

i. Activations/Redeployments. There were no activations or redeployments in 1974.

48. (FOUO) Reduction in Army Officer Spaces. On 1 Nov 74 DA directed a 15 percent world-wide reduction of officer positions currently authorized on TDAs. This figure was established to assist DA in distributing an overall reduction of 6,200 officer spaces in order to meet a directed level of 98,125 officers by end FY 76. Further DA guidance of 6 Dec 74 rescinded the 15 percent level but a requirement to identify positions for elimination or downgrading action remained in effect. The review is being accomplished in two phases.

--Phase I consists of a review of authorized officer TDA positions to be eliminated or downgraded by end FY 76. Later DA guidance expanded this phase to include MTOE positions and the reporting date for Phase I was extended from 20 Dec 74 to 15 Jan 75.

--Phase II requires a continuing in-depth review of TDAs and MTOEs beyond the completion date of Phase I. Reporting date for Phase II is 1 May 75 with requirement for an interim progress report by 15 Mar 75.

All headquarters staff sections and Eighth Army subordinate commands have been tasked to submit recommendations for proposed elimination, conversion, and downgrade of officer positions.

49. (FOUO) Vertical-The Army Authorization Documents System (VTAADS) Implementation. In accordance with the USARPAC WESTPAC Plan, VTAADS was extended to Korea and computerized during 26 Sep-1 Nov 74. It provides each Army unit with a single authorization document containing the unit's personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations. (It does not include items authorized by other documents such as the Common Table of Allowances.) At DA it records the organizational structure and controls the requirements and authorizations for personnel and equipment for all Army units. VTAADS allows DA and selected commands to have identical, current and complete data files for use by planners, programmers and resource managers. It also standardizes formats for unit authorization documents and maintains past and current information on personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for both individual Army units and the entire command force structure.

50. (U) Korean Service Corps (KSC).¹⁷ a. Strength and Organization Changes. Overall strength of the KSC remained relatively constant during 1974. The year-end strength was established by USARPAC at 3,439, down 27 from the 3,466 ceiling of the previous year. This manning level was met by attrition, thereby avoiding an involuntary reduction in force. The year's only organization change occurred 6 May 74 when the 26th KSC Co was reactivated at Camp Humphreys with the 2/44th ADA providing US coordination services. The Company supports 38th ADA Bde tactical missile sites in central and southeastern Korea.

b. Peacetime Missions. Prior to 1974 peacetime missions for the KSC had not been specified. This situation presented problems when attempting to validate manpower requirements for peacetime operation. The following peacetime missions were developed and approved for the KSC in Jan 74:

--Augment US engineer troop units and facilities engineers with unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to be employed in support of appropriate engineer projects.

17. The KSC was originally organized during wartime as a paramilitary labor force and reached a peak strength of 133,000. In 1967 it was reorganized as a civilian indirect hire labor force administered by Eighth Army. Its mission is to support US armed forces by transporting ammunition and supplies, evacuating sick and wounded, constructing field fortifications, building and maintaining roads, operating supply points, and performing other functions in connection with the mission of USFK. While primarily an unskilled labor force, the KSC includes members with skills in auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, and metal working. In May 72 operational control of the KSC was transferred to Eighth Army G3 (now UNC/USFK/EUSA J3) in order to consolidate under one office the supervision requirements for all categories of manpower assets: military, civilian, KATUSA and KSC.

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--Provide unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to assist in the operation of US logistical installation located north of the I Corps (ROK/US) Gp rear boundary.

--Provide unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to assist in the operations of the Pusan Depot and Petroleum Distribution System, Korea Class III installations.

--Augment US ammunition units with unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to load, unload, warehouse, and renovate ammunition, and to assist in erosion and vegetation control in ammunition storage facilities.

--Augment the 38th ADA Bde with unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to construct and repair field fortifications, maintain US-acquired roads, perform erosion and vegetation control, and perform ice and snow removal at tactical ADA sites.

--Provide an unskilled and semi-skilled labor force to assume contract type requirements.

--Provide an unskilled and semi-skilled mobile labor force to be employed on a project basis as directed by CG, Eighth Army.

--Provide unskilled and semi-skilled labor support to other DOD elements as directed by CG, Eighth Army on a reimbursable basis.

--Provide personnel to the US Army KSC Control Det in the skills and numbers necessary to efficiently manage the KSC.

Also in Jan 74 a team of manpower analysts from this headquarters and the KSC Control Det were tasked to perform an on-site appraisal of KSC requirements in light of the approved peacetime missions. All KSC units have been surveyed and the reports are being furnished the KSC Control Det.

c. Wartime Missions. During the above-cited formulation of the KSC peacetime missions, a requirement was identified to further refine the wartime missions listed in the KSC Agreement with the ROKG.¹⁸ In this way the peacetime missions would be a logical extension of the wartime roles and would facilitate mobilization planning in the utilization of KSC personnel by US commanders. Accordingly, the wartime mission of the KSC was further defined as follows:

--Transport ammunition and supplies. This function pertains to the movement of ammunition and supplies from forward train areas to front line positions and the loading, unloading, storage and maintenance of ammunition and supplies in depot areas and supply points. (NOTE: The need to use manpower in this role as opposed to transporting ammunition and supplies by vehicle

18. Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea Regarding the Status of the Korean Service Korea, dtd 23 Feb 67.

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is justified by the mountainous nature of the defensive terrain and lack of a road net which would support the logistical needs of forward units.)

--Evacuate the sick and wounded. This role pertains to the front line evacuation of nonambulatory personnel to collecting points and forward aid stations and will be performed primarily as a back-haul function by the same personnel who transport ammunition and supplies.

--Construct field fortifications. This function applies to the KSC in support of any US unit/activity and involves construction of front line field fortifications, implementation of barrier plans, construction of command posts, artillery positions, tactical air defense missile sites, protected trains areas, and aircraft/vehicle revetments.

--Build and maintain roads. KSC personnel in support of US units will assist in building and repairing roads which have been designated as essential to US combat operations. Included in this role are the building and maintaining of US airfields.

--Operate supply points. This function entails support of US logistical organizations by loading, unloading and warehousing all classes of supplies within US supply points.

--Perform other functions in connection with the mission of US armed forces. Included in this mission will be utilization of KSC personnel to augment facilities engineers in the repair or construction of facilities designated as essential to combat support operations.

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is interested in the construction of approximately three 8-cell modules which would have concrete pads, berms, and be covered with a shelter to provide protection from the elements. They would be used to store hard case bombs or soft case bombs such as napalm. In addition, there is a requirement for three or four Butler-type buildings for use in storage of fins and components. The projects will also require a necessary hard surface-type roadway connecting all of these facilities with the present roadway within the area.

A survey was conducted by this headquarters Engineer and the 19th Spt Bde which determined that sufficient room was available at Masan to construct two 8-cell modules and four Butler buildings. Total estimated cost was \$1,216,000 not including site preparation, rock excavation, roads and parking area. The complete package was forwarded to the Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific on 9 Dec 74.

14. (U) Release of Land at Chinhae Ammunition Port. On 9 May 74 ROK MND requested release of approximately four acres of land at Chinhae Ammunition Port for construction of a road between the villages of Suchi and Haeugamdong. A feasibility investigation was conducted by this headquarters which revealed that in Jul 72 the facility was designated as the sole US Army ammunition port in Korea for all shipments, i.e., intended for ROKA and US. Due to proximity of three small fishing villages that could not be relocated, USARPAC granted a waiver in 1972 to allow retention of 1,750 tons of ammunition at the port.

Release of this land entails serious transportation, safety and security considerations for which additional waivers are required. Results of the feasibility investigation were forwarded to USARPAC which, in turn, disapproved the release. On 25 Nov 74 the Engineer requested that this issue be reconsidered due to an appeal from the ROKG through SOFA channels. After discussions among representatives from UNC/USFK/EUSA J4, Engr, and the Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific, it was determined that release of the land would be brought before DOD's Explosive Safety Board. Documentation will be submitted in mid-Jan 75.

15. (U) Exercise OSDEX 74. OSDEX exercises are combined ROK/US annual operations designed to train participating staffs and transportation terminal service units in planning and executing over-the-shore procedures at unimproved or semi-improved beach sites. On 4 Dec 73 ROKA notified this command of its intent to conduct a logistics exercise in Apr 74 and requested necessary action be taken to concurrently hold OSDEX 74. Eighth Army coordination with USARPAC and the Western Area Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service revealed that sufficient MAP cargo for the exercise could not be generated at CONUS terminals until Dec 74. Since such delay in delivery of MAP material would not be in the best interests of ROK forces, CONUS agencies were notified to discontinue accumulation of MAP cargo for OSDEX purposes and planning for OSDEX 74 was canceled. Future over-the-shore exercises should allow utilization of cargo and other assets totally available in-country.

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This type exercise could be conducted through use of dummy cargo or marshalling of cargo at Pusan until a sufficient amount (700-1,000 short tons) is available to support at least a three-day operation.

16. (U) Standard Army Intermediate Logistics System (SAILS). SAILS is a standard Army automated data processing system developed by the US Army Computer Systems Command. Basic SAILS was designed to accomplish all stock control, supply management and reporting, and related financial management functions between the CONUS wholesale level and direct support or separate unit level in CONUS. In early 1973 DA decided to expand the system world-wide. SAILS AB(X) has been under development since late 1973 and was to be implemented in Korea in Jul 75, replacing the Standard Supply System (3S) now in use. Due to problems that developed in Basic SAILS, however, CONUS assets had to be diverted, and local establishment of the system postponed. During an initial design review in Nov 74, it was disclosed that SAILS AB(X) will now be introduced in Korea in Apr 76..

17. (U) Standard Direct Exchange (DX) System. DA and CONUS supply agencies are currently designing an Army standard DX system. Automated procedures were tested at Ft Carson, Co, in early 1974 and a representative of this headquarters attended an In-Process Review of the system at Ft Carson in Jul 74. As a result, the decision was made locally to implement a manual procedure in order to create a general support DX loop between Camp Carroll Depot and Eighth Army maintenance direct support units, and to delay implementation of standard DX procedures at the direct support level until the automated system is provided by the US Army Computer Systems Command. At the end of 1974, the general support DX procedures were being implemented at Camp Carroll.

18. (U) Termination of Depot-Level Maintenance. Heretofore, Eighth Army and other overseas commands were tasked to provide depot-level conventional maintenance support for customers world-wide. The program, under control of the Army Materiel Command, was terminated 1 Jul 74 and all tasks are now performed in CONUS. Accordingly, the maintenance activity at Camp Carroll is now limited to general support-level maintenance; however, as a matter of local policy, most depot-level maintenance capabilities are being retained to facilitate mission expansion in the event of contingencies.

19. (U) Implementation of Quick Supply Store (QSS) Procedures. QSS is a system for managing low dollar value repair parts at maintenance direct support units (DSU). It involves summary accounting techniques designed to ease the administrative burden on both the DSU and its customers. Conversion to the new system was effected Mar-Jun 74 using computer program change packages provided by the US Army Computer Systems Command. Initial reaction to the new system from subordinate commands has been favorable.

20. (U) Disestablishment of HQ USARPAC: Logistical Impact. The 31 Dec 74 demise of HQ USARPAC resulted in the following logistical changes for Eighth Army:

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Thereafter, DGSC expedited shipment of anti-freeze which arrived 10 Dec 74. That amount in excess to 1974-75 requirements will be safeguarded for possible emergency use and/or to fill 1975-76 winter needs.

27. (U) Category Y Passenger Service for Korea. Category Y service is granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) whereby certain commercial scheduled carriers are permitted to arrange for transport of military charter (Category B) passengers on regularly scheduled international commercial service at Category B round-trip costs. Primary advantage of Category Y service is convenience to the traveler in that no undue delay is experienced upon arriving in CONUS and arranging onward movement.

On 6 Mar 74 Eighth Army requested USARPAC authorize Category Y service to and from Korea. Implementation of this service would preclude need for continuing Military Airlift Command (MAC) charter flights. The American flag carrier, Northwest Airlines, indicated that all requirements for military personnel movements to and from Korea could be handled by their scheduled flights. Negotiations with Northwest established a one month trial, commencing 1 Jun 74, with 1,485 military passengers to be transported. Advance planning and coordination with subordinate units resulted in a total of 1,392 military passengers flown via Category Y in Jun. This service, which was well received by this command, travelers, and Northwest Airlines, was not extended by CAB beyond the 30 Jun 74 trial period and all military passenger service reverted to MAC charter flights.

28. (U) Bus Fleet Status. The contract-operated Eighth Army bus fleet consists of 142 vehicles against an authorization of 132; however, 19 buses are overmiled. Moreover, the deadline rate averages 21 per day, mainly due to 82 vehicles received from Vietnam in 3d Qtr FY 73 which have proved unreliable. Although considerable repair/rebuild has been made, the cost to maintain them is beyond regulatory guidelines and budgetary assets of the command. In short, the problems are related to equipment condition rather than level of driver and maintenance skills. Service and operational difficulty may be traced to the fact that the original diesel engines were replaced with gasoline engines in Vietnam.

In mid-1974 Eighth Army was scheduled to receive 49 new buses from CONUS to supplement and partially replace sub-marginal buses. USARPAC, however, advised that procurement of new buses has been postponed and that future procurement and shipment of buses to overseas commands may be delayed up to three years. In order to insure that current assets remain fully operational, this headquarters initiated action to obtain a limited number of new engines, transformers and differentials for installation into the bus fleet.

29. (U) Inchon Port Operations. In 1966 the ROK began construction of two locks at the port of Inchon in order to develop a tide-free basin which would allow establishment of a coastal harbor capable of handling increased tonnage. Following eight years of construction at a cost of 19.3 billion won (more than \$50 million), the improved Inchon port facility reopened on 10 May 74. It is capable of providing container service for 50,000-ton ships.

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Then in Jul 74 a problem involving cracked front rear differential brackets was brought to the attention of this headquarters by the 2d Inf Div. The bracket had been cracking at various points, creating a potential vehicle and personnel safety hazard. A preliminary inspection indicated that cracks were evident in approximately 50 percent of the M151As fleet. Equipment improvement recommendations were immediately submitted to the Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM). Two months later TACOM informed that this did not appear to be a world-wide problem. This command then conducted a 100 percent inspection of its M151A2s which disclosed that the situation was indeed of major concern. Operational limitations and deadline criteria were imposed and an appeal was made to TACOM. In mid-Oct 74 a TACOM engineering team, sent to Korea, determined that the problem was not overstated. Moreover, no vehicle misuse was evident. From 21 Oct-7 Nov 74 the TACOM team instructed the six direct support units on installation of an improved bracket. By year's end, approximately 700 improved brackets had been shipped to Korea and a replacement program was underway to service the M151A2 fleet by 4th Qtr FY 75.

26. (U) Anti-Freeze Shortage. The winter 1974-75 requirements for anti-freeze were forecasted and requisitioned in Aug 73. The Defense General Supply Center (DGSC) advised that initial shipment would arrive in Jun 74; the US Army General Materiel and Parts Center informed in mid-1974 that anti-freeze would be in serious short supply due to US petroleum shortages. Accordingly, this headquarters dispatched a message in Jul 74 which directed all subordinate commands take immediate action to institute a conservation program to manage available supplies. Subsequently, DGSC informed that anti-freeze would be received by 22 Sep. But in Oct 74 DGSC notified that delivery would be further delayed until 30 Dec 74. This new estimated delivery date was considered unacceptable due to the climatic conditions in Korea and operational requirements. DGSC was so informed and expedited shipment was requested.

In view of this latest delay, the following local actions were undertaken:

--Coordination was effected with the UNC/USFK/EUSA J3 and on 26 Oct 74 the 19th Spt Bde was instructed to allocate the limited anti-freeze stocked at Camp Carroll (5,589 gallons). Issue was based on minimum needs of units and prevention of tactical mission degradation.

--The US Army Korea Procurement Agency (KPA) was requested to investigate possibility of obtaining anti-freeze on the local economy. KPA efforts identified a Korean contractor able to furnish 31,000 gallons which met the federal specifications. Citing the inability of CONUS supply sources to provide anti-freeze to this command within the required time frame, COMUSKOREA approved a Balance of Payment Determination and the procurement action on 24 Oct 74. Delivery was completed 29 Nov and the anti-freeze was allocated following coordination with J3.

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On 30 Jun 71 Eighth Army discontinued operation at Inchon port for all but commercial containerized cargo, thus leaving the complex at Pusan as the only US military-operated port. Pusan will continue to handle break bulk service for Korea and container service for the southern portion of the country. Most containerized cargo destined for USFK installations from Pyongtaek north will be off-loaded at Inchon. Transshipment by commercial firms operating from Inchon will expedite deliveries to units in the northern one-third of the Republic.

30. (U) Delong Piers for Korea. USARPAC was tasked by CINCPAC to retain a number of Delong Piers in the Far East as contingency assets. After determining that the best location for the piers was in the intended contingency location, USARPAC requested this headquarters consider use/storage of the items at Chinhae or on loan to ROK forces. The 2d Trans Gp, directed by this headquarters to develop suitable locations, recommended wet storage at Pusan and Chinhae. This information was forwarded to USARPAC which replied that Cam Ranh Pier No 4 and a pier at Poro Point, Philippines had been designated for storage in Korea. Each of these piers is constituted from two 80x300-foot Type A Delong Barges. Ocean tow began 20 Oct 74 and the piers were in Pusan two months later.

31. (U) Container Shortages. In Jan 74 the Military Sealift Command (MSC) informed DA that a serious commercial container shortage existed on the US west coast for movement of military-sponsored cargo to the Far East. To alleviate this situation, in Feb 74 the Army Materiel Command leased 1,000 MILVANS and 150 chassis to MSC for use in shipping military cargo to Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Thailand, and the Philippines. MSC agreed to fund for all expenses connected with in-country positioning and retrograde to include land transportation costs of empty MSC-leased MILVANS.

32. (U) Military Customs Inspection Program. In conjunction with the 1 Jul 74 headquarters consolidation, responsibility for the Military Customs Inspection Program was transferred from the Provost Marshal to UNC/USFK/EUSA J4. Objectives of the program are to (1) eliminate illegal introduction of narcotics, dangerous drugs, controlled substances and merchandise into CONUS through DOD channels; (2) prevent other illegal acts against US Customs Service (USCS) laws by developing and maintaining a creditable inspection program; and (3) reduce the volume of reinspection of DOD passengers, personal property and cargo by USCS personnel upon entry into CONUS. A USCS adviser, assigned to Korea in May 74 to provide technical advice and program monitorship, works out of the J4 Trans Br.

33. (U) Asset Control and Security Program. Prior to 1973 confirmed losses due to theft of US Government property in Korea approximated one million dollars annually. Additionally, NAF and private property losses added one-half million dollars to that total each year. In early 1972 USARPAC directed a concerted drive to reduce larceny of US Government property in Korea; in Jun 72 the Eighth Army Provost Marshal was tasked to develop a formal project in this

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regard. Due to the strong interrelationship between proper management of material assets and abatement of theft, Eighth Army integrated this project into its Asset Control Program. In Aug 72 an Asset Control Task Group (ACTG) was formed with the Eighth Army G4 appointed as Director and the Provost Marshal as Deputy. It developed a short-range Asset Control and Security program designed to rapidly eliminate theft as a command problem and improve effectiveness of the logistic base. The program, Prevent Asset Diversion and Losses Occurring in Korea (PADLOCK), was implemented 20 Oct 72.

As a result of special measures taken to curtail theft and diversion, such as establishment of a direct hot line to the Provost Marshal Office and implementation of the Eyeball Express concept whereby US cargo is escorted from in-country arrival to point of destination, Eighth Army reduced theft in the command by 75 percent. Since the short-range program accomplished its objectives, on 29 Jan 74 the Army CofS approved implementation of the long-range program as developed by Eighth Army. The ACTG was replaced by an Asset Control Task Force which functions as a coordinating committee as opposed to the ACTG which was an operational staff element. Retained under the long-range program was the PADLOCK Team which functions as a staff element under the Provost Marshal (see page 196).

There follows a summary of losses due to theft since 1972 inception of the Asset Control and Security Program:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>US GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>NAF</u>	<u>PRIVATE PROPERTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1972	\$1,208,731	\$33,814	\$343,224	\$1,585,769
1973	\$332,533	\$20,951	\$348,692	\$702,176
1974	\$380,230*	\$35,001	\$432,307	\$847,538

*Includes a single incident wherein one individual was apprehended for the theft of generators valued at \$85,000.

34. (FOUO) Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH). The US Army Korea Procurement Agency executed an RGH agreement on 2 Nov 70 for construction, operation and maintenance of 300 housing units in Seoul and 70 in Taegu. The project, having a combined value of \$9.5 million, was built by a US/ROK joint venture (FEMCO-Sampoong) to conform to US-approved specifications. After numerous delays due to difficulties in obtaining permission to import necessary materials, construction began in the summer of 1972 and included recreational facilities, paved all-weather roads, and complete utility services. Opening ceremonies were held at the Seoul RGH site on 10 Oct 73 and at the Taegu site 31 Oct 73. Both were named Sampoong Friendship Village.

In return for the contractor's investment, the US Government guarantees, for 10 years, rent money equivalent to 97 percent occupancy with a limit of \$185 per unit. Actual rental charges average \$230 monthly, with a range from \$170 for a two-bedroom to \$270 for a four-bedroom, not including utilities. Although rent and utilities charges can be increased when justified on the basis

of rising costs, the amount of the government guarantee remains firm. On 28 Dec 73 the certificate of acceptance was formally signed and the 10-year occupancy agreement went into effect 1 Jan 74.

In mid-1974 the contractor developed financial difficulties which threatened USFK's rights under terms of the contract. To resolve the situation, the subject was referred to the US/ROK SOFA Joint Committee which in Oct 74 formed a special working group to study the problem. The latter in Dec 74 reported to the Joint Committee that it was unable to resolve the matter. At the end of the year, the Joint Committee was investigating additional means to alleviate the problem.

The contractor also built a six-story shopping center building at the Seoul site. USAKPA entered into a lease for about 4,400 square-feet at a cost of \$21,459 per year, effective 19 Jul 74 through 30 Jun 75. Space is being used for an exchange retail outlet, all ranks open mess bar, barber/beauty shops, laundry/dry cleaning pickup point, and dispensary. USAKPA entered into a second lease for about 4,140 square-feet at a cost of \$9,438 per year, effective 6 Dec 74 through 30 Jun 75. Space is for a community center to accommodate scouting activities, worship services, and similar functions. (NOTE: Both leases have an option to extend up to five years but do not cover costs for utilities and general services.) Negotiations were underway at year's end for lease of an additional 4,000 square-feet which will be used for a commissary.

35. (U) US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA) Activities. Eighth Army's in-country procurement mission is tasked to the USAKPA. The Agency began operations in 1957 by letting \$6 million in contracts to the ROK economy. In contrast, the FY 74 purchases from Korean suppliers totaled \$46.5 million. Significant 1974 USAKPA activities follow.

a. USAKPA Assumption of Head of Procuring Activity (HPA) Function. The Armed Services Procurement Regulation designates certain commands as procuring activities and allows for establishment of others by directive of the appropriate departmental Secretary. Upon designation as a procuring activity, the commander is appointed HPA and is responsible for procurement of supplies and services under or assigned to the procurement cognizance of his activity. USARPAC had been the Army procuring activity for all Western Pacific commands. As a result of the 31 Dec 74 demise of USARPAC, however, Eighth Army was designated a procuring activity for Korea on 1 Oct 74. Consequently, the Eighth Army CG became HPA for Korea.

To discharge this function, the Office of the Asst to the CofS for Procurement was established with the Cdr, USAKPA serving in a dual-hatted capacity. Designation as HPA carries with it complete responsibility for Eighth Army appropriated fund procurement in Korea and, in discharging this responsibility, he reports directly to the Asst Secretary of the Army (Instal & Log). Major duties and functions include appointment of contracting officers, technical supervision of purchasing activities, approval of certain procurement actions and deviations from Army Procurement Procedures, and approval/disapproval of

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some extraordinary contractual actions such as mistakes in bids, amendments without consideration, and informal commitments. While not the specific responsibility of an HPA, the Asst to the CofS for Procurement is also charged with debarment and suspension of contractors/bidders and establishment of Eighth Army policy on international balance of payments. At the end of 1974, a complete and orderly transition of function and authority from USARPAC to Eighth Army had been accomplished.

b. USAKPA-US Air Force Korea Procurement Center (USAFKPC) Merger. A May 72 GAO report recommended consolidation of Army-Air Force procurement functions in Korea. Feasibility studies were conducted by a USFK coordinating group and on 4 May 74 CINCPACAF directed execution of a plan under which the Army would absorb Air Force procurement missions in the ROK. On 26 Jun 74 DA affirmed that the consolidation would be effected upon agreement of administrative details.

The original plan envisioned USAKPA accomplishing all procurements of more than \$5,000, including NAF; however, a change in the Armed Service Procurement Regulation purchase limitations and the lack of a practical reimbursement procedure regarding NAF procurements resulted in a revised USAKPA mission to perform only appropriated fund actions in excess of \$10,000. USAKPA was authorized nine additional spaces to assume the USAFKPC workload. During first half FY 75, USAKPA processed USAF requirements totaling \$1,248,237.

c. Contract Execution and Administration. USAKPA's Procurement Program for FY 74 totaled 55,928 actions valued at \$46.5 million. A delinication follows (\$ in millions): Services--\$12.4; Supplies--\$7.8; Subsistence--\$6.2; Facility Engineering--\$14.1; Construction--\$0.6; NAF--\$2.2; and Government Bills of Lading--\$3.2.

The first half FY 75 Procurement Program totaled 25,589 actions valued at \$30.83 million. A delinication follows (\$ in millions): Services--\$10.4; Supplies--\$2.4; Subsistence--\$3.9; Facility Engineering--\$11.6; Construction--\$0.03; NAF--\$1.2; and Government Bills of Lading--\$1.3

d. Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCE). In Aug 74 a USAAA report stated that most IGCEs submitted to USAKPA were poorly prepared and improperly safeguarded, i.e., bids were subject to compromise. USAKPA initiated action to impress upon each activity responsible for preparation of IGCEs that utmost care must be taken to develop estimates which closely approximated realistic costs and that unauthorized disclosure to individuals outside USFK must be prevented. A policy letter on the subject was sent throughout the command in Dec 74. Liaison conferences to explain the significance of IGCEs were conducted for the C-E staff, Engineer, 2d Trans Gp, 19th Spt Bde and the Military Sealift Command. KPA concurrently developed a program which includes monitoring preparation of all major procurement packages, and providing technical and cost estimating assistance to requesting activities.

e. Technical Analysis of Contractors Proposals (TACP). During 1974 USAKPA intensified the internal review of contractor proposals to include a technical analysis by in-house engineering assets. Primary objective of the

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52. (U) Coastal Patrol and Interdiction Craft (CPIC) for ROKN. In 1972 a concept was developed by the US and ROK to build a prototype CPIC, designated the CPIC-X, in CONUS followed by production of 16 vessels, eight each in the ROK and US. These 17 vessels would thereafter be incorporated into the ROKN fleet.

In Jan 74 CPIC-X began a 10-week restricted availability in its Seattle, Wash, commercial shipyard. During this time several modifications were made for the purpose of improving craft performance and eliminating problem areas which had been uncovered during a recently-completed test and evaluation. USN technicians advised that experience gained during the tests had successfully demonstrated the CPIC design and proven the compatibility of the craft and weapons system.

In Feb Dep SECDEF, responding to an MND request, informed that early 1974 production of CPIC was impossible until completion of the craft's technical evaluation and installation of its weapons system. The reply also noted the shortage of MAP funds, and recommended that all ROK priorities be reviewed and consideration be given to alternative methods of financing the program. In May 74 SECSTATE noted a possible delay or total absence of FY 75 MAP funding for CPIC and recommended that the ROK plan to fund CPIC from the Won Budget. During May-Jul 74 the USN CNO, Naval Ships System Command (NSSC), and JUSMAG-K exchanged proposed CPIC production programs in order to determine cost estimates. These were then provided the ROKN with recommendation that the ROK consider devoting Won Budget in the form of FMS cash to fund initial costs of the CPIC program.

In Jul 74 CPIC-X was shipped to San Diego for further testing. Concurrently, representatives of USN CNO, NSSC, the Naval Weapons Laboratory, and JUSMAG-K met in Washington, D.C. and formulated plans for improved in-country support of CPIC-X and the follow-on craft. Approximately \$1 million in prior-year MAP funds were released by the USN CNO for this purpose. Also in Jul, the ROK offered \$11.7 million in recently acquired FY 74 FMS credit funds for the program; however, this offer was rejected the following month by SECSTATE on the basis that FMS credit monies could not be used in the absence of a production decision.

During Sep-Oct 74 the entire weapons system was installed on CPIC-X. Successful sea testing of the craft and weapons system was conducted in Nov-Dec. Also, a 60-hour mission test proved CPIC's ability to satisfy all mission-related requirements. At the close of 1974, the craft was being prepared to enter a commercial shipyard in San Diego for minor modifications prior to shipment to Korea. Introduction of CPIC gives the ROKN a swift, highly maneuverable vessel capable of effectively patrolling coastal waters as well as intercepting the fastest NK craft.

53. (U) Patrol Boats for ROKN. Due to delays in delivery of CPIC to the ROKN cited in above paragraph and the need for a small, high-speed craft, it was decided to construct a second generation of patrol boats. These are

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intended as an interim measure to partially satisfy requirements until introduction of the CPIC. In Dec 74 contracts were let to the Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp for eight boats and to the Korea-Tacoma Marine Industries for 12 vessels. Delivery is scheduled for the 12-month period beginning Mar 75. Estimated cost per boat is \$1.25 million.

54. (U) ROKN Destroyer Escort (DE) Design. During Aug-Oct 74 the ROKN's Operations, Systems Analysis, and Shipbuilding groups worked together to develop a series of proposed characteristics for a new DE. Project scope includes development of the required characteristics and specifications in conjunction with a US design agency and ultimate construction of a prototype in Korea. Once the prototype has undergone extensive testing and evaluation, a final design will be developed. Target date for completion of the initial design work is end 1975 with prototype construction by end 1978.

In Dec 74 a ROKN shipbuilding team visited the Naval Ship Engineering Center, Hyattsville, Md, and used its ship design computer services to evaluate the impact of various modifications on the overall ship performance. It was tentatively decided by the ROKN that the ship would be driven by two LM-2500 gas turbines in a combination diesel or gas arrangement; proposed dimensions are: length--300-320 feet; beam--35-38 feet; draft--10-11 feet; and displacement--1,500-2,000 tons. Main armament being considered is one Oto Melara 76mm naval gun, one EMERLEC 30mm naval gun, one four-tube Harpoon missile launcher, and other close-in weapons to be determined later.

In Dec 74 the ROKN commenced negotiations with several US commercial design agents for developing the detailed design. Concurrently, operational planners are reviewing possible scenarios with a view toward minimizing ship size while satisfying all mission requirements.

55. (U) ROKN Coastal Minesweeper (MSC) Construction. In Jan 73 a contract for construction of two wooden-hull MSCs was awarded to Peterson Builders, Inc, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. These ships were programmed under the FY 71 SA Program. Problems experienced by the contractor in obtaining sufficient quantities of quality lumber and non-magnetic materials for underwater fittings resulted in rescheduling of the delivery dates for the ships. Revised dates for ROKN MSC 529 and 530 are now 26 May and 23 Jun 75, respectively. Ships will be released from the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. ROKN has been fully informed of developments and the need to include plans for crew training and ship delivery costs in the FY 75 Won Budget.

56. (U) Sale of Ex-US Ships on Loan/Lease to the ROKN. Due to a US policy change regarding loan/lease of ships to foreign countries, ROKN decided to purchase 40 of 42 vessels offered in 1974. Purchase at this time avoids sharp price escalations expected due to inflation and scarcity of scrap steel. A ROK Diplomatic Note of 6 Jun 74 requested sale of 36 vessels through FMS procedures. Six of the 36 ships, however, require Congressional approval under provisions of the Byrd Amendment, enacted 5 Aug 74. Therefore, the ROKN accepted a case in Nov 74 for immediate purchase of 30 ships. Certificates attesting to the sale of these ships will be provided by USN CNO in early 1975.

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SECDEF directed that the Army, Navy and CINCPAC proceed with planning and necessary implementation actions to install a USN IBM 360/50 computer in Korea during 2d Qtr FY 74.

A system economic analysis was then initiated in order to provide information to the USN which would assist in the selection and acquisition of system hardware. In accordance with informal direction from the JCS, both IBM and Honeywell Information Systems (HIS) WWMCCS ADP systems were examined to determine the more cost effective and responsive system. To perform this analysis, a special team was formed from members of the JCS, Joint Technical Support Agency, CNO, Naval Systems Electronic Engineering Activity, and CINCPAC. In Jan 73 the team met in Korea and drafted the economic analysis; USFK's staff then completed the document which was forwarded to CINCPAC and CNO in Feb 73. It made no specific recommendations as to the desired vendor since this decision was considered to be USN responsibility.

In Jan 74 JCS announced that a HIS 6060 system (GSS/M) had been selected for Korea. CINCPAC asked for a detailed listing of the required COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP equipment as the basis for the USN's contracting with HIS for system delivery. In response, USFK requested a technical assistance team be provided to prepare a definitive system equipment list and also to assist in determining the final details required for completion of the Base Electronic System Engineering Plan (BESEP). The team met in Korea 18-22 Mar 74 and the equipment list was forwarded to CINCPAC in Apr. Information for the BESEP was also obtained by NAVSEEACT representatives and the document was published in May 74.

As the USN failed to budget for the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System in the initial FY 74 budget submissions, it submitted a FY 74 Supplemental Budget request for \$1.9 million in OPN funds. This portion of the Supplemental Budget was not approved by Congress and further OPN funds were not programmed in the USN's FY 75 budget; however, they have been programmed in the FY 76 Program Objectives Memorandum. With the exception of eight of the 16 terminals, sufficient FY 75 USN O&M funds were identified to permit lease of the proposed ADP equipment configuration for the last half of FY 75 whereafter FY 76 procurement funds will be available to purchase the complete system. Contract modifications with Honeywell for a lease/buy option were effected in Aug 74. Current negotiations indicate Honeywell can deliver the system to Travis AFB, Ca in Jan-Feb 75 for subsequent airlift to Korea.

In Jul 74 USFK recommended a phased implementation with eight terminals in FY 75 and the remaining eight as soon as possible in FY 76. This will provide COMUSKOREA with minimum requirements for an internetting command and control capability between key command centers, minimum command information support for command and control, and the capability for interactive programming and training.

Concurrent with Feb 73 preparation of the economic analysis and assisted by members of the analysis team, a request for urgent minor construction

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funds was sent to Department of the Navy to allow establishment of a WWMCCS Mainframe Computer Facility at Camp Walker, Taegu. Necessity for this construction was not recognized until late 1972 as it had been previously planned to install the computer system in a modified building at the former Kyongsan Receiver Site, six mile SE of Taegu. Reservation concerning logistical support and available floor space at this facility resulted in decision to pursue construction of a new building at Camp Walker. In Jun 73 CNO approved construction of the computer mainframe facility with statutory funding limitation of \$300,000. Contract bids, however, were well in excess of available funds. Therefore, in Aug 73 COMUSKOREA requested an additional \$100,000 from the SECDEF Military Construction Contingency Authority on basis that the project was vital to the security of the US. These funds were approved in Nov 73, contract for the facility was signed the following month, and mainframe building construction began in Feb 74. In Sep 74 a contract modification was signed which incorporated required changes in the mainframe facility. Construction is progressing on schedule with beneficial occupancy planned for late Jan 75. No cost overrides have been identified to date. Procurement of out-of-country long lead-time equipment, such as air conditioning, is also on schedule.

Until Feb 73 all implementing staff actions were responsibility of the ADP Reports Officer in USFK J3's Current Operations Br. Initial complement of the Joint Command Information System (JCIS) personnel began to arrive in Korea during Mar 73 and the JCIS was formally established 1 Jul 73. The Director, JCIS originally reported to the USFK J3; following the 1 Jul 74 headquarters consolidation, the JCIS became a separate staff agency, reporting directly to the UNC/USFK/EUSA Cofs.

Through interviews and briefings with USFK staffs and service component commands, potential application systems have been identified; documentation and source program material are being obtained from lead commands. USFK's WWMCCS is expected to be fully operational in mid-1975.

2. Management Information Systems. a. Upgrade of the Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC). The IBM 360/40 from CONUS that was to be installed in YDPC during 4th Qtr FY 74 was diverted to US Army, Japan. It was replaced by a Government-owned \$1.5 million IBM 360/50 computer from US Army Base Command, Okinawa. The renovated building at YDPC was released by the Engineer for occupancy 1 Jun 74 and computer installation was completed 24 Jun. As a result, three UNIVAC 1005 systems were discontinued. Two were returned to CONUS for refurbishment and reissue within the Government; the third system was disconnected 30 Nov 74 and the equipment is in temporary storage at YDPC's maintenance activity for release through appropriate channels upon expiration of the 25 Apr 75 automatic release date.

With installation of a third-generation IBM 360/50, conversion of non-standard systems was initiated. The first large UNIVAC 1005 application to be converted was the Ration Control System followed by the DAC Pay System. Ten other smaller

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systems were also converted. Two large supply systems, the 6th Med Depot and the 30th Ord Co's Missile Support Element (MSE), remained on the UNIVAC 1005. The 6th Med Depot will be absorbed into the proposed DA Standard SAILS AB(X); the MSE will become a direct support unit/general support unit (DSU/GSU) with its own NCR 500 computer or may continue to receive support from a major data processing center. The NCR 500 for the MSE was transferred from Europe to Eighth Army in Oct 74 but remains in storage pending decision to implement the DSU/GSU Magnetic Ledger System.

b. Implementation of the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS). SIDPERS was implemented in Eighth Army on 1 Jul 74, replacing the PERMACAP system (see page 176). Representatives from MILPERCEN and the US Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC) conducted SIDPERS preconversion surveys in Korea during 22-29 May 74. USACSC returned 29 Jun-26 Jul to assist in building the command's SIDPERS data files and in installing the processing programs. SOPs for overall management and flow of SIDPERS data were established by this headquarters, 2d Inf Div and the 199th Pers Svc Co on 27 Jun 74 and updated 9 Aug after processing experience dictated areas for improvement. Currently, three SIDPERS update and reporting cycles are processed each week with an average of 7,300 transactions.

SIDPERS introduced a new type of leased ADP equipment to Eighth Army's inventory, an IBM optical mark page reader with card punch. As MILPERCEN could not provide enlisted technicians to install and maintain the equipment, four men were sent to Washington, D. C. for training. Upon their return to Korea, MASSDATA equipment was installed in four data processing interface branches servicing SIDPERS. During the last quarter of 1974, utilization of three of the MASSDATA sets was below 38 percent. Based on shortage of qualified maintenance personnel and low equipment utilization, a management review will be conducted to determine feasibility for retaining the MASSDATA sets.

c. Implementation of the Standard Finance System (STANFINS). STANFINS was originally scheduled for implementation in Eighth Army during 1st Qtr FY 75, replacing command-unique accounting applications and placing Eighth Army on the DA standard financial accounting system (see page 168). It was postponed until Oct 74, however, due to delayed installation of the new IBM computer at YDPC which provides the ADP support. A preconversion survey team from USACSC visited the command during Apr 74 to provide guidance concerning the changeover and to help determine local financial requirements that are not included in STANFINS. Daily processing was suspended on the UNIVAC 1005 after the Sep 74 end-month processing. On 19 Oct 74 the first STANFINS cycle was run on the IBM 360/50. Implementation was successful with few problems encountered.

d. Division Logistics System (DLOGS) Improvements in the 2d Inf Div. Extensive equipment failures which began in Oct 73 resulted in a major backlog of DLOGS transactions in the 2d Division Data Center (DDC). To alleviate this situation, HQ Eighth Army assisted in equipment maintenance support.

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In response to a 2d Inf Div request which was approved by DA, two card processor systems and 10 Government-owned punched card machines were replaced in first half FY 75. Also, leased machines were refurbished or replaced by the manufacturer. These actions have enabled the 2d Inf DDC to return to a normal processing schedule.

e. Implementation of the Quick Supply Store (QSS) System. In 1974 the automated QSS System was installed in five DS maintenance activities using the DSU/GSU NCR 500 system and in the 2d Inf Div using the DLOGS UNIVAC 1005 system. QSS was developed by the USACSC and installed with the assistance of the USACSC Field Team, Korea. The system is designed to provide over-the-counter issue of low-value, expendable repair parts using summary accounting techniques. It improves repair parts supply to Eighth Army units by providing faster, more effective supply support while reducing administrative records-keeping workload.

f. Implementation of the Combat Service Support System (CS3). DA planning calls for introduction of the CS3 into the 2d Inf Div during 4th Qtr FY 76. It will provide personnel and logistics system support to the Division using Army standard systems and hardware. A van-mounted IBM 360/30 and associated peripheral equipment, including communication devices, will be the standard computer support system. The project master plan for CS3 has been received at this headquarters.

g. Computer Output on Microfilm. In 1974 a command-wide paper shortage and rapid increasing paper costs (approximately 300 percent since Sep 73) resulted in possible interruption of standard systems production and increased ADP operating expense. Therefore YDPC conducted a profitability/feasibility study into use of microfiche³ in lieu of printed hard copy. The analysis indicated an annual savings of \$158,000 would be realized from an investment of \$100,000. Accordingly, in Sep 74 Eighth Army submitted a request to DA for acquisition of microfiche equipment. DA approval was received in Nov and the necessary equipment was installed in YDPC before year's end. Another study for microfiche use was completed by the US Army Inventory Management Center in Taegu and submitted to this headquarters. After local review, an acquisition request will be forwarded to DA.

h. Assumption of USARPAC ADP Missions. Due to the 31 Dec 74 demise of HQ USARPAC, responsibility for processing two DA standard systems was transferred to Eighth Army. Vertical, The Army Authorization Document System (VTAADS) and Vertical Force Accounting System (VFAS) were implemented at YDPC during Sep 74. DA teams brought the master files and installed both systems while providing training to YDPC and UNC/USFK/EUSA J3 personnel. Since no conversion was involved, the transition was effected without problem.

3. See page 213 for details on microfiche techniques.

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i. ADP Equipment Utilization. A comparison of 2d Qtrs FY 74-75 statistics reflects the following increases/decreases in ADP equipment utilization:

ADP EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE	AVERAGE MONTHLY HOURS USE PER MACHINE		PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE
	2d Qtr FY 74	2d Qtr FY 75	
Keypunch	184	225	+22%
Verifier	196	195	-.5%
Sorter	195	220	+13%
Other Punched Card Machines	228	219	-4%
NCR 500 System	273	296	+8%
UNIVAC 1005 System	375	397	+6%
UNIVAC 70/55 System	653	607	-7%
UNIVAC 70/15 System	300	312	+4%
IBM 360/50 System	*	654	--
Friden Computyper	95	81	-15%

*Equipment installed at YDPC in Jun 74

j. FY 75 ADP Budget. FY 75 ADP budget requirements were computed as \$2.502 million compared to the FY 75 Command Operating Budget (COB) limitation of \$2.069 million. The unfinanced requirements (\$433,000) submitted to DA were identified as \$336,000 for discontinuance of USARPAC's Standard Supply System at the US Army Inventory Management Center for the last 6.8 months of FY 75 and \$97,000 for discontinuance of USARPAC's Standard Port System at Pusan Port for entire FY 75. As a result, funding of \$300,000 was provided by DA on the FY 75 COB mark-up to increase FY 75 ADP expense limitations to \$2.369 million.

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CHAPTER X: ENGINEER (U)

1. (U) Proposed Engineer Brigade. In Jul 74 plans were completed to reorganize Eighth Army engineer units/activities into an engineer brigade. Under the concept, a group headquarters that commands only two battalions would be eliminated and operating elements from the staff of HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA would be removed. An engineer brigade would be activated using assets created by: (1) elimination of Eighth Army spaces in the consolidated headquarters Engr Div; (2) inactivation of HHC 2d Engr Gp; and (3) transfer of headquarters and staff functions/spaces from US Army Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea to the new brigade. The brigade commander was to serve as HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA Engr.

During the Oct 74 CPX FOCUS LENS, however, it became apparent that, while the concept might be viable in peacetime, the engineer brigade was not organized to provide adequate staff support to the headquarters, supervise the construction efforts of two engineer battalions, receive in-coming engineer units, and perform other essential functions during early stages of hostilities. A detailed study of this situation resulted in the recommendation that the engineer brigade concept be abolished in favor of a UNC/USFK/EUSA Engineer staff element, a group headquarters, and the Facilities Engineer Activity. On 20 Dec 74 CINCUNC approved the concept and this headquarters requested DA hold the brigade documents in abeyance pending submission of new documentation for an engineer group and UNC/USFK/EUSA Engr Div.

2. (U) Warm Air Furnace Upgrade. In early 1974 a project was developed to replace space heaters with warm air furnaces in Eighth Army troop billets. Contracts were awarded by the Far East District Engineers and by the end of 1974 installation had been essentially completed at Camps Hovey, Irwin, Long and Page, and at 16 of the 38th ADA Bde's missile sites. Furnaces were also installed by the Area Facilities Engineers (AFE) using in-house assets supplemented by over-hire personnel. Majority of installations under this program were in the 2d Inf Div. A third but smaller portion of the project is to be accomplished by US Army Korea Procurement Agency contract covering installations in the Pusan area. Awarding of this contract is expected in early 1975.

The upgrade did not meet its originally scheduled completion date of 15 Oct 74 due to several design revisions. This delay was acceptable since the design modifications resulted in savings of approximately \$450,000. Nonetheless, at the end of the year 1,049 of 1,132 planned furnaces had been installed.

There were three major problems of note: (1) the numerous design changes caused difficulties, particularly with the in-house program; (2) projected arrival dates for some materials proved to be overly optimistic, causing delays in completion dates; and (3) determining which buildings were to receive the furnaces was difficult due to the frequent changes in building utilization at the troop unit level.

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Overall, the majority of enlisted personnel at the camps involved are now living in buildings heated by the warm air furnaces. A follow-on program is being developed to upgrade remaining barracks and other buildings, as required. This second phase is expected to be completed by Dec 75.

3. (U) Relocatable Building Program. At the Dec 74 Army Commanders' Conference in Washington, D.C., the Eighth Army CG proffered that an alternative to rising costs of concrete block construction in Korea was use of panelized buildings which are available in the Army Facilities Components System. The DA Engineer concurred. Panelized structures have the added feature of recoverability, a valuable asset considering that relocation of military units could cause unprogrammed building requirements. Indications are that panels used in this method of construction are fully recoverable when moderate care is taken during the dismantling process. Unlike former pre-engineering building systems used by the Army, the panel system is a bonded wall component which is complete with an exterior finish, insulation, and interior finish. Options which are also fully-recoverable include partitioning, heating, lighting and ceilings. Erecting the structures, to include options, is expected to require approximately 60-90 man-hours for one 24x48 foot building; this does not include site preparation, concrete slab, or external utilities construction.

Funding of this project for FY 75, as proposed by DA, will consist of: \$3 million in Urgent Minor MCA funds for site preparation of troop billets, latrines and other related facilities; and \$5 million in Other Procurement Army funds to purchase panelized billets and latrines. Present plans are to include Camps Casey, Hovey, Castle and Nimble, and A-220 in the FY 75 program.

Using available troop construction assets, Eighth Army expects to build approximately 100 troop billets and stay within DA funding guidance. A troop billet in this case consists of two 24x48 foot buildings with a common latrine. Each building complex can provide adequate housing for 8-24 men, depending on the grade mix. Site locations are being selected on the basis of a fully developed company area incorporating the panelized buildings.

In addition to the above FY 75 actions, Eighth Army has proposed and DA has concurred that Congress authorize further use of panelized barracks structures in the Eighth Army FY 76-77 MCA programs.

4. (U) Station Planning. In support of the Eighth Army Master Stationing Program, a Station Planning Group coordinates development of plans for deploying Army units at installations and facilities consistent with future force structure planning. Major Eighth Army installations have been classed into one of four categories, ranging from "closure is planned" to "continued retention is planned--new construction and improvement should be continued." Major installations in the latter category are Camps Casey, Hovey, Red Cloud, Mercer, Castle, Nimble, Colbern, Stanley, Humphreys, Ames, Carroll, Market, Walker; Yongsan/Camp Coiner; Hialeah Compound; and K-16 Airfield.

In Dec 72 the US Army Engineer District, Far East, was tasked to provide basic layout maps and other master planning documents for those installations planned for retention. Because of funding limitations, however, the project was reduced to preparation of Regional, Airfield, Reservation, General Site, and General Utilities Maps. Contracts were awarded in 1974 to develop these drawings; completion is expected by Jan 75. The remaining master planning documents, such as Building Information Schedules, Analysis of Existing Facilities Reports, and Future Development Plans, will be programmed as funds are made available.

5. (FOUO) Military Construction Army (MCA) Programs. a. FY 69-73. Projects funded under the FY 69-73 MCA Programs which remain under construction are: Underground Command Post (TANGO), Phase II; Heliport Facilities at Camp Carroll; and Barracks Modernization at various locations.

b. FY 74. The FY 74 MCA Program contains only one project, the POL Mooring Facility at Pohang (\$985,000). Construction contract was awarded in Jun 74 with an estimated completion date of Sep 75. Currently, off-shore procurement of materials is in progress with construction scheduled to begin in Feb 75. A \$675,000 ALOC airfield at Andong was previously authorized in the FY 74 program but was canceled due to escalating costs of labor and materials. DA has been requested to reprogram the funds for urgently needed troop housing.

c. FY 75. Three projects in the FY 75 MCA Program are currently under design and have been authorized for advertising: Community Facilities (GED Building and Library) at Camp Humphreys (\$571,000); Air Conditioning at the US Army Hospital, Seoul (\$371,000); and Enlisted Barracks at Camp Casey (\$1,092,000).

d. FY 76. The following six projects in the FY 76 MCA Program have been authorized for final design (\$ in thousands): Synthetic Flight Training Facility at K-16 Airfield (\$374); Enlisted Barracks at various locations (\$7,393); Dining Facility at Camp Ames (\$383); Bachelor Officer Quarters at Camps Casey and Humphreys (\$1,131); Enlisted Service Club at K-16 Airfield (\$230); and a Chapel at Camp Humphreys (\$465).

e. FY 77. The FY 77 MCA Program, submitted to DA in Nov 74, consisted of the following projects in priority order (\$ in thousands): Dining Facility at Camp Casey (\$1,036); Enlisted Barracks at Camp Casey (\$5,060); Enlisted Barracks at Camp Colbern (\$1,649); Enlisted Barracks at Yongsan (\$4,474); Bachelor Officer Quarters at Camp Casey (\$1,246); Senior NCO Billets at Camp Walker (\$1,385); Motor Repair Shops at Camp Stanley (\$500); Fire Station at Camp Walker (\$226); Post Interior Lighting at Camp Stanley (\$63); Motor Repair Shops at Camp Colbern (\$439); Recreational Facilities at Camp Humphreys (\$655); Recreational Facilities at 38th ADA Bde Sites, Phase I ((\$753); Gymnasium at Camp Hovey (\$697); Bowling Facility at Camp Colbern (\$177); Theater with Stage at Camp Stanley (\$332); and a Theater with Stage at Camp Casey (\$854).

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6. (U) Troop Construction Program. The 2d Engr Gp participated in a most active troop construction program during 1974. Projects were carefully screened to insure that the Group was assigned only those projects which would provide the maximum amount of individual and unit training. The scope of projects ranged from earthmoving and paving to the construction of troop housing and administrative facilities. Forty projects were assigned during the year with a total approved funded cost of \$732,000. In the same period, 51 projects were completed with a funded value of \$518,132. As of 31 Dec 74, the Group had 28 projects assigned with an approved cost totaling \$1,016,070.
7. (U) Itscher Award to the Outstanding Engineer Company in the US Army. Delta Co, 802d Engr Bn, 2d Engr Gp was named the most outstanding engineer company in the US Army for its work during 1974. The Camp Carroll-based unit was chosen to receive the Itscher Award by a panel of senior Army officials, headed by the DA Chief of Engineers, in the annual contest sponsored by the Society of American Military Engineers. Among major construction jobs completed by Delta Company in 1974 were a large heliport facility at Camp Carroll and renovation of drainage systems at the Masan Ammunition Depot.
8. (U) Increased Fire Fighting Support. Following a review of USFK fire protection requirements in the Seoul area, in Feb 74 Eighth Army received USARPAC approval for establishment of fire stations at Yongsan Heliport (H-201), Camp Colbern, and the Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH) project. Construction of the station at H-201 was completed in Dec 74 and a six-man crew is permanently assigned to the facility. Design was completed for the Camp Colbern station; however, favorable bids were not received when the project was advertised by the Far East District Engineer. Therefore, work is to be accomplished with in-house forces in Mar 75. A tentative agreement was reached with the RGH contractor for provision of a fire station within the RGH compound but, due to the contractor's financial problems, the offer has been temporarily withdrawn. Initial advertisement of a fire station at K-16 Airfield resulted in unfavorable bids; after reduction of scope and re-advertisement, a contract was let which calls for completion in Sep 75. A temporary fire station at K-16 has been erected and is manned by a crew of 10.
9. (U) Area Facilities Engineers (AFE) Activities. a. AFE Supply Support. In 2d half FY 73 a decision was made to eliminate Engineer Central Supply (ECS) as the AFE central requisitioning and issuing agency for standard items. Further study of AFE supply procedures and revised DA guidance on requisitioning of nonstandard items led to a subsequent decision to eliminate ECS completely and permit each AFE to requisition nonstandard items directly from CONUS or other sources. Consequently, all ECS requisitioning was terminated and a program was initiated to ship all ECS supplies to the AFEs, Camp Carroll Depot, and the 2d Engr Gp.

The ECS was officially closed 30 Jun 74 but discrepancies in the ECS supply records resulted in appointment of a Board of Officers. The Board was still in progress at year's end and was planning to present its report in Feb 75. During Sep-Nov 74 a three-man logistics assistance team from CONUS assisted the seven AFEs in improving their supply operations. Particular attention was given storage layouts, the five-digit locator system, and the direct support system.

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b. Conversion of AFE Contracts to Direct Hire. Of the seven AFEs in Korea, four are contract operations. On 14 Dec 73 the US Army Audit Agency (AAA) Korea Area Office sent to USARPAC a tentative finding that these contracts were improper because they called for personal services. Both Eighth Army and USARPAC took the position that these were not personal-service contracts, but recognized that performance by contractors concerned was unsatisfactory in many instances. Thus, on 2 Feb 74 USARPAC advised DA of its support for the Eighth Army position that the best way to overcome AAA criticism, and at the same time resolve other problems, would be to convert these comprehensive facilities engineer contracts to direct hire operations. USARPAC requested 46 US and 1,908 local national spaces for this purpose. Although DA approval had not been received at the close of 1974, it was envisioned that these spaces would be provided in time to convert to direct hire by end FY 75.

c. General Accounting Office (GAO) Survey of Facilities Engineers. A GAO survey of 1 Oct-22 Nov 74 repeated the above-cited AAA finding that comprehensive facilities engineer contracts are undesirable and should be converted to direct hire. GAO also confirmed a number of already known management problems regarding facilities engineers in Korea and commented that "the underlying cause for this breakdown of management control is a crippling shortage of registered professional engineers in Korea..." Eighth Army had long been aware of this shortage of qualified professionals to manage its operations and, as a result of the added emphasis placed on the problem by GAO, is preparing to conduct a manpower survey of the US Army Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea in Jun 75.

10. (U) USFK Contributions to ROK Reforestration Program. In support of the ROK's National Reforestration Program, USFK units participated in an extensive tree planting effort during Apr 74 which resulted in the planting of more than 150,000 seedlings and trees both on and off US installations. After initial planning in Mar, 100,000 California Red Fir and Colorado White Fir seedlings were ordered from the State of California Nursery and flown to the ROK at US Government expense. Meanwhile, booklets detailing seedling planting and care were prepared and distributed to the units. When the US seedlings were received in late Mar, distribution was made to major commands through the seven AFEs. Many of the seedlings were planted in nurseries where they can receive intensive care during the first few years of growth and then be transplanted as needed. In addition to the US seedlings, the ROKG donated more than 30,000 seedlings to be planted on US compounds.

On Arbor Day (5 Apr), US and KATUSA personnel joined local government organizations in the planting of thousands of trees off US installations. Considerable favorable publicity was received and personal visits to several of the sites by the COMUSKOREA amplified the high degree of command interest in the operation. In conjunction with the overall program, several thousand trees, ranging in height from 3-30 feet, were transplanted by the 2d Engr Gp from future construction sites to US installations in Apr and May. Moreover, whenever trees must be removed due to construction or security requirements, AFEs

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and troop commanders were instructed to transplant the trees in a new location, if feasible. As a result, several thousand trees which would have been destroyed are still growing.

Action is underway to import another 70,000 seedlings from the US in Mar 75. They will be planted in nurseries and held for at least two years in order to develop strong root systems prior to transplanting in permanent locations.

11. (U) Real Estate Releases. a. Kimpo. Release of the Kimpo (K-14) property, under negotiation since Jul 72, is required by the ROK so as to provide adequate space for the expansion of Kimpo International Airport. US has agreed to this release provided suitable alternate facilities are made available by the ROKG at no expense to the US. A Memorandum of Agreement between both countries was finalized 9 Jan 74.

In Nov 74 this headquarters was informed that a study is underway by the ROK Ministry of Transportation to update the master plan and feasibility study for airport expansion preliminary to approval of a loan by the Export-Import Bank and commencement of final design. Completion of the design for airport expansion and suitable "quid pro quo" facilities is expected by Apr 76. Construction of replacement facilities, most of which are planned for Camp Carroll and K-16 Airfield in Seoul, is to be finished in mid-1977.

b. Camp Gray. Partial release of 5.17 acres of land and USFK-constructed improvements by abandonment-in-place at Camp Gray (502d MI Bn) was proposed by USFK in Jan 74. The proposal was approved by the SOFA Joint Committee 11 Apr 74 under the following conditions: (1) facilities and areas be restricted for use by military intelligence units only; (2) buildings T-45, T-60, T-62, S-64, S-65, and S-154 will be retained for exclusive use of USFK with unrestricted ingress and egress thereto; and (3) logistics support to these buildings, including water and electricity, will be furnished by the ROK MND. Camp Gray Annex (2.38 acres) remains under USFK control.

c. Haeundae. Complete release of 526.4 acres of land and USFK-constructed improvements at Haeundae (Ammunition Depot 051) was proposed by USFK in Mar 74. The proposal, approved by the SOFA Joint Committee on 5 Jun 74, was made possible by relocation of the ammunition storage activity to the new Masan Ammunition Depot.

d. Camps Henry and George, and Supply Point 47. In Jul 74 USFK made a preliminary offer to MND to release Camps Henry and George, and Supply Point 47, all located in the Taegu area, in return for the construction of equivalent facilities on or near Taegu's Camp Walker. Because of mutual interest in the proposal, a SOFA joint working group was established in Nov 74. Negotiations to conclude an agreement beneficial to both parties are continuing.

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12. (U) Encroachment on US Installations. a. 2d Inf Div Training Areas. Since 1971 USFK has requested ROK action to remove unauthorized encroachments within 2d Div training areas. At the 92d US/ROK Joint Facilities and Areas Subcommittee meeting of 29 May 74, the US Chairman quoted from an MND letter of 21 May 74 which urged continuance of training without regard to the encroachers (two of whom were killed and three severely injured by explosions during earlier unauthorized salvage work). At a later SOFA joint working group meeting of 21 Oct 74, significant relief from the encroachments was promised by spring 1975. On 15 Nov 74 I Corps (ROK/US) Gp was directed to mark the boundaries of US-controlled areas, plan combined US/ROK patrols, and prepare to conduct training with live firing and tracked vehicles in the presently encroached areas just before the next planting season and again at harvest time.

b. Camps Casey and Hovey. Encroachment by farmers on land tract 7X-19 in the Camps Casey and Hovey area has been a continuing point of discussion between US and ROK SOFA members. On 8 May 74 MND advised that in 1968 it conducted a unilateral survey of all USFK-held land to determine if all acquisitions were being utilized. It concluded that USFK was apparently not fully using 7X-19 and therefore released 5,311 of the original 5,986 acre tract to its "owners" on 20 Jan 69. In essence, this action was taken by MND outside established SOFA procedures and without USFK knowledge. In order to support the USFK position during discussions to regain control of this tract, in Oct 74 the 2d Inf Div was requested to determine which part of the land is needed and to provide a firm justification in support of that requirement. Actions to resolve this matter are continuing.

c. Camp Howard. A SOFA working group has been established to resolve the encroachment of 11 farm dwellings within the exclusive use area of Camp Howard, and more than 80 similar dwellings within the restrictive easement zone surrounding its ammunition storage area. Initial agreement was reached in 1973 to remove the 11 dwellings, but no action was taken by the ROKG. On 17 Oct 74 the joint working group reaffirmed that provincial officials would remove the 11 encroachers from the exclusive use area by 15 Jun 75. In the interim, USFK is to restudy the need to remove those encroachers in the restrictive easement zone. Reassessment is in progress.

d. Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP). During FY 74 major encroachments on the TKP totaled 14. Of these, 10 were not identified until work was in progress on the TKP right-of-way (ROW) and three resulted in major breaks of the line. In Apr 74 a SOFA working committee was established to clearly define the boundaries of the ROW, enforce its protection, coordinate/issue construction permits, and prosecute encroachers. Success of the committee is illustrated by the fact that only four major encroachments and no line breaks occurred in the last six months of 1974.

13. (U) ROKG Housing for USFK. In early 1974 the Korea Housing Corp, through the ROK MND, proposed construction of two, three, and four-bedroom apartments in the Seoul area for use by USFK military personnel. Under

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terms of the proposal, ROKG would finance and build 96 apartments on USFK-held land (Yongsan) which was to be returned to the ROK for this purpose. In addition, the US Army was requested to guarantee 95 percent occupancy of the apartments or rental equivalent in view of the 15-year amortization schedule. The proposal was rejected by the Army because all land holdings in the area were needed, and guaranteed occupancy was not in best interest of the US Government.

14. (U) Rescue Operation in Support of ROKG. On 10 Jun 74 the ROKG requested the Engineer assist in locating the body of HONG Chong Chul, a ROK Presidential aide, who drowned in an upper Han River boating accident. In response, approximately 30 men from the 2d Engr Gp, 2d Engr Bn, and Petroleum Distribution System, Korea were assembled at the site. Their equipment included power boats, lighting sets, generators, and a wrecker. Personnel and equipment remained at the site during the successful three-day recovery operation and performed such tasks as diving and grappling.

15. (U) 1974 US/ROK Mapping Conference. Eighth Army hosted the 1974 US/ROK Mapping Conference 30-31 May 74. It was attended by representatives from all DOD mapping and charting agencies, as well as ROK service members and those from the Ministries of National Defense, Transportation, and Construction. Agenda items included updates on revision of various map series in Korea; status report on Military Geographic Intelligence documents, including city plans, gazetteers, and trig lists; and lines of communications dossiers. A summary of the status of Hydrographic Surveys in Korea and status/scope of the National Construction Research Institute and Bureau of Forestry mapping programs were also presented.

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CHAPTER XI: COMPTROLLER (U)

1. (U) Review of Army Management Headquarters. On 27 Oct 73 DA, implementing plans to create more fighting power by slashing management and support establishments, directed all Army headquarters to project manpower savings of 10, 20, and 30 percent and report on impact thereof. Eighth Army (G3 Force Development) outlined possible space reductions and their effects in a 16 Nov 73 letter to USARPAC, noting that more time was required to prepare valid proposals based on an in-depth analysis of all staff sections. The Eighth Army CofS then assigned necessary follow-up action to Comptroller which thereafter conducted a thorough overview and evaluation of HQ Eighth Army positions and activities performed. This study was separate and distinct from the HQ Reduction Review Gp (HRRG) referenced on page 2. On 4 Feb 74 the Comptroller study was forwarded to the Command Group. By this time, however, the HRRG recommendation (merger of the tri-headquarters) was viewed as the most desirable course of action. Accordingly, on 9 Feb the Eighth Army CofS directed no further action in regard to the Comptroller review.
2. (U) Transfer of Selected Headquarters Budget Activities to Comptroller. On 15 Dec 74 the following budget functions were transferred from the UNC/USFK/EUSA J1 to the Comptroller: (1) control of travel for personnel of this headquarters; and (2) control of overtime, holiday work, and extended work-weeks for staff sections, subordinate commands, and assigned units. Purpose of the transfer was to enable the Comptroller to have a better grasp of funding requirements and tighter control of funding approval. These actions are particularly necessary in FY 75 due to significant curtailment in travel funding and the implementation of the Joint Table of Distribution with subsequent reduction of the headquarters staff.
3. (U) Standard Finance System (STANFINS). STANFINS is an Army-wide mechanized accounting system designed to standardize financial reporting and meet management needs at installation level. Eighth Army implemented STANFINS on 1 Oct 74. At that time, accounting functions were converted from the UNIVAC 1005 system to the IBM 360/50 system which operates under programs provided by the US Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC). In preparation for the conversion, the following actions were taken:
 - A survey team from DA, USARPAC and USACSC visited this command 8-12 Apr 74. The team conducted a training course to familiarize personnel with the general concept of STANFINS and procedures relative to conversion of then-current accounting system baseline files to STANFINS files.
 - Representatives from the Eighth Army Comptroller's Office and the US Army Finance and Accounting Office, Korea (USFAO-K) visited the FAO, US Army, Japan during the period 29 Apr-3 May 74. They observed STANFINS operations and discussed problems encountered by that office during systems conversion.

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--A USARPAC representative visited this command 10-14 Jun 74 to provide training and assistance in preparation of STANFINS documentation. This was a preliminary visit in advance of the formal STANFINS functional instruction that was conducted in Korea during Jul and Aug 74.

During the implementation phase, a team of USACSC/USARPAC representatives provided on-site assistance at USAFAO-K and the Yongsan Data Processing Center. According to the team's evaluation, Eighth Army's implementation was accomplished in an excellent manner; however, as with any new system, problems have been encountered. Management-type reports produced by STANFINS are in different formats and sequences than the former UNIVAC 1005 program reports. Users have experienced some difficulty in adapting to the changes. This is being gradually overcome with learning experience.

4. (U) Cost Reduction Program. In FY 74 management improvements actions with savings of \$6,729,300 were validated by DA against an assigned command goal of \$4,280,000. During the first five months of FY 75, however, only \$688,000 in savings were achieved under the program. This amounts to 14 percent of the FY 75 goal of \$5 million. Messages have been sent to all subordinate commanders, reminding them of assigned cost reduction goals and performance to date.

5. (U) Defense Integrated Management Engineering System (DIMES). An Eighth Army DIMES installation program has resulted in substantial manpower and dollar savings throughout the command. Initially undertaken as part of a USARPAC program to interface budgetary and DIMES data, it was expanded to include dining facilities, post and technical supply activities, and transportation motor pools. Implementation of a Labor and Production Reporting System at the post and technical supply activities is in progress and will result in establishment of performance standards.

6. (U) Quality Assurance Surveillance Visits. DA conducts quality assurance visits to all major and intermediate Army commands and activities concerned with administration of travel pay, civilian pay, commercial accounts, disbursing activities, and JUMPS operations. As a result of deficiencies noted in the Dec 73 DA visit, two of the four finance offices in Eighth Army failed to maintain their valid status as JUMPS input stations. Another DA surveillance was conducted 18-23 Apr 74. Although minor deficiencies were noted, DA revalidated all four of the Army finance offices.

In light of the 31 Dec 74 disestablishment of HQ USARPAC, in Jul 74 Eighth Army was assigned major command responsibility for surveillance visits previously conducted by USARPAC. First visits were made in Sep 74 and all offices retained their valid status as JUMPS input stations.

7. (U) Depot Maintenance Cost Accounting. Depot maintenance cost accounting procedures prescribed in AR 37-55 were terminated 1 Jul 74 since all FY 75 maintenance support in Eighth Army is funded under Program 203296 BASOPS

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accounts instead of Program 732207, Depot Maintenance Activities. Impact of this change was simplification of accounting/reporting and management of the maintenance support function within Eighth Army.

8. (U) Phaseout of the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program (USSDP). The USSDP was established in 1966 to encourage savings by military personnel stationed overseas, thereby limiting US balance of payments deficits. An amount not to exceed the unallotted pay and allowances could be deposited each month at an interest rate of 10 percent, almost double that normally available. Due to the low percentage of participation in this program (18.6 percent of overseas servicemen) and its overall ineffectiveness in accomplishing its objective, DOD discontinued the USSDP. With exception of personnel missing in action, final deposits to the USSDP were made 31 Mar 74. Class S allotments were discontinued as of that date and no further cash deposits were accepted. Deposits in an account as of 1 Apr continued to draw interest through 30 Jun 74, unless withdrawn earlier. In mid-Jul 74 the US Army Finance Support Agency mailed checks for the balance in each account as of 30 Jun.
9. (U) Accessorial Charges. In Feb 74 USARPAC directed that Air Force, Navy and joint-sponsored NAF activities (e.g., MAAG officers and NCO clubs) be exempt from payment of accessorial charges in the same manner that Army NAF activities are exempt under provision of AR 37-8. Effective with Feb billings, no accessorial charges were made against these activities.
10. (U) Management of Commissary Surcharge Funds. Per DA instructions, on 1 Jul 74 the commissary surcharge account was changed from a Deposit Fund account to a Trust Revolving Fund account to be managed by the US Army Troop Support Agency, Ft Lee, Va. Surcharge collections are initially deposited in a Budget Clearing Account with transfers at the end of each month to the Trust Revolving Account Fund.
11. (U) Establishment of Eighth Army Div, Army Stock Fund. Prior to FY 75, stock fund operations in Eighth Army were organized as a branch of the USARPAC Div, Army Stock Fund. Effective 1 Jul 74, the USARPAC Div was discontinued and a charter issued for establishment of the Eighth Army Div. Stock funded inventories and other assets of the USARPAC Div were decapitalized and transferred to the Eighth Army Div.
12. (U) Designation of Eighth Army as a General Operating Agency. On 1 Jul 74 Eighth Army was designated a General Operating Agency and assigned Operating Agency Code 78. As a General Operating Agency, Eighth Army is directly under DA for funding and financial reporting. Accounts Office support, previously provided by USARPAC Centralized Financial Management Agency, is now furnished by Accounts Office 01 of the US Army Finance and Accounting Center.
13. (U) Management Practices in TOE/TDA Units (MAP-TOE/TDA). MAP-TOE/TDA is an Army-wide program designed to teach and assist first-line managers in selected modern management techniques in order to increase work efficiency

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and effectiveness. During 1974, 773 first-line supervisors completed the 24-hour training course. In addition, 734 commanders, staff officers and senior NCOs received the one-hour MAP-TOE/TDA orientation.

14. (U) Major Budget Submissions. During 1974 the command prepared and submitted four major budget documents: FY 74 Prior Year Report, FY 75 Command Operating Budget, FY 75 Budget Execution Review, and the FY 76 Command Budget Estimate. These are part of the normal budget cycle to inform higher headquarters of financial needs, accomplishments and problem areas.

a. FY 74 Prior Year Report (PYR). Of the \$153.921 million available in total obligation for FY 74, \$153.563 million or 99.8 percent was obligated. Listed below is a summary of the FY 74 PYR (\$ in thousands):

<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY 74 COB</u>	<u>OBLIGATED</u>
2 General Purpose Forces	\$130,203	\$130,072
72 General Supply Activities	\$12,262	\$12,221
73 Depot Maintenance	\$6,919	\$6,756
81 Training	\$45	\$44
84 Medical Activities	\$3,157	\$3,145
87 Other General Personnel Actv	\$1,224	\$1,215
95 Public Affairs Office	\$111	\$110

b. FY 75 Command Operating Budget (COB). Total requirement for the FY 75 COB was \$162.0 million. Of this amount, \$29.9 million was submitted as unfinanced as shown below (\$ in thousands):

<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
2 POL Price Increase	\$3,200
2 Contractor Local National Pay Raise	\$840
2 Mission Supplies	\$2,375
2 Preservation of Order	\$332
2 Maintenance of Material	\$3,754
2 Travel	\$600
2 Automatic Data Processing	\$433
2 Facility Engineer Supplies	\$2,000
2 Dining Facility Upgrade	\$938
2 BOQ/BEQ Furniture	\$2,585
2 Replacement of Space Heaters	\$3,000
2 Recreation Services Activities	\$1,441
2 Supply Operations	\$63
2 Facility Engineer Projects	\$2,000
2 Reduction of Backlog of Maint and Repair	\$4,500
2 JCS Exercise	\$475
39 Communication-Electronics Project	\$478
72 Supply Depot Operations (COSIS)	\$451
84 Medical Activities	\$30
87 Education Program	\$358

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c. FY 75 Budget Execution Review (BER). The DA-approved Command Operating Program of 1 Jul 74 amounted to \$140.650 million in direct obligation authority; subsequent adjustments prior to submission of the FY 75 BER increased it to \$153.814 million. Total requirements for the FY 75 BER amounted to \$177.308 million, of which \$21.494 million was submitted as unfinanced as indicated below (\$ in thousands):

<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
All Pay Increase	\$1,796
2 Mission Supplies	\$1,468
2 Real Property Maintenance	\$7,000
2 Automatic Data Processing (ADP)	\$630
2 Material Maintenance	\$713
2 BOQ/BEQ Furniture	\$1,636
2 POL Price Increase	\$7,790
2 TDY for NCO Education System	\$150
84 Medical Requirement	\$195
87 Tuition Assistance	\$116

Results of the FY 75 BER will be available in 3d Qtr FY 75.

d. FY 76 Command Budget Estimate (CBE). Total requirement for the FY 76 CBE was \$178.154 million. Of this amount, \$35.357 million was submitted as unfinanced as follows (\$ in thousands):

<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
All Day of Civilian Pay Adjustment	\$526
2 POL	\$8,687
2 Mission Supplies and Contracts	\$4,908
2 PM-Contract Security Guards and Military Travel	\$1,200
2 Maintenance of Material	\$1,494
2 ADP Support of STANFINS	\$300
2 Upgrading of Dining Facilities	\$1,087
2 Base Services	\$997
2 Travel and Training Program	\$600
2 Facilities Engineer Supplies	\$7,000
2 Environmental Program	\$370
2 Personnel Support	\$3,125
2 Administration	\$352
2 Facilities Engineer Projects	\$2,100
2 Transfer of Function	\$352
2 Support for New Tactical Weapons	\$870
2 JCS Exercise	\$475
72 Care of Supplies in Storage	\$392
87 Education Centers and Tuition Assistance	\$522

DA action on the FY 76 CBE resulted in the following increases (\$ in thousands):

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>COMMAND REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>DA INCREASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2	\$126,581	\$26,399	\$152,980
72	\$11,979	\$2,236	\$14,215

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<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>COMMAND REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>DA INCREASE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
81	\$45	\$7	\$52
84	\$2,934	\$448	\$3,382
87	\$1,161	\$576	\$1,737
95	\$97	\$19	\$116

15. (U) Management Studies. The following management studies were conducted in 1974:

a. Administrative Motor Vehicle Operations and Maintenance. Administrative motor vehicle operations and maintenance was identified as a potential area for application of management engineering principles and techniques contained in the DIMES program. Accordingly, a series of studies was initiated, consisting of comprehensive reviews of the five command administrative motor vehicle activities. During Phase I, current methods and procedures were evaluated with a view towards establishing the most efficient organizational structure and functional alignment to facilitate mission accomplishment. Methods improvements were provided to each activity for review and implementation. Phase II consisted of developing performance and staffing standards at work center levels, using non-pace rated work sampling. Phase III, currently in progress, will result in implementation of a Labor and Production Reporting System to monitor progress of operations which are fully cost effective. The study is resulting in standardized organizational structures, improved methods and procedures, more effective work planning, control and scheduling, and establishment of a reliable data base for budgetary, manpower and other resource requirements.

b. Dining Facility Staffing. Purpose of this study was to develop Korea-wide dining facility performance standards for cooks and mess attendants. Non-pace rated work sampling reviews were performed at 11 facilities. Regression analysis was applied using meals served as the independent variable and productive manhours as the dependent. It indicated a high degree of correlation between the variables and was used to develop a standard staffing formula. This formula is being implemented in 35 dining facilities and will result in elimination of 313 authorized spaces. Of these, 117 are TOE/TDA military positions available for redistribution within the command. Under cost reduction criteria, this action will result in annual savings of \$1.7 million.

c. Engineer Supply System. A study was conducted in order to decentralize the Engineer Central Supply (ECS) function to the seven Area Facilities Engineers (AFE) in Korea. Recommendations included improved supply management, reduced manpower requirements, and more efficient operation of AFEs through disestablishment of ECS and redistribution of supply functions to each AFE. As reported on page 163, ECS was eliminated 30 Jun 74 and savings of \$219,900 were realized under the cost reduction criteria. Of this amount, \$114,000, was due to cancellation of construction and repair projects, and \$105,900 was achieved through personnel reductions.

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d. US Army Port Operations, Pusan. The computerized USARPAC Standard Port System (SPS) was implemented at Pusan Port Operations in Nov 73. A subsequent study recommended procedural improvements, revised organizational structure, and reduced manpower requirements. Detailed SOPs were developed for import/export processes, covering the tasks required to implement and maintain the SPS. Study recommendations and implementation of SPS will result in reduction of 111 personnel spaces for an annual savings of \$700,000.

e. Self-Service Supply Center (SSC)--Supply Point (SP) 51. A study was conducted to evaluate the Yongsan SSC. Analysis indicated duplication of supply management functions at the SSC and SP 51 (305th S&M Bn). Thus, it was recommended that the Class II and IV functions and personnel responsible for stock control, receipt, storage, and issue of expendable supplies be transferred from SP 51 to SSC. The study further recommended transfer of the SSC from SP 51 to USAG-Yongsan. Implementation of the recommendations would reduce duplication in stock control and storage functions; eliminate need to maintain separate warehousing facilities for expendable supplies; eliminate manual stock accounting records at SSC and shorten the inventory replenishment cycle; and release 189 CONEX containers for use throughout the Army supply system.

f. US Army Recreation Service Agency, Korea (USARSAK). A study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of USARSAK in serving concurrently as a management and operational headquarters, with direct control and supervision of all recreation services operations. Special attention was given to determining whether installation and area commanders were being afforded the opportunity to exercise inherent responsibilities related to morale and welfare of assigned personnel. It was concluded that decentralization of USARSAK operational functions to local command levels was a desirable alternative which would enhance program effectiveness and overall efficiency. In addition, implementation of a uniform management information system was proposed to provide meaningful recreation services performance data. It is anticipated that net savings to be realized through implementation of study recommendations will be in excess of \$170,000. The study is currently receiving command review with a decision expected in Mar 75.

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As a result, pen and ink changes have substituted for time-consuming typing of the morning report. Future plans to enhance SIDPERS operations are: (1) implementation of remote printers at Camps Casey, Humphreys and Walker which will input data and print management reports; and (2) installation of the Combat Service Support System (see page 158) which will give the 2d Div a mobile SIDPERS operation independent of the fixed computer site in Yongsan.

4. (U) Awards and Decorations. a. Termination of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM). On 1 Oct 66 DOD authorized awarding of the AFEM to all US military personnel who, after that date, served 30 consecutive days in the ROK. This was in line with an increase of incidents in Korea wherein some US personnel were exposed to hostile fire. Thereafter, in Apr 68 DOD designated as a Hostile Fire Area a 15-mile-long sector below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and approved additional pay allowances for service in that area. As clashes along the DMZ subsided to only two in 1972-73, DOD lifted the Hostile Fire Area designation/pay in Sep 73.

As a follow-on to these actions, DOD terminated awarding of the AFEM for Korea service. The 14 Feb 74 directive, however, was retroactive to 1 Sep 73, by which time many awards had been made based on service after Sep. In order to preclude excessive administration required to withdraw the medals from ineligible individuals and annotate personnel records, USFK requested an adjustment of the termination date. On 7 Jun 74 this command was informed that DOD had authorized awarding of the AFEM until 30 Jun 74. Thus, personnel who arrived in the ROK after 1 Jun 74 were not eligible for the medal.

b. ROKG Medal for Service in Korea. Early in 1974 the ROK MND began developing a service medal to be presented to foreign military and civilian personnel as a token recognition of contributions made to the security of Korea. In Apr 74 MND was informed of USFK interest and was advised that coordination would be initiated with other US Government agencies to secure necessary authorization for US personnel to receive the medal. On 4 Jun 74 the ROK President signed an act which approved the concept of the Korea Service Medal and authorized MND to award the medal to persons departing Korea after completing at least six months service with a foreign military organization. In a 15 Aug 74 letter to CINCPAC, the UNC/USFK/EUSA CofS recommended approval of the medal for all US military personnel in Korea, less JUSMAG-K. CINCPAC concurred and final SECDEF decision is pending.

c. Awards Austerity Program. In accordance with DOD objectives, this command's awards austerity program has significantly reduced the number of approved awards. During 1974 22 Legions of Merit were approved as opposed to 56 in 1973; Meritorious Service Medals and ARCOMs were reduced by 25 and 11 percent, respectively. Because of this enforced program, end-of-tour awards are not as standard as previously was the case and approvals for decorations are currently well within established world-wide guidelines.

5. (U) Extensions of Foreign Service Tour (FST). Prior to May 74, Eighth Army was limited to approving only those requests for extension of FST submitted more than five months prior to DEROS and which would not result in an EM

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being retained in command for more than 24 months. On 15 May 74 DA authorized this command to approve requests for extension for up to 54 months in-country tenure. In addition, these requests can be submitted at any time prior to DEROS. Only personnel excluded from this more flexible extension policy are command sergeants major, linguists, and enlisted men selected for advanced training in the NCO Education System.

Immediate impact of having liberal approving authority at this headquarters is the ability to retain personnel even though they are near DEROS and are in receipt of assignment instructions. Many individuals postpone a decision to stay in Korea until their last few months in-country. The new policy, therefore, is designed to improve overall strength and allow this command to retain MOSs which otherwise might become critically short. While duplicate handling of a single action is reduced by not having to forward requests to DA, the actual workload has increased by having to determine whether assignment instructions for the individual have been received. If these assignments have arrived, cancellation action must be initiated.

6. (U) Reenlistment Program. On 1 Oct 73 DA increased the Army-wide reenlistment objective from one-fifth of one percent to a full percent of assigned enlisted operating strength. The Eighth Army reenlistment rates based on the DA goal dropped sharply, but then began a steady rise in Feb 74. Overall, in 1974 Eighth Army reenlisted 3,412 individuals against a DA objective of 3,114 or a 110 percent achievement. Moreover, Eighth Army continued an unwavering policy of retaining only quality personnel. In this connection, 686 marginal/substandard individuals were barred from reenlistment.

DA disapproved Eighth Army's request for an exception to policy to reduce time-in-service criteria for reenlistment and MOS testing requirements for first-term personnel. DA, however, authorized reenlistment of first-termers with 21 months service provided they have been administered an MOS test and results have not been received from CONUS.

Eighth Army was allocated \$125,000 in FY 74 funds for renovation and refurnishing of full-time reenlistment offices. Funds were obligated or expended as follows: renovation--\$40,000; refurnishing--\$78,000; and publicity/advertising--\$7,000.

Reenlistment personnel, however, were forced to undergo a further reduction from 41 to 37 of authorized career counselors. (In recent years Eighth Army had been authorized 64.) Due to the wide geographical dispersion of units throughout Korea, it is extremely difficult for only 37 counselors to provide adequate service to all personnel. As a result, an area reenlistment concept is under study which is designed to provide better utilization of available assets.

7. (U) Education Programs. a. DOD Dependent Schools. DOD dependent schools in the Pacific area are the responsibility of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF). Schools in the ROK are part of District I, DOD Dependent Schools-Pacific. Eighth Army has the responsibility to furnish required reimbursable and nonreimbursable logistic support for schools on its

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installations. The installation commander is responsible for providing all necessary resources, to include military construction, military personnel, facilities, funds (reimbursable), and necessary staff support and guidance. Items of significance during 1974 follow:

(1) The Seoul area DOD dependent school operated at a peak enrollment of 2,100 during the Sep 73-Jun 74 school year (SY). The current SY has an attendance averaging 2,600. This rapid growth is largely due to policy changes for command sponsorship of dependents. In order to meet the requirement for additional classroom space, buildings were made available by the USAG-Yongsan and were renovated in time for the new SY.

(2) In Apr 74 Dr. Edward C. Killin, PACAF DOD Dependent School Director, visited the ROK to review this command's request for establishment of a high school at Taegu. A series of drug incidents and disciplinary problems had created dissatisfaction with the existing policy of boarding Taegu students attending Pusan schools. Following visits to the schools in Taegu and Pusan, Dr. Killin approved establishment of one additional grade (10th) in Taegu for SY 74-75. The need for adding the 11th and 12th grades at Taegu in SY 75-76 is under review. General agreements exist on desirability of eliminating the Pusan dormitory. One alternative under consideration by PACAF is formation of a "floating high school" with teachers dividing their time between the Pusan and Taegu high schools.

b. Termination of US Armed Forces Institute (USAFI). In Feb 74 DA announced that USAFI would cease operations on 31 May 74. This unexpected development necessitated alternate means of providing education services which USAFI had offered for almost 30 years. In-country civilian educational institutions which offered high school programs were requested to provide a substitute for the USAFI high school General Education Development (GED) tests urgently needed to fulfill graduation requirements for an estimated 600 students in the command. In Jun 74 St. Louis High School of Hawaii, which has been in Korea under USARPAC contract since Jul 72, provided an alternate test to fulfill these diploma requirements.

With the demise of USAFI, the Defense Activity of Non-Traditional Educational Support (DANTES) was formed by DOD and placed under Navy management with a mission to reestablish full testing support for the GED program. Classes formerly supplied by USAFI are now available from individual institutions at various posts: St. Louis High School, University of Hawaii, and DOD dependent schools provide classes leading to a high school diploma through the VA-funded Predischarge Education Program (PREP); Los Angeles City College offers programs at the junior college level; and the University of Maryland provides classes leading to a baccalaureate degree. DANTES is also developing a catalog of self-study programs on all levels that should be ready in late 1975. At that time, all services formerly supplied by USAFI will again be available with added quality and credibility.

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c. Vocational-Technical (Vo-Tech) Training. The Nov 73 Army Education Services Plan directed that Army education centers provide vo-tech programs to support improvement in military job performance as well as to allow individuals to achieve skill certification and Associate Degree credits. In Feb 74 USARPAC implemented this requirement in the Pacific area and announced the development of a DA plan to assist commands in establishing vo-tech programs. A Dept of Labor/Dept of Health, Education and Welfare grant of \$300,000 was made available to the University of Hawaii for use in developing vo-tech centers in the command. This amount was supplemented by USARPAC funding of \$70,000. Residual equipment from Project Transition (a vo-tech program terminated by Congress in May 74) was used to furnish shops and the newly created Eighth Army Military Career Education Program (MCEP) was implemented in Jun 74. Approximately 225 students enrolled in welding, refrigeration repair, auto mechanics, and business occupational courses conducted by the University of Hawaii at Yongsan and Camps Casey and Humphreys. Concurrently, Los Angeles City College enrolled approximately 500 students in non-shop vocational classes. Lastly, the Water and Wastewater Technical School of Neosho, Mo provided an Environmental Protection Agency-funded certificate course in Water Plant Operation at Camp Casey.

d. New Graduate Degree Programs. In 1973 the University of Southern California (USC) initiated a Masters of Education degree program in Korea. The past year saw development of two additional graduate courses under the command's GED activity. Seminar-type programs in Public Administration and Human Relations are now available through the University of Oklahoma. Books and reading assignments are distributed approximately six weeks before the seminars begin and students meet for 30 hours during a one-week period. The University grants two semester hours of graduate credit for each seminar and students may combine the sessions with selected readings for one more credit. The first seminar was held 4-8 Dec 74 at Osan AB.

USC agreed to add a Master of Science in Systems Management to its graduate program in Korea. The course has three core areas (Systems Management, Human Factors, and Logistics) and a degree can be obtained in two years. The first term will begin at Yongsan 6 Jan 75. A similar program at Osan AB is under consideration.

e. Termination of Counseling Program. DA directed Army-wide termination of all contracted counselors by 30 Oct 74. As it had long been a practice to augment GED staffing for specialty positions with appropriated fund nonpersonal service contracts, approximately 20 contracted counselors had been used to staff the command's MOS libraries. In order to offset the loss of contract hires, USARPAC increased DAC counselor spaces for the command's education centers by 27 and 17 of these personnel were assigned by the end of 1974.

f. Participation in the GED Program. Participation in the GED program during the first half FY 75 greatly increased as compared to the corresponding 1973 period. Enrollment figures at all levels appear on the next page.

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<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>1st Half FY 74</u>	<u>1st Half FY 75</u>
University of Maryland	899	2,105
University of Hawaii	59	544
Los Angeles City College	355	2,290
University of Southern California	103	222
University of Oklahoma	--	14

Additionally, in 1974 PREP showed almost a 100 percent increase over 1973 as 10,389 students were enrolled.

8. (U) Station Housing Allowance (SHA). SHA payments are made to offset the high cost of obtaining adequate housing on the economy. Changes in SHA rates during 1974 follow.

a. Military personnel whose duty assignment is in Seoul are eligible to draw allowance for each day government quarters are not assigned as prescribed by the Joint Travel Regulation (JTR). In Dec 73 Eighth Army requested an exception to the JTR which would authorize payment of SHA at the Seoul rates to members whose dependents reside in Seoul, irrespective of the sponsor's duty station. This action was intended to remove inequities caused by the fact that adequate family housing is generally obtainable only in Seoul. Consequently, personnel stationed within commuting range of the capital city usually quarter their families in Seoul, yet the location of their duty station determined their eligibility for SHA. DOD approved the request and an amended JTR went into effect 22 Mar 74.

b. Prior to Oct 73 opening of Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH) projects (see page 110), the US Army Korea Procurement Agency (KPA) made an agreement with the contractor that the tenants would be billed for heating oil at a fixed rate until an actual consumption figure was established. After the latter was determined, tenants would be billed or reimbursed accordingly. The winter 1973-74 energy crisis resulted in a 25-30 percent increase in heating cost on the ROK economy. Thus, tenants received delayed billing for heating fuel consumed from Oct 73 through Jan 74 which exceeded the original KPA estimate. Additionally, effective 1 Feb 74, electricity rates increased approximately 25-30 percent. At the request of USFK, DOD's Per Diem Committee approved adjusted increases in SHA rates for RGHs in Seoul and Taegu. These revised rates, effective 1 May 74, represent an increase of approximately \$51 monthly for both officers and enlisted men.

c. Due to the increased cost of rent and utilities on the economy, a housing survey was conducted for Taegu in mid-1974. As a result, on 1 Aug 74 DOD's Per Diem Committee approved an SHA for Taegu with an index of 175 for both officers and enlisted men.

9. (U) Command Safety Program. The overall 1974 accident/injury rates in the command reflected marked improvement as compared to those for 1973. Only exception was "Other Personnel Injuries" category in which a 19 percent increase

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was experienced. Other categories reflected following rate reductions (stated in percentage): Army Aircraft Accidents--47; Army Motor Vehicle Accidents--19; Active Army Personnel Injuries--14; Army Motor Vehicle Fatalities--31; and Accident Costs--38.

In early 1974 DA informed that provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) were applicable to DOD activities in overseas areas. Accordingly, this headquarter notified DA that a minimum of 14 additional safety personnel would be required to implement and maintain standards of the OSHA. DA concurred in the requirement and at the end of the year Manpower Requirement Changes were being prepared by this headquarters. Every effort has been made by this command to comply as closely as possible with OSHA provisions within the limited manpower and funds currently available.

10. (U) Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Control. In 1974 major education and training activities were instituted to increase program effectiveness with special emphasis on drug abuse prevention. A total of 83 program counselors, administrators, and selected individuals from interested service agencies received specialized training to increase their performance in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program. In Jul 74 a revised Alcohol and Drug Education Specialist training course was implemented and more than 20 professional instructors from all Army service areas were used to bolster the drug training effort. The changes resulted in attracting a higher caliber student and significantly improved the quality of drug education classes given by these students upon return to their units. This helped to offset the disbandment of the Drug and Alcohol Mobile Education Team following the 1 Jul 74 headquarters consolidation. The four-man team, first organized in 1972, had traveled throughout the command presenting drug education classes at battalion level and below.

During the period 20-26 Oct 74 the command observed National Drug Abuse Prevention Week. Increased radio, television and newspaper coverage on alcohol and drug abuse was provided and a 30-minute special panel discussion by representatives of the command drug program was broadcasted. Also, major subordinate commands developed various drug and alcohol displays.

11. (U) Human Relations Program. a. KATUSA Human Relations Training. A KATUSA Human Relations Training directive was distributed in Jan 74. Commanders were encouraged to contribute US soldiers for participation in these seven-hour discussion periods to enhance the scope of cultural exchange. It was also requested that some KATUSA personnel attend selected portions of the Racial Awareness Program's 16-hour seminars for US personnel in order to personalize Korean life-styles and customs.

b. Racial Awareness Observance Week. Held throughout the command 13-19 Jan 74, it featured motion pictures, exhibits, ethnic meals, and discussion sessions designed to foster harmony, understanding and brotherhood among all races. Also, memorial services were conducted during the week in commemoration of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr's birthday. Dr. John King (no relation), noted lecturer and President of Huston-Tillotson College in Tex, presented awareness seminars to 2d Inf Div units.

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c. Black History Week. During 10-16 Feb 74 this command participated in National Black History Week, an observance sponsored since 1926 by the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. Activities included films, special speakers, literature and displays; clubs and dining facilities provided appropriate food and music; and American Forces Korea Network radio/TV broadcasted black-oriented programs.

12. (U) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program. A revised Eighth Army EEO regulation, published in Feb 74, eliminated the designation of assistant EEO officers at the subordinate command level and extended EEO complaints processing to nonappropriated fund employees.

In early Apr 74 the first full-time EEO officer was assigned to Korea. Later that month a three-day EEO Counselor Training Course was conducted at Yongsan by the USARPAC EEO officer. Ten counselors and five Civilian Personnel Office representatives were in attendance.

In Dec 74 a statistical review was made of minority group and female personnel in the command's Army and Navy civilian positions. It indicated that racial characteristics were not an adverse factor in Korea. The average grade for both minority and nonminority DAC male personnel was GS-11 and the average grade for both minority and nonminority DAC female personnel is GS-7½.

13. (U) Fund Campaigns. a. Korean National Red Cross and Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNRC/KNTA) Campaign. The 1974 KNRC/KNTA Fund Campaign was conducted in the command 13 Mar-18 Apr. Contributions were accepted in cash or through the payroll deduction plan. All personnel, military and civilian, were afforded an opportunity to contribute. USFK personnel donated \$15,724 which was equally divided between the two agencies. Contributions were down \$600 from the 1973 total.

b. Army Emergency Relief and Army Relief Society (AER/ARS) Campaign. The annual AER/ARS Campaign was held in Korea 15 May-30 Jun 74. DA established a target goal of \$38,000; the campaign raised \$36,192. Despite the five percent shortfall, the drive was judged a success as it bettered both the 1971 and 1972 campaign figures by about \$15,000.

c. DOD Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC). The 1975 DOD OCFC was conducted during the period 20 Sep-31 Oct 74. All military and government employees were afforded the opportunity to contribute with donations accepted in cash or through the payroll deduction plan. Campaign was the most successful conducted in Korea as receipts totaled \$323,308--an increase of \$112,000 or 53 percent as compared to the 1974 OCFC.

14. (U) Civilian Personnel Activities. a. Civilian Personnel Plan of Action for Headquarters Consolidation/Reduction. In light of the 1 Jul 74 headquarters consolidation/reduction outlined in Chapter I, the Office of the Civilian Personnel Director (OCPD) and Area Civilian Personnel Offices (ACPO)

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initiated planning for administration of personnel actions. Based on a review of the proposed JTD (214 US and 126 KN spaces) for merger of HQs UNC/USFK and Eighth Army, current TDs (283 US and 207 KN spaces) for the two headquarters, and current staffing (on-board strength), proposals for civilian personnel actions were submitted to the Eighth Army DCG and approved 3 Apr 74. As a result, the proposed JTD was reviewed against manpower requirements on current TDs. Recruitment for vacant positions on the TDs that did not continue on the JTD were not processed. Recruitment, however, continued for all vacant positions on the TDs that appear on the JTD. When the JTD is approved, excess employees of the tri-headquarters will receive priority placement consideration, and recruitment action will be initiated for other newly established positions.

It appears there will be between 25 and 30 excess US civilian employees (primarily clerical and technical/professional) who cannot be reassigned to the consolidated headquarters. It has been determined that no action will be taken to separate employees affected at the time the consolidation is approved, unless an employee declines an offer of reassignment. Identical or additional positions will be established, if necessary, and offered to excess employees. It is anticipated that through continuing efforts by the servicing ACPOs, these employees will be placed in vacant Army and Navy positions Korea-wide which will be created by other employees who exercise re-employment rights or voluntarily separate after the consolidation. Excess employees, however, must be placed in permanent continuing positions before 31 May 75 or be subject to placement or separation by reduction-in-force procedures at that time.

A transfer of function will be required once determination is made as to whether the Army or Navy is Executive Agent for the new headquarters, i.e., DACs become DNCs or vice versa. Eligible US citizen employees may exercise return or reemployment rights to CONUS, or register under the DOD Priority Placement Program for return placement in CONUS instead of accepting the functional transfer or the position offered under such transfer.

Normal procedures will be used to place KN employees affected by the consolidation. Approximately 25 excess KNs will be subject to separation.

b. Reorganization of Area Civilian Personnel Offices (ACPO). Prior to Sep 74, the eight ACPOs in Korea were under direct operational control of the UNC/USFK/EUSA OCPD. In order to place OCPD in a strictly staff element capacity, on 10 Sep 74 the ACPOs were detached from OCPD and placed under the operational control of installation/area commanders as follows:

INSTALLATION/AREA

USAG-Yongsan

"

USAG-Taegu

USAG-Camp Humphreys

USAG-Pusan

ACPO

Seoul

ASCOM

Taegu

Camp Humphreys

Pusan

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INSTALLATION/AREA

I Corps (ROK/US) Gp
2d US Inf Div
4th US Army Msl Comd

ACPO

I Corps
Camp Casey
Camp Page

OCPD exercises staff supervision over the operations of the ACPOs and direct channels of communication between OCPD and ACPOs are authorized in technical matters.

c. Eighth Army Assumption of USARPAC Civilian Personnel Functions. On 1 Nov 74 Eighth Army was delegated provisional authority for specific civilian personnel management functions. This action was taken in connection with HQ USARPAC's disestablishment on 31 Dec 74 and Eighth Army's assumption of major command (MACOM) responsibilities on 1 Jan 75. Delegated functions follow:

--Authority to render decisions on employee grievances and appeals in accordance with Civilian Personnel Regulation (CPR) 711.

--Responsibility for post-audit review of labor management agreements and unfair labor practices under provisions of CPR 711.

--Authority to approve incentive awards in accordance with AR 672-20.

--Authority to approve extension of reemployment rights up to five years, extensions of overseas tours and reemployment rights for subordinate command personnel for one year beyond the five-year overseas limitation, and render decisions concerning employment of retired military personnel.

Additionally, effective 21 Oct 74, Eighth Army was designated an appellate-level within the Army for position classification appeals.

d. Control of Grade Escalation in the General Schedule (GS). The requirement for control of grade escalation in the GS category was initiated by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin 72-4, 5 Aug 71. Continued upward rise in the average GS grade government-wide prompted OMB to issue directives to reverse this trend and, in turn, reduce total payroll costs. OMB directed that the average grade be stabilized in FY 72, and reduced in FYs 73 and 74. USARPAC then established an average grade level for Eighth Army of 9.60 for FY 72 and 9.55 for FY 73. At the beginning of FY 72, the average grade level in Eighth Army was 9.97; it was reduced to 9.50 by end FY 72 and stood at 9.53 by end FY 73. The FY 74 USARPAC goal of 9.60 was met by a command average of 9.42. For FY 75 DA increased the objective to 9.75; as of 31 Dec 74, Eighth Army reported an average GS level of 9.56.

e. Foreign Post Differential (FPD) Reduction. FPD, a percentage of base pay, is compensation for service in areas with living conditions substantially different from those found in the US. In 1974 the US Department

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of State ordered reductions in the FPDs paid to US government civilians working in Korea. The cuts were based on living condition reports submitted during the past two years by the US Embassy in conjunction with DOD and State Department agencies employing civilians. Reports contained detailed descriptions of the ROK's environment, disease and crime rates, climate, isolation of an assignment, and eventuality/intensity of military hostilities. Accordingly, FPD rates were reduced in four stages as follows:

--Effective 17 Feb 74, FPD for Seoul (including ASCOM and Suwon) was reduced from 20 to 15 percent for employees not living in government-owned or leased family quarters (Group 1) and from 10 percent to zero for employees living in family housing on post (Group 2).

--Effective 17 Mar 74, FPD for unlisted posts north of 37°40'N, Munsan, Tongduchon, and Uijongbu was reduced from 25 to 20 percent. The FPD rate for unlisted posts south of 37°40'N, Waegwan, Osan, Pyongtaek, Taegu, and Pusan was reduced from 20 to 15 percent.

--Effective 12 May 74, FPD for Seoul (including ASCOM and Suwon) was reduced from 15 to 10 percent for Group 1 employees.

--Effective 9 Jun 74, FPD rate for unlisted posts north of 37°40'N, Munsan, Tongduchon, and Uijongbu was reduced from 20 to 15 percent. The rate for Osan, Pyongtaek and Pusan was reduced from 15 to 10 percent.

f. Change in Civilian Tours of Duty. In Feb 73 Eighth Army recommended to higher headquarters that civilian tours of duty in Korea be extended in order to increase continuity and decrease travel costs. As a result, on 5 Jan 74 CINCPAC advised that tours of duty for DOD civilian employees with duty stations in Seoul, ASCOM, Taegu, Pusan, K-16 Airfield, and Chinhae/Masan and for employees occupying commander-designated key positions at all other stations in the ROK were changed from 12 to 24 months, effective 7 Jan 74.

g. Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) Increase. The US Department of State authorized a \$300 per year across-the-board increase in all LQA rates in Korea, effective 12 May 74, in view of higher costs of utilities on the ROK economy.

h. Employment of US Resident Aliens. USARPAC advised on 19 Mar 74 that US Civil Service Commission (USCSC), DOD and DA directives which precluded appointment of US resident aliens to Federal jobs were under review. The problem of employing aliens was surfaced by a US military dependent in Korea who desired employment under the command's "dependent hire" program. Federal employment in appropriated fund jobs is limited to US citizens. In Jan 74 a Federal Court in California ruled that aliens cannot legally be prohibited from applying for Federal jobs. The dependent seeking employment with Eighth Army was informed that, pending a higher review of the court decision, the USCSC is accepting such applications and that she could submit her application to any regional USCSC office.

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i. Summer Hire Program. The Summer Hire Program is sponsored by DOD and designed to give dependent youths meaningful employment with pay at \$1.60 per hour. A total of 382 dependents in ages 16-21 participated in this year's effort as Temporary General Helpers. Although the majority of positions were office jobs, dependents also worked as warehousemen, life guards, grounds maintenance men, inspectors, nurses aides, and lab assistants. Applications, interviews and hiring were handled in accordance with applicable regulations and every effort was made to match individual qualifications with job requirements.

j. DA International Personnel Management for Executives (IPME) Program. On 14-24 May 74 Eighth Army hosted a DA IPME Program at the Korea Christian Academy House, located 12 miles N of Seoul. This site was chosen in order to gain maximum benefit from a "live-in" situation. This second conference of its kind to be held in the ROK was sponsored by the USARPAC Army Regional Training Center. In attendance were 45 representatives of military, governmental, and commercial agencies from Korea, Japan and Thailand. Participants were trained in contemporary approaches to resource management and modern executive development methods.

k. Labor Dispute on Wage Increases for KN Employees. On 30 Mar 74 the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) requested USFK increase wages by 40 percent immediately and increase the spring bonus from 50 percent of one month's pay to a full 100 percent. FOEU based its demand on inflation in the ROK generated by the world-wide oil crisis. On 3 May OCPD informed the union that USFK recommended USARPAC disapprove the request, stating that: (1) USFK wage rates for KN employees still favorably compared with rates on the local economy; (2) USFK wage rates are determined by locality wages of representative firms in Korea; (3) wage increases by local employers being planned or implemented will be recognized at the time of the next USFK locality wage survey in 1st half FY 75; and (4) USFK is making a review of the wage survey procedures, including company and key positions lists, to insure accuracy of the survey.

On 6 May the union filed a dispute with the ROK Office of Labor Affairs (OLA), and on 27 May OLA representatives informally contacted OCPD. OLA's representatives understood USFK's position that wage changes are predicated upon changes in local prevailing wages. They indicated, however, that they would like USFK to take action this year somewhat differently from normal annual wage adjustment procedures prescribed by USFK and DOD wage-setting policies. On 29 May OLA requested USFK advance the normal wage increase to the earliest possible date. OCPD stated on 4 Jun that USFK will continuously monitor local economic and wage trends for indications which would warrant or dictate deviations from normal procedures, including the time frame for the next wage survey. OLA was also advised that USFK wage rates are determined solely on locality wage surveys and not on wholesale or consumer price indexes.

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In Jul 74 FOEU conducted a petition campaign among employees to support the 40 percent wage increase and submitted approximately 18,000 signatures to the ROK President, the US Ambassador to Korea, and COMUSKOREA. USFK's Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) then reevaluated the matter, including price increases which occurred since the last wage boost and the number of companies which had effected pay increases since the 1973 USFK wage survey. Thereafter, USFK recommended and CINCPAC approved an early wage survey to start 12 Aug. Salary practices were reviewed at 110 companies in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon.

On 10 Oct the USFK JLAC was briefed on findings of the survey and recommended an overall 16.4 percent wage increase, effective 1 Dec 74. The next day FOEU, dissatisfied with the survey results, conducted a Korea-wide strike vote. The union claimed that 98 percent of the entire USFK KN workforce voted for a general strike and announced that such action would take place 29 Oct. Accordingly, two OCPD letters were published for all KN employees, emphasizing that such collective disruptive action was illegal and urging the KN workforce to refrain from such action.

Of note, OLA accepted the USFK proposed wage increase of 16.4 percent but requested the increase be retroactive to 1 Oct 74; FOEU was insisting on a 40 percent raise retroactive to 1 Sep 74. Based on a USFK recommendation, CINCPAC approved a 16.4 percent increase, effective 1 Nov 74. Finally, on 28 Oct OLA informed USFK that the union accepted the 16.4 percent figure, effective 1 Nov 74, and had decided to call off the general strike. FOEU requested the total increase be applied to the base pay without changing the spring bonus of 50 percent monthly salary. CINCPAC concurred and a 29 Oct 74 Memorandum of Understanding between the OCPD and FOEU officially terminated the wage dispute.

1. Labor Dispute on Converting Direct Hire KN Positions to Contract Hire.

In Aug 73 USFK planned to convert the security guard function to contract hire which would result in reduction-in-force of about 50 direct hire security guards. FOEU then filed a labor dispute with OLA. On 15 Oct 73 OLA informed USFK that if contracting out a function results in separation of employees or deterioration of working conditions, and such action is effected without the employees' consent, then contracting out is against ROKG Labor Standards Law. USFK maintained that it was the right of the command to determine when military requirements justify changes and how missions are to be performed. In late Oct 73 the problem was referred to the SOFA Joint Committee for resolution.

At the 97th SOFA Joint Committee meeting of 28 Aug 74, recommendations submitted by the SOFA Labor Subcommittee were approved as follows:

--USFK has the right to determine whether its missions will be performed by direct hire KN employees or by contract hire.

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--ROKG has responsibility for assuring that Korean contractors comply with ROK labor laws.

--USFK will inform ROKG at least 60 days in advance of a change from direct hire to contract hire, or vice versa, if the change is expected to result in losses of employees or deterioration of working conditions.

At this same SOFA meeting, it was agreed that incumbents in the following job categories are prohibited from collective disruptive action: Fire Protection and Prevention; Communications Operations; Essential Fixed Equipment and Electrical Installation, Operation and Maintenance; Essential Hospital; Essential Transportation; Computer Systems Administration and Operation; POL Distribution Systems; Essential Physical Science; Employee-Management Cooperation; and Interpreter-Translator. This agreement assures continued availability of employees to carry on critical missions during slowdowns, strikes or similar disruptive actions.

m. Revised KN Annual Leave Plan. In Feb 73 FOEU requested USFK amend the KN annual leave policy in order to comply with ROKG Labor Standards Law requirements. Accordingly, on 2 Mar 74 the Eighth Army CofS, acting on behalf of DOD agencies in Korea and with the cognizance of higher headquarters, approved a revised leave plan for USFK's KN employees, effective leave year 1974. The previous policy of 13 days leave per year regardless of tenure was changed to the following: less than eight years service--13 days; eight years service to less than 15 years service--20 days; and 15 or more years service--26 days.

n. Bank of America (BOA) Personnel Policies. Prior to May 72, BOA maintained its own personnel policies for KNs. A support agreement signed between Eighth Army Comptroller and BOA on 9 May 72, however, contained an article stating that BOA would come under provisions of and conform to Eighth Army policies and procedures, including the USFK wage schedule and USFK/FOEU Labor Management Agreement. Subsequently, a question was raised as to the status of BOA as an USFK element in terms of definitions contained in the ROK/US SOFA and the status of its employees with regard to SOFA's Article 17. After conflicting opinions were received from USFK J5 and the Staff Judge Advocate, in Sep 73 the matter was referred to SECDEF and thereafter forwarded to the US Treasury Department. On 29 Mar 74 the problem was discussed at a local meeting attended by representatives of the Treasury Department, CINCPAC, OCPD, and Eighth Army Comptroller. As a result, on 20 Apr 74 USFK directed that BOA's 120 KN employees would be included under provisions of USFK personnel policies and procedures.

o. KN Outplacement Program (KNOP). KNOP was established in Sep 70 in coordination with the ROKG and FOEU. ROKG pays for the vocational instructors while USFK provides necessary materials and facilities for training. Briefly, the program is designed to minimize impact of reductions-in-force by: (1) providing vocational training to develop additional skills; (2) equipping employees with licences or certificates which recognize their skill level; and (3) furnishing outplacement assistance for KNs who face involuntary separation.

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During the year 1,019 former USFK employees were placed into new jobs; 1,879 KNS completed vocational training in five job categories; and 1,016 workers passed ROKG skills certification tests. In the more than four years the program has been in operation, 10,262 KNS have been trained in 21 different jobs; 3,573 workers received licences or skills certificates; and 5,121 employees were placed in jobs on the local economy.

15. (U) ROK/US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Activities. The ROK/US SOFA Joint Committee is the senior working-level forum of the 9 Feb 67 bi-national agreement. The twin-government body is headed by the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Bureau of American Affairs Director and USFK's Dep Cdr, ROK representation also includes 10 governmental agency members. US component is comprised of the UNC/USFK/EUSA DCofS (Army), J1, J4, J5, SJA and Engr; 314th Air Div's Vice Cdr; and an Am/Embassy SOFA political adviser. The US SOFA Secretariat is headed by USFK's senior civilian international relations officer.

The SOFA Joint Committee held 10 meetings in 1975, assigned 107 tasks to its 13 subcommittees, and approved 115 subcommittee recommendations. A total of 102 tasks was assigned to the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee, primarily involving acquisition or release of real estate by USFK. It submitted 104 recommendations, all of which were approved for implementation by the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee conducted efforts in 1974 to obtain for USFK the right granted under SOFA Article 16 to contract without restriction for local procurement of materials, supplies, equipment and services. Although progress in fully resolving this problem was curtailed by frequent absences from Korea of concerned US and ROK authorities, it is anticipated that significant action will be made in 1975.

To aid in the elimination of black marketing, the Joint Committee in May 74 established an additional body, designated the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Illegal Transactions in Duty-Free Goods. With Joint Committee approval, the ad hoc team is now testing procedures to improve effectiveness of the US/ROK Joint Investigative Team organization in combating black marketing and related activities (see page 195).

The Subcommittee on Civil-Military Relations went on fact-finding field trips to Uijongbu, Pusan, Chunchon, and Taegu. Its report indicated that effective administrative liaison was being maintained between ROK municipalities and local US military installations. It noted an improvement in the physical environment surrounding off-post entertainment areas frequented by US servicemen, and that in some areas the open display and sale of USFK duty-free goods to unauthorized persons had ceased. It reported that although problems relating to drug abuse and venereal disease would require continuing attention, progress had been made in those areas. A visit to Kunsan AB disclosed that significant improvement had occurred in black-white relations since the first trip to that area in 1971. Also noted was a high level of cooperation between ROK and US authorities. Black marketing, however, was a continuing problem.

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16. (U) SOFA Criminal Jurisdiction. The ROKG has exercised jurisdiction in 450 criminal cases since the SOFA went into force 9 Feb 67. In 1974 there were 1,884 reported SOFA incidents with the ROKG assuming jurisdiction in 97 cases. There follows a summary of 1967-74 activities.

A. SOFA INCIDENTS:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Military	1,290	1,282	1,192	1,559	1,321	1,495	1,635	1,723
Civilian	38	62	89	46	71	74	78	76
Dependent	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>85</u>
	1,330	1,353	1,288	1,609	1,427	1,586	1,782	1,884

B. EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY THE ROK:

1. Assumption of Jurisdiction:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Military	9	16	11	14	28	31	24	32	165
Civilian	1	21	40	14	17	52	39	46	230
Dependent	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>55</u>
	10	43	51	28	57	92	72	97	450

2. Status of Above:

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Dependent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Returned	28	0	0	28
Pending Trial	7	1	5	13
Pending Appeal	14	1	2	17
Proceedings	<u>116</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>392</u>
Completed	165	230	55	450

C. RESULTS OF CASES TRIED BY THE ROK (1967-74):

Confinement Not Suspended	21 (3 imprisoned as of 31 Dec 74)
Confinement Suspended	89
Fines	276
Acquittal	<u>6</u>
Total	392

17. (U) Civil Affairs Conferences. USFK hosted Civil Affairs Conferences on 19 Apr and 6 Dec 74. As at prior meetings, guests included representatives from the component commands, SOFA Joint Committee, and the Korea Association of Volunteer Agencies. Highlights of the year's first conference follow.

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--ROK MND outlined a program to restore, for farming purposes, large sectors between the forward area's Civilian Control Line and the Demilitarized Zone.

--World Health Organization representatives emphasized USFK cooperation in reducing malaria, Japanese encephalitis and hemorrhagic fever; improvement of community water supply and sewage disposal; and progress in VD detection.

--Eighth Army Engineer proffered that projects most suitable for US engineer support involve unit training or those of mutual ROK/US benefit.

--US medical personnel discussed the anti-rabies drive, voluntary off-duty service, and off-shore island medical assistance.

--Eighth Army Chaplain suggested increased use of missionaries in Korea who are familiar with local customs and the people.

--2d US Inf Div noted that it established a downtown "field office" to help solve minor Korean/American misunderstandings before they escalate.

--Osan AB and other areas opined that racial trouble-makers are usually from out-of-town and that increased theft of Government and private property was due to lax security of contract-operated trash collections.

The 6 Dec conference was opened by the Eighth Army DCG who pointed out that, though civil affairs in itself may not win a war, failure to observe the broad elements of civil affairs during peacetime can nullify wartime achievements or tilt the balance between friendship and enmity. At this meeting, for the first time civil-military operations in wartime were emphasized. USFK's J5 underlined the wartime significance of the SOFA, necessity for training in civil-military operations, and importance of filling Table of Distribution positions with civil affairs-trained personnel. Other topics included:

--Importance of sponsoring self-help projects instead of outright charity to institutions or villages needing assistance.

--Range trespass, particularly in 2d Inf Div and 38th ADA Bde firing areas.

--Necessity for maintaining current lists of those Korean employees of USFK who should be deferred from mobilization during national emergencies.

--Caution against providing charity to undeserving or fraudulent agencies or individuals with recommendation that USFK's J5 be contacted in case of doubt.

--Potential of the Korea-based 5855th Civil Affairs Det (USAR) in civil-military activities.

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18. (FOUO) Anti-Black Market Effort.

a. Ration Control System. (1) Background. Eighth Army has operated a ration control program for US forces in Korea for more than 20 years during which time it experimented with many versions of card and book systems. All worked well for a short period but were soon compromised or otherwise circumvented, and finally discarded. The current system, a mechanized approach, was introduced in Jan 71. A USFK ration control plate (RCP), similar to a plastic credit card, was developed to improve administration of the command's ration policy. The system became fully operational in May 71 with completion of RCP issue. Embossed in raised lettering on the RCP is the individual's name, rank, social security number, unit, and information relating to commissary and post exchange privileges. An illustration is shown below.

The illustration shows a rectangular Ration Control Plate (RCP) with the following fields and labels:

- Social Security Number** (If dependent, your sponsor's Social Security Number): 414 11 7447
- Your Name**: JONES ROBERT J
- Sponsor's name** (On dependent's plate only): HHC 8TH US ARMY
- Unit address** (If dependent, your sponsor's unit): 14123 EXP SEP 72
- Ration Control Plate Number** (Used for internal controls by the Central Processing Facility): 14123
- Expires last day of month**: 14123
- Issuing Agency Code**: EXP
- Sex**: SEP
- Rank or status**: CPT 03
- Privilege and family information code**: FXLCFOBO
- APD**: 96301
- Dollar limitation code**: M A

The two digits following Social Security Number are used for the computer recording of data.

Procedurally, the customer completes a purchase and presents his RCP to the clerk who places it in a data recorder (anvil) which records the sale, customer, sales outlet, cashier, and date on a standard IBM card. The card is then delivered to a dataprocessing facility, and the above data transferred to computer tape. The tape is processed frequently; individuals who violate purchasing limitations are identified on special printouts and disciplinary actions are taken.

Currently, the monthly PX dollar limit is \$85 for sponsors, spouses and unaccompanied personnel; \$50 for children 18 years of age and older; and \$25 for minor dependents. Family allowances are combined in the computer under the sponsor's social security number. Children nine years of age and younger do not receive RCPs but the allowance of the family is increased and computed accordingly.

High demand black market items (such as stereo components and small appliances) are limited to one per tour per family. The clerk writes a brief description of the purchased item on a three-part form and the anvil transcribes the sale, RCP information, clerk, sales outlet, date and code number of the rationed item. Provision is made for purchase of a second

controlled item only if approved by a commander/supervisor. Purchase of some items (mainly large household appliances) requires advance permission and is recorded on a Letter of Authorization (LOA) which must be issued by commanders.

After testing the RCP system in the 92 exchanges throughout Korea, the command expanded the operation to the four commissaries in Feb 72 and to the nearly 50 Class VI stores in May 72. In addition, the RCP is now being used by the Bank of America's 16 military branch offices in Korea to record individual data during check cashing operations.

(2) Ration Control Policy Changes. The following changes in the command's ration control policy were effected in 1974:

--Responding to a request from the Korea Regional Exchange, on 12 Feb 74 USFK reinstated ceilings on beer and soft drink purchases which permitted individuals or families to purchase only eight cases of beer and a like amount of soft drinks monthly. During the Nov 73-Feb 74 period of unlimited purchases, the unusually high demand resulted in a short supply of these beverages.

--Effective Apr 74, all unaccompanied personnel in grade E-5 and below were required to obtain an LOA for the purchase of any controlled item in the exchanges. This change was attributed to the high incidence of controlled item violations committed by lower grade unaccompanied personnel. (A survey of ration control abuses involving exchange controlled items during Dec 73-Jan 74 revealed that 1,738 of 2,122 violations (82 percent) were committed by personnel in grade E-5 and below.)

--In Jun 74 dependents of US military personnel serving in Southeast Asia were given privileges in exchanges, commissaries and Class VI stores equivalent to those allowed in-country sponsors and unaccompanied officers and enlisted men above the grade of E-5.

--Effective 10 Dec 74, dependents of in-country personnel were not allowed to purchase in Class VI outlets nor to buy instant coffee and orange Tang (an instant breakfast drink) in the exchanges. This change was designed to inhibit resale of those items on the local economy.

--Effective 15 Dec 74, all non-Korean DOD technical representatives and US invited contractors were required to have RCP applications validated by UNC/USFK/EUSA J4. Personnel must report in person to the Central Processing Facility to receipt for the RCP. Change was designed to provide better control of support authorized these individuals.

(3) ADP Support for the Ration Control System. A study was initiated in mid-1974 to determine a more effective and efficient method by which ADP could support the Ration Control System. The current system had proven to be only partially effective in meeting user needs due to two common information

system problems--timeliness and accuracy. An evaluation of on-line, source automated processing proved to be too expensive. A project team was established to develop system requirements and to work with the Asst to the CofS for Management Information Systems and Yongsan Data Processing Center in order to purify present files, tighten controls for timely submission of data, and design effective management reports. To enhance system responsiveness and reduce processing time, the ration control program was converted to the IBM 360/50 vice the UNIVAC 1005 in Jul 74. Studies are now underway into use of optical character scanners to automate data recording, thereby further reducing processing time and errors.

At the request of PACAF, a narrative of the system and command directives relating to ration control were forwarded in Nov 74 to HQ USAFE for review and possible implementation in Europe. Also, ADP documentation and system design, flow charts, programs, run books, etc., will be provided, if requested, following review of the system narrative.

b. Joint ROK/US Program to Eliminate Black Marketing. Effects of larceny and black marketing in Korea, already at a relatively high level, were accentuated by the energy crisis. The sharp rise in prices of many commodities, partly as a result of ROKG's very substantial increases in customs duties and taxes on so-called "luxury goods" in Jan 74, made black marketing more profitable for both Americans and Koreans. (ROKG officials estimated that 1973 contraband transactions in Korea totaled 70 billion won (\$175 million) while allowing that about 20 percent of the merchandise entered through exchange/commissary/APO channels.)

In order to enlist the support of the ROKG, the US SOFA representative on 12 Mar 74 sent a letter to his counterpart proposing a carefully coordinated, comprehensive joint ROK/US program to eliminate black marketing of USFK duty-free goods. ROKG response was prompt and favorable. The ROK President directed his appropriate ministries to draft an anti-black marketing program to this effect. ROK authorities also requested USFK tighten up on exchange and commissary sales procedures to individuals, mainly Korean dependents but also including some American personnel. Accordingly, ration control policies were amended as outlined on the preceding page. USFK announced that military ration control violators will be subject to: (1) immediate transfer from the command; (2) follow-up action by the Internal Revenue Service; and (3) media publicity. Additionally, Korean dependent violators will be reported to the US Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On 1 Jun the ROKG instituted a month-long publicity campaign and grace period prior to a concerted crackdown on black market activities. Thereafter, some 700 Korean law enforcement officials participated in the effort to eliminate thousands of dealers dispersed among 76 cities and towns throughout the country.

On 17 Oct 74 the ROK/US SOFA Joint Committee approved policy and procedures pertaining to employment of Korean-American Joint Investigative Teams (JIT) for the control of black market activities. Each JIT is composed of representatives from the ROK Office of Customs Administration, US Army CID or USAF OSI, and/or Military Police or Air Force Security. They will be organized at the following locations: Tongduchon, Munsan, Uijongbu, Chunchon, Bupyeong, Incheon, Yongsan, Pyongtaek, Taejon, Pusan, Waegwan, Chinhae, Taegu, Kunsan, and Kwangju. The first three two-man JITs went into operation 16 Dec in the Yongsan area as a pilot program; teams in other districts are expected to be formed in Feb 75. At the close of 1974, the Yongsan JITs had apprehended four RCP holders and 17 middlemen. Black market items valued at \$2,500 were confiscated and turned over to the ROK customs officials.

c. Yongsan Commissary Anti-Black Market Operation. In Oct 74 the UNC/USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal initiated an anti-black market operation in the Yongsan Commissary. This consisted of Military Police Investigators checking each shopper's basket for unusual amounts of black marketable items followed by photographing these individuals and their purchases at a designated check-out counter. Initial indications are that this procedure is resulting in a more orderly and less crowded commissary, and a lessening of the rapid depletion of certain high demand black market items.

d. Enforcement Statistics. During the periods Jan-Jun 74 and Aug-Oct 74, the Provost Marshal prepared a total of 4,704 ration control violation cases. Of these, 2,800 met the criteria to require a commander's report of action taken. No data appeared for Jul 74 due to the changeover to the IBM 360/50 computer while cases for Nov-Dec 74 will be computed in 3d Qtr FY 75.

19. (U) Provost Marshal Activities. a. Prevent Asset Diversions and Losses Occurring in Korea (PADLOCK) Team. In conjunction with the command's Asset Control and Security Program (see page 109), a seven-man PADLOCK Team has operated since Oct 72 as a staff element of the Provost Marshal Office. The unit is composed of a Team Chief (O5), Physical Security Inspector (O4), Movement Inspector (O4), Logistics Inspector (O4), Senior Supply Specialist (E8), Stock Control and Accounting Specialist (E7), and an Administrative Specialist (E5).

One of the team's primary tasks has been to provide assistance to commanders as opposed to serving strictly as an inspection or investigative unit. This is being accomplished through liaison visits to major subordinate commands and by revising the team's reporting procedures. Previously, a Report of Visit was forwarded through channels to the unit with a requirement for reply on each discrepancy noted. This procedure has been revised so that the report is sent directly to the commander concerned, without the reply requirement, to be used as a guide to enhance the unit's asset control program.

PADLOCK Hotline (Dial L-O-C-K) operated on a 24-hour basis and remains a popular communication channel for individuals who do not choose to use normal

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command or police channels to report thefts, supply diversions, and black market activities. During the reporting period, 113 calls were received with a breakout by allegation as follows: black marketing--51; misuse of Government vehicle--24; ration control violations--10; theft--8; supply diversion--8; and others--2.

b. Aggravated Assaults. Aggravated assaults in Eighth Army increased 39 percent in 1974 as compared to 1973 figures. Of particular concern were the high number of incidents in which lone Caucasians or Koreans were attacked by two or more black soldiers. At an Eighth Army Monthly Commanders' Conference, the Provost Marshal cited the 1-3 Nov 74 period as an example. During these three days, 36 blacks were involved in assaults on whites and, in each instance, the victim was unaccompanied and outnumbered at least two-to-one. In many of these cases, the offenders carried switchblade knives and straight razors, and frequently attacked from the rear, thereby making identification difficult.

This same pattern became apparent in robberies during the last three months of 1974. Of 22 Serious Incident Reports for robbery received during that period, at least 11 involved multiple black subjects robbing and often attacking lone Caucasians or Koreans.

Most of the aggravated assaults and robberies occurred in the Itaewon entertainment district near Seoul's Yongsan Military Reservation. This is attributed to the attraction that area holds for soldiers from distant units, the number of subordinate units in the vicinity, and the anonymity provided. In other areas, courtesy patrol members and Military Police can more readily identify soldiers involved in misconduct.

c. New Eighth Army Confinement Facility. In Nov 53 ASCOM's Camp Tyler was designated as the Eighth Army Stockade. Although originally constructed as a temporary facility with a holding capacity of 126 prisoners, it met the needs of the command on an interim basis; however, 20 years of wear and tear had taken its toll and security, control of prisoners, and maintenance became increasingly more difficult. Therefore, in 1970-71 planning was initiated for construction of a new facility at Camp Humphreys. Construction problems and material shortages have delayed completion; beneficial occupancy is now programmed for Mar 75.

The confinement facility is being built to provide model penal care for 100 prisoners. (Original planning called for an 80-man capacity coupled with a 20-man transient confinement facility at Camp Casey. The latter was canceled in Nov 73 due to the inability to relocate an ammunition storage area which occupied the proposed site. Hence, the Camp Humphreys structure was enlarged.) A central control cell gives custodial personnel clear observation of all cell blocks from one location. Between the cell blocks is an adequate area for musters and controlled movement of prisoners from one location to another. There are 10 maximum security cells. The dining area is being built to facilitate both prisoner and custodial personnel. New quarters in proximity of the confinement facility will provide accommodations for two platoons of custodial

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and quick reaction force personnel; other custodial personnel will be temporarily billeted at Camp Humphreys. Requests for additional quarters in order to billet all custodial personnel at one location are being prepared.

d. Contract Security Guards. Due to the high incidence of theft and intrusion at its numerous and widely dispersed military facilities, Eighth Army has continued to utilize a large number of contract security guards. This relieves US soldiers for more important duties and reduces costs and administration for direct hire personnel (see page 188). Due to Congressional action, however, DA directed a \$5.1 million decrease in this command's FY 75 funding program. Thus, in Oct 74 the UNC/USFK/EUSA Cofs ordered a 10 percent reduction in the use of contract security guards. A feasibility survey identified a number of interior guard posts which could be eliminated and perimeter posts wherein hours of watch could be curtailed. As a result, the contract was reduced by 318 spaces, leaving a residual force of 2,675. The cutback provides \$277,000 savings in the FY 75 security guard budget.

20. (U) Legal Activities. a. Courts-Martial. During 1974 a total of 523 courts-martial were convened in the command, representing a slight decrease as compared to the previous year. Majority of the cases involved black market violations, assaults, larceny, and disobedience of orders.

b. Claims. As a result of the 31 Dec 74 closure of HQ USARPAC, the US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea (USAFCSK) assumed claims supervisory and settlement authority for Taiwan, effective 1 Jul 74; like responsibilities were delegated 1 Dec 74 for Thailand, Republic of Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia and all other Pacific countries except Japan.

Due to a DOD shortage of claims appropriations, USAFCSK was allocated only \$50,000 for reimbursing personal property and selected SOFA claims from 1 Mar-30 Jun 74. This amount was used to pay only hardship claims, i.e., 99 personal property claims for \$25,123.86 and 35 SOFA claims for \$24,803.32. Throughout the ROK it was necessary to defer payment of 312 personal property claims in the amount of \$95,477.85. Availability of FY 75 funds on 1 Jul allowed expeditious payment on these claims.

In 1974 USAFCSK received 347 SOFA claims which allegedly resulted from activities performed by US personnel on official duty. In that period, 374 SOFA cases were settled, representing a total US liability of \$339,396.12. Nine non-SOFA claims, concerning JUSMAG-K or Am/Embassy personnel, were received and settled with a US liability of \$2,424.31.

In this reporting period, USAFCSK received 77 claims from Korean nationals allegedly resulting from off-duty action of US personnel. A total of 103 such cases was settled in 1974 with US liability amounting to \$85,463.88.

During the year USAFCSK received \$101,486.62 in theft claims from US personnel while providing \$54,531.71 in settlement. Hold baggage/household goods/POV/military claims totaled \$304,434.28; reimbursement amounted to \$171,673.28.

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In Jul 74 USAFCSK implemented a procedure whereby all USFK Military Police POV traffic accident reports contain information on the insurance companies concerned. USAFCSK also requested each insured to immediately notify the insurer of the accident. Value of the procedure is noted by the increasing number of POVs operated in-country and the decreasing number of traffic claims after the program was initiated. On 18 Jul 74, 3,089 POVs were registered by persons covered under the Foreign Claims Act (AR 27-20); on 31 Dec 74, 3,824 vehicles were registered. Despite the increase in vehicles, the number of claims has been significantly reduced as follows: 1973--67; Jan-Jun 74--30; and Jul-Dec 74--6 claims.

21. (U) Medical Activities. a. Reorganization of Medical Units and Facilities. In compliance with DOD's policy to reduce support service to a minimum, major medical reorganizations were developed in 1974. The 548th Gen Disp, 119th Med Det, and 544th Med Det were inactivated 21 Jun 74 and concurrently converted to outpatient clinics under the TDA of US Army Hospital, Seoul (USAHS) (121st Evacuation).

Current plans also call for: conversion of Pusan's 11th Evacuation Hospital to a dispensary by 31 Jan 75; inactivation of Uijongbu's 43d Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) in Feb 75; and consolidation of HQ US Army Medical Department Activity-Korea (MEDDAC-K) and USAHS staffs by 30 Jun 75. The 43d Surgical Hospital will be placed in training status with area health care to be provided at Camp Red Cloud facilities; necessary support for the Taegu/Pusan areas will be effected through twice weekly helicopter flights to the USAHS.

Following implementation of the above, MEDDAC-K will encompass USAHS, two dispensary units (543d and 545th), two dental detachments (10th and 665th), two veterinary detachments (106th and 477th), and various support units.

b. Hepatitis Immunization Program. A gamma globulin immunization program using 2.0 cc maximum dose per individual was conducted in Aug-Nov 73 in order to provide a degree of protection against hepatitis A (infectious hepatitis). Coverage was excellent among active duty military personnel and many dependents voluntarily participated as well. The hepatitis rate for 1974 was 2.8 cases/1,000 men/year, a decrease from 10.0 cases/1,000 men/year in 1972 and 6.3 cases/1,000 men/year in 1973. As peak incidence of hepatitis occurs in late summer and fall, a yearly immunization during that period of greatest risk appears valuable in reducing disease incidence and practical in relationship between costs and benefits.

c. Drug Resistance Testing-Gonorrhea Organism. A Feb-Mar 73 study conducted at USAHS tested gonorrhea organisms for resistance to penicillin G, ampicillin, and tetracycline. Results revealed that many organisms showed considerable resistance to the penicillin and tetracycline, and some degree of sensitivity to ampicillin. More specific conclusions were impossible due to the semiquantitative nature of the study which could not be related to quantitative studies performed in the 1960s by the US Air Force and Navy. Thus,

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a quantitative study to determine the exact minimum inhibitory concentrations for penicillin G was planned for Jul 73 using laboratory support from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR). This study was canceled, however, as the gonorrhea specimens died enroute to Washington, D.C. Early this year a laboratory officer was assigned to USAHS after he completed special instruction at WRAIR in lyophilization technique which is designed to increase organism survival during shipment. Efforts to type by serology against culture began at the 548th Gen Disp in May 74. Due to technical difficulties, the program was discontinued. Moreover, no further studies are contemplated as there has been a decreasing incidence of resistant strains.

d. Rabies in Korea. In recent years a number of units in the command had incidents involving rabid animals. The ROK Ministry of Agriculture reports that rabies are endemic to Korea, that 30-35 cases of canine rabies are reported each year, and that more cases probably go unreported. The ROKG is concerned and has developed laboratory facilities for detection of rabies in animals and has instituted an immunization program for dogs in urban areas. In addition, training programs for Korean veterinarians are being conducted with some US assistance.

A 1973 incident where a number of 2d Inf Div soldiers were exposed to a dog later found to be rabid produced considerable confusion when it was learned that 17 of the men had rotated to CONUS. It became necessary to trace these individuals as well as those in Korea and initiate treatment where necessary. None had rabies.

There is a standard reporting procedure for animal bite incidents and considerable care is exerted in making an appropriate evaluation of each case. The form used shows where the treatment is done; the name and address of patient; and the type, description and location of the animal. The initial treatment is recorded and on analysis of the data, subsequent care is prescribed by a Rabies Control Board made up of veterinarians and physicians. The treatment of humans who have been exposed to rabies is potentially dangerous in that sensitivity reactions do occur. The Rx is painful and severe complications have been known to result. These factors must be considered by the Control Board.

USAMEDDAC-K is undertaking a number of active measures to control rabies in and around American installations:

--It has recommended that the number of animals be limited well knowing that this may be an emotional issue because of the affinity of Americans for strays. Once an animal has been accepted as a mascot, it should be immunized with appropriate rabies anti-serum. This protects the animal against the disease and protects him from other rabid animals.

--Eighth Army veterinarian units have vaccinated thousands of Korean-owned dogs near many remote US sites to produce an immunization barrier.

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Establishment of an in-country rabies diagnostic capability was studied during the past year but was deemed impractical. Overriding considerations were the low number of rabies specimens required to be tested, need for a relatively large number of specimens in order for professional personnel to maintain their efficiency, impracticality of maintaining a mouse colony for the recommended mouse inoculation test, and ability of the US Army Medical Laboratory at Ft Baker, Ca to provide timely reports on specimens submitted to that facility.

22. (U) Chaplain Activities. a. Abolishment of the Chaplain's Office Korea Welfare Branch (KWB). The Chaplain's Office KWB was established in 1956 to facilitate receipt and distribution of relief supplies to local welfare agencies. About 25-30 tons of food, medical supplies, and clothing are received annually through APO channels with the US Army paying \$15,000-\$20,000 to airlift the packages from San Francisco to Seoul. After questions were raised by local APO officials regarding this program, a study was conducted in late 1974 which indicated the following:

--There is no provision in the APO regulations to authorize KWB activities.

--KWB has been used to circumvent Korean postal regulations as missionaries have shipped personal mail and effects through this system. Some have ordered from catalog merchandisers and had the items mailed directly to the KWB.

--Korea's economic situation has improved significantly since 1956 and the ROK postal system has become proficient in the processing of relief packages considered essential to the local welfare agencies.

--Most US and international welfare organizations have ceased requesting relief packages for Korea and most volunteer church agencies now send cash donations to overseas affiliates in lieu of used clothing.

It was concluded that the KWB has become a non-required logistical burden on the UNC/USFK/EUSA Chaplain's Office and the APO system. Accordingly, a recommendation to abolish the Branch, effective 1 Feb 75, is receiving favorable consideration at this headquarters.

b. UNC/USFK/EUSA Religious Retreat Center. On 1 Apr 74 the command's Religious Retreat Center was relieved from assignment to HQ Eighth Army and subsequently attached to USAG-Yongsan. The Chaplain, however, retains operational control of the Center. This action was in conjunction with the 1 Jul 74 tri-headquarters consolidation/reduction which redistributed selected functions and spaces to subordinate commands.

Located in the SE suburbs of Seoul, near Yongsan Military Reservation, the Center schedules Jewish retreats in conjunction with the most sacred of Jewish Holy Days; Catholic and Protestant retreats are held on weekdays; and denominational and special interest retreats occupy the weekends. During a normal month, ROK military personnel are allocated one work-week and weekend for seminars.

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Billeting is available for 65 men or women in two-man rooms, and facilities include a dining hall, sport/athletic areas, a library, and a TV room. The Center provides a proper setting for worship, contemplation or relaxation. Personnel have an opportunity to participate in workshops, to discuss various topics, to tour and participate in cultural exchanges, to visit the new Korean Folk Village at Suwon, and to shop.

23. (U) US Army Recreation Service Agency, Korea (USARSAK) Activities. USARSAK assets are comprised of 483 sports facilities, 127 motion picture theaters, 50 libraries, 39 arts and crafts shops, 19 recreation centers, eight music/theater centers, three youth activities centers, two bookmobiles, a library service center, and a supply depot.

A USARPAC Manpower Survey was conducted in Feb 74 which recommended an overall increase in TDA appropriated funded (AF) personnel based on present USARSAK organization, facilities, and hours of operations. Due to DA limitations, however, a reduction of AF personnel was imposed. Final approved TDA by USARPAC in Jul 74 authorized two officers, 25 enlisted personnel, 59 DACs and 272 Korean nationals; approved recognized totals for USARSAK are four officers, 45 enlisted personnel, 110 DACs and 610 Korean nationals. Recognized positions above the authorized totals must be funded from nonappropriated funds.

In response to command interest for establishment of an automotive crafts shop in the Yongsan area, a customer utilization survey revealed a sufficient number of authorized POV owners were in Greater Seoul to justify a facility. Accordingly, year-end FY 74 OMA funds totaling \$30,000 were committed to the General Services Administration for purchase of basic tools and equipment.

24. (U) Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Activities. Since Jan 74 Eighth Army open messes have been operating under the Installation/Area Club Management concept which requires separate branches for central accounting offices (CAO), packaged beverage branches (PBB), officers' open messes (OOM), and NCO open messes (NCOOM). At the end of 1974 Eighth Army supported 152 activities under jurisdiction of seven subordinate commands as follows:

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>NCOOM</u>	<u>OOM</u>	<u>PBB</u>	<u>CAO</u>
I Corps (ROK/US) Gp	7	2	1	1
2d Inf Div	35	14	5	1
4th Msl Comd	3	3	3	1
USAG-Yongsan	16	5	7	1
USAG-Taegu	6	3	3	1
USAG-Camp Humphreys	15	3	8	1
USAG-Pusan (Prov)	3	1	2	1

Major facility developments during the year were: (1) Yongsan's Frontier NCO Club reopened 9 Nov 74 following completion of a two-year \$586,000 renovation; and (2) on 25 Dec 74 fire of undetermined origin caused property damage of \$93,000 at Camp Henry's Top-Five NCO Club (the NCOOM relocated and reopened the next day).

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The Eighth Army club system employs 10 full-time and 16 part-time officers; one part-time warrant officer; 59 full-time and 213 part-time enlisted men; one DAC; and 1,225 full-time and 476 part-time Korean nationals.

The clubs operated in a profitable status during 1974, realizing sales of \$11,012,581 with net profits totaling \$552,695. The Eighth Army/314th Air Div Central Locker Fund continued to maintain a profitable status with 1974 operations as follows: sales--\$4,307,034; profits--\$186,632; international balance of payment assessments--\$724,024; and total cases of liquor and wine sold--205,320.

On 28 Mar 74 the Eighth Army DCG directed a thorough review of current percentage goals for club operations as set forth in EA Suppl 1 to AR 230-60. It was determined that more flexibility should be permitted in club operations and percentage goals were revised as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>FORMER</u>	<u>REVISED</u>
Food Gross Profit Percentage	55%	45-55%
Salary and Wage Expenditures	35%	Not to exceed 40% of gross sales
Entertainment Expenditures	8%	Not to exceed 10% of gross sales
Bar Operations at OOMs	72%	Liquor 75-85%
Bar Operations at NCOOMs	68%	Beer 55-65%
Packaged Beverage Branch Sales	26%	26% applies only to items procured from Central Locker Fund
Net Profit Percentage Per System	5%	5% applies to each branch and annex of a club system

The above fixed percentage goals for bar operations were developed on assumption that OOMs would sell more liquor than beer, whereas the opposite would hold true in NCOOMs. The 26 percent goal for PBB sales was retained for items procured from the Eighth Army Central Locker Fund in order to preclude price variances among club systems in close proximity. Elimination of the 26 percent goal for items procured from the exchange system allows clubs to be competitive with exchange prices on the same items. Finally, in order to insure that each branch/annex of a club system is self-sustaining, the five percent net profit percentage goal, originally established for overall operations of subordinate command club systems, is now required to be met by each branch/annex in the entire club system.

25. (U) Korea Regional Exchange (KRE) Operations. KRE² is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service's (AAFES) element servicing all US forces in the ROK. The system operated 92 retail stores, 109 food outlets, 1,020 concessions (146 contracts), three bakeries, and one food holding plant. About

2. On 26 Jun 68 AAFES designated Korea as a separate exchange region, thus establishing KRE. Previously, local exchange operations had been responsible to such organizations as the US Army Forces in Korea (1946), Japan Central Exchange (1949), Far East Exchange Service (1959), and the Japan/Korea Regional Exchange-Pacific Exchange System (1965).

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150 US personnel and 2,200 Korean nationals work directly for KRE which also indirectly supervises some 3,445 concession employees.

KRE FY 75 (26 Jan 74-25 Jan 75) total estimated (unaudited) sales of \$78,176,432 (an increase of 35 percent over the previous period) comprised: retail--\$69,255,495; food--\$6,627,583; and vending--\$2,293,353. Concession services, commodity and automotive operations totaled an estimated \$19,695,743 and generated \$1,616,218 in FY 75 income for KRE. FY 75 net earnings which represent KRE's portion of the AAFES contribution to Army and Air Force welfare funds totaled an estimated \$9.3 million vice FY 74's \$6.14 million.

In FY 75 KRE improved its losses through theft and illegal diversions in comparison to previous periods. A summary of major loss areas follows:

CATEGORY	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75 (est)
Purchases/In-Transit	\$1,688,577	\$473,825	\$156,000
Inventory Shortages	\$1,746,268	\$974,545	\$780,000
TOTAL	\$3,434,845	\$1,448,370	\$936,000

Above reduction in inventory shortages may be partially attributed to a program instituted in FY 75 whereby KRE's Safety and Security Office personnel made unannounced spot checks of exchange facilities in order to detect and deter internal attempts at diversion.

Construction of KRE's new Central Depot at Camp Market began in Oct 73 and continued through 1974. This project is a DA-approved joint AAFES/Eighth Army venture to provide 414,000 square feet of covered storage with stacking height of 16 feet. The project includes erection of an AAFES-owned 196,000-square-foot, pre-engineered metal warehouse which was relocated from RVN, and renovation of seven existing buildings for general storage, vehicular maintenance and administration. Also under construction are a fueling point, refrigerated storage shed, paved hardstand, roads, parking area, and double security fence with lighting. Initially the estimated cost to AAFES was \$1,173,000; unfunded troop labor cost to Eighth Army was \$265,000. Due to inflation and other problems, the project cost to AAFES increased to \$1,905,000. At the end of the year, troop labor portion of the work was 55 percent complete. It should be noted that on 17 Nov 74 high winds caused the collapse of a partially erected span of the main warehouse. Twelve of 17 trusses were demolished. Investigation revealed that the cause was inadequate lateral bracing and damage was estimated at \$45,000.

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b. Public Information and Press Liaison. Minimal press interest in ROK activities that was evident during much of 1973 was altered by a series of events that began late last year and continued through the end of 1974. Visits by correspondents began to escalate after Nov-Dec 73 NK provocations in the Yellow Sea and a series of Presidential emergency measures early this year. Media coverage then increased rapidly in light of the Aug 74 assassination attempt against the ROK President which claimed the life of Korea's First Lady, President Ford's Nov 74 visit to the ROK, and discovery that same month of a NK-built tunnel beneath the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Agencies which received briefings/interviews at US installations included the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, U.S. News & World Report, Newsweek, ABC Television and NBC Television. Items of special interest were missions, morale, racial problems, and the quality of personnel in the all-volunteer Army.

Complementing the coverage by commercial press was an increase in news and feature releases by the command, to include doubling of hometown news release production. Additionally, use of writer-photographer teams to cover field units not supported by full-time Information Offices was emphasized in order to present a balanced picture of US military activities in Korea.

c. Press Coverage of the 2d US Inf Div. Press coverage of the 2d Inf Div was more negative than positive from 1971 through 1973. Prior to 1971 some reporters had written critically of the unit's problems, but these usually related to alleged shortages of equipment, lack of heat for the troops, etc.; the Division's mission of defending 18½ miles of the DMZ offset most of its shortcomings. Following the pullback from the DMZ in Mar 71 and relocation of most Division forces in a reserve/blocking position across the Chorwon-Uijongbu Corridor, press attention became more critical. Generally it focused on people problems of which the Division, adapting to a new location and a less-visible combat mission, had its share. In early 1973 the Washington Post published a lengthy and mostly negative article on the unit. Almost without exception, every out-of-country newsman who visited the Division during the next year used this article as the "jumping off point." Even the Pacific Stars and Stripes ran the Washington Post News Service release of the story, thus further undermining the Division's efforts to deal with its problems. The unit became wary of newsmen and discouraged press visits.

The process of resolving problems was considerably speeded with institution of the Division's PRO-LIFE Program. As outlined on page 88, it emphasizes rugged training, education and competitive sports. New arrivals to the unit were greeted by an increasingly positive atmosphere and high organization/individual morale and esprit. Newsmen visiting the Division in early 1974 and later found it hard to relate the old description to the present. The Division commander encouraged their support by personally briefing them on unit programs and taking them out to visit personnel. The commander's enthusiasm for PRO-LIFE and for his men was infectious. No less a critic than the

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writer of the Washington Post article began to reassess the Division and, by the end of 1974, press coverage had undergone a complete turnabout. Of great help in effecting this change was President Ford's visit to Camp Casey in Nov 74. Hundreds of newsmen flashed cameras, filmed for television, and recounted the remarkable reception afforded the President by Indianhead soldiers.

While the Division may have overcome most of its people problems in time, the process was hastened because of the personal involvement of its commander. Moreover, comments by newsmen go beyond signal recognition of the Division CG for his achievements. The press sees, and writes about, the seeds for new dynamism in the Army. Accordingly, it may be concluded that if the program is good and the press coverage is fair, the result will be positive reporting of even problem areas.

d. American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) Color Television. The Los Angeles-based American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) advised its TV networks that it intends to convert to full color in the next two or three years. Accordingly, AFKN, along with its sister networks, began planning for procurement of color TV equipment. The upgrade is necessary; AFKN, and other networks, have found that in many cases replacement TV parts for black and white systems are no longer being manufactured. In Apr 74 DA's Material Procurement Priorities Review Committee approved FY 76 funding of \$828,000 for AFKN color TV equipment. Current plans envision system conversion in 1976 at which time AFRTS will begin providing programs in color.

e. AFKN Microwave System. In May 68 AFKN proposed an upgrade of the simplex microwave system that provided a means of transmitting TV programs to distant stations throughout Korea. The proposal provided for a duplex system operating in the 6 GHZ radio frequency band. In Apr 70 a system diagram, depicting sites and frequencies required, was furnished USFK, but only after the equipment needed for the upgrade was purchased and enroute to the ROK. Shortly thereafter, coordination with the ROK Ministry of Communication (MOC) revealed that the 6 GHZ frequency band had been dedicated for Civil Common Carrier microwave systems. Permission was granted, however, for AFKN to use its system until Jul 72 at which time conversion had to be made to the USFK-allocated 7 GHZ frequency band.

As the original conversion date could not be met due to funding shortages, COMUSKOREA requested and received a one year extension from MOC. In Jul 73, again due to lack of funds, another extension was requested and granted to Aug 74. In Sep 73 a contract was let to Lenkurt Company to provide for re-tuning of the AFKN microwave system to frequencies in the 7 GHZ band. The contract called for completion by Aug 74; however, in May 74 the company was affected by an employee strike that continued into Jul. By Dec 74 all necessary equipment had been installed, and testing and adjustment was in progress at year's end. Estimated date for cutover to the new frequency is Mar 75.

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f. 2d Inf Div Radio and Television Improvement Project. Due to distance and unfavorable terrain, the 2d Inf Div area receives inadequate radio and TV reception. An improvement project was surveyed by Television-Audio Support Agency (TASA) and the most cost-effective method for upgrade was established. The Communications Systems Agency (CSA) and TASA have received \$240,000 from DA for this project. TASA is currently procuring TV and FM transmitters and ancillary equipment. CSA is project manager for the microwave portion which is tied into the microwave frequency conversion referenced in the preceding paragraph.

g. AFKN Television's Special Educational Series. On 18 Dec 74 AFKN began experimental educational television broadcasting. The test consists of a new television series designed to approximate high school level equivalency for the viewer. Called "Your Future Is Now," it was originated and produced by Manpower Education Institute of New York City and funded by a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Institute is a non-profit organization with an aim to solve urban problems caused by automation, lack of education and underemployment. Among its many activities was development of "TV High School," a series of half-hour educational programs which has enabled more than 65,000 participants throughout the US to obtain high school diplomas.

"Your Future Is Now" is a new, broader and more sophisticated version of the original series. Subjects include English grammar; mathematics; and literature, social studies and natural science. AFKN TV is broadcasting the three programs each weekday with the exception of holidays. English grammar is shown at 0800 hrs, followed by mathematics at 0900 hrs, and social science, natural science and literature at 1000 hrs.

Emphasis of the series is placed on developing the reading, mathematics and usage skills needed to pass the General Educational Development (GED) tests and not on providing in-depth knowledge of the subject areas. A total of 60 programs will be shown throughout the ROK during Dec 74-Feb 75.

h. ROKG Orientation Tours for US Officers. From Jan to Nov 74 the ROKG sponsored 10 orientation tours for nearly 460 field grade US officers. These activities, coordinated by the PAO, were among the many special programs established by ROK agencies in response to directives from the ROK President. Itineraries included a briefing at the ROK MND; visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutes in the Seoul area; lunch at the ROK CIA headquarters; and dinner/floor show at the Walker Hill resort. The officers received gifts from the ROKG and from various places they visited. Participants voiced unanimous praise and appreciation for the tours which promoted Korean-American relations and provided an increased understanding of Korea for USFK personnel.

i. ROK MND Orientation for US Personnel. ROK MND conducted one-day orientation programs for 721 enlisted personnel and 173 officers of USFK commands from Mar to Nov 74. These PAO-coordinated programs included briefings at MND, visits

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to educational, cultural and industrial institutes in the Seoul area, and meals at Korean and Western-style restaurants. Participant reaction was most favorable.

j. Korean-American Fellowship Program. The Korean-American Fellowship Program is a cultural exchange effort held at the command's Religious Retreat Center with participation by US retreatants and Korean student groups from various colleges and universities in the Seoul area. The programs, consisting of group discussions and singing, are designed to improve mutual understanding and enhance friendly relations between US personnel and youths of the ROK. In 1974 PAO coordinated 25 meetings which had a total attendance of 810 Korean students and 687 Americans.

k. Hello Korea Program. Hello Korea is an orientation and cultural program instituted by the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information with sponsorship transferred in Sep 72 to the Public Relations Association of Korea (PRAK). The two-hour presentation consists of a film on Korea, live performances of Korean traditional folk and court dances, and Korean/American songs by a host-country chorus. PRAK presented 21 performances of Hello Korea before an estimated audience of 6,000 USFK personnel during 1974. Eighth Army provided transportation and the receiving unit furnished meals for the performers; all other costs were borne by the sponsor.

l. People-to-People (PTP) Activities. The Korea National Headquarters (KNH) of PTP International was chartered in Jan 72 to promote peace and harmony through person-to-person contact. It has placed priority on establishing PTP clubs in cities and towns near US military installations. In fact, the first PTP chapter to be established outside the US was in Chunchon, home of the 4th US Army Msl Comd. Many USFK members, military and civilian, have joined 12 PTP clubs in order to foster better relations and mutual understanding.

KNH PTP hosted 20 USFK personnel for a Chusok (Korean Thanksgiving) luncheon at the homes of Korean members on 30 Sep 74. Moreover, USFK personnel participated in the first World-Wide PTP Conference held in Seoul 13-14 Oct 74. More than 360 delegates from 17 countries attended the event. At the conference an Asian Regional PTP organization was founded and the date for its first convention was set for Nov 75 in Hong Kong. Arrangements will be made to invite USFK PTP members to this event.

m. Seoul USO's Six-Star Salute to Servicemen. This event is part of a community relations program designed to show appreciation to servicemen stationed in Korea. Held 25-26 Sep 74, it honored 120 outstanding junior enlisted men (80 US, 40 ROK) selected from each major USFK command. The uniformed guests were first hosted with a dinner party at Seoul's Chosen Hotel. Second day activities included meetings with ROKG officials, tours and cultural events. A popular program, the salutes have been held annually since 1970 under sponsorship of the Seoul USO with support from this command and the Korean-American civilian community in Seoul.

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n. USFK Support for Filming of "MacArthur." In Sep 74 BG Frank McCarthy (USA Ret), producer of the motion picture "Patton," made a survey visit to Korea in preparation for the filming of "MacArthur." PAO assisted Mr. McCarthy in contacting the ROK Ministries of National Defense, and Culture and Information. Visits to possible filming sites in Inchon, Suwon, Pusan, Chunchon and Seoul were also arranged by PAO. A formal request to film a portion of the motion picture in Korea was presented by the producer to the Ministry of Culture and Information; ROKG furnished their approval in Nov 74. In early Dec, however, this headquarters was notified that Universal Studios had decided to postpone filming for at least one year.

o. ROKG's "Revisit Korea" Program. In May 74 the ROK Ministry of Transportation announced plans to sponsor a "Revisit Korea" program in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the Korean War outbreak (25 Jun 50). War veterans and their families from the 16 nations that came to the ROK's assistance during the conflict will be invited to return during the one-year period beginning 1 Jun 75. A special package has been offered eligible American personnel which includes half-fare round trip air travel between Los Angeles and Seoul with meals, lodging and local travel expenses paid by the Korea Tourist Service. The five-day visit will encompass tours to former battlefields, Pammunjom, historic sites in Seoul, and major industrial complexes. For planning purposes and as a handout to visiting veterans, this headquarters provided the sponsors with detailed accounts of the key Korean War battles fought in the ROK.

3. (U) Adjutant General Activities. a. Microforms Program in Korea. The Army Adjutant General is responsible for policy and development of microforms systems world-wide. The UNC/USFK/EUSA AG, working in close conjunction with the Asst to the CofS for Management Information Systems and Yongsan Data Processing Center, is the program manager for the Army microforms program in Korea which was implemented Dec 74. Responsibility includes review of proposed microforms systems, and the issuance and control of readers and reader/printers.

A microform is a miniaturized document, photographed on film, which is capable of being enlarged when needed for review. The three most common types are: (1) microfilm stored in cartridges; (2) microfiche which are rectangular pieces of film usually stored in notebook-type binders; and (3) aperture cards which are IBM punch cards with a film strip inserted.

In Nov 74 this headquarters received approval to install a complete microform document or information system. Funds were obtained through the Capital Investment Opportunity Program from the Army Materiel Command at no cost to this command. Equipment selected for the system, trade name Data-Graphix, employs computer output micromation equipment at a cost just below \$100,000. Yearly savings of approximately \$85,000 in paper alone will be realized. In this regard, 269 pages of print can be imaged on one fiche measuring 4x6 inches. A microfiche binder can hold 128 fiche, the equivalent of 34,432 pages, which would ordinarily require a five-drawer filing cabinet for storage. Cost to the Government for this binder is \$13 as opposed to \$75 for a filing cabinet.

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The system utilizes a computer output micromation recorder which transfers information from the computer tape to microfiche. From the recorder, the fiche is placed in a film processor which has the capability of developing, fixing, washing, and drying the microfiche. From the original fiche, as many copies as are required can be made on film duplicators. The user inserts the fiche into a film viewer which projects the printed material on a large non-glare screen. When a hard copy of a page is required, the reader/printer has the dual capability of projecting and printing.

Extensions of the microfiche system to subordinate commands are being studied to include selected applications such as programs in personnel and logistics. Cost analyses have indicated that establishment of a system for the Inventory Management Center at Taegu will produce \$300,000 savings annually.

b. Transfer of Operation Control of Army Postal Units (APU). Responding to a request from I Corps (ROK/US) Gp, in Sep 74 operational control of APUs in Korea was transferred from the UNC/USFK/EUSA AG to the following commands: 10th APU (I Corps (ROK/US) Gp); 19th APU (USAG-Yongsan); 117th APU (19th Spt Bde); and the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal (USAG-Camp Humphreys). It was adjudged that local control of the units would facilitate more responsive service to patrons. The AG continues to provide staff supervision and furnishes technical guidance for all Army postal activities in the ROK.

c. Relocation of Army Postal Directory (APD). To improve mail service for replacements arriving at the 6th P&A Bn (Camp Coiner, Yongsan) and to establish immediate accountability of personnel for directory service, the command's APD was transferred from Kimpo AB to Camp Coiner on 11 Feb 74. Collocation/coordination with the 6th P&A Bn resulted in the following improvements:

--Mail that has been forwarded from CONUS and held pending arrival of the individual in Korea is delivered within 24 hours of his arrival.

--Locator cards are prepared when the individual's ultimate assignment is determined, and placed into the locator file within 48 hours. This is an improvement over the 10-14 days previously experienced when the unit was required to forward locator cards for new accessions.

--Misrouting of mail due to diversions by 6th P&A Bn has been eliminated.

d. Relocation of HQ, 1st AG Military Mail Terminal (AGMMT). The ROKG requested that the facilities occupied by the headquarters element of the 1st AGMMT be vacated in order to allow for future expansion of Kimpo International Airport. Accordingly, the element relocated on 1 Jul 74 from Kimpo AB to Camp Humphreys. Placement of the unit at Camp Humphreys provided command supervision of operations at a central location most advantageous for postal support, and streamlined the postal operations in the Kimpo/Seoul/Pyongtaek areas.

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e. Impact of the Northwest Orient Airline Strike on Postal Service.

Northwest Orient Airline normally carries 60 percent of the mail to and from Korea³. On 30 Oct 74 Japanese cargo handlers at Tokyo International Airport went on strike against the airline. During the labor dispute, which lasted through 13 Dec 74, all USFK mail was transported by Flying Tiger Airline which had in-coming and out-going flights Monday through Saturday. (Tuesday flight was inter-Pacific only and carried no CONUS mail.) Mail continued to move on a regular basis with a minimum disruption of service. The Christmas mailing season was not adversely affected by the strike although a slight delay was experienced on occasion in the dispatch of SAM parcels. Movement of mail by Military Airlift Command (MAC) was considered and plans were made to use its capability as a back-up carrier in the event Flying Tiger also was hampered by a strike. MAC movement, however, was not needed due to adequacy of Flying Tiger's flights and a minimum backlog of mail.

f. Reproduction. In the first six months of 1974, AG reproduced 13.5 million impressions; however, during the Jul-Dec period, only 9.925 million impressions were made, a 26 percent reduction in printing, paper stock, and related supplies. This achievement exceeded a 15-25 percent goal established by DA due to the continuing world-wide paper shortage.

In order to effect this reduction, documents and inclosures thereto were reproduced back-to-back in all instances where directives would permit and where reproduction equipment allowed such practice. Exceptions were made only for valid requirements. Standard letter-size paper (8x10½ inches) was used for reproduction to the maximum extent feasible. An ideal method of paper conservation was to prepare documents on legal-size (8x13 inches) master sheets, typing to both edges of the paper, followed by letter-size reproduction which was accomplished by photo camera reduction.

g. Command Publication Changes. Effective with the 1 Jul 74 headquarters merger, changes to command publications were established. All Policy Directives were assigned regulation numbers and were written as HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA regulations upon revision; other command publications (Circulars, Memorandums, Pamphlets, and Eighth Army Regulations) became tri-headquarters directives. Only supplements to Army Regulations remained as Eighth Army directives. A completely revised index of command publications, as well as current index of command Letters of Instruction, will be published in Jan 75.

h. Records Management Training Program. On 13-16 May 74 a DA/TAGCEN/USARPAC Records and Forms Management Survey Team conducted a formal review of programs in this command. The team stated that significant accomplishments had been achieved in the programs since the 1972 survey. Of note was the excellent training program throughout the command in records and correspondence management. During the year 54 courses in records and correspondence management were conducted for 1,896 US and Korean personnel.

3. Flying Tiger Airline is the other major carrier of USFK mail.

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4. (U) Headquarters Commandant (HQ COMDT) Activities. a. Organization and Mission. HQ COMDT performs reenlistment activities and career counseling for HQ Co, Eighth Army. It also provides support for the tri-headquarters in garrison and during field operations, less installation and facilities engineer support. Units assigned to HQ COMDT are Eighth Army Band; Eighth Army Honor Guard Co; US Army MP Det; 21st Trans Co (Car); 38th Chem Det; and US Army Special Forces Det, Korea. Units attached to HQ COMDT are HQ, Eighth Army; US Army Element, UNC/USFK; US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea; US Army Recreation Service Agency, Korea; US Army Korea Procurement Agency; US Army Computer Systems Comd Spt Gp; US Army Cbt Avn Gp (Prov); and Det 18, 20th Weather Sqdn, USAF.

b. Support for CPX FOCUS LENS. Complying with its mission of providing support to this headquarters during field operations, the HQ COMDT successfully fulfilled many tasks during CPX FOCUS LENS FY 75 (22-29 Oct 74). Extensive security, transportation, billeting and messing requirements were accomplished to include bus service from Yongsan to the TANGO Command Post for 3,229 passengers and preparation of 8,305 meals at the TANGO Dining Facility. Of note, HQ COMDT coordinated delivery of equipment from property disposal units in Japan to offset critical shortages. Five flights of USMC and Thai Air Force Det aircraft were used to deliver desks, safes, filing cabinets, dining tables and chairs. Quick response to other ad hoc requirements was made throughout the exercise.

c. Honor Guard Activities. The UNC/USFK/EUSA Honor Guard Company and the Eighth Army Band provided this headquarters and other units throughout Korea with professional ceremonial support during 1974. Unlike the Band which is comprised of 40 US male and female members, the Honor Guard is made of platoons from the US, the ROK services, and the UN (United Kingdom, Thailand and the Philippines)--a total of 165 male personnel. The UK contingent is unique. Rotating from Hong Kong every eight or ten weeks, it furnishes both ceremony support and security augmentation for Military Armistice Commission meetings at Panmunjom. UK contingents in Korea during this reporting period were:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles	Nov 73-Jan 74
A Co, 1st Bn, The King's Regiment	Jan-Mar 74
7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles	Mar-May 74
3d Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery	May-Jul 74
1st Bn, The King's Regiment	Jul-Sep 74
2d Bn, 2d King Edward's Own Gurkhas	Sep-Nov 74
1st Bn, Royal Hampshire Regiment	Nov 74-Jan 75

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APPENDIX 1

**Framework of Reference
Headquarters Reduction Review Group**

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HEADQUARTERS, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301

CC

23 November 1973

SUBJECT: Authorization to Perform Headquarters Reductions Study

Major General Thomas U. Greer
Senior Member
United Nations Command
Military Armistice Commission

1. REFERENCE: JCS MSG, Subject: DOD HQ Review, DTG 201527Z-Oct73.

2. PURPOSE: As a follow on to input required by referenced message, paragraph 1, you are directed to perform a functional analysis of the headquarters elements under my immediate command and develop the following alternatives through elimination, transfer, or realignment of functions:

a. A revised headquarters organization reflecting a 30% reduction in manpower spaces.

b. A revised headquarters organization reflecting a 20% reduction in manpower spaces.

c. A recommended headquarters organization reflecting a configuration for optimum austere staffing.

d. As time permits, a review of current operations for validity of reductions submitted in response to reference message to reflect a 10% cut.

3. GENERAL: a. You will be assisted by an 11-man study team

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23 November 1973

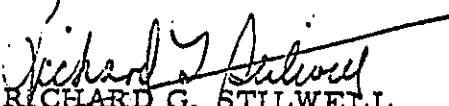
SUBJECT: Authorization to Perform Headquarters Reduction Study

drawn from Headquarters, USFK, EUSA and JUSMAG-K who will devote full-time effort to the accomplishment of the desired ends. Full cooperation of all joint and general staff sections, JUSMAG-K and service components has been directed.

b. The objective of this study is to develop a staff/staffs that can perform and maintain our peacetime mission. Any proposed organizational structure should be capable of quick breakout into Joint and EUSA staff in the event of war, since the preservation of our wartime capability must have overriding priority. Accordingly, you may employ whatever concepts and techniques you deem appropriate and have a free hand in development of the final product. The concept of using ROK forces personnel integrated within US staffs should also be considered.

c. This study is confined to headquarters elements only and excludes I Corps (ROK/US) Group.

d. The completed study will be presented to me NLT 15 January 1974


RICHARD G. STILWELL
General, USA
Commander in Chief

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APPENDIX 2

**List of Distinguished Visitors
to the Command
1974**

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND

(1 Jan - 31 Dec 74)

<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
BG Donald H. Brooks 6-9 Jan	2	Asst Div Cdr, 3d Marine Div
GEN John W. Vogt, Jr. 9-14 Jan	7	CINCPACAF
GEN Donald V. Bennett 9-14 Jan	6	CINCUSARPAC
Mr. Howard A. Matthews (GS-16) 14-16 Jan	6	Manpower Development and Training Director, HEW
Mr. Wayne A. Smith (GS-16) 14-18 Jan	7	Tech Adviser for the Director of Sup & Maint, DCSLOG, DA
Mr. Derek J. Vander Schaaf (GS-17E) 17-24 Jan	3	Staff Member, House (Defense) Appropriations Committee
Dr. Francis S. McGlade (GS-16) 20-23 Jan	2	Director of Safety, DA
Hon William K. Brehm 22-24 Jan	10	Asst SECDEF (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Dr. Richard L. Walker (GS-17E) 22-28 Jan	1	Director, Institute of Intl Studies, UofS Carolina
BG E. Ann Hoefly 23-24 Jan	1	Chief, USAF Nurse Corps
MG Harold R. Vague 24-27 Jan	3	The Judge Advocate General, USAF
MG John H. Elder 25-26 Jan	1	Asst DCSOPS, DA
Hon Robert S. Ingersoll 25-27 Jan	2	Asst SECSTATE for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
BG Louis Rachmeler 26-30 Jan	16	Dep Cdr, USA Msl Comd

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
MG Dean Van Lydegraf 27 Jan-1 Feb	2	CG, USA QM Ctr
MG Herman Poggemeyer, Jr. 28 Jan-1 Feb	4	CG, III Marine Amph Force
Dr. George L. Pratt (GS-17) 29 Jan-2 Feb	2	Director, Ofc of Education and Manpower Planning, EPA
Rev Jim W. Davis (GS-16E) 29 Jan-2 Feb	1	Far East Mil Rep of the American Assemblies of God
GEN George S. Brown 20 Jan-1 Feb	5	CofS, USAF
BG Glenn R. Sullivan 31 Jan-1 Feb	5	Cdr, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service
BG Dorward W. Ogden, Jr. 1-7 Feb	2	Cdr, USA Communications Systems Agency (Prov)
Chaplain (MG) Gerhardt W. Hyatt 7-12 Feb	2	Chief of Chaplains, DA
Rep William L. Dickinson (R-Ala) 14-17 Feb	2	Member, Armed Services Committee
Right Rev Clarence E. Hobgood (GS-16E)2 14-18 Feb		Bishop for the Armed Forces for the Episcopal Church
BG William A. Temple 15-19 Feb	1	Cdr, Air Force Ofc of Special Investigations
Hon Eugene E. Berg 20-22 Feb	12	Asst Secretary of the Army (Installations & Logistics)
Mr. Rufus L. Crockett (GS-18) 20-22 Feb	5	Dep Asst Secretary of the Air Force (Installations)
BG Walter E. Adams 20-23 Feb	4	Dep Cdr, USA Computer Systems Comd
BG Orlando C. Epp 27 Feb-3 Mar	3	DCSINT, USARPAC
BG Lillian Dunlap 2-8 Mar	2	Chief, USA Nurse Corps

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
RADM Wesley L. McDonald 4-6 Mar	4	Cdr, Task Group 77.4
MG Bryce Poe II 6-7 Mar	4	Cdr, Ogden Air Materiel Comd
LTG Robert R. Williams 13-16 Mar	2	Dep CINCUSARPAC
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin 14-15 Mar	2	CG, USARJ/IX Corps
Rev Dr. Robert E. Hayes, Sr (GS-16E) 19-23 Mar	3	President, Wiley College
Mr. Howard E. Rosenblum (GS-18) 20-22 Mar	2	Asst Dep Director, Research and Engineering, DOD Agency
Bishop Finis A. Crutchfield (GS-16E) 22-24 Mar	1	Representative, United Methodist Church
BG John F. Forrest 24-26 Mar	13	Director, Officer Personnel Directorate, DA
BG George E. Turnmeyer 27-29 Mar	6	Lance Project Manager, USA Materiel Comd
RADM Wade H. Hagerman, Jr. 28-29 Mar	1	Dep Chief of Medicine, USN
LTG William C. Gribble, Jr. 28-30 Mar	4	Chief of Engineers, DA
Dr. A. Purnell Bailey (GS-16E) 29-31 Mar	2	Representative, United Methodist Church
BG Richard L. Harris 31 Mar-3 Apr	3	Director, Management Information Systems, DA
RADM Earl P. Yates 1-4 Apr	4	Director of Plans, PACOM
MG E. J. S. Burnett, DSO, OBE, MC 2-5 Apr	2	Dep Cdr, Land Forces, Hong Kong
BG Joseph E. Fix III 3-5 Apr	3	Director Intl Log, USA Materiel Comd

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Dr. Richard L. Walker (GS-17E) 3-7 Apr	1	Director, Institute of Intl Studies, UofS Carolina
BG (P) Howard E. McCormick 3-6 Apr	3	Director for Communications-Data Processing, PACOM
Mr. George G. Brown (GS-16) 3-9 Apr	2	Inspector General, DOD Agency
RADM Wesley L. McDonald 5-10 Apr	4	Cdr, Task Group 77.4
Mr. Max L. Davidson 6-9 Apr	3	Dep Asst Director for Telecom- munications, DOD Agency
Rep Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass) 15-17 Apr	64	House Majority Leader
Chaplain (MG) Roy M. Terry 19-21 Apr	6	Chief of Chaplains, USAF
LTG Edward M. Flanagan, Jr. 20-23 Apr	2	Comptroller of the Army
MG Jack A. Albright 21-24 Apr	5	CG, USA Communications Comd
Mrs. Mary Sue Jarrett 21-25 Apr	2	National President of the Amer- ican Legion Auxiliary
Dr. Edward C. Killin (GS-16) 21-26 Apr	4	Director, Dependent Schools Systems, PACAF
RADM Robert C. Laning 21-28 Apr	2	Surgeon, PACOM
BG Donald A. Gaylord 23-25 Apr	3	Cdr, PACEX
LTG Lew Allen, Jr. 23-26 Apr	2	Director, DOD Agency
MG Harold R. Aaron 28 Apr-1 May	3	ACSI, DA
Hon William W. Woodruff 29-30 Apr	3	Asst Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management)

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Mr. Jim W. Jamieson (GS-16E) 29 Apr-10 May	3	General Manager, San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union
Overseas Study Group 5-8 May	10	National War College
Chaplain Bertram C. Gilbert 6-10 May	1	Representative, Lutheran Council's Service to Military Personnel
VADM George P. Steele II 7-11 May	3	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
BG William D. Gilbert 8-15 May	24	Dep CofS for Civil Engineering, PACAF
Overseas Study Group 10-15 May	18	Industrial College of the Armed Forces
Rev Laurence F. Brett 10-16 May	2	USARPAC Religious Speaker
LTG Sir Edwin Bramall, KCB, OBE, MC 14-18 May	3	Cdr, British Forces, Hong Kong
Dr. Stephen J. Lukasik 17-20 May	1	Director, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
Msgr James J. Markham (GS-16E) 17-22 May	1	Vice-Chancellor, Military Ordi- nariate, Roman Catholic Church
BG Donald L. Werbeck 20-21 May	12	Cdr, USAF Communications Service
Hon Hadlai A. Hull 23-25 May	4	Asst Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)
Dr. John W. Stallings 24-25 May	2	Dean, School of Education, UofS California
Dr. C. E. Bergman 24-25 May	2	Tech Director, USN Electronics Laboratory Ctr
MG George J. Keegan, Jr. 24-26 May	2	ACSI, USAF
Dr. James R. Cowan 29-31 May	7	Asst SECDEF (Health & Environment)

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Dr. Louis Kaufman 29 May-1 Jun	4	Executive Vice Chancellor, Los Angeles Community College District
BG Raymond L. Haupt 1-3 Jun	5	Cdr, 12th Air Division
Mr. David Wolfand (GS-16) 1-6 Jun	8	Office Chief, DOD Agency
RADM John M. DeLargy 3-8 Jun	12	Chief Inspector, CINCPACFLT
Dr. James P. Gilligan (GS-17) 5-7 Jun	2	Dep. for Res Affairs and Educ, Asst Secretary of the Air Force
Mr. Robert Kershaw (GS-16E) 6-10 Jun	3	Chairman, Philip A. Connelly Small Dining Fac Awd Committee
LTG Wallace H. Robinson, Jr. 7-9 Jun	5	Director, Defense Supply Agency
BG Oren E. DeHaven 9-13 Jun	1	Director of Logistics, US Read- iness Command
SMA Leon L. Van Autreve 9-13 Jun	3	Sergeant Major of the Army
GEN Donald V. Bennett 11-15 Jun	4	CINCUSARPAC
GEN John W. Vogt, Jr. 12-14 Jun	3	CINCPACAF
LTG Orwin C. Talbott 12-15 Jun	2	DCG, USA Training and Doctrine Comd
BG Morris J. Brady 12-16 Jun	4	Asst Dep Cdr, USA Combined Arms Combat Developments Activity
Chaplain (BG) Thaddeus F. Malanowski 13-22 Jun	1	Dep Chief of Chaplains, DA
LTG Walter T. Galligan 19 Jun	2	Cdr, US Forces, Japan/5th Air Force

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
BG James L. Collins, Jr. 26-28 Jun	2	Chief of Military History, DA
BG Charles V. L. Elia 27-30 Jun	1	Chief, USA Veterinary Corps
BG John E. Haggerty 8-11 Jul	2	Chief, Medical Service Corps, DA
Mr. Richard H. Du Bois (GS-17E) 8-12 Jul	1	Director, Advance Research Projects Agcy Regional Ofc, Pacific
Mr. Leonard F. Mongeon (GS-16) 9-14 Jul	2	Dep Chief of Programs & Budget, DOD
COL (P) John W. Collens III 12-13 Jul	4	Cdr, Air Weather Service, MAC
GEN Hamilton H. Howze (USA Ret) 12-17 Jul	2	Representative, Bell Helicopter Co
COL (P) William H. Fitts 17-20 Jul	1	The Adjutant General, USARPAC
MG Warner E. Newby 18 Jul	1	DCSLOG, DA
MG Verne L. Bowers 21-25 Jul	2	The Adjutant General, DA
BG Harold L. Coffman 21-22 Jul	3	Asst Div Cdr, 3d Marine Div
Mr. Woodrow L. Berge (GS-17) 22-25 Jul	3	Director of Real Estate, DA
Mr. Fredric Newman (GS-16) 24-30 Jul	2	Director of Civilian Personnel, USARPAC
MG Edward P. McNeff 25-26 Jul	1	Vice Cdr, 5th Air Force
Dr. William R. Van Cleve (GS-18E) 24-28 Jul	1	Special Consultant to the Asst to the SECDEF (Atomic Energy)

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr. 24-26 Jul	8	CINCPACAF
MG Hugh F. Foster, Jr. 28 Jul-1 Aug	3	Cdr, USA Electronics Comd
LTG Edmund F. O'Conner 11-12 Aug	6	Vice Cdr, USAF Logistics Comd
BG (P) Michael D. Healy 12-15 Aug	2	Cdr, USA J. F. Kennedy Ctr for Military Assistance
Miss Rebecca Ann King 12-17 Aug	8	1974 Miss America USO Show
MG Cecil W. Hospelhorn 15-17 Aug	9	Cdr, Army & Air Force Exchange Service
Mr. H. Minton Francis 16-18 Aug	10	Dep Asst SECDEF (Equal Oppor- tunity)
MG George A. Godding 18-21 Aug	4	CG, USA Security Agency
MG George S. Prugh 25-29 Aug	4	The Judge Advocate General, DA
BG Mildred C. Bailey 28 Aug-2 Sep	3	Director, Women's Army Corps
GEN Russell E. Dougherty 29 Aug	19	CINCSAC
MG Victor A. Armstrong 3-4 Sep	4	CG, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
BG Fred A. Treyz 8-9 Sep	2	Dep DCSOPS, PACOM
Dr. Joseph S. Mabbett (GS-16E) 9-12 Sep	2	Director, UofMd, Far East Div
BG Alonzo J. Walter, Jr. 10-12 Sep	1	DCSOPS, PACAF

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<u>NAME / DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Mr. Victor C. Smioldo (GS-18E) 10-15 Sep	3	Staff Director and Counsel, House Post Office Committee
MG Ronald J. Fairfield, Jr. 11-14 Sep	1	Dep Inspector General, DA
BG Gerd S. Grombacher 12-17 Sep	3	Cdr, USA Communications Systems Agency
Mr. Roy F. Linsemeyer (GS-16) 13-16 Sep	1	Chief, Scientific Analysis Group, PACOM
MG William A. Boyson 15-19 Sep	2	Surgeon, USARPAC
Mr. James M. Wagonseller 18-20 Sep	2	American Legion National Cdr
12-Member Study Group 18-23 Sep	12	United Kingdom Royal College of Defense Studies
Dr. Ernest E. Bruder (GS-16E) 20 Sep-4 Oct	1	Director of Protestant Chaplain Actv, United Methodist Church
Hon Donald R. Cotter 25-28 Sep	5	Asst to the SECDEF
Mr. William M. Paz (GS-16) 26-29 Sep	2	Civilian Personnel Director, PACFLT
BG Wesley E. Peel 26 Sep-1 Oct	1	Div Engr, USA Engineer Div, Pacific Ocean
Father Edward J. Dillon (GS-17E) 28 Sep-4 Oct	1	Chaplain Retreat Leader, USARPAC
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin 29 Sep-1 Oct	4	CG, USARJ/IX Corps
Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel (GS-17) 29 Sep-1 Oct	2	Dep WWCSS ADP Project Manager, JCS
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr. 29 Sep-2 Oct	7	CINCPACAF
LTG Herron N. Maples 29 Sep-4 Oct	1	The Inspector General, DA

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
LTG Walter T. Galligan 20 Sep-2 Oct	3	Cdr, US Forces, Japan/5th Air Force
Mr. Ken Kresa (GS-17E) 6-11 Oct	1	Director, Tac Tech Ofc, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agcy
MG Herbert A. Schulke, Jr. 9-10 Oct	2	Director, J-6, JCS
Sen Hiram L. Fong (R-Haw) 11-13 Oct	3	Member, Appropriations Committee
Rev William H. Brooks (GS-16E) 11-13 Oct	1	Religious Retreat Leader
RADM Kenneth G. Haynes 12-15 Oct	1	Dep DCSOPS, Defense Communications Agency
MG Herman Poggemeyer, Jr. 13-16 Oct	2	CG, III Marine Amph Force
BG Eugene Kelley, Jr. 18-22 Oct	3	Director of Intelligence Operations, ACSI, DA
MG Travis R. McNeil 19-21 Oct	2	Cdr, USAF Personnel Center
Rev Sam Nader (GS-17E) 19-25 Oct	1	Chaplain Retreat Leader, USARPAC
RADM William M. Oller 20-21 Oct	3	Cdr, Defense Fuel Supply Center
MG John A. Hoefling 21-22 Oct	1	Director of International Logistics, DCSLOG, DA
LTG Winton W. Marshall 22-24 Oct	1	Vice CINCPACAF
Mr. Richard M. Moose (GS-17E) 23-26 Oct	1	Staff Member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
BG Doyle E. Larson 23-27 Oct	1	ACSI, PACOM

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Mr. J. D. Giddens (GS-17E) 24-30 Oct	7	Director of Instruction, Okla State Dept of Education
BG Lawrence N. Gordon 26-27 Oct	1	Cdr, 1035th Technical Operations Group
Mr. John M. Ropes (GS-16) 30 Oct-1 Nov	2	Asst Director of Education and Manpower Planning, EPA
MG George A. Rebh 31 Oct-4 Nov	9	Director of Military Construc- tion, DA
BG Lyle E. Mann 5-7 Nov	2	DCSI, PACAF
BG Leslie R. Forney, Jr. 10-21 Nov	10	Chief, PACOM Inspector General Team
MG Ralph S. Sanders 12-14 Nov	3	Cdr, Aerospace Rescue and Recov- ery Service, MAC
MG Kenneth J. Houghton 12-14 Nov	3	CG, 3d Marine Div
Mr. David A. Schmidt (GS-18E) 13-15 Nov	3	Director, House Appropriations Committee Surv and Inves Staff
Mrs. Betty Butler 15-18 Nov	2	National President, Ladies Auxiliary of VFW
BG Lynwood E. Clark 16-20 Nov	7	Cdr, 327th Air Div
Dr. Edward Killin (GS-16) 17-22 Nov	2	Director, Dependent Schools Systems, PACAF
BG William R. Yost 18-21 Nov	2	DCofS, Communications-Electronics, PACAF
CMSG Thomas N. Barnes 18-21 Nov	4	Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force
Dr. Robert E. Hiller (GS-16) 20-24 Nov	2	Director for Operations Analysis, PACAF

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER IN PARTY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
President Gerald R. Ford 22-23 Nov	8*	President of the United States
Mrs. Ione Kubby 25-29 Nov	2	National President, American Legion Auxiliary
Dr. Ray Ehrensberger (GS-17E) 27-30 Nov	1	Chancellor, University College, UofMd
RADM Wycliffe D. Toole, Jr. 2-4 Dec	2	Cdr, Patrol and Reconnaissance Force, Seventh Fleet
Chaplain (BG) Thomas M. Groome 4-6 Dec	2	Dep Chief of Chaplains, USAF
BG Richard G. Collins 6-8 Dec	9	Vice Cdr, USAF Security Service
Mr. Delmar C. Lang (GS-16) 6-18 Dec	3	Special Asst to the Dep Chief, DOD Agency
BG Alonzo J. Walter, Jr. 10-13 Dec	1	DCSOPS, PACAF
Hon Arthur I. Mendolia 13-14 Dec	16	Asst SECDEF (Installations and Logistics)
MG George Sammet, Jr. 15-19 Dec	4	DCG for Materiel Acquisition, USA Materiel Comd
GEN Paul K. Carlton 18 Dec	2	Cdr, MAC
Mr. Robert Old (GS-18E) 28-31 Dec	2	Staff Member, Senate Armed Services Committee
Sen Strom Thurmond (R-SC) 29-31 Dec	4	Member, Armed Services Committee
Sen William Scott (R-Va) 29-31 Dec	2	Member, Armed Services Committee

*Official party consisted of 265: 8 VIPs, 19 White House staff, 84 crewmembers and 154 journalists.

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APPENDIX 3

**Military Armistice Commission
and Secretaries Meetings
1974**

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MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION AND SECRETARIES MEETINGS 1974

1. Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Meetings.

a. 348th MAC Meeting, 28 Feb 74. As related on page 29, on 15 Feb 74 a NK Navy gunboat fired on two ROK fishing boats, Suwon-ho 32 and Suwon-ho 33, which had been fishing in the Yellow Sea about 30 miles from NK. The Suwon-ho 32 was sunk; the second vessel was captured along with 15 crewmen and taken to NK. At the 348th MAC meeting, the UNC charged¹ the KPA with the 15 Feb naval attack. The KPA/CPV countered by accusing the ROK of infiltrating "spyboats disguised as fishing boats" into NK coastal waters. The Communists then presented confessions allegedly made by the captain and a boat-swain of the Suwon-ho 33. The UNC refuted by pointing out the incredibility of the supposed confessions and by reviewing a report on the incident. Immediate return of the fishermen and their vessel was requested.

b. 349th MAC Meeting, 1 Apr 74. The KPA/CPV opened with charges which included SR-71 overflights of the DMZ and additional air intrusions; naval intrusions in the Yellow Sea; and heavy-automatic weapons in the DMZ. These were followed by a propaganda tirade which, typically, denounced the US and ROK and repeated accusations against the UNC. The UNC categorically denied any aircraft overflights or sea intrusions, and stated that other allegations would be investigated.

c. 350th MAC Meeting, 14 May 74. The KPA/CPV opened the meeting by presenting charges against the UNC which included a helicopter overflight of the Han River Estuary (HRE) on 9 May 74 (see page 26); crossing of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) by ROK soldiers; and heavy/automatic weapons firings in the DMZ. The Communists then charged the ROK with fabricating a recent newspaper story which alleged that the KPA fired artillery into the UNC portion of the DMZ on 3 May 74. The UNC countered with a report on the air incident of 9 May which stated that two UNC helicopters, flying a routine training mission south of the HRE, were fired upon by KPA anti-aircraft weapons, one of which was located in the DMZ. It was also pointed out that a ROK farmer was wounded by the indiscriminate firing. The UNC then explained that investigations of the 3 May artillery firing incident indicated that fragments from "incoming missiles," as reported by the newspapers, were actually 4.5 inch rocket projectiles of Korean War vintage which could have exploded from the intense heat of a brush fire in the DMZ. The UNC then stated that it did not charge the KPA with the incident because of the lack of factual evidence, and that MAC business should not be based on or influenced by news accounts. Following a KPA propaganda attack, the UNC closed the meeting by demanding release of the 15 fishermen held captive by NK since 15 Feb 74.

1. The opposing Senior Members are the only spokesmen at Commission meetings; the side calling the meeting speaks first.

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d. 351st MAC Meeting, 7 Jun 74. The KPA/CPV opened the meeting with a complaint that the UNC was planning to introduce a squadron of F-4 fighter from Thailand in violation of para 13d of the Armistice which prohibits introduction of new weapons into Korea. Among other Communists charges were SR-71 overflights of the DMZ; naval intrusions in the Yellow Sea; and military training and incendiarism in the DMZ. The UNC countered the improved weapons charge by showing photographs from NK publications which depicted various sophisticated weapons systems including MIG-21 fighters and T-54/55 tanks. Also displayed was a picture of OSA guided missile boats being towed to a NK port. Following KPA/CPV propaganda attacks, the UNC pointed out that most of the Communist subjects were outside the purview of the MAC.

e. 352d MAC Meeting, 1 Jul 74. As described on page 29, on 28 Jun 74 ROK Maritime Police Boat 863, then escorting fishing craft off the east coast near the seaward extension of the MDL, was sunk by three NK gunboats following a two-hour firefight. Six crewmen drowned, two were captured, and the remaining 20 men were missing. At the 352d MAC meeting, the KPA/CPV alleged that the "heavily equipped naval craft" intruded into their Sea of Japan coastal waters, nine miles north of the MDL extension. They further charged that the ROK vessel fired upon NK patrol craft and was therefore sunk in self-defense at a point about 6.2 miles north of the MDL. The KPA/CPV then alleged that a strafing attack was conducted by UNC aircraft against the NK naval vessels in the area. In turn, the UNC placed blame for this naval attack on the KPA by stating that the ROK vessel was patrolling in international waters and was not in violation of the Armistice. The UNC then said that the incident could have been handled without violence and loss of life had the Communists warned the UNC, through the MAC's Joint Duty Office, of a possible intrusion by the ROK craft. Thereafter, the KPA played a video tape purportedly showing "confessions" made by two survivors. The UNC refuted this presentation by stating that the so-called "confessions" were obviously made under duress, and demanded that the KPA accept responsibility for the incident and return the survivors.

f. 353d MAC Meeting, 12 Aug 74. The Communists opened the meeting by again presenting charges of alleged air violations (including SR-71 overflights of the DMZ) and naval intrusions in the Yellow Sea. They then charged that the UNC distorted three recent incidents: (1) the firing by NK batteries on a Korean Airlines 707 passenger jetliner on 18 Jul 74 (see page 27); the NK agent boat which was captured by the ROKN on 19 Jul 74; and (3) the "civilian sports type aircraft" that inadvertently strayed across the DMZ on 24 Jul 74. The Communists contended that the latter aircraft was actually a "military aircraft to commit espionage and hostile acts" and that the other incidents were fabricated by the ROK to slander the North. In response, the UNC displayed photographs of the civilian Cessna-150 aircraft from the Osan Flying Club that had accidentally overflowed the DMZ. Regarding the NK agent boat, the UNC said it was detected near Hwang-do, a Yellow Sea island, while attempting to approach ROK shores. When challenged, the agent boat opened fire and a chase/firefight ensued which resulted in the death of five NK crewmen. The UNC displayed photographs of

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the captured boat, espionage equipment found aboard, and the recovered bodies of the NK agents. Again, the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with routine ground violations and launched a propaganda outburst. The UNC closed the session by demanding NK return survivors of the Suwon-ho 32, Suwon-ho 33, and the ROK Maritime Police Patrol Boat 863.

g. 354th MAC Meeting, 12 Sep 74. The KPA/CPV opened by charging the UNC with firing more than 1,000 rounds from various weapons, including 105mm howitzers, across the HRE on 12 Aug 74. Repeated were charges of SR-71 overflights of the DMZ and naval intrusions into the Yellow Sea. In connection with the latter allegation, the Communists again claimed that coastal waters surrounding the five islands in the Yellow Sea were within their "inviolable coastal waters." The UNC refuted, as it had in 1973 (see page 27), by stating that these islands and their contiguous waters are under military control of the CINCUNC. The Communists then touched on propaganda themes designed to discredit the UNC/US presence in the ROK prior to the late autumn UN debate on the Korea issue. Thereafter, the UNC repeated its proposal of 12 Jun 71 wherein the DMZ be cleared of all fortifications and reclaimed for peaceful civil pursuits. The KPA, as before, rejected the offer.

h. 355th MAC Meeting, 25 Oct 74. The Communists began with charges that the UNC introduced nuclear bombs and warheads into the ROK, citing quoted remarks made by retired RADM LaRoque (USN) before a Congressional committee. They also attacked the 4 Oct 74 visit of the USS Midway to Pusan, alleging that it carried nuclear weapons. In response, the UNC said that the charges are inappropriate in view of the UNC's position as stated in Jun 57, i.e., the UNC was forced to suspend para 13d of the Armistice due to an imbalance of forces which resulted from illegal introduction of modern weapons into the North by the Communists. The KPA/CPV then repeatedly questioned whether US forces in Korea were under the UNC and whether they were bound to the Armistice Agreement. The UNC rejected these inquiries on the basis that the stationing of US troops in the ROK was a political matter between the countries involved and was not a proper subject for MAC discussion.

i. 356th MAC Meeting, 26 Nov 74. On 15 Nov 74 a ROKA squad on routine morning patrol in the west-central sector of the DMZ uncovered a NK-built tunnel extending about 1,300 yards into the UNC side of the Armistice zone (see page 22). Exploration was halted by machine gun fire from a NK guard post. By message that same day, the UNC charged the KPA with the incident and proposed that Joint Observer Team (JOT) No 2 meet near MDL marker 0270 to conduct an investigation of this matter. The Communists immediately wired that the UNC had fired "several hundred rounds of bullets and shells into our side" and had fabricated the tunnel incident. Thus, the KPA/CPV failed to directly respond to the proposal for a JOT investigation. Furthermore, they refused to convene a MAC meeting on 19 Nov as requested by the UNC. During a 20 Nov inspection of the tunnel by a UNC Armistice Affairs Division investigation team, an explosion erupted which killed one US and one ROK officer, and wounded six others (5 US, 1 ROK). At the 356th MAC meeting

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the UNC charged the KPA with the tunnel incident and demanded that the Communists destroy that part of the passageway located in the NK portion of the DMZ as well as any other tunnels they constructed in the Armistice zone. Shown as evidence were items of equipment discovered in the tunnel, and photographs and video tapes of the structure. The KPA/CPV replied that the incident had been contrived by the ROK to coincide with President Ford's 22-23 Nov 74 visit to Korea.

j. 357th MAC Meeting, 20 Dec 74. The Communists again opened with charges that the UNC had introduced nuclear weapons into the ROK, citing alleged remarks of "Stefan Riedea" (supposedly a member of the US Defense Information Center) before the Asian-Pacific Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He reportedly stated "Nuclear weapons are stored near the 38th parallel truce line in South Korea." The UNC responded that unsubstantiated allegations based on hearsay evidence are inappropriate for discussion at MAC sessions and that comments made by private citizens would not be addressed by the UNC side. The KPA/CPV then charged that the UNC has deployed nuclear weapons in the front line areas near the MDL with the objective of launching an attack on NK. They demanded that US forces and these weapons be withdrawn from the South. The Communists further accused the UNC of constructing extensive fortifications in the entire UNC portion of the DMZ, and of introducing excessive troops in violation of the Armistice Agreement. As an example, they alleged that the UNC had introduced some 10,670 troops into the area between MDL markers No 0595 and 0597 in Nov 74. The UNC followed by reporting results of an investigation into the 15 Dec 74 seizure of a NK fishing boat by elements of the ROKN. Briefly, the badly damaged fishing boat, adrift in the Yellow Sea, was towed to Inchon. Two Communist crewmen were believed to have died in an unsuccessful attempt to scuttle the 50-ton armed vessel. Three small unmanned boats were also seized in the area. The report concluded that there was no violation of the Armistice or international maritime law by either side. The UNC added that the ROKG had indicated its willingness to return the fishing boats. The KPA responded that it would make its position known at a forthcoming MAC Secretaries meeting (see para 2b, this appendix).

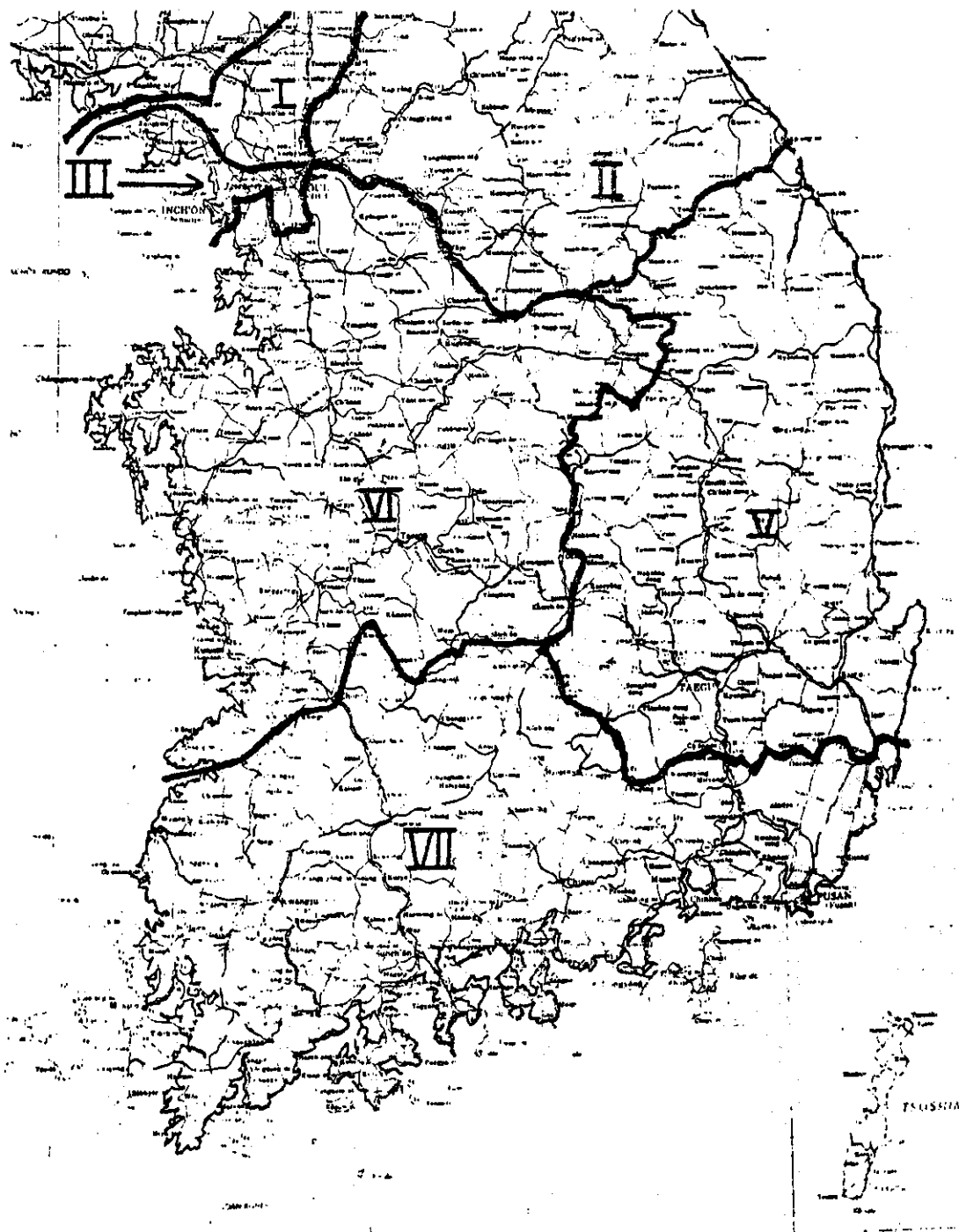
2. MAC Secretaries Meetings. The Secretariat is an administrative agency charged to assist the MAC by performing record keeping, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign. The KPA/CPV, however, has attempted to negotiate alleged minor violations of the Armistice at Secretaries meetings. The UNC has repeatedly pointed out this irregularity and advised the Communists to use the Joint Duty Office to forward these allegations. The KPA misused all nine Secretaries meetings in 1974 by dispensing irrelevant propaganda after passing on voluminous minor violations. Significant actions by the Secretaries during 1974 follow:

a. On 22 Aug the UNCMAC Secretary sent a letter to his NK counterpart which requested that the UNC be provided all available information on the crewmembers aboard ROK Maritime Police Boat 863 (see para 1a, this appendix).

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The KPA was also asked to expeditiously repatriate survivors of the incident and return the remains of any deceased crewmen. The Communist reply of 5 Sep rejected these requests and accused the UNC of supporting the ROK anti-Communist campaign.

b. At the 429th MAC Secretaries meeting of 23 Dec, the KPA/CPV presented their position on the return of a NK fishing boat offered on behalf of the ROK at a 20 Dec 74 MAC meeting (see para 1j, this appendix). The Communists demanded that the UNC return the fishing boat without repairs to the "original location (37°31'00"N/125°07'30"E)" in the Yellow Sea where the "boat was initially seized." (NOTE: The KPA/CPV coordinates erroneously place the incident within 12 nautical miles of the NK coast.) In turn, the UNC Secretary reviewed the UNC position in this matter, i.e., there was no violation of the Armistice or international maritime law, and that the UNC was only acting as an intermediary between the North and South. He then displayed photographs of the damaged fishing boat to verify the UNC assessment that some repairs would be necessary to allow its return. He concluded by assuring to relay the NK desires to the ROKG.



GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

AREA I	I CORPS (ROK/US) GROUP
AREA II	4th US ARMY MISSILE COMMAND
AREA III	US ARMY GARRISON - YONGSAN
AREA V	19th SUPPORT T BRIGADE (PROV)
AREA VI	19th SUPPORT T BRIGADE (PROV)
AREA VII	19th SUPPORT T BRIGADE (PROV)

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INDEX

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY MASTER STATIONING PLAN (U)

JUNE 1974

STATION/INSTALLATION	AREA	PAGE	STATION/INSTALLATION	AREA	PAGE
AAF A-117	I	1	Falling Water	I	4
AAF A-805 (included in Cp Walker)	V	32	Gary Owen, Camp	I	9
AFB K-9 (ROK)	VI	44	George, Camp	V	29
Ames, Camp	V	33	Giant, Camp	I	4
Baker, Camp	III	16	Gray, Camp (Annex)	III	18
Beason, VHF Site	II	13	Henry, Camp	V	29
Brooklyn Hill	VI	44	Hialeah	VI	46
Bucket	VI	34	High Point	VI	34
Casey, Camp	I	1	Hill, Camp	I	12
Carroll, Camp	V	27	Howard, Camp	VI	35
Castle, Camp	I	3	Howze, Camp	I	5
Changsan	VI	45	Hovey, Camp	I	5
Chinhae Ammo Pier	VI	45	Humphreys, Camp	VI	35
Chinhae NB	VI	45	Idlewilde AF A-805	V	31
Coiner, Camp	III	16	Indian, Camp	I	5
Colbern, Camp	II	13	Irwin, Camp	I	6
Dartboard	V	28	Jackson, Camp	I	6
District Engr Compound	III	17	K-16 Airfield	III	19
Dodge, Camp	I	4	Kim, Camp (KSC)	III	19
Dodge (Cp Greaves/Bullseye)	I	4	Kimpo	III	19
Edwards, Camp	I	3	Kitty Hawk/Liberty Bell	I	6
Eiler, Camp	III	18	Koyang Ammo Depot	I	6
Essayons, Camp	I	4	Kunsan AFB	VI	44

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President Ford's Visit to Korea

22 November 1974

- 0956 - Air Force One landed at Kimpo Airport; President Ford was greeted by ROK President PARK Chung Hee; both presidents reviewed honor guard and delivered addresses.
- 1040 - Presidents rode together in motorcade to Chosun Hotel; brief stops to greet citizens were made along the route.
- 1130 - Presidents arrived at hotel: President Park returned to the Blue House.
- 1150 - President Ford, escorted by Foreign Minister KIM Dong Jo, departed via motorcade enroute to the ROK National Cemetery.
- 1200 - President arrived at cemetery; ceremonies were held at the tomb of Korea's First Lady and at the Memorial Tower to the ROK's Unknown Soldiers.
- 1223 - Presidential party, escorted by GEN R. G. Stilwell, CINCPAC, journeyed by helicopter to Camp Casey's Indianhead Field.
- 1243 - President arrived at Camp Casey and was greeted by LTG J. F. Hollingsworth, I Corps (ROK/US) Gp CG, and MG H. E. Emerson, 2d US Inf Div CG; party viewed Combat Football game at Indianhead Field and lunched outdoors at an adjacent mess area; at Hanson Field House, the President witnessed Taekwondo demonstrations and delivered address to the troops.
- 1346 - Presidential party, escorted by US Ambassador to Korea R. L. Sneider, left Indianhead Field by helicopter enroute to ROK Capitol Grounds landing pad.
- 1402 - Party traveled by motorcade to Chosun Hotel.
- 1415 - President arrived at hotel for personal/staff time.
- 1455 - Presidential party departed enroute to the Blue House.
- 1500 - President Ford payed courtesy call on President Park.
- 1515 - Chiefs of State began a private meeting.
- 1730 - Talks concluded and President Ford departed to Chosun Hotel by motorcade.

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- 1740 - Presidential party arrived at hotel for personal/staff time.
- 1830 - Presidential party drove to the
- 1835 - President Ford was greeted by President Park; large black-tie reception preceded a state dinner and Korean arts performance for the visiting dignitaries.
- 2310 - Presidential party returned to Chosun Hotel via motorcade.

23 November 1974

- 0745 - President Ford, escorted by Prime Minister KIM Jong Pil, departed by motorcade to the Blue House for farewell call on President Park.
- 0750 - The two Chiefs of State held departure talks.
- 0810 - The US and ROK Presidents rode together in motorcade to Kimpo Airport; enroute, brief stops made near UNC/USFK/EUSA headquarters to greet American community.
- 0849 - Motorcade arrived at Kimpo; honor guard reviewed.
- 0914 - Air Force One departed.

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APPENDIX 6

**White House
Letter of Appreciation**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1974

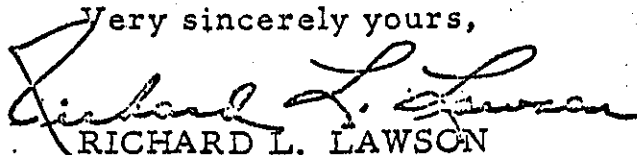
Dear General Stilwell:

I want to express my personal appreciation for the assistance and support which was provided to all of us during the President's recent visit to Korea. Your briefing to the President regarding command and control arrangements in Korea, as well as the tunnel situation, was very well received and he has noted how much he appreciated your very thoughtful discussions.

On a somewhat broader scale, I would like to comment on the extraordinary and capable performance of all of the military units which provided support to us during the trip. As we travel about the world, we come in contact with some of the very finest that our country has to offer. I must say that your team can play in any league that we have encountered.

Thanks again so very much for your personal effort which contributed so significantly to the success of the President's visit to Korea. I would like to convey both the President's gratitude and my own to you and every member of your command. Without your support, we just could not have succeeded.

Very sincerely yours,



RICHARD L. LAWSON

Major General, United States Air Force
Military Assistant to the President

General Richard G. Stilwell, USA
Commanding General, Eighth U. S. Army
CINCUNC/COMUSFK
APO San Francisco 96301

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APPENDIX 7

**Joint Communique
by
President Ford and President Park**

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE

(Issued by ROK President PARK Chung Hee and President Gerald R. Ford during the latter's 22-23 Nov 74 visit to Korea)

At the invitation of President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea, President Gerald R. Ford of the United States of America visited the Republic of Korea on Nov 22 and 23, 1974 to exchange views on the current international situation and to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern to the two nations.

During the visit the two presidents held discussions on two occasions. Present at these meetings were Prime Minister KIM Jong Pil, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Foreign Minister KIM Dong Jo, Presidential Secretary General KIM Chung Yum, Ambassador Richard L. Sneider, Ambassador HAHM Pyong Choon and other high officials of both governments. President Ford also visited American forces stationed in the Republic of Korea.

President Ford laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Unknown Soldiers. He also visited the grave of Madame Park Chung Hee and expressed his deepest personal condolences to President Park on her tragic and untimely death.

The two presidents reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. They agreed to continue the close cooperation and regular consultation on security matters and other subjects of mutual interest which have characterized the relationship between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

The two presidents took note of significant political and economic changes in the situation in Asia in recent years. They recognized that the allied countries in the area are growing stronger and more prosperous and are making increasing contributions to their security as well as to that of the region.

President Ford explained that the United States as a Pacific power is vitally interested in Asia and the Pacific and will continue its best effort to ensure the peace and security of the region. President Park expressed his understanding and full support for United States policies directed toward these ends.

President Park described the efforts being made by the Republic of Korea to maintain a dialogue with North Korea designed to reduce tensions and establish peace on the Korean peninsula and to lead eventually to the peaceful unification of Korea. President Park affirmed the intention of the Republic of Korea to continue to pursue the dialogue despite the failure of the North Korean authorities to respond with sincerity thus far.

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President Ford gave assurance that the United States will continue to support these efforts by the Republic of Korea and expressed the hope that the constructive initiatives by the Republic of Korea would meet with positive responses by all concerned.

The two presidents discussed the current UN General Assembly consideration of the Korean question. They agreed on the importance of favorable General Assembly action on the draft resolution introduced by the United States and other member countries. Both expressed the hope that the General Assembly would base its consideration of the Korean question on a recognition of the importance of the security arrangements which have preserved peace on the Korean peninsula for more than two decades.

President Park explained in detail the situation on the Korean peninsula and described the threat to peace and stability of hostile acts by North Korea exemplified most recently by the construction of an underground tunnel inside the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone.

The two presidents agreed that the Republic of Korea forces and American forces stationed in Korea must maintain a high degree of strength and readiness in order to deter aggression. President Ford reaffirmed the determination of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed attack against the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954 between the Republic of Korea and the United States. In this connection President Ford assured President Park that the United States has no plan to reduce the present level of United States forces in Korea.

The two presidents discussed the progress of the modernization program for the Republic of Korea Armed Forces and agreed that implementation of the program is of major importance to the security of the Republic of Korea and peace on the Korean peninsula. President Ford took note of the increasing share of the defense burden which the Republic of Korea is able and willing to assume and affirmed the readiness of the United States to continue to render appropriate support to the further development of defense industries in the Republic of Korea.

President Ford expressed his admiration for the rapid and sustained economic progress of the Republic of Korea, accomplished in the face of various obstacles, including the lack of sufficient indigenous natural resources and continuing tensions in the area. President Park noted with appreciation the United States contribution to Korea's development in the economic, scientific and technological fields.

The two presidents examined the impact of recent international economic developments. They agreed that the two countries should continue to foster close economic cooperation for their mutual benefit, and that

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they should guide their economic policies toward each other in the spirit of closer interdependence among all nations.

They shared the view that coordination of their policies on new problems confronting the international community is necessary.

Both presidents expressed mutual satisfaction over the continuing growth of substantial bilateral economic relations which have been beneficial to both countries. They agreed that continued private foreign investment in Korea by the United States and other foreign countries is desirable. It was agreed that international efforts should focus on the reduction of trade distortions, establishment of a framework for ensuring stable food supplies, and realization of stable supplies of energy at reasonable prices.

President Park expressed his high expectations and respect for the efforts being made by President Ford to establish world peace and to restore world economic order.

On behalf of the members of his party and the American people, President Ford extended his deepest thanks to President Park and all the people of the Republic of Korea for the warmth of their reception and the many courtesies extended to him during the visit.

President Ford cordially invited President Park to visit the United States of America and President Park accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two presidents agreed that the visit would take place at a time of mutual convenience.

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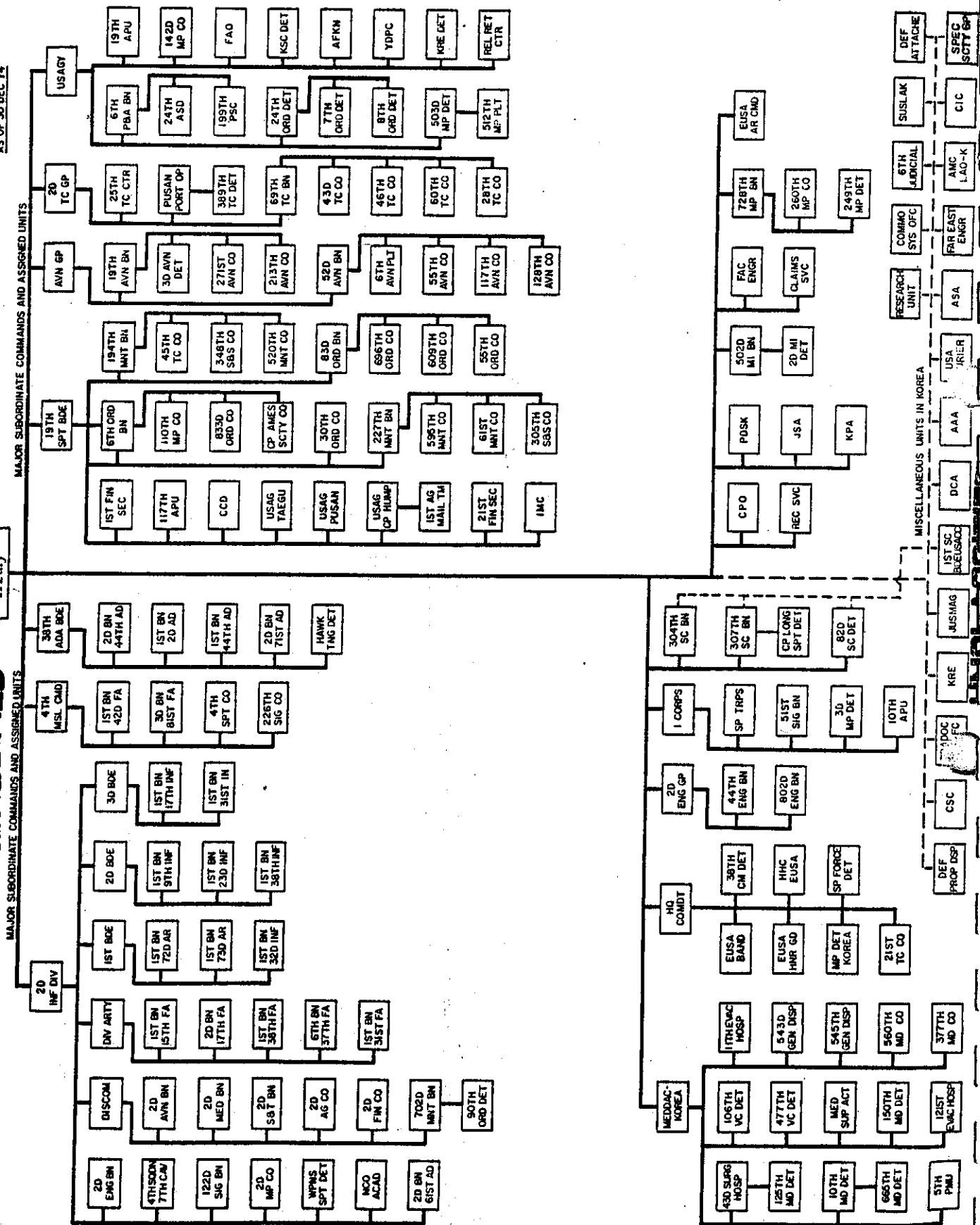
APPENDIX 8

**Eighth US Army
Organizational Chart
Dec 74**

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Eighth
Army

AS OF 30 DEC 74



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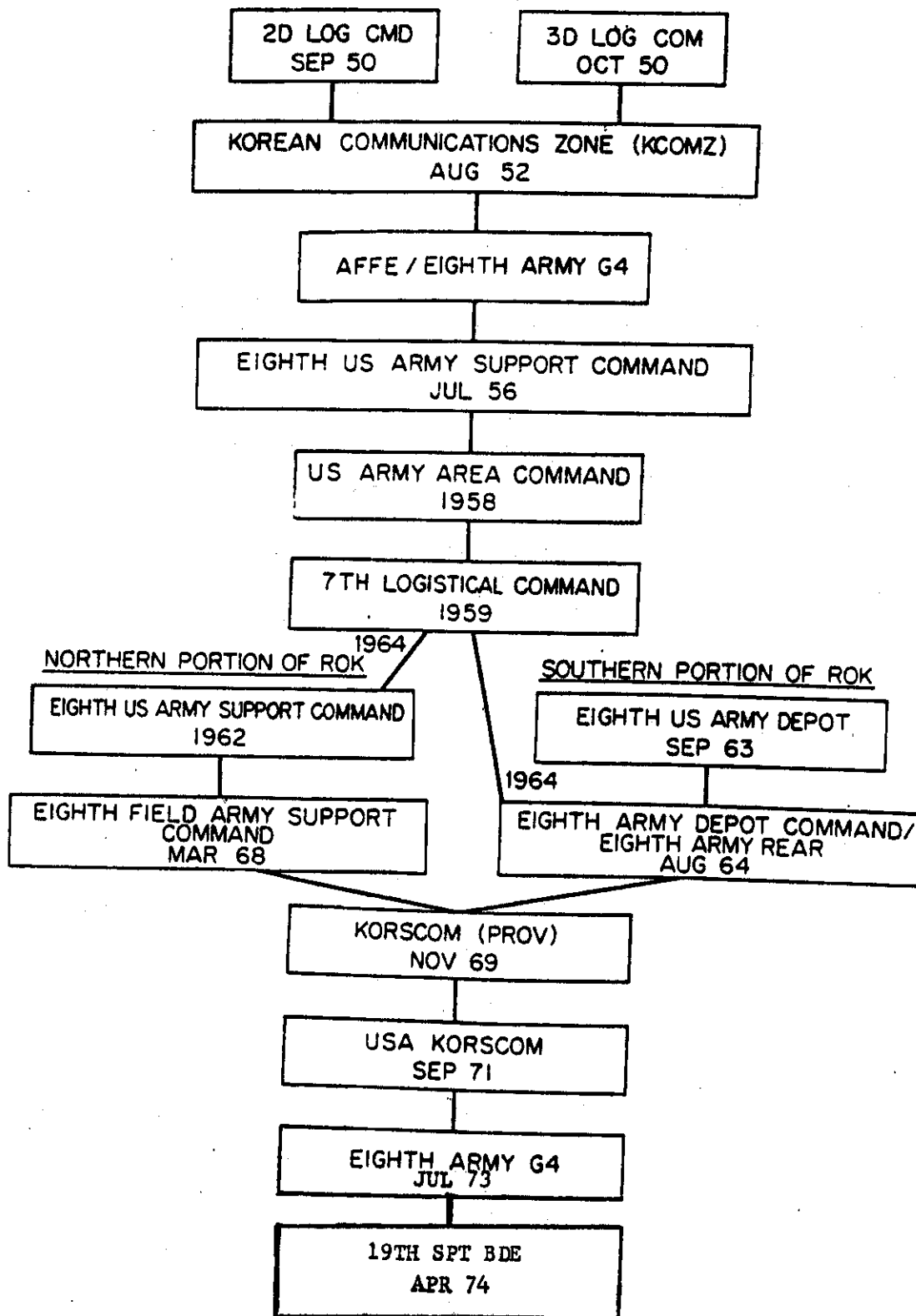
APPENDIX 9

**Diagram on Evolution of
Logistical Commands in Korea
(Sep 50-Dec 74)**

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EVOLUTION OF LOGISTICAL COMMANDS IN KOREA



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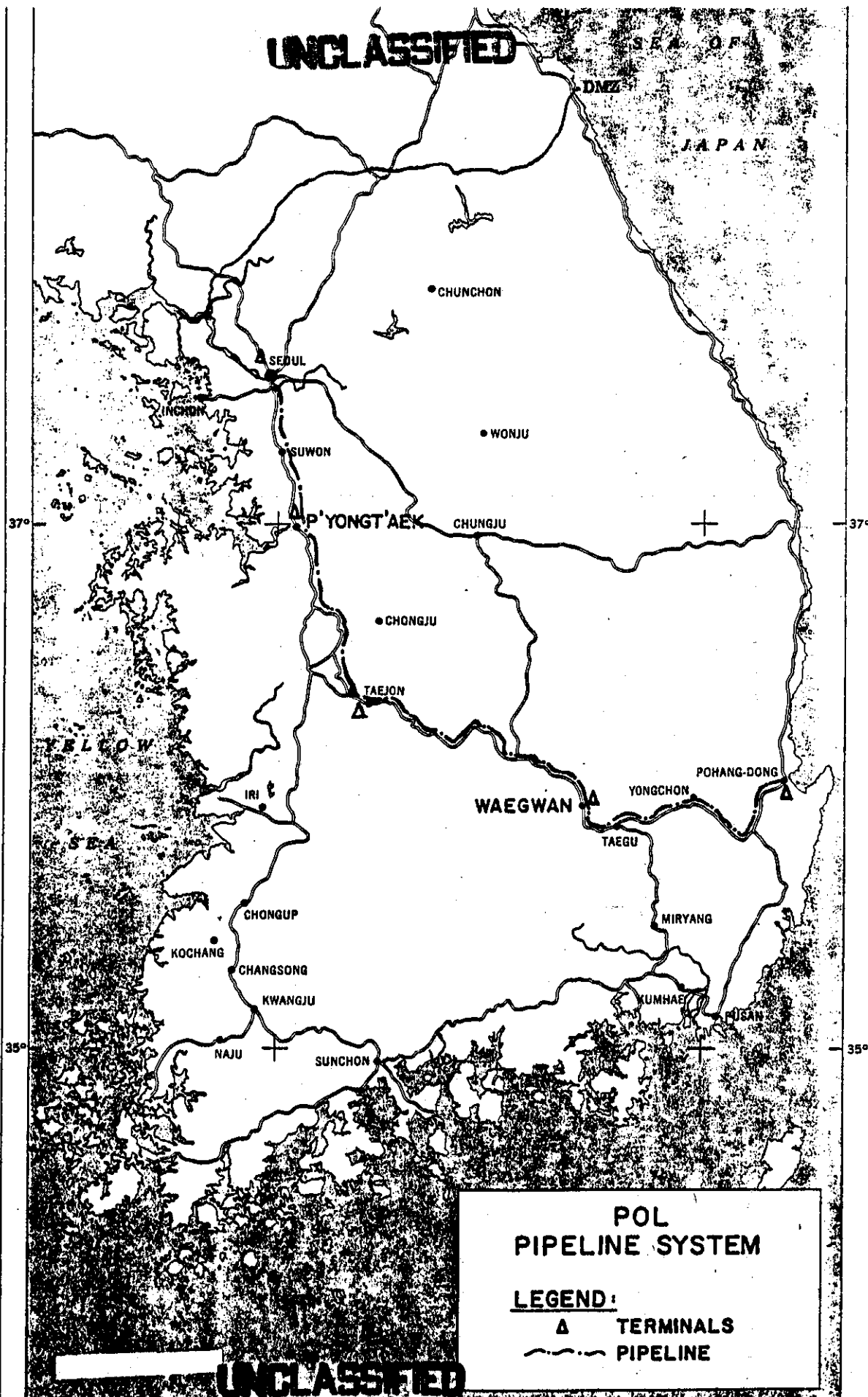
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APPENDIX 10

Map of Trans-Korea Pipeline

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APPENDIX 11

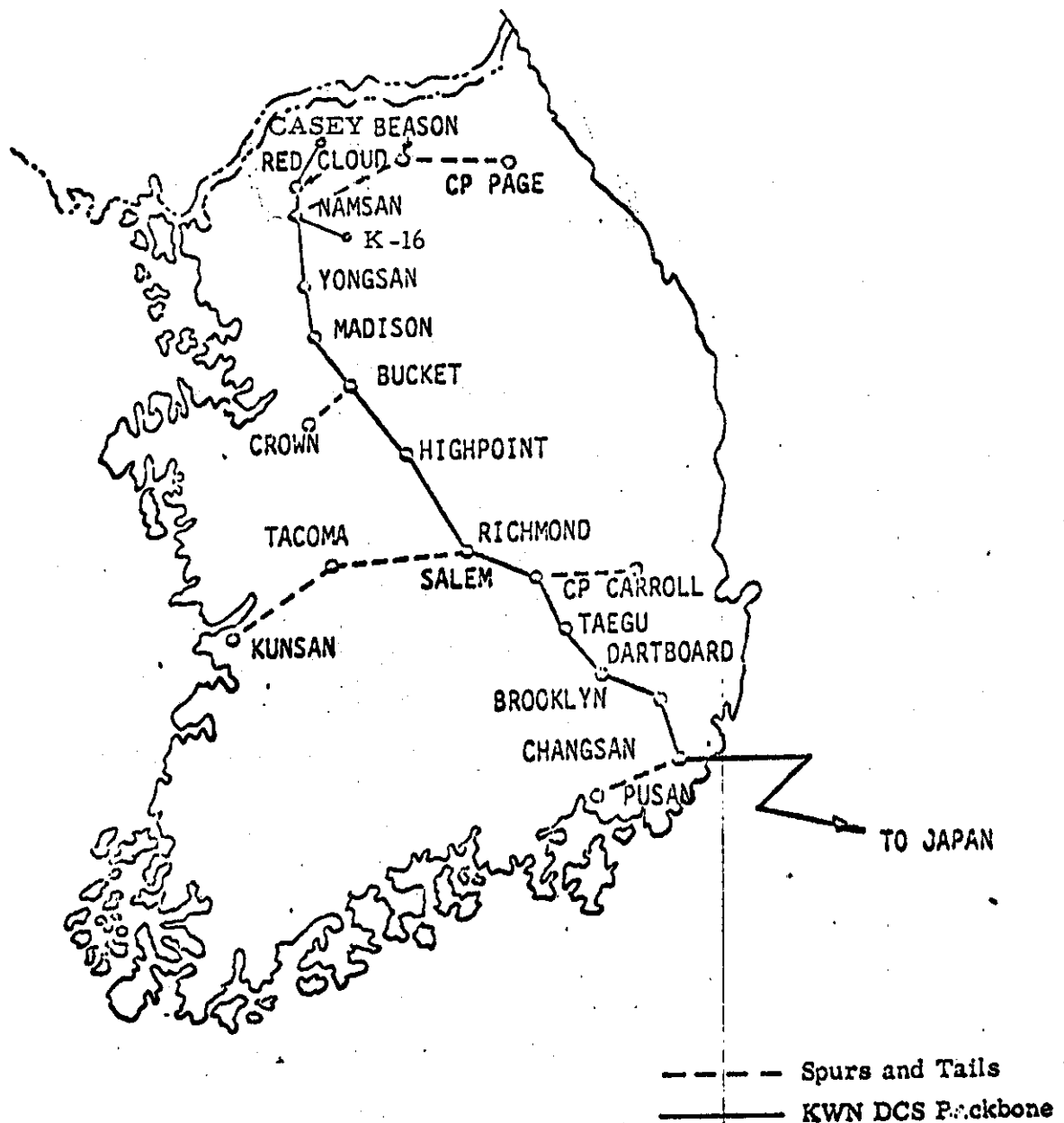
Map of Korea Wideband Network

Map of ROKA Upgrade and Interconnect/Interface

Map of ROKAF System and Interconnect/Interface

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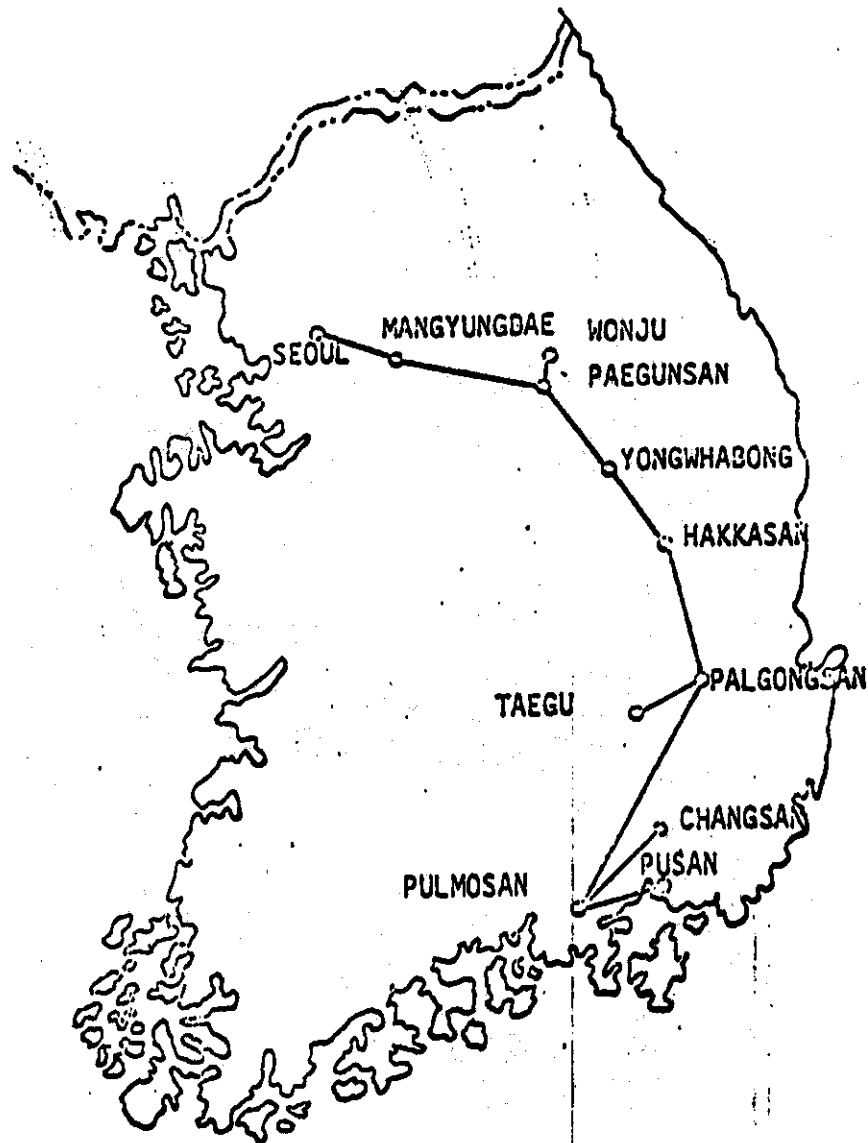
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Korea Wideband Network
DCS Backbone/Spurs and Tails Upgrade

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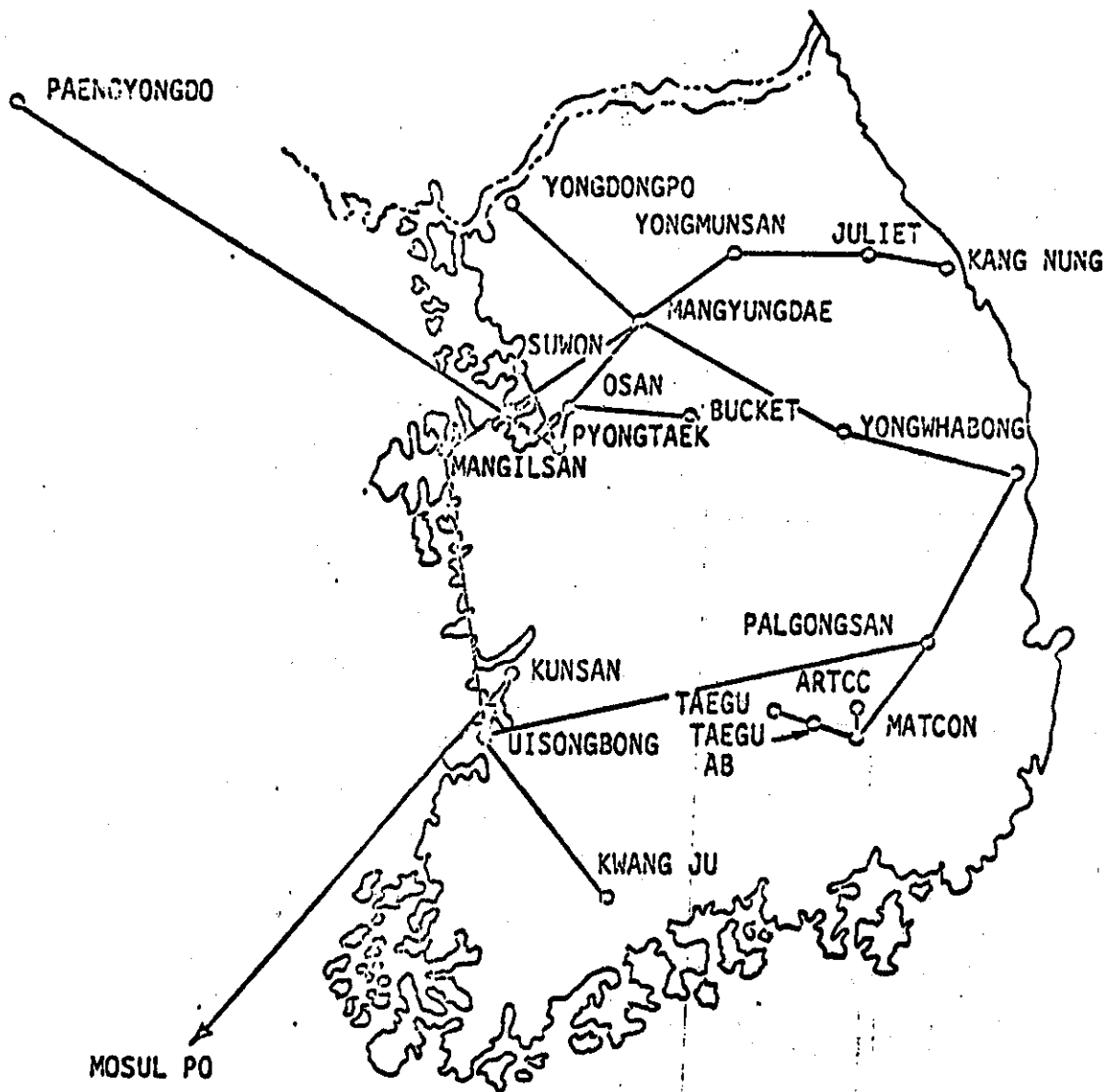
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ROKA Upgrade and Interconnect/Interface

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ROKAF System and Interconnect/Interface

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