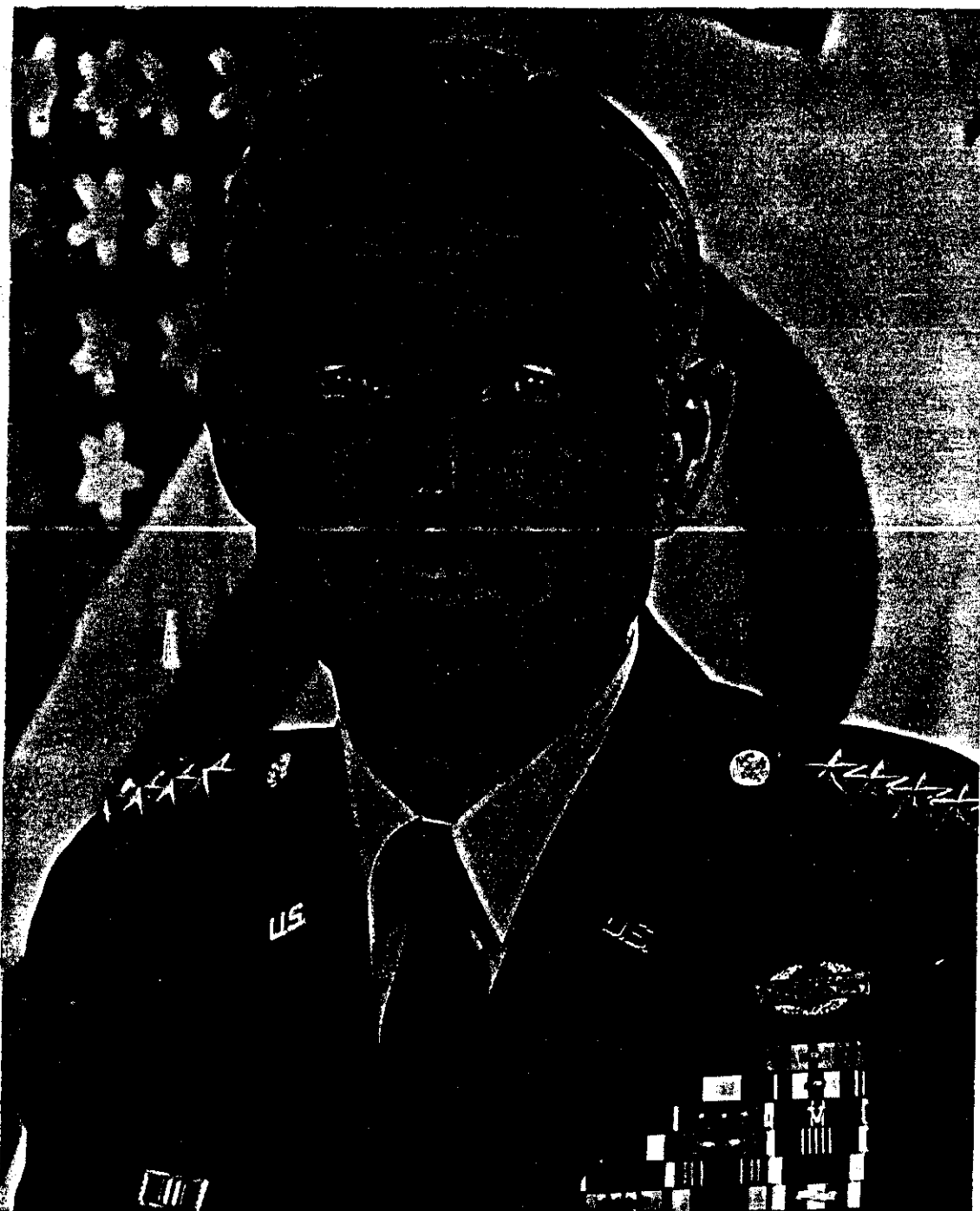


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1979 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT



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



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HEADQUARTERS

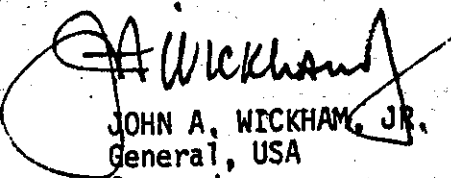
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA/EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301

FOREWORD

The HQ USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report is the only continuing record of significant developments within this command. It is designed to satisfy reporting requirements from Department of Army and Commander in Chief, Pacific, providing a primary source document for those headquarters in the preparation of their official military histories. It also aids USFK/EUSA commanders and staff to plan and act, and is of value and use to anyone interested in the operations of a major overseas joint headquarters. Through this report newly arrived key personnel in Korea will obtain a comprehensive overview of the problems and accomplishments of this headquarters without detailed research into other records.

As with all military history, this compilation has as its ultimate objective the improvement of doctrine, training, procedures and equipment.

The report is prepared by the Staff Historian's Office with support from each joint, special and personal staff office, and selected agencies to include Joint US Military Advisory Group-Korea. It does not encompass the detailed activities of United Nations Command, ROK-US Combined Forces Command or US component commands in Korea which are properly treated in the histories of those headquarters. Suggestions for the improvement of this command history are welcome and should be addressed to this headquarters, ATTN: SJS-MH.


JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.
General, USA
Commander

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

BASIC INFORMATION
(As of 31 Dec 79)

LAND AREA.	38,000 square miles
LIMITS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS	12 nautical miles
POPULATION	37,355,000
Annual Growth.	1.6 percent
Literacy Rate.	90 percent
Life Expectancy	66.1 years
ARABLE LAND PER CAPITA	0.2 acre
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	\$61.06 billion
Per Capita.	\$1,624
DEFENSE BUDGET	\$3.27 billion
Percent GNP	5.5 percent
Percent of Government Budget.	30.3 percent
CURRENCY	Won: 484=\$1
TYPE GOVERNMENT.	Republic (power centralized in a strong executive)
President.	CHOI Kyu Hah
Prime Minister	SHIN Hyon Hwack
Defense Minister	CHOO Young Bock
Minister of Foreign Affairs.	PARK Tong Jin
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff.	GEN LEW Byong Hion
Army Chief of Staff	GEN LEE Hui Sung
Chief of Naval Operations	ADM KIM Chong Kon
Air Force Chief of Staff.	GEN YOON Ja Joong

US COUNTRY TEAM PRINCIPALS

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

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(U) CHAPTER I: COMMAND

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

(U) When North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea (ROK) on 25 Jun 50, the UN Security Council condemned the action and called upon member nations to halt the aggression. The US and 15 other countries sent fighting forces to help the ROK defend itself. Thus was born the United Nations Command (UNC), the first international force in history formed to stop Communist aggression. It was formally established in Tokyo on 24 Jul 50 by its first commander in chief, GEN Douglas A. MacArthur. The UN appointed the US as the executive agency for the UNC.

(U) The Eighth US Army (EUSA), which had been on occupation duty in Japan, sent combat units to Korea on 30 Jun 50 and two weeks later established a forward headquarters in the ROK. The principal ground force of the Korean War, Eighth US Army remained in Korea after the 27 Jul 53 Armistice to participate in the rebuilding and security of the Republic.

(U) HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 Jul 57 in conjunction with an overall reorganization of US military forces in the Pacific. Concurrent with this move was the formation of US Forces, Korea (USFK), a planning headquarters which coordinates matters of joint concern in the ROK. GEN George C. Decker was the first CINCUNC to serve in Korea.

(U) On 7 Nov 78, the ROK/US Combined Forces Command (CFC) was formally activated at Seoul. Collocated with HQ UNC, CFC has evolved as the primary operational command in Korea, responsible for war planning and defense of the ROK. It has OPCON over the approximate equivalent of four field armies as well as all ROK air and naval forces.

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

(U) Missions

(U) As directed by Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC), COMUSKOREA integrates planning among US component commands in Korea and exercises

1. Major activities of HQ UNC/CFC are described in UNC/CFC Command Historical Summary 1979 (U), a SECRET ROK/US document published by CFC Secretary Combined Staff.

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

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

(U) Command and Staff

79:2 (U) HQ USFK/EUSA was staffed as follows during period 1 Jan-31 Dec

COMUSKOREA/CDREUSA: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr (USA) replaced GEN J. W. Vessey, Jr (USA) on 10 Jul 79.

Deputy Commander, USFK: LTG E. W. Rosencrans (USAF) replaced LTG C. A. Gabriel (USAF) on 16 Mar 79.

Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA: MG K. E. Dohleman (USA) replaced MG R. L. Prillaman (USA) (Actg) on 6 Jul 79; latter had replaced MG R. C. Kingston (USA) on 1 Jun 79.

Deputy Chief of Staff: COL W. M. Skidmore II (USA).

Secretary Joint Staff: COL W. J. Eddins, Jr (USA) replaced COL W. M. Skidmore II (USA) (Actg) on 6 Sep 79; latter had replaced COL T. H. Spence (USA) on 24 May 79.

Command Sergeant Major: CSM W. B. Tapp (USA).

ACofS, J1: COL H. L. Daniel (USAF).

ACofS, J2: BG S. Bissell (USAF) replaced COL S. M. Bloss (USA) (Actg) on 19 Aug 79; latter had replaced COL J. A. Dodds (USA) on 8 Jul 79.

ACofS, J3: MG R. L. Prillaman (USA).

ACofS, J4: BG W. R. Sarber (USA) replaced BG F. J. Toner (USA) on 4 Aug 79.

ACofS, J5: BG T. R. Morgan (USMC) replaced CAPT S. W. Turner (USN) on 1 May 79.

ACofS, J6: COL W. R. Crawford (USA).

ACofS, Comptroller: COL B. Peters (USA) replaced COL (P) J. M. Brown (USA) on 28 Jun 79.

2. Headquarters structure and command relationships are shown on chart at page 5.

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Adjutant General: COL C. H. Woliver (USA).
Chaplain: COL C. N. Walker (USA).
Civilian Personnel Director: Mr. R. M. Pullin replaced Mr. G. A. Blakeslee on 23 Jul 79.
Command Historian: Mr. H. M. Katz.
Engineer: COL W. Y. Epling (USA) replaced COL (P) H. Johnstone (USA) on 18 Apr 79.
Headquarters Commandant: COL J. D. Treadway (USA) replaced M. E. Morrison (USA) on 30 Jul 79.
Inspector General: COL R. D. Gillem (USA) replaced LTC W. J. Weber (USA) (Actg) on 10 Aug 79; latter had replaced COL W. C. Chamberlain (USA) on 19 May 79.
Director, Joint Command Information Systems: LTC J. F. Ormand, Jr (USAF) (Actg) replaced CAPT H. J. Beeton (USN) on 22 Dec 79.
Judge Advocate: COL J. A. Mundt (USA) replaced COL (P) R. J. Bednar (USA) on 24 Jun 79.
Asst to the CofS, Management Information Systems: COL J. O. Forgy (USA).
Protocol Officer: LTC B. M. Hughes (USA) replaced LTC J. P. Coughlin (USA) on 4 Jun 79.
Provost Marshal: COL R. J. Leakey (USA) replaced LTC R. H. Palmer (USA) (Actg) on 25 Apr 79; latter had replaced COL A. O. Hall (USA) on 24 Mar 79.
Public Affairs Officer: COL J. A. G. Klose (USA) replaced COL R. C. Reid (USA) on 21 Aug 79.
Special Asst to Dep Cdr, USFK for SOFA/Intl Relations: Dr. C. B. Hodges replaced Mr. R. A. Kinney on 15 Oct 79. (Position established 1 May 79).
Surgeon: COL G. L. Turner (USA).
Chief, Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea: MG O. E. Gonzales (USA) replaced MG H. A. Griffith (USA) on 12 Aug 79.

(U) Dec 79:³ Following is a listing of USFK component commanders as of 31

Eighth US Army: GEN J. A. Wickham, Jr.
I Corps (ROK/US) Group: LTG E. P. Forrester replaced LTG M. C. Ross on 14 Dec 79.
2d Infantry Division: MG R. C. Kingston replaced MG D. E. Grange, Jr on 1 Jun 79.
38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade: BG V. J. Hugo, Jr replaced BG W. J. Mehl on 25 Jun 79.
19th Support Command: BG E. D. Pendleton, Jr.
US Army Garrison-Yongsan: COL R. A. Matthews replaced COL A. Bassham on 7 Sep 79.

3. Component structure and command relationships are shown on chart at page 6.

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US Naval Forces, Korea: RADM S. J. Hostettler replaced
RADM W. C. Hamm on 2 Jul 79.

US Air Forces, Korea: LTG E. W. Rosencrans replaced LTG C. A.
Gabriel on 16 Mar 79.

314th Air Division: MG G. A. Edwards, Jr.

8th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL R. C. Beyer replaced COL C. M.
Summers on 17 Mar 79.

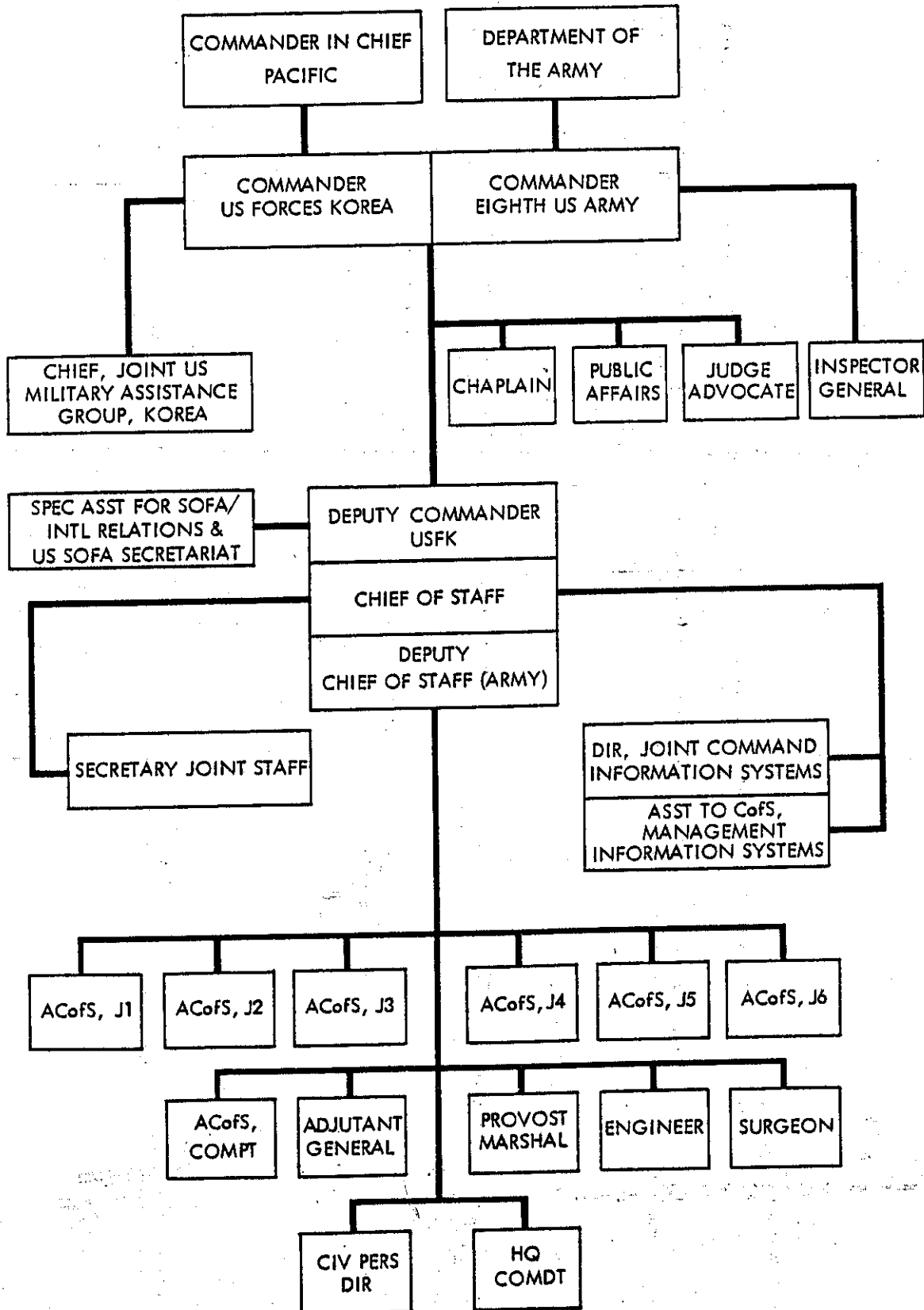
51st Composite Wing: COL J. T. Boddie replaced COL F. B.
Hoenniger on 18 Jun 79.

(U) Distinguished Visitors

(U) President Jimmy Carter's visit to Korea on 29 Jun-1 Jul 79 is summarized on page 99. Throughout 1979 a total of 247 general/flag officers and equivalent rank civilians made official visits to the command. A listing appears at Appendix 1.

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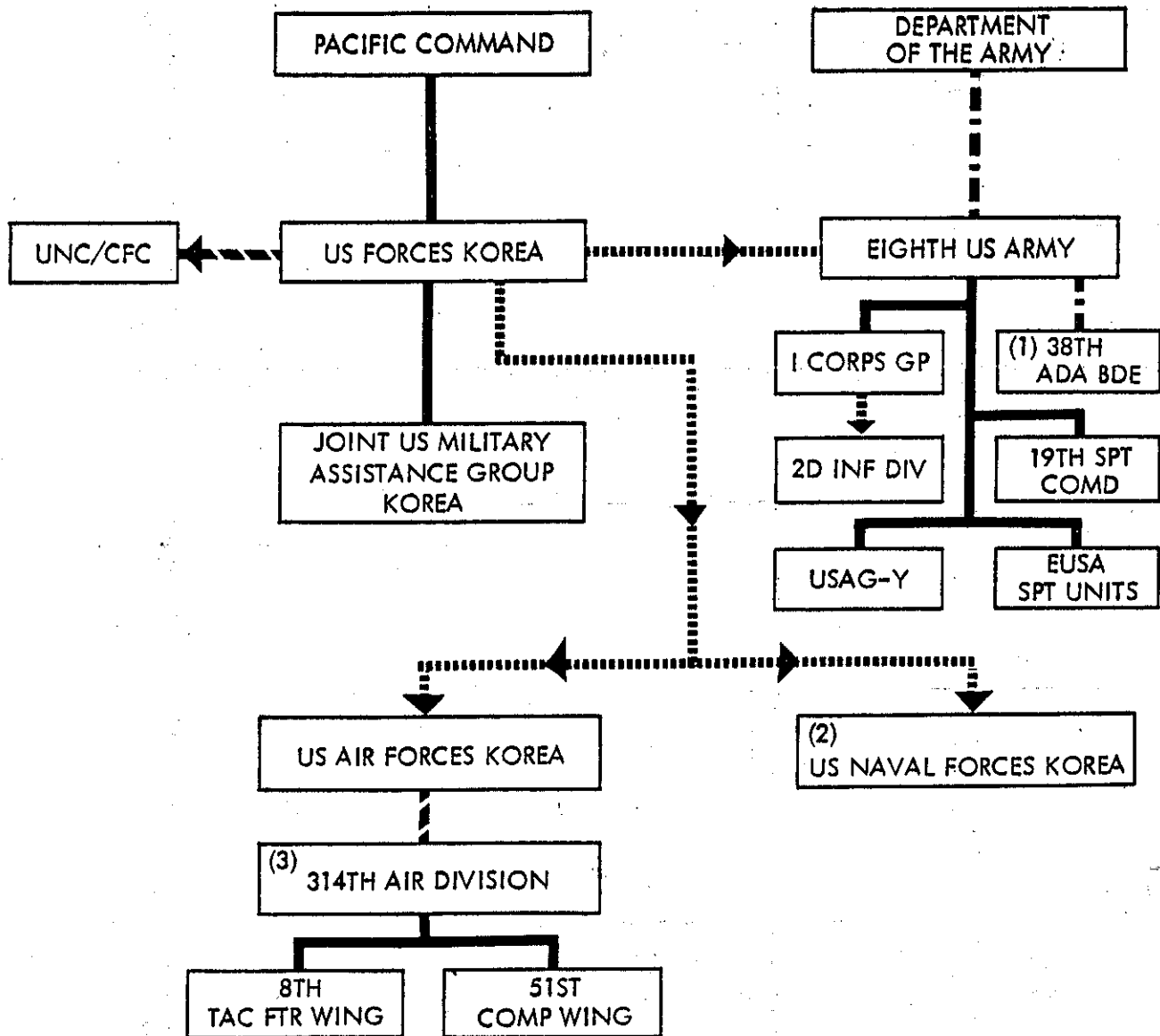
USFK/EUSA
HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURE



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USFK/EUSA
COMPONENT STRUCTURE



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

(1) UNDER OPCON OF CFC AIR COMP COMD
(2) UNDER COMMAND OF PACFLT
(3) UNDER COMMAND OF FIFTH AF

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(U) CHAPTER II: US MILITARY PRESENCE IN KOREA

(U) Historian's Note. Nearly 30 years after the Korean War began, huge and well-equipped armies still face each other across the Demilitarized Zone, one of the most tense and heavily fortified military lines in the world. North Korea has not renounced its goal of reunifying the peninsula on its own terms. In this context the US Administration reaffirmed its commitment to the security of Korea. Following his visit to the ROK in mid-1979 and after personally assessing the implications of a revised intelligence estimate on North Korean Army capabilities, President Carter decided to suspend, pending review in 1981, implementation of his earlier 1977 decision to gradually withdraw American ground combat forces from the ROK (see Ch V). When ROK President PARK Chung Hee was slain by one of his close associates in Oct 79, the steadfastness of the US security commitment made an important contribution to stability in the difficult period following the assassination. To better understand the necessity for the continuing US military presence in South Korea, historical highlights of American involvement are summarized below.

(U) Pre-Korean War Period. The US military position on Korea had its beginnings in the 1943 Cairo Declaration where the US, China and Great Britain agreed that when the war with Japan was won, Korea, which had been under Japanese domination for 40 years, should become free and independent. The Soviet Union also agreed to this in Aug 45 when she declared war on Japan.

(U) The war in the Pacific ended on 2 Sep 45. Since the 38th Parallel roughly divides the Korean Peninsula, it was determined by mutual consent that American troops would accept the surrender of the Japanese south of the parallel, and the Russians would receive the surrender of those to the north. Three days after VJ Day, elements of the 7th US Inf Div left Okinawa to carry out that decision, arriving at Inchon on 8 Sep 45. These first US troops in Korea were part of the US XXIV Corps, an occupation force. To handle civil affairs a US Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) was formed, headed by the CG, 7th Inf Div. Collectively, the American military presence was known as US Army Forces in Korea (USAFIK).

(U) Establishment of the Republic of Korea on 15 Aug 48 led to a shift from military to civilian control and realignment of the US command structure in Korea. USAMGIK came to an end and plans were made for the gradual withdrawal of USAFIK units. Concurrently, advisory personnel

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were organized into a Provisional Military Advisory Group (PMAG). This small assistance unit was the forerunner of the US Military Advisory Group to Korea (KMAG) which, in turn, was the major element in the formation of today's Joint US Military Assistance Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K). USAFIK units began to leave the peninsula in late 1948; the last increment, the 5th Regimental Combat Team, departed on 29 Jun 49. From then until the North Korean invasion in mid-1950, the only US unit in South Korea was KMAG with a strength of under 500 men.

(U) Although USSR occupation troops withdrew in 1948, Soviet influence did not. Before the elections in South Korea, North Korea's KIM Il Sung was established in power and his "Democratic People's Republic" declared itself the only government on the peninsula. The UN passed a resolution in Dec 48 recognizing the ROK as the only legal government. NK was in violent disagreement with the UN's policy of recognition. Then came the war.

(U) The Korean War. On 25 Jun 50 NK launched a coordinated full-scale assault on the Republic. The UN condemned this action and called on member nations for assistance. Within a few days, President Truman committed US air, naval and ground forces. Fifteen other nations also sent combat contingents to help the young Republic defend itself against the invaders. Thus was born the United Nations Command, the first UN force in history formed to stop aggression. The UN appointed the US as the executive agency for the UN Command. The US still represents UN peacekeeping efforts in Korea.

(U) For three years the fighting raged up and down the peninsula. In that period more than two million men, women and children lost their lives. US casualties numbered 142,091, of whom 33,629 were killed in action. It was, at the time, the fourth largest war in America's history. US forces comprised more than 90 percent of the UN commitment. Major units were: Eighth Army with three corps and nine divisions (including the 1st Marine Div); Seventh Fleet with three task forces; and the Far East Air Forces with 20 groups and 70 squadrons. The Marines had both a division and an air wing. Average US strength during the Korean War was over 250,000 with peak (in Jul 53) at 302,000, about 70 percent Army.

(U) The war in Korea ground to a halt when, after two long years of difficult negotiations, the Military Armistice was signed on 27 Jul 53. This was an agreement between the military commanders to stop all hostile acts pending a political settlement. The world powers, after talks at Geneva in Apr 54, were still unable to reach an understanding and Korea remained divided by the military demarcation line. This situation has not changed, and the Military Armistice in Korea is now the longest armed truce in history.

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(U) At the time of the Korean Armistice, there were about 932,000 UNC ground forces in Korea, including 591,000 ROK and 39,000 other allied forces. All ROK forces were under OPCON of CINUNC per a 14 Jul 50 decree by President Syngman Rhee, which was confirmed by a 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty still in force. All foreign elements, the bulk of which were in a British Commonwealth Division, were attached to US units. In addition to the UK these were: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, South Africa, and Luxemburg. Other than small liaison and honor guard contingents, all were withdrawn from Korea by mid-1955 except a Turkish element which departed in 1966 and a company of Thai troops which was withdrawn in 1971. UNC member nations which sent combat forces to aid Korea signed a "Declaration of the 16 UNC Allies" dated 7 Aug 53, which stated in part "...If there is a renewal of the armed attack...we should again be united and prompt to resist. The consequences of such a breach of the Armistice would be so grave that in all probability, it would not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea...."

(U) The Post-War Era. The reduction of US forces in Korea after the war was relatively rapid and within two years of the Jul 53 Armistice, US ground forces had been cut back to two divisions plus support units. Two Army corps headquarters and seven divisions (including the 1st Marine Div) along with numerous nondivisional Army units departed the ROK throughout 1954 and early 1955.

(U) The Eighth Army configuration by the spring of 1955 was I Corps (Gp), the "Shield of Seoul" responsible for defending the critical western sector of the ROK; the 24th US Inf Div on line in the 18 1/2-mile western sector of the Demilitarized Zone; and the 7th US Inf Div in I Corps Gp reserve. (The 24th was replaced by the 1st Cav Div in Oct 57. The 1st Cav was transferred to Vietnam in Jul 65 and replaced by the 2d US Inf Div.) The balance of the 50,000-man force structure in 1955 was a corps artillery element, an air defense brigade, a missile command, a logistical command and area support and service units.

(U) HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 Jul 57 in conjunction with an overall reorganization of US military forces and command structures in the Pacific. Concurrent with this move was the formation of US Forces Korea (USFK), a planning headquarters which coordinates matters of joint concern in the ROK. Eighth Army headquarters was served by a general or G staff while UNC/USFK was served by a joint or J staff. The senior Army officer in Korea has commanded all three headquarters, serving as CINUNC, COMUSKOREA and CG, EUSA.

(U) In ensuing years, US ground forces in Korea continued their defense readiness mission, helped modernize the ROK armed forces and

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added a significant measure of stability that has enhanced the ROK's remarkable economic progress. The next major changes in the US force structure in Korea took place in Apr 71 when the 7th Inf Div was withdrawn. Simultaneously the 2d Inf Div was relieved on line by the 1st ROKA Div and went into reserve north of Seoul. This left the US with no ground troops deployed along the DMZ, except for a small element guarding the Panmunjom truce area. The 2d Inf Div thus became the last remaining US division on the mainland of Asia. Predominantly a bachelor unit, it has an authorization of over 16,000 including the integration of 2,000 Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) troops.¹

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

(U) It was also in Apr 71 that KMAG was eliminated as a subordinate command of Eighth Army and redesignated Army Section, JUSMAG-K. Prior to that time the military assistance program had been administered by PROVMAAG-K and three separate service advisory groups (KMAG--the largest in mission and size--6145th AF Advisory Gp and Naval Advisory Gp) each reporting through its own service chain of command. Establishment of JUSMAG-K simplified command relationships by consolidating organization and effort, with the Chief, JUSMAG-K reporting directly to COMUSKOREA. This restructuring also recognized the lessened need for direct advisory efforts as ROK forces matured.

(U) Meanwhile, the post-war US Army logistical infrastructure in the ROK had been undergoing numerous changes in concept, realignment, reorganization and redesignation--all aimed at providing optimum supply and maintenance to US and ROK forces. The present system evolved in 1972 when EUSA decided to consolidate its support activities on a

1. (U) KATUSA program was initiated in 1950 upon agreement of ROK President, US Ambassador to Korea and CINCUNC. At its 1952 peak, KATUSA strength amounted to over 20,000. KATUSAs not only bolstered wartime US units, but improved combat operations in areas of local language ability, identification of friend or foe, enemy intelligence, knowledge of local terrain, continuity, etc. KATUSA strength declined after the Armistice and in Jul 71, following a reduction of US ground forces in the ROK, stabilized at about 7,000. Replacements, who are selected by ROK Army, receive on-the-job training in a variety of much needed skills of benefit to the US and ROK. KATUSAs serve primarily in combat units but support virtually all Eighth Army organizations.

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functionalized-area basis. As a result, the huge ASCOM complex at Bupyeong, one of the most active installations of its kind in the US Army, was closed in Jun 73. Missile/aviation support operations were established chiefly around Camp Humphreys at Pyongtaek and heavier maintenance support further south, primarily at Camp Carroll, near Waegwan. The 19th Support Command, headquartered at Taegu, is the control element.

(U) The USAF in Korea experienced its first buildup after the Korean War as a result of the abortive NK commando raid on the Blue House (ROK Presidential Mansion in Seoul) and the capture of the USS Pueblo. Following those incidents, both of which occurred in Jan 68, there was a significant increase in tactical Air Force units in Korea with greater emphasis on air-ground operations training. The number of US air personnel doubled to around 10,000.

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

(U) After the Vietnam War ended in 1973 DOD decided to eliminate 60,000 noncombatant spaces worldwide through consolidation, reduction or elimination of management or support type headquarters. Eighth Army, a tactical field headquarters, was not subject to that policy but in response to a feasibility study requested by JCS, the staffs serving HQ Eighth Army and HQs UNC/USFK were integrated into a single joint staff on 1 Jul 74. Twelve of the 20 HQ EUSA special and personal staffs also served HQ UNC/USFK and were only slightly affected by establishment of HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA. The reorganization, a workable arrangement, saved considerable spaces and operational funds. Executive agent for the tri-headquarters is the Department of Army.

(U) Following discontinuation of I Corps (Gp) Artillery in Jan 74, the US military posture in the ROK remained fairly constant although plans were being formulated for inactivation of the 4th Missile Command, the last unit of its kind in the US Army.

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

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

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

(U) The Carter Withdrawal Plan. It was against this backdrop that Vice President Mondale, on 31 Jan 77, reaffirmed the President's pledge to withdraw US ground troops (less intelligence, communication and logistics support personnel) by 1981 or 1982. This move, which would reduce the 40,000 US forces in Korea by two-thirds, would be accompanied by a build-up and indefinite retention of US air force units and compensatory US military aid for ROK forces. The plan was formalized at the Tenth US/ROK Security Consultative Meeting held in Seoul in Jul 77. A reduction of 6,000 men was ordered by end of 1978, a timeframe which would also see the establishment of a combined (US-ROK) forces command.

(U) On 18 Feb 77, President Carter invited GEN John W. Vessey, Jr, CINCUNC, to the White House to discuss his decision. GEN Vessey was assured that his concerns would be thoroughly considered and that the drawdown would be accomplished in a manner which would not upset the military balance or contribute to instability on the Korean peninsula, and that he would be consulted on form and timing before reduction of Korea-based US troops began.²

(U) The withdrawal plan met with immediate approval in some circles and sharp criticism in others. Among those voicing concern was MG John K. Singlaub, UNC/USFK/EUSA Cofs, who was recalled by President Carter for publicly taking issue with stated national security policy. On 21 May 77, Singlaub had told a Washington Post interviewer that he agreed with Korean leaders that "if US ground troops are withdrawn on the schedule suggested it will lead to war." The President, after meeting with the general, decided not to reprimand or admonish him but approved a SECDEF recommendation for reassignment as FORSCOM's Cofs, a position comparable to the one he held in Korea.

2. (U) Coord, Mr. H. M. Katz, UNC/USFK/EUSA Command Historian, with GEN Vessey, CINCUNC, 12 Jun 78.

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(U) As 1977 wore on, the planned pullout continued to generate controversy and was exacerbated by the PARK Tong Sun case. Park, a wealthy Washington-based rice broker and socialite, was accused of trying to buy US congressional support for Korea through improper political contributions. The so-called bribery case received much unfavorable publicity and became an important diplomatic issue between the US and Korea, one that threatened the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

(U) By mid-year, the US military command in Korea had assessed courses of action for dealing with reductions in US conventional ground forces. Plans and committees were formed to insure orderly withdrawal of targeted troops and coordinate formation of a combined ROK/US headquarters. Care was taken to insure that US soldiers in the field remained fully informed and motivated.

(U) Agreements between the ROK and US governments on the reduction of US ground troops included a tentative timetable, assurances that the headquarters and two brigades of the 2d US Inf Div would remain in place until the final phase, and an arrangement whereby ROK armed forces would be bolstered in advance or parallel with actual withdrawals. This last amounts to cost-free transfer of \$800 million worth of US military equipment now in Korea. There were indications, however, that a reluctant Congress would not act on the Administration's request for the compensatory arms package, thus blocking or delaying deployments from Korea. At end CY 77, EUSA force reductions, under the Administration's plan, remained in a programmed stage with the 40,000-man US military presence in the ROK unchanged. By early 1978 there was mounting opposition to the US force reduction plan from congressional defense committees, the news media and veteran's groups. Consensus was that the President's unilateral decision was made without prior consultations with the Congress, had no support from free Asian nations and would neither save money nor prevent US involvement in any new conflict.³

(U) In Apr 78, President Carter sharply modified the withdrawal schedule. Citing congressional uncertainty and delays in pledged American compensatory aid to the ROK, the US chief executive reduced 1978's scheduled pullout of three infantry battalions to one battalion. The International Security Assistance Act of 1978, approved in Sep, authorized cost-free transfer of equipment to the ROK until 31 Dec 82 in conjunction with US combat force reductions; the Act also stated "it was the sense of Congress that any additional pullout of US troops from Korea might jeopardize security of the entire Northeast Asia region."

3. (U) For selective articles illustrative of reasons for and against withdrawal and the dispute surrounding the issue, see SECRET UNC/USFK/
EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), App 2A & 2B.

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

--(U) Activation of a ROK-US Combined Forces Command (CFC). This merger took place on 7 Nov 78 and marked a turning point in military cooperation between the two countries.⁴ Shortly thereafter, the major headquarters in Seoul were functionally realigned into two commands, HQ UNC/CFC and HQ USFK/EUSA.

--(U) Retention and expansion of USAF units in Korea to compensate for planned reduction of American ground forces. This was realized on 8 Nov when 12 F-4 Phantoms arrived at Taegu AB. Augmentation aircraft, which formed the 497th Tactical Ftr Sqdn, represented a 20 percent increase in USAF tactical air power in the ROK.

(U) On 14 Dec 78, members of the 2/9th Inf (Manchus) became the first ground combat troops to depart Korea under the US pullout plan when their unit, an element of the 2d Div's 3d Bde, redeployed for temporary stationing at Ft Riley, Kansas. Other EUSA units were inactivated or redeployed during 1977-79 period, but those actions were planned well before President Carter's 1977 withdrawal announcement.⁵ The President's 20 Jul 79 decision to postpone further withdrawals of 2d Inf Div elements generated extensive redirection in EUSA's fiscal/manpower programming and budgeting efforts as well as major realignments in station planning.

(U) For USFK members in the field, 1979 was another year of intensive training in combat tactics, service and support. The year encompassed TEAM SPIRIT 79, the largest joint/combined exercise held in South Korea since the 1953 Armistice. Adding an urgent impetus to force readiness upgrading in the ROK were results of new intelligence studies which confirmed that North Korea's ground force strength, armor/artillery firepower and mobility assets were considerably larger than previously estimated. In 1979 the ROKG, through foreign military sales (FMS) cash procedures, purchased \$255 million worth of military equipment and weapons from the US in furtherance of its Force Improvement Program, while

4. (U) Detailed treatment of CFC pre-activation developments appears in SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 8.

5. (U) Major EUSA organizations inactivated/discontinued during 1977-79 were: 4th Msl Comd; 2d Bn, 44th ADA (HERC); 1st Bn, 31st FA (HJ); 51st Sig Bn (Corps); 6th and 83d Ord Bns (Ammo); and 2d Trans Gp. (1st Bn, 32d Inf was converted to 2d Bn, 72d Armor.)

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an additional \$225 million in FMS credits was authorized by the US Congress. Closer ROK/US coordination in mutual support requirements and host nation assistance was advanced considerably by formation of a USFK committee to determine priorities and monitor progress of Combined Defense Improvement Program initiatives. Summaries of these and other major developments in which this command played a significant role during 1979 are contained in later chapters.

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Several days later the government placed nearby Masan, a large industrial complex, under garrison decree (one step short of martial law) to control antigovernment disturbances breaking out in that area. On 28 Nov 79, six university students and 14 other rioters were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to five years for causing injuries or damage in Pusan and Masan demonstrations. A total of 1,568 protestors, 397 of them students, had been arraigned for participating in the disturbances.

(U) Assassination of President Park Chung Hee and Aftermath. On 26 Oct 79, the ROK head of state who had ruled the nation for over 18 years, was shot to death by KCIA chief KIM Jae Kyu. Also slain by Kim was CHA Ji Chul, chief of presidential security. The murders took place at an informal dinner party in a KCIA building near the presidential mansion in Seoul. In the course of a shoot-out between KCIA personnel and presidential bodyguards, four of the latter were killed. At an extraordinary cabinet session, Prime Minister CHOI Kyu Hah was designated Acting President in accordance with the ROK constitution and martial law was proclaimed over all of South Korea except Cheju, the southernmost island. (Measures taken to increase this command's readiness posture are outlined on page 106.) ROKA Cofs GEN CHUNG Seung Hwa was appointed martial law commander. Kim Jae Kyu and five of his KCIA subordinates were apprehended, tried, and found guilty by a ROK military court on 20 Dec 79, receiving death sentences for treason; a sixth KCIA underling was given three years in prison for concealing evidence. Chief presidential secretary KIM Kae Won, who was at the fatal dinner party on 26 Oct but escaped unharmed, was found guilty of aiding and abetting in the murder and was also condemned to death. At year's end, appeals to higher courts were in progress for all defendants.

(U) Initial steps for transition from the late President Park's Yushin system to a more democratic government, designated the Fourth Republic, occupied the administration for remainder of CY 79. In an indirect election conducted on 6 Dec by the NCU, former Prime Minister Choi Kyu Hah was named to succeed President Park. One of the first significant actions taken to allow freer political expression was revocation of the controversial EM 9 (see note 44, page 54). Both the executive branch and National Assembly worked on constitutional revision, with a draft document anticipated in spring 1980. At his inauguration on 21 Dec 79 President Choi forecast an 18-month timetable for entire process of revising the political structure and electing a new government by direct popular vote.

(U) This initial period of political metamorphosis was not without major distractions. Activity related to constitutional revision and political liberalization were scarcely under way when on night of 12-13 Dec 79 a major realignment of power took place within ROKA following a move by younger general officers to force changes in the military

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(C) ROK/US Relations (U)

(U) A major focus of attention which emerged in early 1979 was release of new US intelligence findings which revised sharply upwards all current estimates of NKA strength (discussed on page 29). As a result of these disclosures, the Senate Armed Services Committee's Pacific Study Group, chaired by Sen Sam Nunn (D-Ga), recommended discontinuance of further US ground combat force withdrawals from the ROK following an extensive East Asian visit by study group members in Jan 79. Less than a month later President Carter stated in a press conference that the force reduction plan would be temporarily suspended until a thorough assessment could be made of new intelligence data on NK force buildups. On 20 Jul 79, about three weeks after conclusion of his state visit to Korea (see page 99), the President announced that withdrawals of 2d Inf Div combat elements would remain in abeyance. He said that timing and pace of future US reductions would be reexamined in 1981, except for nondivisional decrements already scheduled for inactivation or redeployment. In the 1981 review the US would pay special attention to restoration of a satisfactory North-South military balance and evidence of tangible progress toward a reduction of tensions on the peninsula. (Significant past and current developments in this command's implementation of the Carter administration's troop withdrawal plan appears on page 88.)

(U) President Carter also drew attention to willingness of the ROKG to expand defense spending well beyond previously planned levels and to place special urgency on improving its ground forces. He maintained that the US would continue to adjust detailed features of its security contributions to the ROK so as to reflect growing ROK economic and military strength and changes in the international situation. For the present, however, the announced modifications in force reduction plans would best assure maintenance of US defense obligations, preserve an adequate deterrent, nurture resumption of a serious North-South dialogue, and stabilize a favorable US strategic position in East Asia. The President's decision was enthusiastically welcomed by the ROKG leadership as well as the general populace and bolstered their confidence in the US security commitment to South Korea.

(U) ROK/US relations took a downturn in early Oct 79 when SECSTATE Vance ordered US Ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen to Washington for "consultations" as a sign of US concern over human and political rights in the ROK (preceding topic). The ROKG in turn voiced anxiety over the US military commitment following US Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield's comments to reporters on 9 Oct in which he excluded South Korea from the US defense perimeter in Asia, observing that it was located on the Asian land mass where the US had already experienced two major wars in the last 30 years. The Carter administration quickly moved to remove any doubts about US military support for Korea. National Security Advisor Zbigniew

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negotiations between the two sides. (Previous North-South efforts at reuniting the two Koreas are outlined in following topic.) On 19 Jan President Park announced he was ready to hold summit talks on peaceful reunification between responsible ROK/NK authorities "at any place, at any time and at any levels." The North responded by calling for a meeting at Panmunjom to discuss formation of a "Preparatory Committee for National Reunification." Subsequently, 226 letters from an unofficial NK social organization named "Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland" were addressed to major ROK political parties, labor unions, social organizations and some 147 prominent South Korean figures, urging support for the North's proposal. Following several public exchanges regarding conditions for new talks and composition of delegations, representatives from both sides met at Panmunjom on 17 Feb 79 in first of a series of meetings to discuss (1) procedures for resumption of political dialogue and (2) ROK participation in the forthcoming World Table Tennis Championships hosted by Pyongyang. (Discussions on latter issue were terminated on 12 Mar after North failed to guarantee that ROK team could participate independently at Pyongyang; earlier meetings had failed to agree on a combined ROK/NK team.)

(U) The talks on reunification soon bogged down over procedural issues as the ROK delegation insisted on step-by-step negotiations utilizing existing South-North Coordinating Committee (SNCC) mechanism to promote government-level exchanges for fostering climate necessary for eventual peaceful solutions. The North, however, argued for formation of a "preparatory committee" to replace the SNCC, which Pyongyang claimed was no longer a valid forum for negotiations as NK had long since disbanded its side of the committee. The northern side persistently called for convocation of a "whole-nation congress" comprised of 700-1,500 representatives from all walks of life in the two Koreas to handle substantive reunification problems after initial preparations were completed. Decision by both sides not to send delegates to a scheduled fourth meeting on 10 Apr at Panmunjom signalled demise of on-going negotiation attempts.

(U) UN Secy Gen Waldheim endeavored to break the deadlock by offering to personally serve as intermediary in the stalemated dialogue when he visited both Pyongyang and Seoul in May 79. The ROKG agreed to pursue separate contacts with the UN head in New York but the North, after three months of silence, formally submitted its negative response to the proposal, stating that Waldheim's initiative would only perpetuate division of the Korean peninsula instead of promoting unification. On 1 Jul, at conclusion of his visit to Korea, President Carter attempted to open a new phase of diplomacy aimed at reducing tensions in Korea. Both the ROK and US governments announced a joint proposal for convening a tripartite meeting. In mid-Jul Pyongyang formally rejected the ROK/US offer, criticizing it as an effort to mix what the North considered to be separate

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their suspension in Mar 77. The North failed to respond to ROK proposals in Aug 79 for resumption of working level talks and for normalizing operation of the Seoul-Pyongyang telephone hotline which had been out of use since Aug 76.

(U) Visits to the ROK by Chosen Soren Members

(U) In Sep 75 the ROKG began allowing members of the Chosen Soren (pro-NK General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan) to visit relatives in South Korea and pay homage to ancestral tombs. Trips were arranged by the Mindran, a pro-Seoul group in Tokyo. An ancillary purpose of the program was to counter anti-ROK propaganda in Japan by showing the expatriated Koreans the industrial and social gains made by South Korea in recent years. The ROK also hopes that Chosen Soren visitors returning to Japan will provide the seeds for dissent and division within the pro-NK federation. ROKG officials are aware that the program has intelligence undertones and that it is a conduit for NK agent recruitment (see page 46).

(U) During 1979 some 6,000 overseas Koreans affiliated with the Chosen Soren visited the ROK, bringing total number of visits to 28,000 since the humanitarian effort was initiated. Groups were taken on sight-seeing tours which included industrial and cultural centers after which they visited their native homes. While initial visitors were primarily older generation males, an increasing number during the past two years have been offspring, both male and female, who had never seen their homeland. These included family members and children of those Chosen Soren members who had earlier participated in the visit program. ROKG officials reported that a considerable number of the visitors switched their political affiliation to Mindan after returning to Japan and that members' deposits in the Mindan bank have more than tripled since Chosen Soren program inception.

(U) The project was expanded in Apr 79 to allow visits by Koreans residing in other foreign countries. First participants were seven NK scientists and their families from West Germany; all had defected from East Germany during 1956-61 period.

(U) ROK Economic Developments

(U) The ROK economy, which has changed from a predominantly agrarian to a manufacturing export posture in recent years, underwent a marked readjustment in CY 79. A slowdown in growth was particularly evident during latter half of year following a 59 percent rise in petroleum product prices in Jul and more intensive application of fiscal restraints. The nation's gross national product (GNP), based on 1975 constant market

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(real) prices, was valued at \$30.7 billion in CY 79⁵⁰; per capita GNP reached \$1,624, an increase of \$345 over 1978. Real GNP growth rate, which registered 13.3 percent in 1st Qtr CY 79, steadily declined to 3.8 percent during 4th Qtr. Although 1979 target was set at nine percent, real annual growth reached only 7.2 percent compared with 11.6 in CY 78.

(U) The relatively low GNP increase was attributed largely to sluggish growth in the mining/manufacturing sector--10.2 percent in CY 79, about half the 20 percent achieved in 1978. Since coal production declined and growth rates in heavy manufacturing fell considerably during the year, light industries recorded only a 6.9 percent growth rate. The agricultural/forestry/fishery sector, which experienced a minus four percent growth in CY 78, rallied to a 5.2 percent gain in 1979, due primarily to a substantial increase (21.9 percent) in livestock production. The 1979 rice harvest, however, represented a 3.7 percent decline from previous year partially because of two typhoons which disrupted production. Social overhead capital increased only eight percent compared to the 21.3 rise recorded in 1978. Reflecting the slow construction business climate, private housing sector activity showed a minus one percent growth rate contrasted with CY 78's 32 percent. Because of these setbacks, along with a reduction in machinery/facility financing, the annual growth of fixed investments dropped to 9.6 percent in CY 79 from 1978 high of 39.4 percent; meanwhile, inventories of imported raw materials increased due to lowered demand for manufactured products.

(U) In the external sector, exports of goods and services declined three percent from CY 78 based on 1975 constant prices; however, an 18.4 increase was recorded using current prices. Principal reasons for reduced export volumes were increasing production costs, higher material prices and spread of trade protectionism in many of the ROK's main overseas markets; 30 percent of all 1979 South Korean commodity exports were subject to import restrictions imposed by various trading partners, contrasted with 15 percent in 1973. Commodity exports in CY 79 were valued at \$15.06 billion (current prices), surpassing the \$12.71 billion figure posted in 1978. Good performance was sustained in export of heavy industrial products but a sharp downturn was evident in sales of textiles, garments, wood products and metal goods. The US and Japan, as in previous years, were largest buyers of ROK products; exports to US amounted to \$4.37 billion while Japan purchased commodities worth \$3.38 billion.

(U) ROK imports in 1979 rose 9.1 percent based on 1975 constant dollars (using current prices, increase was 35.8 percent); total value of commodities from abroad amounted to \$20.34 billion. Heading list of

50. (U) In terms of current market prices, 1979 GNP amounted to \$61.1 billion.

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items imported in CY 79 were crude oil (\$3.1 billion), grains (\$962 million) and logs (\$958 million). An import liberalization policy adopted in mid-79 resulted in significant expansion (50.3 percent) of consumer goods purchased from overseas, mainly generated by a 61.5 percent increase in grain imports; total consumer commodity outlays reached \$2.33 billion. Capital goods imports, however, marked a modest increase rate (24.3 percent) to register \$6.31 billion; decline from 1978's 68.9 percent rate was caused by slackened industrial activity and investment demand. Despite concerted efforts to diversify import sources, Japan remained the leading exporter to the ROK. Purchases from Japan (\$6.66 billion) rose 11.3 percent in 1979; however, its import market share dropped to 32.7 percent from previous year's 40 percent. Imports from the US (\$4.6 billion) increased 51.3 percent, raising its market share to 22.6 percent. The US maintained a preponderant share of the ROK market for grains, raw cotton, oil seeds, tobacco and scrap iron; US exports of machinery and other industrial products, however, remained far below those from Japan. Saudi Arabia remained South Korea's third largest importing source (\$1.56 billion); although base level was considerably smaller, Great Britain recorded largest increase (136.5 percent) in ROK overseas purchases.

(U) For second consecutive year the ROK's trade deficit with Japan was calculated at approximately \$3 billion, constituting major portion of its \$4.57 billion worldwide deficit. To finance the growing imbalance, which totaled only \$1.78 billion in CY 78, and to concurrently expand foreign exchange reserves to \$5.7 billion level, the ROK relied on massive infusions of foreign capital during 1979. During period 1 Jan-31 Aug 79 net capital inflows from all foreign sources amounted to approximately \$2 billion. Service receipts for same period totalled \$3.13 billion, mostly from overseas construction projects, reflecting a rise of only 9.8 percent contrasted with 48 percent in previous year. As a result of considerably higher import costs and retrenchment in commodity exports, the current accounts deficit rose nearly seven-fold, from \$431 million to \$2.9 billion, during Jan-Aug 79 period.

(U) Inflation remained the country's primary domestic economic problem as the overall consumer price index rose 21.2 percent in 1979; increases in food items, however, were held to ten percent. Wholesale prices climbed 23.8 percent during the year, principally due to a 38.6 percent rise in raw material costs. In order to reduce inflationary impact of runaway growth in the money supply and to combat high commodity (especially energy) prices, the ROKG imposed a series of fiscal restraints early in the year. New policies resulted in steady deceleration of monetary aggregates, particularly in government accounts and net foreign assets. By year's end gain in total money supply had been held to a modest 20.7 percent, compared to increases of 39.7/35 percent in 1977/78 respectively. Despite the restrictive measures, total government

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accounts showed a surplus of \$361.4 million at year's end. Fiscal restraints, however, caused severe credit financing problems for a large number of Korean industrial concerns. Credit denials by banking institutions for working capital and investment funds resulted in widespread curtailment or suspension of business operations, especially in small and medium-sized firms. Restrictive monetary policies also led to a decline in total individual savings; only a 33 percent gain was posted, far below the 1978 growth rate.

(U) Repercussions of the economic downturn also reached the ROK labor sector. Previous rapid growth had made jobs available not only for migrants from formerly overpopulated agricultural provinces but also for new entrants in the work force (about 400,000 annually). Economic slowdown during CY 79 generated a four percent unemployment rate by year's end.

(U) The 1980 budget approved by the National Assembly on 1 Dec 79 provided for total expenditures of W5,804.1 billion (about 11.1 billion),⁵¹ a moderate increase of 11.3 percent over the 1979 budget. Projected defense outlays, set at \$4.43 billion (37 percent of total budget), were up a record 36 percent from previous year and represented 6.1 percent of expected GNP. The special defense tax will provide revenue for 39 percent of military expenditures. Social development obligations (\$1.42 billion) and economic development funds (\$1.1 billion) accounted for 24.4 and 18.9 percent of the overall budget respectively. Total tax burden in CY 79 was 17.8 percent, down slightly from previous year's 17.9 percent; a ratio of 17.4 percent was planned for 1980 budget period.

(U) In initial ROKG Economic Planning Board projections, the export target for CY 80 was tentatively set at \$18.6 billion (current prices), a 24 percent increase over 1979 performance. A six percent real GNP growth increase was predicted for first half 1980, with a rise to ten percent during latter six months. Critical factors in the international economic sphere (particularly availability and price of petroleum), ROKG failure to control the nearly unbearable inflationary spiral, and uncertainties in the nation's future political development, however, may significantly inhibit accomplishment of the Republic's 1980 economic objectives.

(U) The ROK's major economic indicators for 1978-79 are listed on next page.

51. Official exchange rate was US \$1.00-Korean won 484.

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ROK MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS (U)

(\$ in millions)	1978	1979 (Est)	% Change
<u>INCOME, PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT</u>			
GNP at Current Prices	\$47,350	\$61,061	29.0
GNP at 1975 Constant Prices	28,627	30,696	7.2
Per Capita GNP (Current Prices)	1,279	1,624	27.0
Plant & Equipment Investment (Current Prices)	6,368	8,244	29.5
Personal Income (Current Prices)	34,604	47,199	36.4
Indices: (1975=100)			
Industrial Production	191.2	213.9	11.9
Avg Labor Productivity	131.2	149.6	14.0
Avg Industrial Wage	237.8	309.1	30.0
Labor Force (Thousands)	13,932	14,408	3.4
Avg Unemployment Rate (%)	3.2	4.0	0.8
<u>MONEY AND PRICES</u>			
Money Supply	5,607	6,766	20.7
Interest Rates (Commercial Banks)	17.0	18.5	1.5
Indices: (1975=100)			
Wholesale Price	136.5	162.1	18.8
Consumer Price	145.3	171.9	18.3
<u>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND TRADE</u>			
Gold & Fgn Exch Reserves	4,937	5,708	15.6
External Debt	11,012	13,657	24.0
Annual Debt Service	2,111	2,700	28.0
Annual Debt Service Ratio (%)	12.3	13.9	1.6
Balance of Payments	1,081	-1,753	-262.2
Balance of Trade	-1,781	-4,565	-156.3
Exports (FOB)	12,711	15,056	18.4
US Share	4,058	4,374	7.8
Imports (CIF)	14,972	20,339	35.8
US Share	3,043	4,603	51.3

Source: US Embassy/Seoul

ROK Self-Help Programs (U)

(U) The national self-help program, Saemaul Undong or New Community Movement, continued to produce significant results during the past year. Under the program, inaugurated in late 1971, government help is channeled to rural areas for community development projects to improve farm productivity, living conditions and incomes. Each rural community selects

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its own projects and supplies its own labor, supervisory personnel, and supplemental funds. Programs were designed to promote self-reliance in all of the Republic's 12,000 villages by stimulating both national and local community pride, with attainment of economic self-sufficiency in non-urban areas as the ultimate goal. An important element in the movement has been the application of modern agricultural techniques to supplant non-productive farming methods traditionally used by rural families. Concurrently, Saemaul Undong has sought to reinforce cultural patterns such as frugality, diligence and respect for authority. In 1973 increased emphasis was placed on establishment of small-scale, labor-intensive industries in rural areas to provide off-season employment and augment farm income.

(U) The movement's success was reflected in sharply rising average rural household incomes, which prior to 1971 were roughly 60 percent of average urban earnings. By end CY 78 average rural household income had reached \$3,678, surpassing urban sector average household revenues by a comfortable margin. Since inception of rural Saemaul programs, over 26,000 miles of new farm roads have been constructed and approximately the same mileage improved or rebuilt, irrigation and flood control projects completed for 2.4 million acres of rice paddy, rural electrification extended to virtually all of the ROK countryside, and traditional thatched roofs replaced with tile in nearly all villages. CY 79 projects included building of 113 small bridges and 212 miles of farm roads, paving of approaches to 154 villages and river bank flood control construction totaling 780 miles.

(U) In 1975 the Saemaul concept was expanded to include urban and factory level programs. Business and industrial firms were encouraged to: create in-house consultative bodies to shift the nature of labor-management relations from confrontation to one of cooperation; build or expand dormitories, dining facilities and medical care centers; organize Saemaul consumer cooperatives to provide employees with living necessities at low cost; and establish management-labor stock sharing systems. Many enterprises also built their own schools or offered special classes in factory areas to provide young workers the opportunity to further their education while developing new skills which would help further national economic goals. In 1979 the factory-level Saemaul program extended to 5,600 industrial firms throughout the ROK.

(U) Success of the Saemaul movement has attracted wide attention abroad, particularly in developing countries. By year's end nearly 8,000 foreign government officials, community development specialists and journalists had visited model Saemaul villages and projects to observe methods/techniques used in the rural modernization program.

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ROK Social Welfare Programs (U)

(U) In the social welfare field, major emphasis in 1979 was placed on expansion of health and medical services. ROKG plans called for construction of nine government-operated hospitals and improvement of facilities at 23 existing hospitals and 54 health centers. On 1 Jul 79 the Ministry of Home Affairs broadened medical insurance benefits to cover all enterprises employing more than 300 people. Coverage to include government officials and private school teachers had been effective since 1 Jan 79. These expansions nearly doubled the number of beneficiaries, bringing total number eligible for medical insurance to an estimated eight million, or 21.2 percent of the population. Free medical care was provided to 2.1 million low-income, jobless and other needy citizens, including inhabitants of off-shore islands treated by medical personnel from visiting hospital ships.

(U) Other social welfare program improvements made during the year included extension of free legal aid to low-income farmers and office workers, lower-ranking civil servants, ROKF enlisted personnel, disabled veterans and victims of natural disasters. Special education programs for physically and mentally handicapped children received greater stress, with plans announced for establishment of 32 additional schools by 1985 and for addition of 1,280 classes for handicapped pupils at existing special schools. In a government-sponsored program to assist the needy, thousands of jobless were temporarily hired throughout the year for public works projects. The ROKG also initiated a "Help the Needy Neighbor" campaign which raised through public donations \$6.4 million for maternity and child centers, homes for the aged, and other welfare facilities.

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the ad hoc committee on ROK forces modernization should be institutionalized as the forum for continued review and planning purposes. The 1975 SCM convened in Seoul on 26-27 Aug at ROK MND headquarters with SECDEF Schlesinger and MND Suh presiding jointly. Discussions centered on ROK concern over defense of the Northwest Islands, the ROK Force Improvement Plan (FIP), and areas in which US technical assistance and access to US SECRET technical data are desired by the ROK. Honolulu was locale for Ninth SCM on 26-27 May 76, with SECDEF Rumsfeld hosting the ROK defense minister at HQ PACOM. With regard to the NK threat assessment, stress was placed on enemy capabilities to attack Seoul and the Northwest Islands while simultaneously infiltrating the ROK's rear areas. Other issues of special concern were US support for attaining FIP goals by 1980 and the urgent need for ROK forces to rapidly obtain US wartime emergency resupply when fulfilling forward defense concept objectives. On 25-26 Jul 77, at Tenth SCM in Seoul, SECDEF Harold Brown and MND Suh discussed planned withdrawal of US ground combat forces from South Korea over a four-to-five year period, development of compensatory equipment transfers from US forces to ROKA, and establishment of a combined ROK/US operational command prior to completion of first US troop redeployments. US air, naval, intelligence and logistics support would remain in-country, and an additional USAF tactical fighter squadron would be transferred permanently to the ROK early on. Need for increased frequency, duration and size of augmented ROK/US training exercises was stressed. San Diego, Cal was site of 11th SCM, held 26-27 Jul 78 with SECDEF Brown hosting MND RO Jae Hyun. US delegation furnished an update on modifications to its ground combat force reduction timetable; first US increment (6,000 troops) would be divided so that half would depart ROK by end CY 78, with remainder redeploying in 1979. Conferees jointly agreed on terms of reference for strategic direction of ROK-US Combined Forces Command, scheduled for activation in Nov 78. ROK side provided outline for a follow-on FIP II to cover 1981-86 timeframe and emphasized need for US technical assistance in their research and development (R&D) efforts.²

(U) 1979 ROK/US SCM. Preliminary planning for 12th SCM commenced in Feb 79 when exchanges commenced between US SECDEF and ROK MND concerning selection of suitable dates and format for the annual defense review conference to be held in Seoul. An SCM planning group was formed in May 79 under aegis of USFK J5 for establishing liaison with ROK MND counterparts and for coordinating issue and background papers that highlighted US delegation's views and positions. SCM inputs were provided from all USFK/EUSA principal and special staff divisions, major subordinate commands, and other agencies including USAFK, USNFK and American Embassy/Seoul. During week of 12 Aug 79 a pre-SCM working level conference was held in Hawaii, where planners from this headquarters met with OSD, JCS

2. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 112.

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Final rocket launched by 1st Bn, 31st FA, last remaining Honest John battalion on US Army active rolls. GEN Bernard W. Rogers, CSA, witnessed 9 Apr 79 firing near Chorwon.



Stars and Stripes are furled while ROK colors are hoisted on 15 Jun 79 at Camp Mosier, former home of 1st Bn, 31st FA (HJ).

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(U) EUSA Station Closure Plans

(U) At end CY 79 EUSA had 117 installations (including training areas, airfields and ADA/communications sites) on its real estate inventory. Five Year Stationing Plan listing all installations manned by EUSA personnel on a permanent basis as of 1 Jun 79 is at App 12. (An updated stationing plan reflecting projected withdrawal schedules and installation closures will be published by mid-1980.) Elements of 2d Inf Div occupied 14 installations at year's end; majority were widely scattered battalion-sized or smaller camps located in western corridor close to the DMZ. Camp Mosier, home of the division's HJ battalion (1st Bn, 31st FA), was transferred to ROKA concurrently with unit's inactivation in Jun 79 (preceding topic). Action was suspended on other station closures planned for CY 79 when President Carter's 20 Jul announcement ordered a halt to US ground combat force withdrawals from Korea. Scheduled inactivation of 1st Bn, 44th ADA (HAWK) in Jun 80 will result in transfer to ROKA of five ADA battery sites, Camp Howard (direct support platoon area), and a portion of Kunsan AB used for billeting battalion personnel. Also projected for 1980 closure is Seoul POL Station (SP 51A), which will revert to local city control when ROKG completes construction of a POL pipeline extension to Uijongbu (discussed on page 157).

(S) Unit Rotation Plan for Korea (U)

(FOUO) In Aug 79 EUSA was informed by DA that the House Appropriations Committee had included a requirement in the FY 80 appropriations bill for testing a unit rotation plan in Korea based on success of such deployments by USMC. Concept visualized called for one battalion from 25th Inf Div in Hawaii to exchange places with an equivalent 2d Inf Div unit as soon as possible after 1 Oct 79, followed in about three months by a similar interchange of an additional battalion from each division. Force structure implications became of major concern when DA advised that rotating 2d Inf Div units (two battalions) would deploy to Hawaii in PCS status and be permanently assigned to 25th Inf Div; two battalions from latter division would move to Korea for attachment to 2d Inf Div on a six-month TDY basis. Future of rotation policy would depend on test results.³⁷ Foregoing plan would have produced net result of increasing 25th Inf Div permanent force structure by two battalions, with 2d Inf Div incurring an organic troop loss of equal size although two

37. UNCLAS EFTO DA msgs 092003Z and 172015Z Aug 79, Subj: Unit Rotation - Korea (U). Filed in J3 Gnd Opns Sec.

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the Military Demarcation Line separating South and North Korea. Other singular features of Freedom Village follow:

--(U) The ROKG, which was not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, does not control Taesong-dong; the UNC exerts full authority over village administration.⁴⁵

--(U) Males are not subject to ROKG military draft or other compulsory service, although some volunteer.

--(U) Villagers pay no ROK income tax, nor do they vote in national elections.

--(U) Annual income averages per household have long exceeded the national average, which, in 1979, was \$4,536.

--(U) Land for development is limited only by interference with military security and by village proximity to North Korea.

(U) In Apr 76 responsibility for civil administration of Freedom Village was assigned to UNC Armistice Affairs Div and delegated to UNC Spt Gp, Joint Security Area. This headquarters' ACofS, J5 was charged with general monitorship of the hamlet and coordination with ROKG elements as required.⁴⁶

(U) Under Spt Gp guidance, and with considerable assistance from the ROKG's Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) program (discussed on page 68), significant agricultural and village rehabilitation was realized during 1979. Some 20,000 metric tons of rice (nearly double CY 78 harvest) were produced on paddies totaling 550 acres; approximately 800 acres of other cultivated land yielded high quantities of vegetable crops. In Mar 79 the ROK Ministry of Home Affairs assumed coordination of a government-funded \$4.5 million construction program for Taesong-dong. Projects involving complete rebuilding or renovation of residences and public structures were well under way at year's end.⁴⁷

45. (U) UNC/CFC/USFK/EA Reg 526-2, 26 Aug 79, prescribes policy for civil administration of Taesong-dong.

46. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1976 (U), p. 268.

47. SECRET J5 Hist Sum 1979 (U).

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participation. Headed by COL J. W. Booth, Dep ACofS J3 (A), the SOG consisted of on-call representatives from headquarters staff sections and the component/subordinate commands involved. There follows an account of its prime activities.

-- (U) At the first SOG meeting on 15 May, discussions were held on a checklist of anticipated staff/command responsibilities and requirements which had earlier been distributed to action officers. Recipients were directed to prepare detailed operating instructions from the assigned taskings. Devised by the SOG chief and the J3 action officer, the checklist proved to be invaluable as most personnel concerned had never before been involved in a presidential visit.

-- (U) Later same day, LTG Rosencrans chaired a meeting of commanders and staff principals to work out military stops for the President. Taskings were as follow: 314th Air Div--reception plans for both Osan and Kimpo airports; 2d Inf Div--overnight stay at its Camp Casey headquarters; I Corps (ROK/US) Gp--visit to Hill 191, a ROKA outpost near the DMZ. Inclement weather schedules were to be included.²

-- (U) As the USFK/EUSA Project Officer, COL Booth maintained close liaison with Washington planners, accompanying them on field visits to answer questions on routes, communications, facilities and security. He also worked closely with US Embassy planners and encouraged SOG action officers to do likewise with their non-military counterparts. SOG meetings were held frequently and a Tasking Action System was developed to allow the SOG chief to control and monitor all requirements.

(U) To further support the Advance Party and the US Embassy, on 28 Jun, the day before the President's arrival, a Special Operations Center (SOC) was activated in CP Seoul (Yongsan). Formed of key SOG members, the six-man SOC, appointed by COL Booth to watch over activities at all locations and to pass on guidance on actual and probable tasks, was in operation around-the-clock. As the coordination center for military activity, it was provided with a communications network which included individual portable radios. The President's movements were monitored through AFKN Radio and TV, the MP Control Net, Air Traffic Control, and SOC liaison officers at Kimpo Airport, the US Embassy's Control Room and the 2d Division's TOC.

(U) 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 USFK/EUSA requirements.

2. A modified fair weather itinerary was used. See Appendix 2.

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(U) Visit Phase. Air Force One, carrying President Carter and his 36-man party³ touched down at Kimpo Airport at 2055 hours, 29 Jun, a Friday, and departed from there 45 hours later. The visit, code-named Operation FOCUS BARON, got off to a fine start with a welcome by ROK President Park and a sea of well-wishers. As the US chief executive boarded Marine One for the 20 minute helicopter ride to Camp Casey, Rosalynn Carter and 11-year-old Amy, accompanied by US Ambassador W. Gleysteen, Jr, headed for the latter's residence in Seoul where the President would also stay the following day. The official entourage; a host of agents, aides and technicians; and the 460-man press contingent were billeted at Seoul's Shilla Hotel, occupying 650 rooms.

(U) After spending the night in the quarters of MG R. C. Kingston, 2d Inf Div commander, the President was up before dawn to join members of the 122d Sig Bn on their daily three-mile run. As they plodded through rain and mist, the troops sang in cadence, "Raise your eyes and what do you see? Mr. President is jogging with me." A discussion with GEN Vessey followed. Freshly attired in a business suit, President Carter, accompanied by the CINCUNC and MG Kingston, then attended a 21-gun salute ceremony on Robertson Field and drew cheers from the assembled Warriors for his words of praise.⁴ After his speech, the President walked a hand-shaking half-mile to the 122d Bn's dining facility where he shared a cafeteria-style breakfast of scrambled eggs, bacon, grits and toast with the troops. Low visibility precluded a visit to Hill 191 and necessitated return to Seoul by car rather than helicopter. The 26-mile, hour-long drive gave the US leader time to continue his discussion with GEN Vessey and to see a little of the Korean countryside.

(U) Tremendous preparation and effort had preceded the President's overnight visit to the Indianhead Division. Among these were rigid security and training, diverse support actions, necessary briefing papers for the CINCUNC, and narrative handouts for the press corps to supplement their ICA/USFK press kit. All went well. The President was pleased⁵ as were all others, including thousands of servicemen who had an opportunity to see and greet the Chief Executive.

3. Among the prominent officials, to name but a few, were SECSTATE Cyrus Vance, SECDEF Harold Brown (who had arrived two days earlier), Nat'l Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

4. Mr. Carter's remarks are at Appendix 3.

5. Ltrs of Appreciation, President to Generals Vessey and Kingston, 1 Jul 79, see Appendix 4.

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Mr. Carter leads 122d Sig Bn troops on early morning run from Camp Casey to Camp Hovey. BG D. L. Buckner, ADC (M) at right.



The "Second to None" receives a resounding "well done" from the President, shown here with SECDEF Brown, GEN Vessey and MG Kingston.

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The Commander in Chief greets Division soldiers on his way to breakfast.



The President enjoyed his breakfast and his personal contacts with members of the only US ground combat unit serving on the mainland of Asia.

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(U) Some 200,000 cheering Koreans were at Yoido's May 16 Plaza⁶ for the ROKG's official reception and another 300,000 lined the ticker-tape motorcade route to center city. (At all the President's subsequent public appearances, the pattern was the same--thousands of applauding citizens, enthusiastic but orderly.) There were no demonstrations or embarrassing incidents despite the mood of social unrest then prevalent in the country (see page 53).⁷

(U) A round of bilateral talks followed in the privacy of the Blue House (Korea's Executive Mansion--equivalent to the White House) where the two national leaders spent more than two and a half hours together--70 minutes of that time alone.⁸ A ceremonial visit to the National Cemetery was next on the agenda and that evening President Carter attended a banquet in his honor. In his after-dinner toast, America's Chief Executive pledged that "our military commitment to Korea's security is strong, unshakeable and enduring."⁹ He then used the occasion to present a Defense Distinguished Service Medal to GEN Vessey, who would leave Korea ten days hence to become VCSA.

(U) On Sunday afternoon, shortly before Mr. Carter's departure, the two heads of state issued a lengthy joint communique. In essence, the public announcement reaffirmed the US-ROK 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty and the strong ties of friendship between the two countries; assessed political and military events in Asia; and covered a wide range of other matters of mutual concern which included importance of the ROKF modernization plan, further development of ROK defense industries, and continued US security assistance and support to Korea. To promote dialogue and reduce tensions in the area, a meeting of NK, ROK and US senior representatives was proposed;¹⁰ President Carter stated that if

6. Named for 16 May 61 military revolution which brought President (then MG) Park to power.

7. Stringent security arrangements were worked out by ROK and US officials in consultation with the Secret Service. Latter agency commended US security forces for their performance, see Appendix 5.

8. Interpreter was Mr. CHOE Kwang Su, Blue House Protocol Chief. Presidents Carter and Park were also together in arrival and departure motorcades and at the state dinner on 30 Jun.

9. Reproduced in full at Appendix 6.

10. NK later rejected tri-partite talks.

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NK's principal allies were to expand their relationships with the South, the US would take similar steps with the North; and admission to UN of both Koreas was advocated.¹¹ Withdrawal of Korea-based US troops was not addressed.¹²

(U) Post-Visit Phase. Summarized below are the problems encountered, impressions gained, and lessons learned. They were similar in large part to those the command experienced during previous visits to the ROK by US heads of government.

-- 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.

-- An exceptional spirit of cooperation and working for a common cause was exhibited by all concerned. A positive "can do" attitude was displayed by each staff element and component/subordinate command with 2d Infantry Division deserving signal mention for shouldering a particularly heavy load of technical, logistic and personnel responsibilities.¹³ Much credit is due the host nation. Their cohesive and inspired effort not only helped make Mr. Carter's visit the great success it was, but demonstrated national unity and pride, and a sincere and warm friendship for the United States.

-- A future visit to Korea by an incumbent US president will again necessitate an all-out effort on the part of the US military in-country. Close diplomatic/military coordination, planning and support taskings can best be effected through formation of the working committees described in the Pre-Visit Phase. Composition of the first planning group should again include representation from Washington, US Embassy/Seoul, ROK Foreign Ministry, MND and USFK/EUSA or its successor command(s).

11. Full text at Appendix 7. Results of private talks were not disclosed.

12. Twenty-two days later, President Carter halted further reduction of American ground combat elements in ROK pending reevaluation in 1981 of military balance on Korean peninsula (see page 88).

13. For their professionalism, enthusiasm and esprit, the Warriors also received laudatory messages from SECDEF Brown; GEN Meyer, CSA; GEN Vessey; MG Kingston; and BG Blasingame, WHC Cdr.

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--(U) In Oct 79 responsibilities were realigned and policy modified for operation of the Cheju-do Training and Recreation Center, located on a resort island 60 miles off the ROK's southern coast (map, page ii). Center was established in 1974 to provide training/recreation for approximately 60 2d Inf Div soldiers on a weekly basis. Despite continuing high cost of facility maintenance at a remote location, the Center has remained in operation, affording divisional troops a unique opportunity to improve individual and small unit combat skills in an adventure-training environment, and also to enjoy outdoor recreational activities (hunting, fishing, swimming) available on the island. Rappelling techniques and small boat training are principal military subjects taught. Following 1979 policy review, 2d Inf Div CG retained overall responsibility for Center operation, with management of all recreational activities assigned to Cdr, Recreation Services Operation-Korea (RSOK). EUSA nondivisional personnel may participate in training/recreational programs on a space available basis. On 1 Oct 79 the MAC tariff rate (fixed terminal processing charge) for weekly channel airlift to Cheju-do increased from \$22 to \$72 per passenger. At year' end, this headquarters had forwarded requests for renegotiation of costs to DA and HQ MAC.

--(U) In May 78 this headquarters' ACofS, J3 initiated a series of installation training seminars for disseminating current Army training doctrine and facilitating dialogue between EUSA and lower unit commanders/training managers. Thirteen half-day sessions were conducted in CY 79 by J3 Trng Br staff at major EUSA installations throughout the ROK. Topics discussed included training management methods/procedures, administration of Skill Qualification Test and ARTEP programs, training extension courses provided by DA, services available from Training Support Activity-Korea, ammunition requirements/allocations, and development of training areas. Seminars have been highly beneficial in providing primary training managers (commanders, S3's and first sergeants) a fuller understanding of effective unit and individual training concepts.

--(U) During 1979 EUSA participated in a DA-sponsored program which provides for designated CONUS reserve component units to fulfill their two-week annual training (AT) requirement in the ROK. Units selected must be in "early deploying" category for contingency missions in Korea and meet minimum training and personnel readiness criteria. Program emphasis has been on combat service/support organizations. EUSA requested deployment of 14 units to Korea during FY 79, but DA approved only three. Operational teams from 12th Sp Forces Gp, Oklahoma USAR, participated in Exercise TEAM SPIRIT in Mar 79. During same period HHC, 259th QM Bn (Petr1 Opns), Utah ARNG, deployed and trained with Petroleum Distribution System-Korea (PDSK) elements. During period 14-28 May 79 the 291st Heavy Equip Maint Co, Hawaii ARNG, fulfilled AT requirements while serving with 19th Spt Comd units.

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--(U) Assisted in planning and coordinating EUSA helicopter support for 17 company and nine battalion-size airmobile exercises conducted by FROKA units.

--(U) Performed extensive coordination/liaison functions during NK tunnel neutralization operation in Aug-Oct 79 (outlined on page 42). Arranged for acquisition and employment of US equipment used for drilling and intelligence gathering aspects of detection effort.

--(U) Provided significantly enhanced COMINT support for FROKA ASIC following Apr 79 upgrading of GUARDRAIL airborne surveillance system (see page 33).

--(U) Contributed to improvement of HQ FROKA's communications by coordinating Sep 79 installation of a narrow band subscriber terminal on a full time basis.

--(U) Assisted FROKA logisticians in planning and execution of a cross-leveling program in which 6,000 short tons of ammunition were moved from rear depots to supply points near using units.

--(U) Conducted detailed analysis of FROKA materiel readiness reporting system to provide CFC and EUSA staffs with more timely and accurate logistics support planning data.

(U) On 7 Sep 79 DA approved activation of CS/CT #2 for deployment to ROKA's Capital Corps, which had been formed in Nov 78 with mission of defending Kimpo Peninsula in western sector.³⁶ The team, to be formally organized on 1 Jan 80, will assist CINCCFC and COMUSKOREA in maintaining effective command/control and support channels with HQ Capital Corps. Authorized manning level for CS/CT #2 will be four officers and two EM, under ACofS, J3 staff supervision.

(U) EUSA Organizational Changes

(U) During 1979 the following inactivations and redesignations were effected for Eighth Army units:

<u>UNIT INACTIVATIONS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COMMAND OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
1st Bn, 31st FA (HJ)	16 Jun 79	2d Inf Div
7th Ord Det (EOD)	18 Jul 79	USAG-Yongsan
24th Ord Det (EODC)	18 Jul 79	USAG-Yongsan
389th Trans Det (Ocean Going Tug)	30 Sep 79	19th Spt Comd

36. UNCLAS DA DAMO-FDU msg 071450Z Sep 79, Subj: Concept Plan for Org of TDA Units. Filed at CS/CT #2.

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<u>UNIT REDESIGNATIONS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TO</u>
USA Recr Svc Agcy-Korea	27 Mar 79	USA Recr Svc Opn-Korea
USA Area II Spt Det-Korea	30 Jun 79	USA Area II Spt Actv-Korea
USA Korea Procurement Agcy	30 Jun 79	USA Korea Contracting Agcy
USA Spt Gp-Joint Scty Area	1 Aug 79	UNC Spt Gp-Joint Scty Area

(U) Korean Service Corps (KSC) Strength and Organizational Changes

(U) Background. Organized during the 1950-53 Korean War as a para-military labor force, the KSC reached a peak strength of 100,000. KSC members supported UN forces by transporting ammunition and supplies, evacuating sick and wounded, constructing field fortifications, building and maintaining roads, and operating supply points. In the post-war period, the KSC was reduced in strength and assigned labor support tasks at US installations. The corps also constructed the barrier fence that runs the length of the DMZ, the military fuel pipeline between Pohang and Seoul, and most prefabricated buildings on US compounds. In 1967 the KSC was reorganized as an indirect hire civilian work force administered by Eighth Army. In May 72 OPCON of KSC was assigned to EUSA ACofS, G3 (now USFK/EUSA ACofS, J3), thus consolidating under one office the force development requirements for all categories of manpower assets, i.e., military, civilian, KSC and KATUSA.

(U) Overall strength remained stable during 1979; at year's end assigned personnel numbered 3,162 versus an authorized strength of 3,311. The KSC organization comprised 20 companies stationed at USFK installations throughout the ROK, controlled by a small headquarters near Seoul. On 27 Jan 79 the 34th KSC Co at Camp Ames was disestablished as a result of Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea (SALS-K) implementation (outlined on page 138).

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(U) Equipment Serviceability (ES) Management. During 1979 ACoFS, J4 continued to analyze and identify both real and potential ES shortfalls after which recommendations were prepared for unit level corrective action to improve materiel readiness. The following key equipment status indicators and criteria were used as analytical guidelines for determining causes of substandard ES ratings reflected on monthly materiel readiness reports (summarized on page 110): (1) Zero balances on unit prescribed load lists (PLLs) should not exceed 19 percent; (2) Class IX (repair parts) reconciliation rates between using units and supply support activities (SSAs) should be 90 percent or higher; and (3) time lapse between date equipment becomes inoperable and date corrective action is initiated should not exceed three days; for items evacuated to direct support units (DSUs), action must commence within seven days from breakdown date. Concurrently, operational readiness rates of selected maintenance significant equipment were examined. Results of analyses were disseminated command-wide by a variety of means including visits to units, monthly meetings of 2d Inf Div Log Mgt Board, Automated Materiel Readiness Reporting Subsystem (AMRRS) data summaries, formal letters to major subordinate commanders, and direct coordination with unit maintenance personnel. It was found that units which attained key indicator criteria for a two-four month period were very likely to achieve an ES REDCON matching their assigned ALO. By year's end the number of EUSA units meeting PLL stockage criteria had increased to 62 percent from a low of 43 percent in Mar 79. Significant improvements were realized in Class IX reconciliation rates; based on monthly averages, 41 percent of units reached the EUSA standard (2 above) in CY 79, compared with 18 percent in 1978. Particular emphasis will be placed in 1980 on reduction of time delays for actions on inoperable equipment and on improvements in unit/SSA reconciliation rates.

(U) To accelerate analysis of equipment readiness data and enhance materiel maintenance management, AMRRS I was instituted at EUSA in Oct 78.¹⁷ In Apr 79 the improved AMRRS II program became operational, incorporating new reporting procedures prescribed by revised DA directives and providing faster outputs with greater accuracy; preprinted keypunch worksheets are prepared for reporting units from preloaded data on master tapes. New system has capability of producing summary data for use by DSUs, major subordinate commands and EUSA staff elements. Major shortcoming of AMRRS II was its inability to furnish data indicating significant trends. By year's end a revised Detailed Functional System Requirement was developed for incorporating four new materiel maintenance trend reports into AMRRS II and for refining basic data used in analyzing equipment readiness problem areas; new program was planned for Jan 80

17. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 177.

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implementation. To increase knowledge within using organizations and staffs of the system's capabilities, ACoFS, J4 maintenance management specialists prepared an AMRRS II Users Handbook and Analysis Guides; publication and command-wide distribution was planned for early 1980 to coincide with introduction of new maintenance trend reports.¹⁸

(U) EUSA's general/direct support (2C) maintenance program is designed to fulfill coordinated needs of major subordinate commands for upgrading equipment assigned to their units. The FY 79 2C program was funded within the Command Operating Budget for a total of \$19.6 million, of which \$11.3 million was allocated to GS level maintenance performed at Camp Carroll's USA Materiel Support Center-Korea (MSC-K). Components of the 2C program are: repair and return to user (DS and GS); major assembly repair to support GS direct exchange program; equipment refurbishment; filling of 6th Spt Cen (Mat Mgt) dues-out; maintenance of war reserve stocks; storage and preservation of designated supplies/equipment being held for EUSA units; calibration service; quality control activities; and some 20 projects (\$2.7 million) for maintenance/repair/servicing contracted out to local Korean firms. The 2C program's flexibility allows expeditious response to changes in customer requirements and overall command operational priorities.

(U) A EUSA Maintenance Management Improvement Program (MMIP) was developed by ACoFS, J4 conforming with functional areas outlined in DA's worldwide MMIP announced in Mar 79. Overall MMIP objectives are to enhance force readiness and maximize cost effectiveness of maintenance functions. Primary areas designated for improvements were: command awareness and knowledge of maintenance operations; training programs for equipment operators/users; personnel management practices dealing with maintenance specialists; and publications, tools and repair parts support. Numerous existing separate actions and programs were consolidated within EUSA's comprehensive MMIP. Subordinate commanders were encouraged to develop similar programs adapted to unit needs and requirements.¹⁹

(U) Supply Operations. During CY 79 EUSA's initial fill rate (percent of unit requisitions immediately filled) averaged 56 percent, failing to meet DA objective of 65 percent. Substandard fill rate was primarily caused by: unusually heavy logistics demands levied on 19th Spt Comd during Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 79, existing support requirements for a wide variety of low-density equipment, and improper reconciliations between unit prescribed load lists and authorized stockage lists maintained at SSAs. The EUSA Command Logistics Review Team (CLRT) (see page 148) expanded scope of its assistance efforts to include vertical

18. SECRET J4 Hist Sum 1979.

19. UNCLAS Ltr, EUSA DJ-MS-MM, 10 Dec 79, subj: EUSA MMIP. Filed in J4 Mat Spt Br.

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assessments of logistics systems and procedures which affect supply efficiency at unit level. Emphasis was also placed on exploitation of reports generated by AMRRS II, which were particularly helpful in identifying unacceptable supply performance at all command and support levels.²⁰

(U) Although not within this command's logistics operations responsibilities, EUSA's supply support capability was directly affected by below-standard wholesale initial fill rates (percent of EUSA requisitions immediately filled by CONUS). DA objectives applicable to EUSA are predicated on expectation that related supply performance standards are met by CONUS activities. During CY 79 more than 20 percent of EUSA's requirements were not filled within anticipated time frames by DARCOM and Def Log Agcy wholesale systems.

(U) EUSA order ship times (OST) represent number of days elapsed from date of SSA requisition to date item is posted to SSA stock record after receipt from CONUS. OSTs for Class VIII (medical) and IX (repair parts) items decreased markedly with Dec 78 inception of dedicated Air-line of Communication (ALOC) service for Korea (discussed in following topic). Excessive OSTs for other supplies/equipment received through Direct Support System-Korea (DSS-K) channels (surface shipment), however, remained a troublesome problem. EUSA OST for DSS-K shipments averaged 75.3 days during CY 79, against a DA 55-day minimum objective. EUSA efforts to improve in-country processing actions (reported below) resulted in reducing OST from 84.3 days in Mar 79 to 68.4-day average in 4th Qtr.

(U) During 1st Qtr CY 79 EUSA requisition processing times (days elapsed from date of SSA requisition to date it is received by CONUS national inventory control point) averaged 12 days versus seven-day DA objective, constituting a significant contributing factor to excessive OSTs noted above. Primary cause stemmed from multiple problems encountered in Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System Expanded (SAILS-ABX) operations, substantially reducing number of cycles processed (outlined on page 152). Subsequent improvements in SAILS-ABX performance resulted in lowering of DSS-K requisition processing time to 6.4 days in 4th Qtr, meeting DA goal.

(U) An additional deficiency which led to lengthy DSS-K OSTs was poor receipt processing performance by EUSA SSAs. Principal causes were automatic data processing equipment difficulties in 2d Inf Div during early part of year and uneven flow of incoming containerized cargo in later months, resulting in periods of saturation at SSA receiving areas. Intensive logistics management efforts succeeded in reducing processing times from nine days during 1st Qtr to 7.2 at end CY 79; DA objective was five days.

20. UNCLAS USFK/EUSA R&A Sum FY 79-80. Filed in Comptr Prog & Bud Div.

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(U) Airline of Communication for Korea Developments

(U) Background. During initial test phase of ALOC-Europe in 1976, DA DCSLOG requested a study to determine feasibility of establishing a dedicated ALOC to support USFK. A working group composed of representatives from DA, Def Sup Agcy, USAF and EUSA developed an implementation plan to commence ALOC service for Korea in Oct 77. After several postponements due to lack of funding, ALOC-K was instituted 1 Dec 78 on a one-year test basis.²¹ Conceptually, ALOC-K uses MAC channel (common user) flights between Travis and Osan Air Bases to ship high priority Class VIII and IX items from CONUS depots to EUSA SSAs in Korea; throughput pallets are consolidated at Sharpe Army Depot, Cal for forwarding. Once the cargo arrives at Osan AB, 19th Spt Comd's 69th Trans Bn delivers incoming items to seven distribution drop points (DDP) located throughout the command. The DDPs service 11 supply support activities (ten repair parts oriented and one medical) which account for approximately 80 percent of Class VIII and IX requisitions from EUSA to CONUS. High priority retrograde cargo and household goods are shipped to CONUS on ALOC-K return flights (space available basis) at rates essentially same as those charged for surface movement.

(U) 1979 Developments. Initial concept which envisaged three dedicated ALOC-K flights per week evolved during the year into utilization of reserved space for ALOC-K shipments on existing MAC channel flights, with no increase in programmed flying hours or DOD cost. Volume of ALOC-K repair parts and medical items airlifted during CY 79 averaged approximately 340 STON per month. At year's end OST for ALOC-K shipments had been lowered to 29 days, well within DA's 35-day objective, while DSS-K (surface transport) OSTs averaged 68.4 days. Streamlining of the in-country distribution system resulted in receipt of ALOC-K items at SSAs in less than two days after cargo was unloaded for processing at Osan AB, bettering DA standard by one day. EUSA receipt processing time (number of days from receipt at SSA until items are ready for issue to units) averaged 3.8 days during 4th Qtr, CY 79, DA objective was five days. Dollar value of Class VIII and IX supplies in pipeline status (dues in) to Korea was reduced by \$12 million. A 15 percent increase in demand satisfaction was achieved in organizations served by ALOC-K during the year and requisitioning objectives within those units were lowered by roughly \$10 million. EUSA operation and maintenance, Army (OMA) funds totaling \$1.5 million were returned to DA. Significantly enhanced supply responsiveness to EUSA's materiel maintenance activities was evidenced by a 94 percent reduction in open jobs over 60 days old at both direct and general support

21. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 178.

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--(U) Issue of AN/PV5-5 night vision goggles commenced in EUSA during 1976. By end CY 79 1,094 second-generation "starlight scope" devices priced at \$9,313 each had been distributed to 2d Inf Div, 17th Avn Gp (Cbt) and 38th ADA Bde units. Goggles were issued according to following priorities: (1) pilots and crew members of aircraft who fly nighttime nap-of-earth missions, (2) reconnaissance/scout elements of infantry battalions, (3) tank commanders, and (4) vehicle drivers who habitually operate forward of a brigade rear boundary at night. Some 400 additional sets are scheduled for dispatch to EUSA as they become available from the US manufacturer.

--(U) The second and final increment of 2,053 new light-weight camouflage screens and support systems was received during first half CY 79 and issued to EUSA combat units. First increment of 10,000 was distributed in CY 77.²⁴ Screens and associated support items were allocated on a "free issue" basis to fill initial TOE shortages; future replacements and revised MTOE requirements will require funded requisitions.

--(U) During period Feb-Dec 79, 174 of EUSA's helicopters were outfitted with wiring provisions for AN/APR-39(V)1 radar warning receivers. By year's end, operational receiver systems had been installed in 35 helicopters. Installations will continue through 1980-81 until all EUSA aircraft have been equipped.

--(U) In Oct-Nov 79 an aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) shop set was fielded to 2d Inf Div's aviation battalion. The AVIM set consists of 11 separate shelters housing electrical/instrument, hydraulic, machine, power train, rotor, sheet metal, tool storage, turbine engine, welding, fire control and armament repair shops. Shelters are airmobile utilizing CH-47 helicopter. AVIM acquisition materially enhanced the division's aircraft maintenance capability.

(U) EUSA Modification Work Order (MWO) Program

(U) Significant modifications applied to EUSA materiel assets during CY 79 included the following:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MODIFICATION/PURPOSE</u>
M110 Self-propelled Eight-inch Howitzer. Applied by EUSA DSUs with CONUS support team assistance.	Install new cannon tube to increase range and ammunition adaptability.

24. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), p. 159.

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<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MODIFICATION/PURPOSE</u>
M548 Tracked Cargo Carrier. Applied by EUSA DSUs.	Convert transfer case from dry oil to wet sump type to reduce possibility of transfer case failures.
Land Combat Support System Missile Test Set. Applied by CONUS support team.	Install improved circuit boards and wiring harnesses to increase test capability and set reliability.
60KW, 50/60Hz and 400 Hz Generator Sets. Applied by EUSA DSUs.	Install improved fan/water pump assembly to prevent overheating and engine failure.

(U) Under DA Project "OLR" 364 MWOs were performed on EUSA aircraft to enhance reliability, safety and maintainability. Major modifications/installations included the following: new armament control circuit breakers for AH-1 helicopters; closed circuit refueling systems and improved drive shafts for UH-1s; glide slope marker beacons for medivac helicopters; and cockpit door retention devices for CH-47s. Program commenced in May 79 and will continue into CY 80; all MWOs were applied by EUSA's 45th Trans Co (AVIM) at Camp Humphreys.

(U) To comply with occupational safety/health statutes, rollover protective structures and noise abatement kits were installed on 127 EUSA construction/materials handling equipment items under a DA-funded program during CY 79, including tractors, graders, loaders and forklifts. All installation work was accomplished by a Korean contractor; approximately 170 additional equipment items are scheduled for modification in 1980.

(U) EUSA Command Logistics Review Team (CLRT) Activities

(U) Organized under provisions of AR 11-14, EUSA's CLRT has been providing logistics assistance through visits to both combat and service/support units throughout the ROK during the past several years. A finding from the DAIG inspection of this headquarters in late CY 78 indicated that the CLRT program was below standard in total effectiveness. Inspection report pointed out that the team did not use a vertical assessment concept in its assistance functions which would permit analysis of unit supply posture up through the support element level; consequently the CLRT was unable to completely trace logistics problems by systems analysis methods. Team visits had concentrated on details of unit internal supply operations/procedures rather than on systemic factors which in many cases generate significant logistics problem areas. Furthermore, results of CLRT visits were reviewed only by assisted unit

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commanders and J4 staff and were not made available to higher commanders. Records indicated that little or no corrective action had been taken by units on deficiencies discovered during CLRT visits.

(U) In Jan 79 CDREUSA placed priority emphasis on redirection of the CLRT program. Increased manpower and budget resources were allocated for logistics assistance activities. Teams began focusing on systemic shortcomings instead of on isolated discrepancies found in lower-level units. Detailed analysis of unit internal logistics operations/procedures was limited to examining selected samples of organizational supply performance. During CLRT visits, usually five days in length, major thrust was directed at proper utilization of the total logistics system by customer units and extent of support rendered by system components. The overall CLRT concept was modified to emphasize "assistance" aspects instead of "inspection" actions. Benefits of CLRT visits were explained to EUSA commanders to insure that program objectives were properly recognized.

(U) CLRT composition is tailored to provide assistance in analyzing unique logistics problems encountered in diverse EUSA units. Logistics specialists from ACofS, J4 Readiness Sec form the CLRT nucleus and identify specific areas to be explored during unit visits; team is augmented by representatives from other J4 sections, 19th Spt Comd elements, MILPERCEN-K and other agencies when appropriate. Total team strength is ordinarily five-ten members but is increased up to 20-man level when a CLRT-X (expanded) visit, two weeks in length, is conducted at a major subordinate command; augmentation for CLRT-X visits is furnished by CONUS-based USA Logistics Evaluation Agency (LEA) and DA DCSLOG specialists. Units selected for CLRT assistance are generally those which experienced low logistics readiness ratings or are in a degraded status. Areas subject to examination are overall supply operations, maintenance management, personnel requirements/utilization, unit status reporting, logistics systems procedures and outputs, POL/energy conservation, and transportation functions. Reports of CLRT findings are provided unit commander and higher echelons; information copies are furnished EUSA IG.

(U) In Sep 79 EUSA's revitalized CLRT program was initiated with a two-week survey (CLRT-X) of 21 units/activities assigned to 19th Spt Comd; participating LEA and DCSLOG representatives expressed satisfaction with revised CLRT concept. Five-day CLRT visits were conducted with excellent results at 1st Bn, 44th ADA and 2d Inf Div's engineer battalion in Oct/Nov respectively. In Dec 79 a CLRT, comprised of representatives from J4 staff, 19th Spt Comd and USA Medical Command-Korea (MEDCOM-K), conducted a two-week logistics assistance review in 2d Inf Div units at commander's request; elements visited included a maneuver battalion from each of the division's three brigades, as well as the

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(U) Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) in EUSA

(U) The AOAP was established in early 1970s as a coordinated Army-wide effort to detect impending equipment component failures through careful testing of oil samples. Originally adopted from commercial airline companies, program was initially directed only at Army aviation equipment. It was expanded in 1975 to include Army ground equipment in CONUS, and in Jul 76 this phase of the procedure was extended to overseas commands. Specific objectives were to (1) enhance flight safety by recognition of imminent equipment defects, (2) reduce maintenance costs through preventive techniques, (3) improve operational readiness of military equipment, and (4) conserve energy resources. Spectrometric oil analysis for EUSA's aircraft assets is performed by USAFK at its Osan AB nondestructive inspection laboratory under an interservice agreement.

(U) Insufficient manpower resources and lack of adequate laboratory facilities were principal factors which deterred expansion of AOAP in EUSA to include ground vehicles.²⁵ Some physical property testing equipment received from CONUS in mid-1978 was held in storage at a EUSA supply facility in Seoul pending availability of space for its installation at Osan AB. In Mar 79, however, it was determined that alternative of expanding the AOAP at Osan was not feasible due to magnitude of projected ground vehicle workload. Actions were then initiated to establish a dedicated AOAP laboratory at Camp Carroll's USA Mat Spt Cen-Korea. Despite long lead time necessary for procurement of an atomic emission spectrometer and difficulties in recruiting experienced physical science technicians, the laboratory became operational in Oct 79. First priority for oil analysis was directed at EUSA's tank fleet; by year's end all ground combat (tracked) vehicles were being tested under the AOAP. Further expansion to include selected tactical (wheeled) vehicles is planned for 1980.

(U) EUSA Lead Acid Battery Consumption

(U) In Mar 78 EUSA initiated a program in support of DA DCSLOG objectives to reduce consumption of 12-volt lead acid batteries; objective was to lower annual EUSA replacement of 2HN 60 amp and 6TN 100 amp batteries to one-third of authorized density. By end CY 78 the program, closely monitored by ACoFS, J4, had succeeded in reducing 2HN battery consumption to desired level. In 1979 emphasis was placed on achieving lower replacement rate for 6TNs. Battery shop operations at DSUs were comprehensively evaluated by commanders and EUSA's CLRT to identify high consumption trends. Detailed written guidance was provided by this

25. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 188.

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headquarters which stressed care, maintenance and storage of lead acid batteries. During 4th Qtr CY 79 an LAO-K technical representative conducted training sessions scheduled by J4 throughout the command in which methods for prolonging battery life were emphasized. At year's end, 6TN consumption rate was well within established objective; acceptable rate had also been maintained for 2HN batteries during 1979.

(U) Resources & Systems Management

(U) Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System Expanded

(U) Background. The SAILS-ABX ADP system was designed to accomplish all stock control, supply management and reporting, and related financial accounting functions between CONUS wholesale sources and worldwide materiel support activities. In Jun 78, after several postponements due to developmental problems, EUSA's Standard Supply System (3S) was converted to SAILS-ABX configuration.²⁶ System is operated by 19th Spt Comd's ADP Center at Taegu. Users are 6th Spt Cen (Mat Mgt), Taegu; USA Mat Spt Cen, Camp Carroll; 6th Medical Supply, Optical and Maintenance (MEDSOM), Yongsan; 19th Spt Comd Stock Fund Acct Ofc, Taegu; and Pusan Storage Fac.

(U) 1979 Developments. Immediately following Jun 78 SAILS-ABX implementation, numerous problem areas surfaced which were not fully resolved until Feb 79. Most prominent were tape drive failures, excessive operating errors made by functional users and ADP Center personnel, difficulties involved in application of special software programs which enable UNIVAC computer at Taegu ADPC to emulate IBM system in which SAILS-ABX operates, job scheduling discrepancies within the system, and communications breakdowns between ADPC and Yongsan's 6th MEDSOM. Average number of cycles processed during period Jun 78-Feb 79 was 9.3 per month, well below the 20 cycle per month target. Average run-time during same period was 39.2 hours per basic cycle.

(U) Actions taken to improve SAILS-ABX operations during remainder of year included:

--(U) Establishment of a full-time SAILS-ABX Control Group at Taegu ADPC to provide overall system management including job scheduling and system change review/control, and to perform liaison between ADPC and all system users. (Previously, supervision was accomplished by personnel on temporary detail.)

26. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 182.

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--(U) Technical assistance visits by specialists from US Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC) and USA Log Mgt Center; latter agency also conducted SAILS-ABX user training. Logistics instruction teams formed by 19th Spt Comd presented system management and user level courses throughout the year.

--(U) Use of command pouch courier service as a temporary expedient for transmitting SAILS-ABX medical outputs from Taegu ADPC to 6th MEDSOM at Yongsan. A dedicated communications circuit between Taegu and Seoul to more effectively meet MEDSOM requirements was tested in Dec 79; final evaluation is expected in early 1980.

(U) Actions listed above were major factors in boosting SAILS-K system production. By end CY 79, average number of cycles processed had been nearly doubled to 18 per month, with no significant degradation to other data processing requirements at Taegu ADPC. Average run-time per cycle had decreased from 39.2 (in Mar) to 19.8 hours. Study was completed in Dec 79 for ascertaining feasibility of converting EUSA's missile support element (MSE) at Camp Humphreys to SAILS-ABX; in view of scheduled inactivations of US HAWK units, existing missile customer support requirements, and magnitude of the change-over effort it was recommended that MSE not be converted. Evaluation was conducted in Oct-Nov 79 to determine whether SAILS-PLUS (Processing Link for Un-automated Supply) could be applied to 19th Spt Comd's troop issue subsistence activities; recommendations are expected in early CY 80.

(U) Stock Fund Operations and OMA Supply Funding

(U) In Jul 74 a Home Office, EUSA Division, Army Stock Fund was established in Korea. Terms of the Home Office charter called for consolidated and proper managing, controlling, financing, accounting for, and reporting all stock fund inventories. These terms have since been carried out effectively. This was accomplished in a climate of fiscal constraint as well as widespread inflation which tended to erode the supported customers' purchasing power.

(U) Stock fund sales for FY 79 were \$89.3 million with obligations of \$87.1 million, reflecting a negligible (less than one percent) increase over FY 78 totals. For FY 80 DA approved sales/obligations in amounts of \$89.8/89.4 million respectively.

(U) Operation and Maintenance, Army budget obligations for supplies purchased from the stock fund for CY 79 were \$66.6 million, reflecting close conformity to planned expenditures. Turbulence from the ALOC-K program (outlined on page 144) was minimal and did not significantly affect OMA supply obligations.²⁷

27. SECRET J4 Hist Sum 1979 (U).

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(U) EUSA Property Accountability (Proper Count) Program

(U) EUSA's special emphasis Proper Count program was developed in late 1977 to adequately respond to CSA's increased concern with management and accountability of Army materiel. A EUSA Proper Count working group was established to serve as a focal point for implementation of DA recommendations and to solicit and consolidate property accountability inputs from EUSA's major subordinate commands. Chaired by a senior J4 logistics officer, the group included ranking representatives from each major subordinate element and from all interested EUSA HQ staff agencies. The Proper Count program comprised a wide range of property accountability measures and procedures, all of which needed improvement to meet DA goals. Elements selected by DA for more intensive scrutiny included inventory and adjustment reporting, improvement of Army master data file, logistics baseline curriculum development for commanders, personnel management controls for supply specialists, security of US Army property, accounting for lost/damaged/destroyed property, distribution of supply publications, turn-in of excess materiel, establishment of consumption standards, and development/use of property accountability training materials. By end CY 78 EUSA had responded to 11 Proper Count action requirements.²⁸

(U) Throughout 1979 this headquarters continued to stress commanders' responsibilities for insuring property accountability at all levels, including obligations of individual users and those who carry out formal accounting, acquisition and property disposal procedures.²⁹ Following disbandment of DA's formal Proper Count task force in Feb, this command abolished its corollary work group on 19 Mar 79. By that date the command had completed implementation of all DA-directed proper accountability improvement actions. After receipt of revised AR 735-11, a EUSA supplemental regulation focusing on this command's property accountability requirements was published and distributed command-wide in Dec 79.³⁰

(S) Service and Energy (U)

(U) EUSA Energy Conservation Program

(U) In its Feb 78 Army Energy Plan, DA established goals for FY 85 which require reductions in mobility fuels/utilities consumption by ten

28. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 181.

29. UNCLAS EUSA ltr, DJ-MS-SM, 3 Jan 79, subj: Prop Accountability. Filed in J4 Mat Spt Br.

30. EA Suppl #1 to AR 735-11, subj: Acct for Lost, Damaged and Destroyed Prop. Filed in J4 Mat Spt Br.

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and 25 percent respectively from FY 75 baseline year consumption. During FY 78 this command lowered its mobility fuels usage by approximately five percent below FY 75 baseline while utilities consumption decreased one percent. EUSA's FY 79 objectives (set in mid-1978) were to further reduce mobility fuels usage by 1.5 percent below FY 78 expenditures and utilities by 3.5 percent. Annual reductions of that size would enable the command to be well within DA FY 85 energy conservation goals.

(U) In Mar 79, however, DA directed a five percent reduction (below FY 78 usage) in both utilities consumption and energy used for administrative functions; operational readiness activities were exempted from the revised objective. Additional guidance specified that essential mission requirements as well as health and safety of personnel would not be jeopardized. Because of inherent difficulties in distinguishing between operational and administrative uses of energy, this command adopted a goal for reducing total mobility fuel/utilities usage by five percent, a more stringent objective than DA's requirement. By employing intensive conservation efforts, EUSA recorded a 6.5 percent decrease in total energy consumption during FY 79; mobility fuels usage was lowered by 3.9 percent while utilities energy consumption dropped 7.4 percent.³¹

(U) EUSA expenditures for all forms of energy (POL and electricity) during FY 79 amounted to \$43.9 million, or nearly 15 percent of the total OMA fund allocation. Actual payments for electricity alone totaled \$18.5 million, based on ROKG rate schedule in effect since Sep 78. Two proposed rate increases, 24 percent in Mar and 34 percent in Jul 79, were subject of SOFA negotiations at year's end (see note 2, page 272). Cost of heating oil consumed in FY 79 was \$13.4 million while outlays for mobility fuels amounted to \$12 million.

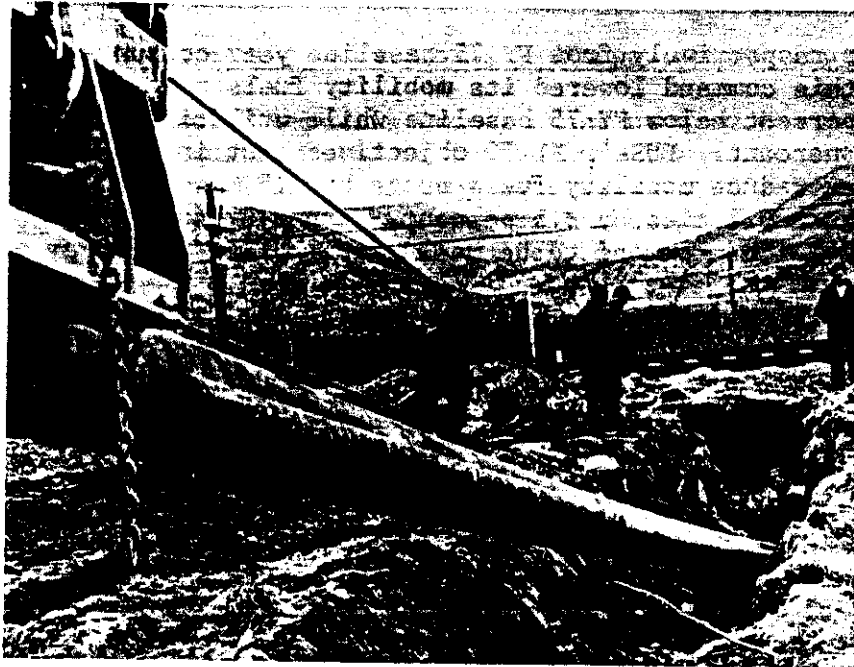
(C) Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) Operations (U)

(U) Background. Requirement for petroleum pipeline delivery was recognized early in the Korean War when assault pipelines were used to augment the totally inadequate rail and highway delivery systems. Studies in 1968 revealed that the petroleum distribution system in Korea could not support wartime requirements for a sufficient period to allow construction of facilities stated in contingency plans. Therefore, construction of the 258-mile underground high pressure TKP completed in 1970 was justified solely as a contingency requirement.³²

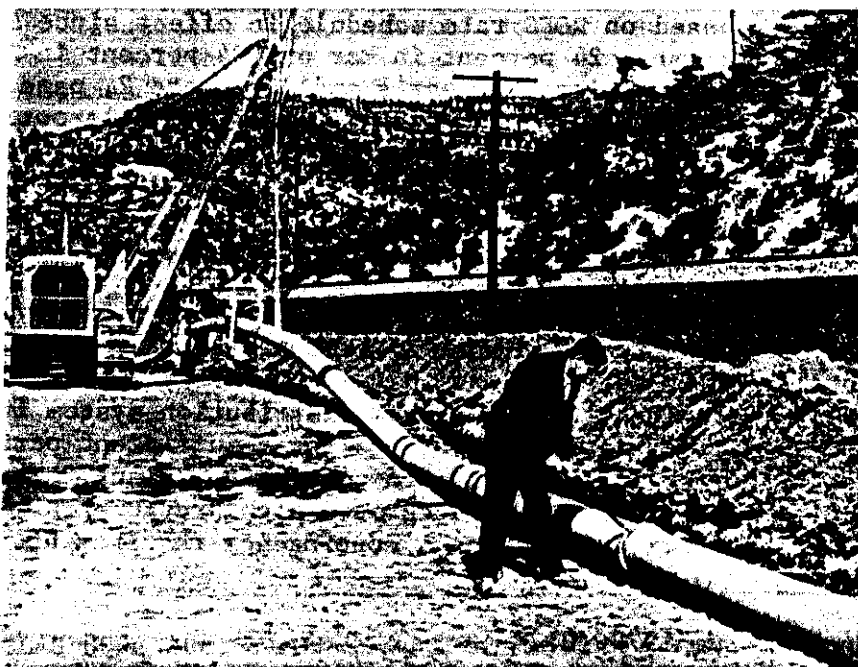
31. SECRET J4 Hist Sum 1979 (U).

32. (U) A map depicting the TKP is at Appendix 8.

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Construction progresses on TKP 18-mile extension from Seoul to Uijongbu.



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Since peacetime delivery requirements were less than the throughput capacity of 40,000 barrels (barrel=31.5 gallons) per day from Pohang to Seoul, two domestic companies (Honam Oil and Korea Oil Corporations) signed agreements with the US Government in mid-1971 to lease portions of this excess. By Sep 72 the latter had constructed a pipeline joining its refinery in Ulsan to the TKP, the two pipelines intersecting at Taegu. Previously, products had been transported by tanker from the refinery to Pohang and then pumped into the TKP.

(U) During 1979 the pipeline, operated by the Taegu-based USA Petroleum Distribution System-Korea, continued to be the backbone of POL supply support for USFK. Some 2,450,876 barrels of petroleum products for military use were transported through the TKP during the year, representing a 12 percent increase over CY 78 throughput. Commercially-owned products totaling 9,298,009 barrels in volume were moved through the system, generating approximately \$3.7 million in revenue for US Government. (CY 78 revenues were \$2.5 million for roughly same volume of products transported.) Throughput rates charged commercial companies in CY 79 amounted to 21.9 cents per barrel between Pohang and Taegu and 21.0 cents per 100 barrels for each mile moved between Taegu and Seoul. In mid-1979 a 16 percent rate increase was negotiated with TKP commercial users, effective for period 31 Dec 79-30 Dec 80; tariffs were set at 26.1 cents per barrel from Pohang to Taegu and 25.0 cents per 100 barrel mile transported between Taegu and Seoul.

(U) On 10 May 79 an MOA was approved by the Joint SOFA Committee for ROKG-funded construction necessary for moving the TKP terminus 18 miles north to Uijongbu from its present location (SP 51A) in a densely populated area of Seoul. At year's end, preliminary ground work was underway for construction of a pump station on southern outskirts of Seoul, two POL storage tanks at Uijongbu, and pumping/storage facilities at a location five miles north of Seoul. Project operations were delayed during initial stage in May-Jul 79 due to ROKG failure to observe USFK construction standards specified in the MOA. Progress was hampered by existence of high subsurface water tables at several work locations which caused foundation design difficulties; completion of all construction on TKP extension was planned for mid-1980.

(U) Pre-concept design work was completed in Nov 79 on additional pipelines proposed for contingency use. Four line routes being considered were (map, App 8): (1) Yosu (Honam Oil Refinery) via Suncheon to ROKAF's Kwangju AB and USAFK's Kunsan base (152 miles); (2) branch from foregoing line to ROKAF base at Sachon (40 miles); (3) Waegwan POL tank farm to Yechon AB (72 miles); and (4) Taejon pumping station to Kunsan AB (62 miles). Designs for contingency lines were being reviewed at close of reporting period; a phased construction schedule will be developed in early 1980.

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approximately \$150,000 was expended for interim renovation work on the plant's substandard buildings so that medical requirements could be met. On 14 Sep 79 a project for new dairy construction was submitted as highest priority in EUSA's FY 81 MCA program.

(U) To satisfy sanitation standards and replace badly worn equipment in the interim, FY 77 Other Procurement, Army (OPA) funds totaling \$325,000 were obligated during CY 78 to procure new equipment, all of which can be transferred to a new milk plant facility when construction is authorized. Items delivered in 1979 included a high temperature short time pasteurizing system (approximately \$150,000), rotary cup filler, blender system, cottage cheese vat and 500 gal homogenizer; receipt of five new large-capacity vat processors is anticipated in mid-1980. No OPA funds were provided in 1979 to satisfy a Dec 78 request to DA DCSLOG for an additional \$450,600 to purchase other essential production equipment planned for FY 81 installation; funding request will be resubmitted in 1980.

(U) Capitalization of Subsistence Stocks

(U) A 19th Spt Comd management study report issued in early 1978 recommended capitalization of 2d Inf Div subsistence stocks under the EUSA Stock Fund; the division's Class I costs had been charged to Military Personnel, Army fund allocations. It was further proposed that 19th Spt Comd, which performed subsistence supply function for all EUSA non-divisional elements, should assume responsibility for operating the troop issue subsistence activity (TISA) supporting the division. Principal benefits of capitalization cited were: (1) relief of 2d Inf Div from a garrison type mission for which adequate staffing had not been provided; (2) increased uniformity in Class I supply and accounting operations throughout the command, including standardization of subsistence pricing and mess/club support procedures; and (3) improved vendor delivery services with reduced costs. The 19th Spt Comd developed a capitalization plan which included requirements for 16 additional personnel and other related facilities/equipment support needed to operate the TISA at 2d Inf Div's Camp Casey.

(U) Manpower constraints prevented further progress toward capitalization until late 1979. By year's end, 19th Spt Comd and 2d Inf Div commanders had approved an MOU outlining capitalization procedures; this headquarters' ACoFS, J4 had obtained DA sanction for the concept on 5 Dec 79, along with authority to obligate an additional \$6.5 million from EUSA stock fund assets. To provide necessary operating personnel for the TISA, one 2d Inf Div supply officer, three supervisory NCOs and seven local national accountants will be attached for duty with 19th

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Spt Comd; TISA labor force will be furnished by the division's supply and transport battalion. Transfer of 2d Inf Div subsistence stocks, facilities, and accountability functions to 19th Spt Comd was planned for 1 Feb 80.

(U) Reduction in Beef Consumption

(U) On 15 May 79, in conformity with DOD instructions, DA directed an Army-wide reduction in procurement of scarce and high cost food items. Beef consumption was targeted for special emphasis and a 25 percent reduction in requisitions was ordered for those items effective 1 Jul 79. Eleven percent of the decrease, however would be achieved through issue of soy protein extended ground beef; remaining 14 percent reduction had to be met by substituting other meat items for pure beef servings in dining facilities. ACofS, J4 food service specialists developed local forms for command-wide use to aid in controlling beef requisitioning and analyzing consumption patterns. The DA-directed action did not fully consider long lead times inherent in the CONUS-based supply system which furnishes subsistence items for this command. As a result, beef products on hand and on order in EUSA prior to 1 Jul reduction exceeded demand after that date; conversely, on hand/in transit stocks of beef substitutes were not sufficient to meet demand. By mid-Oct the 19th Spt Comd was experiencing considerable difficulty in filling meat requirements for EUSA units. Consequently, all troop dining halls in the command were exempted by DA from the beef reduction program during Nov 79. Pure ground beef products were removed from the restricted issue list until excess stocks requisitioned prior to 1 Jul were consumed or until less expensive soy extended meat became available. Beef requisitions based on consumption during Nov 79 exemption period were not submitted, except for soy extended products. Foregoing action was taken to preclude beef loss through deterioration, release storage space and insure uninterrupted meat supply. Basic Daily Food Allowance for Nov was increased to include the more expensive additional beef. During period Jul-Oct 79 beef consumption in EUSA was reduced by 39 percent from FY 78 baseline; monthly consumption averaged 8.8 pounds per person, compared with 14.5 pound average during previous year. Reduction program will continue through FY 80.

(U) Revision of Separate Ration/Commissary Privilege

(U) By mid-1978 it became evident that patronage at USFK commissaries had surpassed the stores' capabilities for providing adequate service to authorized customers most in need of support. Since primary mission of commissaries in Korea is to support (1) personnel with command-sponsored dependents, (2) those individuals not entitled to subsist in appropriated fund dining facilities, and (3) enlisted members

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authorized separate rations, this headquarters decided to reduce number of other personnel using the facilities. ACoFS, J4 analysis revealed that ten different policies on granting commissary privileges existed within USFK's subordinate commands, causing inequities in extending service benefits.

(U) In accordance with pertinent USA/USAF/USN regulations and COMUSKOREA guidance, a new policy applicable to all USFK elements was developed which defined criteria for authorizing separate rations and related commissary privileges. Effective 1 Apr 79 access to USFK commissaries was restricted to officers, warrant officers, authorized civilians, and enlisted personnel who qualify for separate rations. New policy defined categories of enlisted members who may be authorized separate rations as follows: (1) married personnel with dependents in Korea (either command or non-command sponsored);³⁴ (2) members without in-country dependents authorized to reside off-post due to non-availability of government quarters; (3) those with medical/religious reasons approved by USFK/EUSA Surgeon/Chaplain, respectively; (4) personnel stationed where appropriated fund dining facilities are not available or when duties preclude consumption of more than 50 percent of meals in dining halls, provided living quarters are equipped with medically approved food storage/preparation facilities; and (5) members in grade E-7 or above when approved by major subordinate commanders.³⁵ Implementation of the foregoing policy resulted in 10/14 percent reductions in patronage/sales respectively by end CY 79, permitting better service for authorized customers and acting as a constraint on blackmarketing activities.

(S) Transportation (U)

(U) EUSA Automated Port Call System

(U) In May 79 25th Trans Cen introduced an improved automated passenger reservation and port call system for EUSA personnel departing Korea on PCS or TDY. Under the new arrangement, information from data worksheets prepared by 25th Trans Cen is transceived by Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) to the supporting MAC Passenger Reservation Center (PRC) at Yokota AB, Japan. The PRC matches this command's personnel movement requirements against available aircraft and firm bookings are transceived back to YDPC, where computer print-outs are

34. (U) Monthly dollar limit for collective (commissary and exchange) purchases for USFK members with non-command sponsored dependents is same as that authorized unaccompanied personnel on separate rations (see page 250).

35. UNCLAS USFK ltr, DJ-VE-F, 18 Jan 79, subj: Sep Rations/Comsy Privileges for Enl Pers of USFK. Filed in J4 Svc & Energy Br.

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<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u>Number of Actions</u>
Facility Engineering	34.3	311
Services	21.1	7,034
Supplies	12.8	7,723
Subsistence	5.4	938
Nonappropriated Funds	5.1	4,063
Construction	3.6	113
Government Bills of Lading	3.3	32,276

(U) USFK Controlled Source Selection Procedure (CSSP)

(U) Background. Since 1967 there had been strong and convincing evidence of collusive bidding practices among Korean contractors doing business with USFK. Congressional criticism in 1976 concerning alleged improprieties in USFK procurement practices served as a catalyst for adopting an essentially noncompetitive controlled single source selection procedure (CSSSP) in Mar 77 for a three-year test period. To achieve more responsive and cost-effective contract performance, two new overseeing elements were established: Source Selection Board (SSB) with primary function of choosing Korean contractors to be solicited for USFK requirements; and Command Procurement Policy Board for monitoring SSB operations, providing policy guidance for improvement in procurement activities, and for assuring that contractor selection system maintained consistency with service component policies. In fall 1978 USFK decided to test feasibility of soliciting selected contracts by open competitive methods to achieve price reductions. Successful results ensued and DARCOM endorsed use of competitive bidding procedures on a discriminative basis. The term CSSSP was changed to Controlled Source Selection Procedure (CSSP).³⁸

(U) A comprehensive assessment of CSSP was completed in Sep 79 by the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) Pacific and USFK authorities in light of current acquisition environment in the ROK. The review confirmed merits of CSSP concept and effectiveness of its structural arrangement; stringent contracting control measures were recognized as best means for avoiding revival of collusive bidding practiced in past years. Both HCA Pacific and this headquarters recommended that ASA (RD&A) provide USFK authority to continue CSSP on a permanent basis.³⁹ On 31 Oct 79

38. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 197.

39. UNCLAS ltr, APAC, HQ WESTCOM, 19 Sep 79, subj: Continuation of the USFK CSSP; UNCLAS ltr, DJ-SA, HQ USFK, 21 Sep 79, same subj: Filed in USAKCA.

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approval was granted for CSSP extension through CY 84; HCA Pacific was tasked by ASA (RD&A) to provide technical oversight and submit annual reports on USFK's contracting procedures.⁴⁰

(U) Contracting Out of Pusan Port Services

(U) Background. In Jan 78 this headquarters initiated action to reduce the in-house work force and US-owned equipment levels at USA Port, Pusan in conformity with EUSA FY 80 Program Analysis and Review (PARR) requirements. USAKPA (see note 36) prepared an expanded stevedore contract to encompass all port functions except data processing, cargo accountability and contract administration. Proposed manpower reduction involved elimination of 152 Korean national (KN) TDA positions, in addition to 26 US military spaces. Port reorganization was scheduled for Oct 78 implementation, but the intended contractor withdrew his proposal because of labor unrest generated mostly by the Foreign Organization Employees Union (FOEU). DA approved continuation of port services at existing TDA strength during FY 79.

(U) 1979 Developments. Efforts were intensified in early part of year to expand the stevedore contract and effect planned TDA reductions by 1 Oct 79. Key USFK staff members were authorized to make direct contacts with appropriate ROKG agencies to obtain support. On 23 Jul negotiations began with incumbent contractor but were terminated in late Aug when the contractor informed USAKCA of his unwillingness to continue, citing pressure from the FOEU and threats of labor disturbances. As a result of command-wide priority placement actions and establishment of temporary positions at Pusan Port, only 47 KN employees (of 152 originally identified) were actually separated by reduction in force actions effective 30 Sep 79.

(U) After resumption of negotiations, an expanded contract was awarded to the incumbent on 30 Oct 79 at an estimated total expenditure of \$1.8 million. Under its terms the contractor would continue performing stevedoring and terminal handling tasks as he had in the past and would assume responsibility effective 1 Dec 79 for gear locker and floating crane operation as well as barge maintenance. The contractor was unable to reach agreements on wages and benefits, however, with former direct hire employees whose TDA positions were eliminated as a result of port reorganization. On 6 Dec he requested USAKCA to terminate expanded portion of the contract, claiming that strong pressures from the FOEU and Federation of Korean Trade Unions had caused complete breakdown in negotiations with prospective employees. Request was submitted under contract provision which provides for either party, upon 60 days

40. UNCLAS ltr, OASA (RD&A), 31 Oct 79, same subj. Filed in USAKCA.

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notice, to terminate contract in part or in whole (a mandatory clause in all stevedoring and terminal handling contracts). As a result, the contractor will no longer be required to perform on expanded portion beyond 3 Feb 80. At year's end, USAKCA was attempting to persuade contractor to withdraw his partial termination notice.⁴¹

41. UNCLAS USAKCA Hist Sum 1979; UNCLAS OCPD Hist Sum 1979.

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(U) Security Assistance to the ROK

(U) From mid-1949 until end FY 76 US security assistance to the ROK totaled approximately \$6.8 billion. Of this amount, about \$5.8 billion was funded in three categories of grant aid: Military Assistance Program (MAP) allocations authorized by legislative action, \$3.7 billion; Military Assistance Service Funded drawn from budgets of individual US services, \$1.15 billion; and Excess Defense Articles provided under special legislation, \$938 million. On 30 Jun 76 an important milestone in security assistance to the ROK was reached when the declining grant aid programs were terminated (except for military education/training programs discussed below). Foreign military sales (FMS) funding, initially established with a \$15 million authorization in FY 71, has since risen significantly as a replacement for grant aid allocations.⁴ FMS credits totaling \$1.023 billion through FY 79 have been provided by congressional action while \$155.8 million was authorized in grant form for International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs under which 32,464 ROKF members have been trained at CONUS installations. (FY 79 FMS and IMET programs are outlined in following topics.)

(U) During FY 50-79 period the ROKG, through FMS cash procedures, has purchased defense items/services from the US totaling approximately \$1.2 billion, \$255 million in FY 79 alone.⁵ (FY 78 FMS cash sales amounted to \$425 million.) These purchases were primarily for maintaining spare parts support for ROKF inventories; investment cash purchases were also made for force improvement projects and training for which FMS credits were not available.

(U) Under provisions of the FY 79 MAP Supplemental Budget Request, approved 25 Jul 79, DOD was authorized on a one-time basis to utilize all prior year uncommitted MAP (grant aid) funds that were not expended due to cancellation of requisitions or other reasons. Authority was applicable to MAP materiel items only and excluded training/maintenance programs and special activities. DOD guidelines required that all uncommitted allocations be obligated by end FY 79 and that equipment deliveries be completed no later than 30 Sep 80; otherwise, funds would be returned to US Treasury. Lists prepared and validated by US service components identified approximately \$5.3 million as uncommitted FY 76 and prior year MAP funds originally authorized for ROK force modernization programs; nearly 90 percent of total amount was for Army materiel.

4. (U) Non-reimbursable transfer of US weapons/equipment to ROKA as compensation for withdrawal of US ground combat forces is summarized on page 130, this report.

5. UNCLAS FMS and Mil Assistance Facts, Dec 79, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA). Filed in JUSMAG-K Plans Div.

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ROKF field logistics centers requisitioned spare parts for essential equipment items to obligate uncommitted funds under the special legislative authority.⁶

(U) Provision of US security assistance resources for use during contingencies in the ROK was markedly facilitated by an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 relating to special authority.⁷ The US President was empowered to furnish defense articles/services and military education/training assistance not to exceed \$10 million in any fiscal year to meet unforeseen emergencies requiring immediate aid to a country or international organization. Use of such emergency authority was conditioned upon the President's determination and report to Congress that such an exigency had developed and that it could not be met under provisions of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law. Appropriations to reimburse DOD for materiel, services or training furnished under the new special authority clause were authorized by the amendment.⁸

(U) Transfer of JUSMAG-K FMS Administration Functions

(U) In early Feb 79 the MND, following JUSMAG-K recommendations, designated the ROK Defense Procurement Agency (DPA) as focal point for all FMS administrative actions in Korea.⁹ Long-term objective of the functional consolidation was to prepare for the ultimate transition to direct communication between ROK and US defense agencies on FMS matters without using JUSMAG-K as an administrative intermediary. A near-term goal was to eliminate duplication of FMS management actions in US and ROK agencies. On 1 Nov 79 a liaison office staffed by three JUSMAG-K personnel was established at DPA headquarters to provide direct interface. By close of reporting period, the following projects had been initiated to assist the ROK defense establishment in attaining self-sufficiency in FMS administration: review of FMS-related publications

6. SECRET JUSMAG-K Hist Sum 1979 (U).

7. (U) Amendment was incorporated in the International Security Assistance Act of 1979 (PL 96-92), approved 29 Oct 79 (see page 134).

8. UNCLAS JA Hist Sum 1979.

9. (U) The DPA supports the ROKF acquisition process through in-country as well as off-shore procurements. Since its establishment in 1971, it has grown rapidly and procures not only defense peculiar items but also common commodities, such as subsistence and POL stocks, required to support the ROK military services.

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4 Oct 79; two additional F4s were received in Nov for overhaul. A USAF contract maintenance center staffed by 44 permanent personnel augmented by 20 on indefinite TDY from CONUS was activated at Kimhae on 1 Mar 79 to train KAL technicians (560 are dedicated for USAF F-4 PDM work). Throughout the year KAL personnel also received training for F-4 maintenance at ROKAF's Taegu depot (discussed earlier). Projected FY 80 workload is 33 F-4s (25 USAF and eight USN); contract with KAL for FY 80 PDM will total approximately \$10.2 million.

(U) Establishment of the KAL PDM operation at Kimhae, which included US/ROK negotiations, facility construction, manning, specialist training, and support equipment transfer/installation, was accomplished under a severely compressed time schedule with no loss of USAF operational readiness capability.

(U) F-5 Aircraft Service Life Extension

(U) In Mar 76 USAF proposed a structural fatigue test program to determine requirements for extending F-5A/B aircraft service life from established 4,000 hours to 6,000. The ROK became the fifth country to participate when it signed an LOA in Oct 76. Total development costs for the program were estimated at about \$2 million; ROKAF share would be \$577,683, not including replacement parts costs calculated at \$75,000 per aircraft. In Feb 78 structural strain recorders were installed on 23 F-5 fighters at Kwangju AB (approximately 20 percent of ROKAF's F-5A/B assets). Tapes containing data for 60 hours flying time on each aircraft were sent to San Antonio Air Logistics Center throughout 1978-79 for evaluation. After undergoing training in CONUS on non-destructive inspection procedures, ROKAF technicians performed extensive analytical condition inspections by end CY 79 on 16 F-5 aircraft which had each accumulated approximately 4,000 hours of flying time. No significant structural deficiencies were found, and ROKAF extended the unrestricted use of those 16 F-5s to 4,400 hours. Data collected during the inspections were furnished to USAF Systems Comd's Aerospace Div; Northrop Corporation provided contractual technical assistance to ROKAF for the program. USAF is expected to announce in Jan 80 the inspection criteria for possible further extensions of F-5 aircraft service life.

(U) ROKAF Aircraft Not Mission Capable Supply (ANMC) Status

(U) ROKAF's performance in maintaining aircraft mission capable status improved considerably during CY 79, as indicated in table on next page. Effective use of FMS Supply Support Arrangement (see next topic),

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systems/facilities which interconnect UNC/CFC CP Seoul (Yongsan), 2d Inf Div elements, and UNC Spt Gp-JSA. The US Army Communications System Agency was designated by JCS as project manager for the upgrading. Specific improvements included: (1) installation of new microwave radio and multiplex equipment for a Camp Casey-Papyongsan (FCC Warrior)-Camp Dodge link; (2) expansion, by 60 additional channels, of multiplex equipment linking CP Seoul and Camp Casey; (3) installation of patch and test facilities at each of those sites; and (4) upgrading of AUTOVON trunking access equipment at JSA-Panmunjom and Camps Dodge and Casey. Initial operational capability date, originally set as 1 Jan 78, had to be postponed because of delays in site preparation and equipment procurement; some items received did not meet required specifications.⁹ Following receipt of replacement equipment, all foregoing upgrading projects were completed by May 79.

(U) US Army Airfield/Heliport C-E Support Program (WESTPAC)

(U) The US Army Airfield/Heliport C-E Support Program (WESTPAC) was part of a DA-directed worldwide program initiated in 1969 to upgrade and standardize C-E facilities at US Army aviation installations. In 1975 US Army Communications Systems Agency was tasked to manage program implementation within EUSA. Upgrading included:

--(U) Replacement of outmoded fixed station/tactical air traffic control radios with new family solid state sets.

--(U) Replacement of fixed station, tactical, and meteorological consoles with overhauled equipment.

--(U) Rehabilitation of ground control approach and remote transmitter/receiver facilities.

--(U) Installation of voice transmission recorders, emergency (crash) telephone nets and telephone key systems.

(U) The following 11 sites were included in the local C-E upgrade program: Camps Page (A-306), Humphreys (A-511), Stanley (H-207), and Casey (H-220). Also, LaGuardia (H-210); Papyongsan, FCC Warrior (H-173); Yongsan, Seoul (H-201); Concord FOC North (H-247); Evenreach, Hwaaksan (H-310); Taegu (H-805); and Namsan FOC South. By end CY 79 planned projects had been completed at all sites, providing significantly improved reliability and reduced maintenance requirements for EUSA's air traffic

9. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 257.

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control (ATC) facilities. ATC equipment was installed and site acceptance tests performed by military teams from US Army C-E Engr Instl Det-Korea (specialized in-country unit supporting 1st Sig Bde). Site operation and maintenance of upgraded facilities throughout the ROK is responsibility of 1st Sig Bde's Fwd Area Spt Cen; operator personnel for installations are provided by the 125th ATC Bn (Corps), a 1st Sig Bde element.

(U) Upgrading of Korea-Japan Microwave Link

(U) Construction began in Jul 78 on a new digital microwave system ~~linking this command's primary communications centers with Japan.~~ Designed to improve security, reliability and quality, the system connects Changsan (near Pusan) with Mount Seburiyama (Kyushu, Japan) via Tsushima Island. The single 96-channel time division multiplexing PCM circuit became operational on 7 Nov 78, replacing a 60-channel troposcatter system from Itazuke (Kyushu), Japan and a 36-channel very high frequency circuit from Mount Seburiyama, both of which terminated at Changsan. New microwave system was constructed by Nippon Electric Company, Ltd under contract with USAF; project was funded jointly by Japan and the US. In Sep 79 a CI-15 encryption system (exclusively US funded) was installed at Changsan and Mount Seburiyama, marking first deployment of 24-channel bulk encryption capability in the ROK.

(U) Automated Multi-Media Exchange (AMME) System

(U) In Mar 76 DA approved installation of an AMME to support this command--the first such system authorized for overseas employment. Shortly thereafter, work commenced on rehabilitation of Yongsan's communications center complex to accomodate the central AMME terminal. In Aug 78 1st Sig Bde's AMME main switching center became operational.¹⁰ By Dec 79 nine remote user-operated modular terminals, homed on the central AMME facility, had been installed at following locations: USFK/EUSA J1 and J3, Yongsan Data Processing Center, Mil Pers Center-Korea, and Far East Dist Engr/HQ KOAX (all in Seoul area); TANGO Main CP; Camp Long (Wonju); and Camps Henry and Carroll (19th Spt Comd installations in Taegu area). Additional remote terminals installed at Camp Casey (2d Inf Div) and Hialeah Compound (Pusan) were scheduled for activation in early 1980.

10. (U) SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 258. The 1st Sig Bde (USACC) functions as this command's principal in-country C-E support organization under OPCON of ACoFS, J6, who serves concurrently as Bde Cdr.

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(U) CHAPTER IX: AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

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

(U) The COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP system has been designated to provide two major functional capabilities for USFK and component commands. First is a Command Information System (CIS); i.e. automated storage, update and retrieval of data. Second is the Command and Control Message Processing System (CCMPS), i.e. drafting, storage and retrieval of selected command/control messages for transmission between command centers in and out of Korea via the automatic digital network (AUTODIN).¹ The CCMPS has a direct interface linking the WWMCCS H6060 mainframe computer and the AUTODIN Switching Center, both located at Taegu's Camp Walker; interconnection is accomplished by an H-716 message processor (mini-computer). This command's main computer also hosts COMUSJAPAN's WWMCCS interface with CINCPAC.²

(U) For system users, primary means of communicating with the main computer is through remote visual information projector (VIP) terminals located in command/control centers throughout the ROK. These VIP terminals permit processing, dispatch and receipt of messages/data from the mainframe computer and allow exchange of command/control information between command centers via both the CIS and CCMPS. On-line near real time processing capabilities permit job initiation at all terminal sites,

1. (U) In Sep 79, Taegu's AUTODIN Switching Center, focal point for nearly all message traffic in and out of Korea, established a new overseas record for continuous service--140 days.

2. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 268.

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with hardcopy output produced by page printers. The WWMCCS mainframe computer has unique communications capability of allowing system users to construct preformatted messages for later release; data or narrative information prepared in advance can be rapidly transmitted to other terminals. System also permits teleconferencing between several terminal users at geographically distant sites. A high-volume van mounted Remote Batch Terminal Processing System (RBTPS) produces bulk printouts for USFK staffs; van can be easily relocated to TANGO Main CP or other designated sites for exercise/contingency purposes.

(U) Management and functional control over the WWMCCS Korea ADP system is exercised by Director, Joint Command Information Systems (JCIS) under staff cognizance of ACofS, J3. The JCIS director maintains liaison with CINCPAC and USN CNO for ADP matters and serves as Chairman of the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP Committee, composed of system users who meet monthly. JCIS, a separate USFK staff division, is manned by personnel from all three services on an approximately equal basis but is totally funded by USN. The FY 79 O&M (Navy) budget amounted to \$1.22 million; total value of approximately \$4.1 million was placed on computers and peripheral equipment controlled by JCIS. Activities relied upon for support include Hawaii and Japan-based US Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity elements for electronic installation and security support; the in-country 1st Sig Bde (USACC) and 2146th Comm Gp (USAF) furnish communications assistance.

(U) 1979 Developments. Eight additional remote VIP terminals were installed in the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP system during the year, bringing total number operational command-wide to 27. Installations were completed at following Yongsan locations: HQ USNFK (initial VIP); HQ USAFK/314th Air Div (third VIP); ACofS, J3 (second VIP); and JCIS Div (three additional VIPs, including one added in RBTPS van). Osan AB received its fourth remote terminal (all four relocatable to K-2 AB at Taegu) and a second VIP was installed at Kunsan AB; a third terminal was also added at the Taegu Mainframe Computer Facility. Initial VIP installations are scheduled at following four sites in 1980: ACofS, J2 and J4 (Yongsan); HQ 19th Spt Comd (Taegu); and 501st MI Group's Field Sta-Korea (Camp Humphreys).

(U) Significant improvements were accomplished on the mainframe computer. Seven DS190 disk storage units were replaced with six DS451 double density units, nearly doubling the on-line data storage capacity. A second DN355 front-end network processor was added to improve terminal performance and permit connection of additional VIPs in the future.

3. Ibid., p. 266.

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(U) At end CY 79 a total of 37 software application systems were operational on the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS computer. Five were standard DCA-sponsored WWMCCS programs, 13 were imported from other commands, and 19 were locally developed by JCIS in conjunction with intended program users. High priority standard systems used most extensively by action officers at USFK command/control centers included: Unit Status and Identity Reporting System (UNITREP, formerly FORSTAT), which provided operational readiness and location information on more than 400 EUSA units; Joint Operations Planning System, used to develop force lists, movement schedules and related contingency OPLAN requirements; and the Computer Directed Training System, which provided all remote terminal users access to a series of 17 student-paced WWMCCS training courses. The Fragmentary Order Preparation (FRAGPREP) system was regularly employed by USAFK/314th Air Div to generate/disseminate daily fragmentation orders and reports required in command/control of operational and exercise flight missions; this system will be replaced in early 1980 with a PACAF developed/maintained FRAGPREP II program, which will use an HIS Level 6 minicomputer (delivered in Dec 79) to interface with the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS mainframe computer and to provide a contingency back-up capability for FRAGPREP II operations. The JCIS/J3 developed Command/Control system, designated COMCON, continued to provide for automated updating of approximately 90 command briefing formats required by USFK commanders/staffs during exercises and periods of increased DEFCON.

(U) The following locally designed software application systems became operational during 1979: Ammunition Management and Analysis System for Korea, which assists EUSA logistics planners in monitoring munitions stock levels; and a Combined Forces Command Readiness Planning System to provide personnel status reports on all forces assigned to CFC.

(U) Systems under development by JCIS at year's end were: Army Emergency Movement Plan for controlling tactical supply operations throughout the command during contingencies; and the Side Looking Airborne Radar Mission Data System to expeditiously process intelligence data collected by aerial surveillance platforms and to allow comparative analysis of data accumulated over a period of time. Several new data systems to support USFK logistics/munitions planners in meeting OPLAN requirements were in planning stages at year's end.

(U) Various proposals were evaluated throughout 1979 for providing WWMCCS ADP support to Combined Forces Command. Since WWMCCS contains TOP SECRET NOFORN data, direct access by non-US personnel would require designated terminals and a special minicomputer filter to insure security. At year's end, JCIS was developing a proposal for utilizing an independent HIS Level 6 minicomputer, with remote terminals/printers located at major ROK/US headquarters. The separate CFC system would

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have no direct connection with the COMUSKOREA mainframe computer, but automated data transfer between the two systems would be possible through use of magnetic tape or punched card media; CFC system would be jointly operated and maintained by ROK/US personnel.

(U) Management Information Systems (MIS)

(U) The command's MIS/ADP activities encompass both Standard Army Multi-Command Management Information Systems and local command unique applications.⁴ Twelve data processing installations (DPI) are assigned to EUSA major subordinate commands; Yongsan Data Processing Center-Korea (USAYDPC-K), 19th Spt Comd's ADPC at Taegu, and USA Pusan Port's facility are fixed site installations while the other nine DPIs are van mounted. (Types of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) utilized at each DPI are indicated in following topic.) These DPIs are totally Army funded (FY 79 ADP budget was \$3.45 million) and process primarily EUSA requirements except USAYDPC-K which provides ADP support for USFK headquarters and elements in the Seoul area. The USAYDPC-K and the 19th Spt Comd ADPC are augmented by computer output microform equipment capable of providing customers with ADP products in microfiche media.

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

(U) ADP Equipment Utilization

(U) Comparison of CY 79 against CY 78 statistics reflects the following changes in ADPE utilization as percent of available staffing hours (command objective was 70 percent):⁵

<u>ADPE TYPE</u>	<u>DPI</u>	<u>PERCENT UTILIZATION</u>	
		<u>CY 79</u>	<u>CY 78</u>
NCR 500	348th S&S Co	72	87
	45th Trans Co	64*	78
	USAMSC-K	94	95

4. (U) A major command unique ADP system (CUPIDS), designed primarily for USFK ration control purposes, is discussed on page 249.

5. UNCLAS ACoFS, MIS Hist Sum 1979.

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<u>ADPE TYPE</u>	<u>DPI</u>	<u>PERCENT UTILIZATION</u>	
		<u>CY 79</u>	<u>CY 78</u>
	305th S&S Co	83	84
	USAG-Pusan	83	79
	595th Maint Co	81	80
	61st Maint Co	68*	84
	520th Maint Co	65*	92
IBM 360/30	2d Inf Div	89	84
UNIVAC 1005	USAYDPC-K	82	54
UNIVAC 70/15	USA Pusan Port	78	87
UNIVAC 70/60	19th Spt Comd ADPC	93	91
UNIVAC 70/60	USAYDPC-K	93	88

*Low utilization attributed to extended periods of equipment downtime; during those periods, unit received backup support from 19th Spt Comd maintenance float system.

(U) Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DAS3)

(U) As part of an Army-wide project to upgrade supply operations in direct and general support units, existing magnetic ledger card systems and accompanying NCR 500 computers were scheduled to be replaced by van mounted minicomputer systems designated DAS3. New software application for DAS3 computer, known as Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4), Nondivisional, will initially be a batch type system; however, an on-line capability is projected for implementation in Apr 81. Current plans call for fielding first DAS3 set to Korea in Sep 80, with subsequent deliveries at one-month intervals until all eight of 19th Spt Comd's NCR 500 computers (listed in previous topic) are replaced. DS4 software system is scheduled for implementation in Oct 80. In Feb 80 19th Spt Comd will receive a mobile training system developed by US Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC) to facilitate conversion to new DAS3 configuration and processing concept.

(U) A DS4 software application system designed to operate on current divisional hardware (IBM 360/30) has been under development by USACSC since early 1978. Field validation tests conducted in CONUS during mid-1979 revealed excessive run times and a need for more effective conversion procedures; extension of the DS4, Divisional system to 2d Inf Div, originally planned for Feb 80, is not anticipated before 1981.

(U) Upgrading of 2d Inf Div Data Center

(U) Three USACSC-developed improvements for disk operating systems (DOS) used on 2d Inf Div's IBM 360 computer were installed in 1978,

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providing increased production capability with less operator interventions.⁶ In 1979 a DYNAM-T sub-system was installed which dynamically controls retention and release of accumulated data base records stored on magnetic tape, significantly enhancing tape library management. Final increment of the DOS upgrade program, planned for early 1980, will provide greater flexibility for system operators by allowing continued processing in one partition while waiting for operator response in a second partition.

(U) EUSA Wartime Management Information System (WARMIS)

(U) Increasing reliance on ADP systems had caused concern throughout the Army regarding survivability of those resources in a conventional or nuclear war environment. Contingency planning has been undertaken by DA to identify and correct deficiencies in physical security, electronic emanations, mobility, and vulnerability analysis. During period Oct 77-Mar 78 this command conducted a two-pronged study, under aegis of ACoFS for MIS, to determine EUSA DPI survivability and to identify management information systems required in wartime.⁷ Major components of study dealt with actions necessary to reduce vulnerability of ADP facilities to hostile action, priority of functions to be performed during wartime conditions, adequacy of communications and ADPE configurations in a combat environment.

(U) Based on the WARMIS study, minor MCA funding was approved by DA in 1979 for installing alternate power supply and protective barriers at EUSA's three fixed site DPIs. First project, at USAYDPC-K, was programmed for 1980 completion; survivability construction is scheduled for 19th Spt Comd ADPC and USA Pusan Port DPI in 1981. In addition, DA identified an IBM 360/40 mobile computer to serve as a backup resource for EUSA wartime ADP operations, to be delivered in Jan 80; site preparation at Yongsan was under way at year's end.

6. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 269.

7. SECRET EUSA ADP Survivability and MIS Wartime Study (U), 3 Apr 78. Filed at ACoFS for MIS.

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(U) CHAPTER X: ENGINEER

(U) Master Planning Program

(U) In light of 20 Jul 79 Presidential decision to suspend US ground combat force withdrawals from the ROK, the command's ongoing master planning programs required extensive realignment.

(U) Master planning documents for orderly development of facilities to effectively and economically support EUSA's current and planned future missions are currently prepared by USA Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea (FEA-K), with support furnished by the Seoul-based Far East District Engineer. Previously, master planning and Military Construction, Army (MCA) programming functions were performed by a branch of USFK/EUSA Engineer Div. Actions were normally transmitted through command channels to subordinate units, who then had to effect coordination with local area facilities engineers (AFE), operating under FEA-K jurisdiction, to obtain technical support for most engineering/construction requirements. Manpower shortages and other higher priority operations/maintenance tasks often precluded timely response by AFEs in planning and programming areas; moreover, planning actions throughout Jun 77-Jul 79 period for reducing 2d US Inf Div elements in Korea further diminished priority of installation master planning efforts.

(U) An evaluation was conducted in mid-1979 by USFK/EUSA Engr to develop more efficient tasking procedures that would involve FEA-K capabilities at onset of master planning and related MCA actions. Effective 1 Nov 79 those functions, along with major non-appropriated fund construction program responsibilities, were transferred to HQ FEA-K's re-designated Prog and Master Plan Div.¹ At year's end, a comprehensive master plan for Yongsan Garrison had been completed. To acquire more useful data for ongoing resource allocation and stationing actions, a detailed inventory of existing facilities at all EUSA installations and preparation of color coded site maps and land use plans for selected stations was scheduled for completion by 1 Jul 80.²

(U) First edition of EUSA Five-Year Stationing Plan, promulgated by ACoFS, J5 on 1 Jun 79, is at App 12.

1. (U) USFK/EUSA Engr has exercised staff supervision over USAFEA-K since latter's establishment in Mar 75.

2. UNCLAS Engr Hist Sum 1979.

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(U) Military Construction, Army Program

(U) EUSA's MCA programs have been directed at improving the command's operational and living standards by replacing inadequate troop barracks, dining halls, tactical equipment maintenance facilities, utility systems, warehousing, munitions/POL facilities, and substandard buildings necessary for administrative and community support activities. The following FY 77 MCA projects were completed during 1979: Relocatable Bachelor Housing (50 two-story buildings) (\$10 million) at various installations;³ Improved Ammunition Storage Facilities at Camp Ames, Howard and Thompson for the Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea (outlined on page 137, this report) (\$2.36 million); two 500-man Dining Facilities at Camp Casey (\$1.3 million); and Dining Facility Modernization at Yongsan Garrison (\$628,000).

(U) Following early 1977 announcement on removal of US ground combat forces from Korea, the Congress deferred in its entirety EUSA's FY 79 MCA program pending revalidation in light of planned troop withdrawals. A scaled down FY 79 program valued at \$31.1 million was resubmitted by this headquarters, but only three projects were approved and funded by Congress in mid-1978: Airfield Improvements at Camp Humphreys (\$4,235,000); Upgrade of Sewer Systems at Yongsan Garrison and Camp Humphreys (\$2,467,000); and Upgrade of Water System at Yongsan (\$878,000). By end CY 79 contracts for construction had been awarded on all three.

(U) The command's FY 80 MCA program, submitted to DA in Aug 77, consisted of 23 projects, all at EUSA residual force installations, with an approximate cost of \$21.4 million. Only five minor projects, amounting to \$1.46 million, were sanctioned and funded by Congress.⁴ Construction of Fire Station at Camp Walker, Upgrade of Arms Storage Facilities at Camp Carroll and Yongsan, Installation of Standby Power and Protective Barrier for ADP Facilities at Yongsan (see page 224), and Communications Center Conversion at Camp Humphreys (see page 217).

(U) In Jun 78 EUSA's initial FY 81 MCA program was forwarded, comprising 26 projects (including EUSA Milk Plant) at residual installations/facilities with a projected cost of \$34 million. Subsequent to President Carter's 20 Jul 79 decision to hold 2d Inf Div withdrawals in abeyance, this headquarters submitted supplemental FY 81 MCA requirements

3. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 272.

4. (U) Construction of new EUSA Milk Plant at K-16 AB costing \$1.9 million (see page 158, this report) was included in both FY 79 and FY 80 MCA submissions; although fully supported by DA, Congress disapproved funding in both instances.

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amounting to \$36 million for new tactical equipment shops and bachelor housing at division installations and upgrading of Camps Casey/Hovey water system. DA supported all projects proposed for 2d Inf Div; however, level of support for facilities at residual installations was reduced from \$34 to \$20 million. At \$56 million total, the FY 81 MCA program will be largest annual amount ever considered by US Congress for EUSA construction/upgrading; legislative review was pending at close of reporting period.

(U) EUSA Facilities Upgrade Plan

(U) To complement ongoing long-range MCA projects for modernized troop billets and dining halls, a comprehensive five-year EUSA Facilities Upgrade Plan was developed in late 1976 to provide essential short-term maintenance and repair of existing facilities using Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds. The program encompasses minimum necessary emergency repairs/improvements required to establish a safe and healthful environment for troops; specific upgrading projects are designed to correct many years of neglect caused by inadequate manning and funding levels of EUSA facility engineering activities, and by recent emphasis on force withdrawal programs.

(U) Phase I of the OMA program, costing \$9.4 million and completed by mid-1978, provided living improvements at ten 2d Inf Div installations. Phase II includes upgrading at seven additional division camps and 33 other installations Korea-wide; funds allocated totaled \$20.5 million and 92 percent of scheduled improvements were accomplished by end CY 79. In general, Phases I and II provided upgrading at temporary locations while Phase III, extending into FY 81, is planned for rehabilitating semi-permanent and permanent installations earmarked for use by the EUSA post-withdrawal residual force. Phase III will cost approximately \$41.3 million, encompassing work at 34 installations. At year's end, design work was 65 percent complete, and contracts worth \$15.8 million had been awarded for upgrading tasks at 13 installations. Phase IV, aimed at upgrading mission-essential supply, maintenance, medical and administrative facilities, has been identified as a separate priority program in the EUSA PARR (see page 237) to be accomplished in FY 81-82; Phase IV costs were estimated at \$32 million. All aspects of the EUSA Facilities Upgrade Plan were reviewed in light of possible future force reductions to provide extensive improvements only at those facilities which will be retained for a period long enough to justify substantive fund expenditures.

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(U) 2d Engineer Group Troop Construction Program

(U) During 1979 Eighth Army's 2d Engr Gp continued to be engaged in a wide variety of construction and maintenance/repair projects at numerous USFK installations throughout the ROK. Major tasks assigned the Group's two heavy combat battalions (44th and 802d, stationed at Camps Mercer/Humphreys, respectively) included: construction of six reinforced concrete artillery firing bunkers in 2d Inf Div area near DMZ; earth moving operations (250,000 cubic yards) in support of USAFK Project COMMANDO LION involving construction of two long range navigation sites on ROK east and west coasts; road repair at four remote mountain-top tactical sites; construction of concrete block and PASCOE pre-engineered buildings at four installations, and erection of relocatable troop billets at three locations; construction support to USAFK in troop housing projects at Taegu AB; and earth moving projects at two EUSA airfields. Value of new facilities and improvements, involving 51 projects, was set at \$1.89 million.

(U) Upgrading of USFK Family Housing and Bachelor Quarters

(U) In FY 79 approximately \$1.3 million was obligated for maintenance and improvement of this command's 506 US Government-owned family housing units, including work accomplished on associated real property, roads, sidewalks, playgrounds, etc. Principal upgrading project accomplished during the year was replacement of underground water and steam lines at Pusan Garrison (\$190,000). In first half 1979 a comprehensive family housing requirements survey was conducted at Yongsan, Taegu and Pusan as part of a DOD-wide survey program. Results were used to justify USFK leasing of ROKG-furnished family housing at Seoul and Taegu (discussed in following topic). In Apr 79 a representative from Office, Chief of Engr, DA, visited the ROK to apprise this command of a newly developed Maintenance, Repair and Improvement (MRI) program concept which will largely supplant EUSA's Line Item Improvement Program implemented in 1978. DA expects to fund a feasibility study in early 1980 to determine MRI deficiencies in EUSA's family housing assets; MRI program is designed to provide clear-cut justification to US Congress for improvement/repair funds.

(U) Following DA removal in 1977 of a long-standing moratorium on replacement of bachelor housing furniture, this command was able to complete procurement actions in CY 78 for furniture items totaling \$2.74 million; all items were delivered by end CY 79. Also received were initial issue furnishings, costing \$1.1 million, for newly constructed relocatable barracks. EUSA's FY 79 bachelor housing furniture replacement program was funded at \$1.4 million, with an additional \$450,000 allocated for furniture repair. Supplemental funding in amount of \$250,000 was obtained for total replenishment of bachelor housing furniture at Camp

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Kitty Hawk, the base camp for the Joint Security Area (Pamunjom). Obligation rate for FY 79 bachelor furnishings, 88.1 percent, did not meet EUSA standard of 95 percent due to long lead time required between requisition and delivery dates. DA DCSLOG authorized upgrading of EUSA furnishings requisitions from priority 12 to 05 beginning in FY 80.

(U) ROKG Support of USFK Family Housing Requirements

(U) Since early 1977 there has been a serious shortage of reasonably priced western style housing available for USFK personnel, particularly in the Seoul area.⁵ Factors contributing to the worsening situation included the ROK's rapidly expanding economy, high rate of inflation, rising affluence of a fast growing Korean business/professional community, and increased entrance of foreign business representatives. An upward trend has been evident in lease abrogation and eviction of USFK personnel from privately-owned housing.

(U) At end CY 79 approximately 3,000 USFK command-sponsored families (about two-thirds military) resided in the ROK; USFK, however, controls a total of only 936 family housing units. USG-owned quarters are located at Yongsan Garrison in Seoul (300), Pusan (110), Taegu (96), Chinhae (44), and Osan AB (14); USG-leased housing units are available at Seoul's Friendship Village (300) and Taegu (72). To help alleviate the command's housing shortfall in the Seoul area, the Korea National Housing Corporation (KNHC) gives rental priority to USFK command-sponsored personnel at three KNHC apartment complexes originally designed for foreign diplomats and businessmen;⁶ some 680 units were occupied by USFK members at year's end, with an increase to 775 expected in 1980. Total family quarters available from USG and KNHC assets accommodate slightly over half of USFK's 3,000 command-sponsored families; remainder are housed in privately-owned economy quarters, subject to high rents and other disadvantages noted earlier.⁷

5. (U) An Oct 79 station housing allowance survey conducted by ACofS, J1 indicated average monthly rent and utility costs for two/three bedroom economy housing units were \$475/\$575 respectively. In addition, many Korean landlords required initial cash deposits ranging from \$500 to over \$20,000.

6. (U) UN Village, Namsan and Riverside.

7. (U) Approximately 5,000 USFK non-command-sponsored families (4,700 military) also resided in Korean economy housing (see page 247, this report).

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(U) Discussions commenced in Dec 77 between KNHC officials and Engr/J5 staffs from this headquarters on ROKG construction of approximately 700 apartment units in Seoul area for exclusive use of USFK command-sponsored families. Following a survey of available land areas suitable for a housing project, this command offered the USFK-controlled Niblo Barracks (situated one mile east of Yongsan Garrison in southern suburbs of Seoul). After delays caused by legal questions concerning property transfer procedures, an MOA between the US and ROK governments was approved by the SOFA Joint Committee in Nov 78 wherein USFK agreed to release major portion of Niblo Barracks (14.7 acres) for KNHC housing construction. Plans were also developed for providing 200 similar apartments adjacent to Osan AB on land purchased by KNHC. Total ROKG cost for the two projects was estimated at \$47 million.⁸

(U) In early 1979 project construction schedules for 684 apartment units at Niblo Barracks and 201 at Osan were completed by KNHC, ROK MND and Engineer representatives from this command. On 9 Apr ground breaking ceremonies were held at both locations to commemorate start of construction. First phase of the Niblo Barracks project, targeted for completion in May 80, will provide 212 apartments (40 two-, 76 three-, and 96 four-bedroom) in six four-story structures, plus recreation areas and minimal community support facilities. Remaining 472 units will be constructed in four 15-story buildings, with two slated for completion by late 1981 and last two by end CY 82. The fully complete complex, named New Hannam Village, will have a two-story support facility accomodating an exchange annex, snack bar, barber/beauty shops, laundry concession, and other services.

(U) Construction on the Osan AB housing units (50 two-, 100 three-, and 50 four-bedroom) was well advanced by end CY 79, with first 100 apartments scheduled for occupancy in Jan 80 and remaining 100 by early 1981. The Osan complex, named Mustang Valley Village, will consist of six four-story apartment buildings and a support facility.

(U) As a result of extensive negotiations between this headquarters and KNHC, an MOA was signed on 4 Dec 79 which established USFK monthly rental costs for Niblo Barracks and Osan AB apartments at \$390 per unit, with payments to be made one year in advance; lease price will be negotiated annually based on demonstrated costs and expenses. On 27 Aug 79 this headquarters had forwarded a request to DA for \$1.5 million in OMA funds to lease 212 first phase Niblo Barracks apartments and to provide necessary furnishings; DOD approval was expected in early 1980. If government leasing is not approved prior to occupancy, the DOD Per Diem Committee will be requested to authorize a special station housing allowance for USFK tenants. (USAFK had received congressional sanction and leasing authority for Osan AB family housing project in Oct 78.)

8. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 276.

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(U) In late 1979, the ROKG agreed to construct 200 additional KNHC apartment units at Taegu's Camp George for exclusive USFK use. Land release procedures used will be similar to those established for Niblo Barracks transfer; project was in active development stage at close of reporting period.

(U) Real Estate Actions

(U) At end CY 79 USFK components occupied 140 installations in the ROK with a total land area of 72,292 acres; 126 installations (67,500 acres) were under EUSA control (see App 12), 12 were USAFK facilities (4,700 acres), and two were controlled by USNFK (92 acres). Real estate acquisition and release actions in this command are reviewed/approved by the SOFA Joint Committee (described on page 271).

(U) In Apr 79 this headquarters requested the ROK MND to acquire two parcels of land (approximately 39 acres each) to establish a USAFK mission-essential long range navigation (loran) system in Korea, designated COMMANDO LION. One loran site was to be located near Pohang on ROK east coast and the other adjacent to Naju on west coast; final siting was completed in late May. Significant acquisition problems were encountered at both areas due to large amount of arable land involved and restraints that would be imposed on new land use development within 1.8 miles of loran antenna system centerpoints. Moreover, construction access to both sites was required by Sep 79 to allow navigational equipment emplacement and testing during 1st Qtr CY 80; real estate acquisitions of this nature normally take one-two years to complete. A high degree of cooperation demonstrated by ROK MND permitted granting of construction access to both locations by late Sep 79, about four months after final siting. At year's end, construction at both sites was 90 percent completed. ROKG expenditures for land acquisitions in support of Project COMMANDO LION amounted to \$683,830.

(U) Other significant acquisitions in 1979 included: 56 acres of mountain terrain and rocky beach land on Cheju Island for conduct of 2d Inf Div platoon/company training exercises (temporary use basis); 60 acres of water area at ROKN's Chinhae Ammo Port for storage of DeLong pier barges (perpetual restrictive easement basis); and 8.2 acres of land adjacent to 2d Inf Div's Stanton Army Airfield (H-112) for construction of maintenance shops, billets and administrative facilities (exclusive use basis).

(U) During Apr-Jun 79 EUSA's Camp Mosier installation was released to the ROKG in conjunction with inactivation of 2d Inf Div's HJ battalion and concurrent transfer of US weapons/equipment to ROKA (see page 131). Release action involved 29.5 acres of land and 189 buildings/facilities valued at \$1.1 million.

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(U) In 1974 this command agreed to relocate all USFK units/activities occupying the 124-acre EUSA installation at Kimpo International Airport and release the area to permit airport expansion by the ROK Ministry of Transportation (MOT). Suitable facilities for displaced USFK units would be built by ROKG at other EUSA installations at no cost to the US. By end CY 79 the ROKG had completed construction of replacement facilities at Camp Carroll to relocate 1st Sig Bde elements and at Camps Market and Humphreys to accommodate other EUSA support activities transferred from Kimpo. In Mar 79 ROK MOT started construction of a new consolidated Army/Air Force Aerial Mail Terminal at a different location at Kimpo to relocate existing USFK postal facilities which, in their present position, interfered with airport expansion projects. About one-third of construction work was finished by year's end, with projected completion date targeted for Apr 80.

(U) Implementation of a major Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) project to expand the commercial port at Pusan necessitated relocation of US Army Port Opns facilities to alternate sites on opposite side of harbor. A Feb 77 MOA between this headquarters and KMPA provided for ROKG construction of replacement military pier facilities at no essential cost to USFK. Construction began in Sep 78 with scheduled Oct 79 completion date; rectification of unsatisfactory work on potable water storage tank, however, caused significant delays and projected completion date for new pier was advanced to Oct 80. On 3 Apr 79 KMPA formally agreed to construct new waterfront/ship berthing facilities to replace those presently utilized by EUSA's Pusan Storage Facility; construction commenced in Dec 79, with completion targeted for Mar 80. The ROKG further agreed on 19 Jun 79 to provide a suitable site in the commercial port area for the building of a replacement United Seamen Service Club.

(U) In mid-1978 Seoul city officials requested this command to release approximately one-half acre of the US Army Naija Hotel/R&R Center in downtown Seoul area to accommodate long-planned alignment/widening of an adjacent main thoroughfare leading to Kimpo International Airport. To fulfill request, major portions of two hotel buildings would require removal, leaving the Center's third structure facing directly on the new highway; access would be severely hampered and parking problems exacerbated. This headquarters notified the Seoul city government that, on a quid pro quo basis, it would release the entire Naija Hotel/R&R Center compound if the city would provide an appropriate replacement facility at another site. Seoul city authorities indicated willingness to construct a new hotel center on existing USFK real estate,⁹ claiming that

9. (U) In a 17 Sep 48 Initial Financial and Property Settlement Agreement between US and ROK governments, the US acquired certain defense-oriented properties (formerly Japanese occupied) in return for basic

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costs would be prohibitive for acquiring conveniently located property elsewhere. During CY 79 a third proposal was offered by USFK negotiators--site would be obtained and replacement facility constructed by a local entrepreneur and leased to Seoul City, which would provide hotel center at no cost to USFK under SOFA provisions.¹⁰ Joint ROK/US working group discussions held in late 1979 with city authorities, however, bore inconclusive results. It was agreed that an appraisal be conducted in early 1980 at Seoul City's expense to determine Naija Center's current/replacement value.

(U) Major leasing actions during CY 79 included DOD-approved extension of lease through Sep 80 for the Friendship Village rental guarantee housing units occupied by USFK personnel; 300 are located near Seoul and 72 in Taegu.¹¹ Two new lease actions were initiated to provide for a community center at the Seoul housing complex and for an exchange-operated delicatessen at the Taegu site.

(U) In Oct 79 an outgrant system was instituted by this command's Engr to insure proper accountability and reimbursement from authorized private organizations, USAFK/NFK elements, and US federal agencies which occupy EUSA real estate holdings and are provided installation support services.¹²

(U) Fire Losses

(U) EUSA's fire losses for CY 79 totaled \$511,172 involving 17 reportable incidents. (CY 78 figures were \$4,210,249 and 12 incidents.) There were no deaths or serious injuries attributed to a fire at a EUSA installation. The largest single property loss occurred on 25 Jun 79 when fire caused by a faulty electric wiring system gutted the 43d Surg Hosp (MA) facility at Pusan's Hialeah Compound; damage was assessed at \$119,170. On 23 Nov another major fire traced to electrical system deficiencies destroyed a dining hall and all installed equipment at Camp Mercer; property loss was set at \$92,190. A fire at a HAWK battery site

necessities and other considerations. Naija Hotel was one such property in Seoul area (along with Yongsan Garrison and other large installations). USFK-controlled land refers to free leasehold property utilized by US units and agencies under terms of cited agreement.

10. (U) Sanno Hotel/R&R Ctr in central Tokyo is occupied by US Forces Japan under similar basis.

11. (U) See note 3, page 273, this report.

12. App C, UNCLAS USFK/EA Reg 405-7, 22 Oct 79, subj: Fac and Areas (Real Estate) Policies/Procedures in Korea (U).

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near Kimpo Airport on 15 Feb resulted in structure and equipment loss estimated at \$50,500; blaze was caused by improper operation of a Nelson heater in a motor maintenance shop. Inappropriate asphalt mixing procedures caused a fire at Camp Mosier on 5 Apr 79; equipment damage was assessed at \$58,594. Other fires were relatively minor.

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\$18.1 million (not reflected in the COB) resulted from the decision to postpone withdrawal of Increments IB and II.

(U) In conformance with DA's May 79 guidance, a EUSA FY 80 OMA budget was developed which totaled \$278.532 million; fund distributions, in priority order, are shown below (\$ in millions):

<u>SUBPROGRAM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Missions)	\$ 92.224
P2 Gen Purpose Forces (Base Opns)	167.623
7S Central Supply Actv	5.406
8M Medical Actv	5.548
80 Other Gen Pers Actv	4.382
95 Army Admin & Assoc Actv	.158
10 Support of Other Nations	3.191

(U) The following unfinanced requirements, totaling \$23.5 million, were listed in the FY 80 COB (\$ in millions):

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Phase III Facilities Upgrade	\$10.5
Quality of Life	2.9
Unplanned Retention of Increment IB Units	3.2
Electric Rate Increases	2.5
Occupational Safety and Health Act Implementation	1.6
Energy Conservation Studies/Projects	1.5
Unplanned Retention of 38th ADA Bde Elements	0.8
Environmental Projects	0.5

(U) An additional area of concern centered on the rapidly rising rate of inflation currently prevalent in the ROK economy, which will significantly reduce the command's buying power by an estimated 15 percent in FY 80 for goods and services procured by local-source contracts.

(U) Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR)

(U) The primary program objective embodied in EUSA's PARR is to provide a balanced distribution of resources among work, housing, and recreation programs, all oriented toward accomplishing the Army's mission in Korea, while making duty in the ROK a rewarding experience for soldiers. The FY 81-85 PARR was submitted to DA in Feb 79 while uncertainty surrounded the future course of US ground combat force

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withdrawals from Korea (discussed on page 88). Underlying the resource requirements stated in the PARR was the assumption that force reductions would continue as then scheduled. (EUSA's FY 80 COB, outlined in preceding topic, was based on same assumption.) Resources required annually for implementation of eight programs during FY 81-85 period were submitted as Program Development Increment Packages (PDIP) in following order of priority (\$ required for entire five-year period in millions):

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
JCS-sponsored Exercises (see page 111)	\$23.325
Quality of Life (see page 247)	66.690
Automotive Equipment Upgrade	12.716
Phase IV Facilities Upgrade (see page 227)	32.000
Reduction of Maintenance/Repair Backlog	17.000
MCA Facilities Modernization	72.000
Protective Construction	10.000
Special Projects	28.300

(U) In early Jul 79 an addendum to the FY 81-85 PARR was forwarded to DA, based on assumption that no further withdrawals of 2d Inf Div elements would be carried out. The addendum identified programs and associated resources for support of 2d Inf Div requirements that were not included in EUSA's earlier PARR submission outlined above. Six PDIPs were forwarded for consideration, in following priority order (\$ required for entire five-year period in millions):

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Maintenance Facilities Upgrade	\$ 48.500
Quality of Life (mostly MCA-funded new facilities construction)	147.872
Utility System Modernization	24.000
Protective Construction	17.500
Reduction of Maintenance/Repair Backlog	58.000
Special Projects	32.000

(U) In deciding what initiatives were needed to support retention of 2d Inf Div, and how much the new programs would cost, this headquarters assumed that DA would restore core funding to support division training and base operations.

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(U) Common US/ROK Budget for HQ Combined Forces Command

(U) Evolution of policies/procedures for providing US financial support to CFC progressed slowly during 1979.³ On 17 Sep this command's Comptroller was assigned overall responsibility for marshalling USFK/EUSA resources which may be required for developing a common US/ROK budget for HQ CFC. The subsequent 26 Oct 79 assassination of the ROK President and ensuing political unrest (see page 57), however, all but suspended bilateral action on the project. The Dep COMUSKOREA repeatedly expressed throughout the year his high priority commitment to instituting an operative combined budget by 1 Jan 81.

(U) In the absence of a formal budget instrument, the Comptroller was tasked by this headquarters' Cofs on 22 Sep 79 to prepare a directive which would clarify responsibilities for identifying USFK/EUSA support requirements and establish procedures for initiating, developing and consummating ROK/US Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding. At year's end, final draft of a combined CFC/USFK/EUSA policy directive was under staff review in the headquarters involved. Meanwhile, a moratorium was placed on implementation of existing agreements/understandings and development of new support documents, pending completion of a Comptroller audit in early 1980 to determine full scope of US contributions to HQ CFC operations furnished thus far; an exception was authorized to permit continuation of staff work on a ROK/US MOA covering USFK/EUSA communications support for a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility at HQ CFC (discussed on page 214).

(S) Interservice Review of US Force Reduction in Korea (U)

(U) In Mar 78 the Defense Audit Service (DAS) commenced coordinating comprehensive audit coverage of the US ground force drawdown in Korea and the related compensatory equipment transfer program then under congressional consideration.⁴ Primary objective was to assist DOD managers in evaluating soundness of procedures/controls developed for planning and execution phases of the mandated force reduction and ROKF improvement programs. A secondary goal was to minimize piecemeal and redundant audits by separate DOD audit organizations and the General Accounting Office.

3. (U) Initial 1978 ROK/US agreements for sharing HQ CFC recurring administrative costs are outlined in SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 286.

4. Ibid., p. 163.

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including dependents, under movement orders directly related to recruitment, rotation, retention and separation; (2) emergencies involving death and related hardships, including payments for death gratuities and travel of honor guards and escorts of deceased military personnel, and (3) advance travel payments for explosive ordnance disposal personnel accompanying VIPs.

(U) Disbursement restrictions were lifted on 15 Oct 79 when Congress approved a CRA effective from 1 Oct until 20 Nov 79; regularly scheduled mid-Oct pay was not delayed. While the CRA was in effect, however, no expenditures were permitted which would accelerate or increase scope of existing programs or provide for introduction of new initiatives.⁶ The defense appropriations bill was approved on 21 Dec 79; Congress had extended the CRA up to that date. Restrictions on obligations prevented this command from making long-term fund commitments for major programs during 1st Qtr FY 80 since a DA funding authorization document was not received until late Nov 79. Uncertainties in the fiscal situation also caused delays in contract leasing and in requisitioning of supply items requiring long lead times.

(U) Military Banking Services

(U) Effective 1 Oct 79 American Express International Banking Corporation (AEIBC) assumed control of all US military banking services in the ROK, replacing Bank of America (BOA) which terminated its military contract in Korea after 24 years of operations. Under the new contract, awarded for an initial one-year period with renewal option, DOD will provide \$500,000 for facility improvements, \$250,000 for new equipment to upgrade checking account service, and \$95,000 for start-up costs. AEIBC occupies same facilities previously used by BOA at 17 USFK installations throughout the ROK.⁷ AEIBC retained all of BOA's former Korean employees; AEIBC staff members from other Pacific area offices provided in-country transitional training.

(U) The transfer of banking operations was effected with minimal disruption of customer services; all BOA accounts were automatically transferred to AEIBC on 30 Sep 79. Patrons continued to use BOA checks

6. UNCLAS EUSA GCJ-PB msg 152359Z Oct 79, subj: Continuing Resolution Authority. Filed in Comptr Prog & Budget Div.

7. (U) Full-time services are provided at Yongsan, Osan and Kunsan ABs, and Camps Red Cloud, Casey, Humphreys and Henry. Branches at Hialeah Compound and Camps Carroll, Ames, Howze, Page, Greaves, Hovey, Long, Stanley and Pelham operate on part-time basis.

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during the 1 Oct-30 Nov changeover period until they received new account numbers and initial supply of AEIBC checks. Payroll deduction options and allotments made payable to BOA were automatically credited to customers' new accounts during transition period; deposits and withdrawals were made as usual.

(U) Centralized Accounting for Nonappropriated Funds

(U) As a result of continuing DA emphasis on improving financial improvement of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities (NAFI), the Comptroller conducted a study during Aug-Oct 78 for implementing more effective NAFI operations within EUSA. All EUSA NAFIs had been performing their own accounting functions, an undesirable arrangement since internal controls normally required for safeguarding/property accountability of NAFI assets were not available. In addition, professional accounting services were not always provided, which resulted in use of non-standard procedures/practices and precluded effective reporting and analysis. Comptroller analysts developed a plan to establish four Central Accounting Offices (CAO) throughout the command which provide uniform and more expert accounting operations, reduce costs, and separate accounting/management functions. CAOs are planned to become operational by mid-1980 at following locations: Yongsan Garrison (to service NAFIs at Area III installations); Camp Casey (Area I); and Taegu Garrison (Areas V, VI less Camp Humphreys, and VII). A CAO at Camp Humphreys was planned for establishment in Oct 80 (to service NAFIs at that camp and those located at Area II installations).

(U) Management Studies

(U) In Aug 79 the ACofS, Comptroller initiated a study, as directed by USFK/EUSA CofS, aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the command's ration control system. Major objectives were stated as follows: (1) insure availability of duty-free goods to authorized USFK personnel, and (2) uphold Status of Forces Agreements to limit duty-free goods to authorized purchasers. Primary goals were to be reached with minimum harassment to personnel. Phase I of the study, concluded in Oct 79, was directed at answering the following questions: (1) Which items need to be rationed in USFK exchanges and commissaries? (2) What should ration limits be? And (3) what merchandising policies should Korea Area Exchange (KOAX) institute or modify? Availability of rationed items in USFK exchanges and commissaries was determined by observation in facilities, interviews with KOAX and US Army Troop Spt Agcy representatives, and through a command-wide survey of authorized purchasers; general conclusion reached was that current supply of rationed goods, sold under

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present controls, was meeting customer demand. With assistance from this command's PM and CID staffs, data was collected to more accurately determine if currently controlled items, and those recommended for placing under control, did indeed have high black market demand.

(U) Following analysis, recommendations were prepared indicating durable goods and consumables proposed for addition to or deletion from the list of controlled exchange/commissary items, along with corresponding quantity limits (consumable limits based on family size). Recommendations for immediate improvements in KOAX merchandising policies centered on closer monitorship of potential black market merchandise by HQ USFK/KOAX Advisory Council and need for stockage reviews of suspect items by installation advisory councils. It was further recommended that ACoFS, J1 be assigned responsibility for periodic updates of methodology used in the study. Phase I proposals were approved by COMUSKOREA at year's end, with implementation set for early 1980.

(U) Phase II of the study, in progress at year's end, is directed primarily at analyzing operational aspects of the ration control system. Major areas addressed include ration control plate request/issue process, procedures for requesting purchase of controlled items, automation of sales transaction cards, monthly dollar limits, and use of video surveillance measures; a cost-benefit analysis of the present ration control system will also be performed during Phase II, planned for completion in 1st Qtr, CY 80.⁸ (Other ration control program developments are outlined on page 251.)

(U) Other management studies of import conducted by the Comptroller during 1979 included the following:

--(U) USFK Family Housing. During Aug-Nov 78 Comptroller conducted a comprehensive review, as directed by COMUSKOREA, of all feasible avenues of increasing USFK family housing availability in the Seoul area. Study efforts were concentrated on providing sufficient living accommodations for immediate future to ease the current critical need, since it was determined that by 1982 requirements would be reduced significantly with opening of approximately 700 ROKG-built family apartments at Niblo Barracks dedicated for USFK personnel (discussed on page 230). Alternatives and recommendations resulting from the review were used by USFK staffs tasked with family housing requirement actions.⁹ During Jan-Apr 79

8. (U) A 1978 Comptroller study found that total cost of administering USFK's ration control system amounted to more than \$2 million annually; see UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 288.

9. Ibid., p. 287.

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a follow-on study concentrated on collecting data to support need for additional family quarters in the Taegu area (related USFK Engr survey is noted on page 228). Information gained was used in preliminary negotiations with the Korean National Housing Corporation for future construction of 200 USFK exclusive-use apartments at Taegu's Camp George. A corollary purpose of study was to determine effectiveness of Taegu Garrison's existing family housing management policies/practices.¹⁰ Specific improvements recommended resulted in Taegu Garrison initiating actions to correct operational weaknesses and to more adequately publicize housing referral procedures and need for suitable economy quarters.

--(U) Furnishings Management Study. During Dec 78-Oct 79 the Comptroller accomplished on-site surveys of furnishings management organization, functions, facilities, staffing and operating procedures at Yongsan, Taegu and Pusan Garrisons. Specific recommendations were made to assist commanders in improving administration, control and accounting of furnishings assets and in realigning functions/resources for improved operations. In addition, a need was identified for closer adherence to administrative weight restrictions on household goods shipments to Korea by USFK personnel scheduled for billeting in USG-owned or leased family housing. Strict compliance with established weight limitations could save USG an estimated \$1.2 million over a two-year period. Action was initiated by this headquarters to inform CONUS commands/activities of existing weight restrictions on household goods shipments destined for Korea.

--(U) Sand and Gravel Procurement Study. At USAKCA request, a study was undertaken of this command's contracting procedures for purchase of aggregates to determine if costs could be lowered. Excessive transportation expenses (comprising 65 percent of total contract costs) were attributed to value-added tax applied to subcontracted aggregate hauling services, limitations on quarries available to contractor, and high cost of local fuel. Comptroller analysts proposed four possible cost-saving alternatives to USAKCA for consideration in negotiating future aggregate procurements: (1) revise transportation cost formula, (2) utilize US military transportation resources, (3) separate aggregate and transportation contracts, and (4) award contracts on a fully competitive basis. (USFK procurement policies are summarized on page 164.)

--(U) In-Country Transportation Study. A proposal submitted by 19th Spt Comd recommended use of small transport aircraft for carrying USFK personnel on official travel status between Seoul, Taegu and Pusan,

10. (U) There are presently 96 USG-owned and 72 government-leased housing units at Taegu.

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thereby reducing travel times and costs as well as minimizing overnight stays at TDY stations. Comptroller staff reviewed passenger densities between destinations and analyzed suitable transportation options. Coordination with 17th Avn Gp revealed that a C-12 aircraft could be made available to make two daily round trips between Seoul and Taegu; review had indicated that, due to small number of potential users, no significant cost savings would accrue by extending route to Pusan. Four hundred EUSA flying hours were allocated to test new concept in Feb 80.

--(U) Contract Hotel Study. In late CY 79 the Comptroller staff commenced investigating possible actions for alleviating severe transient billet shortage in the Seoul area, with consequent reduction in the command's Temporary Lodging Allowance and TDY costs. By year's end a market survey of local major hotels had been completed; six submitted preliminary contract proposals to provide temporary billeting facilities for US military and civilian personnel. Final bids will be submitted in early 1980; target date for awarding contract to hotel selected for USFK use was set for Jun 80.

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(U) USFK Dependents in the ROK

(U) The number of USFK dependents in the ROK was at a manageable level (approximately 4,000) prior to 30 Jul 73. On that date, DA implemented this command's proposal to lift the restricted area designation (locations in which dependents are forbidden due to dangerous and/or primitive conditions) for Seoul, Taegu, Pusan and Chinhae. Rationale was that removal of the restriction would permit establishment of two-year command sponsored tours, thereby enhancing combat readiness by increasing continuity, improving morale, reducing personnel turbulence, and providing a more stable and desirable tour for personnel in Korea. Thereafter, many individually sponsored dependents converted to command sponsorship. By Jan 76 their number had increased to about 8,000; simultaneously, the individually sponsored rolls unexpectedly rose to an all-time high of slightly over 10,000. Effective 1 Jul 76 this command was directed, by congressional mandate, to deny support services (post/base exchanges, commissaries and Class VI facilities) to all non-command sponsored dependents in the ROK when the sponsor's tour remained in the "all others" (unaccompanied) category; medical support would continue to be provided under existing law.² Principally because of the foregoing restrictions, the number of individually sponsored dependents decreased to 5,351 by Jul 77; those who were command sponsored also declined to 5,639.

(U) A major study in Nov 75 had stressed COMUSKOREA's desire to accommodate the maximum number of command sponsored dependents that could be adequately supported. Recommendations to DA pointed out that combat readiness would be improved by the added job continuity, increased morale and reduced personnel turbulence derived from two-year "with dependents" tours. For command sponsorships (military and civilian) the primary standard used to determine an acceptable dependent population was the optimum student level of DOD dependent schools. Limitations on capacities of commissary, exchange and medical facilities as well as family housing available on the local economy were other factors considered. Strength objectives for command sponsored dependents were set at 6,840 minimum and 7,600 maximum. To counter the downward trend noted above and to establish additional control over dependent strength, this headquarters in May 77 authorized 3,150 USFK command sponsored positions. They were subsequently distributed on an assigned strength basis to staff agencies and troop units in Seoul, Taegu, and Pusan/Chinhae areas.

(U) At end CY 79 the command sponsored population numbered 7,135, a slight decrease from 7,239 recorded at end of preceding year but within acceptable range noted earlier. These dependents were sponsored by 1,884 USFK military members and 1,092 civilian employees; of the 3,150 USFK

2. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1976 (U), p. 242.

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briefings on findings, conclusions and recommendations. DCSPER, DA provided the following conceptual definition of quality of life: "A collective body of policies, programs and actions, both resource and nonresource dependent, by which the Army provides for the needs of soldiers and their families in order to foster their commitment to service and personal readiness to fulfill military requirements." Areas in which quality of life needs should be assessed were categorized by DA as: Housing, health care, education, finance, services, community life, and assignment policy; Korean-American relations was added by direction of CDREUSA.

(U) During period Sep 78-Dec 79, a J1 team visited 29 EUSA installations throughout the ROK and held extensive discussions on quality of life improvements with commanders, staff officers and soldiers in all grades. During those assessments, it was determined that most personnel were able to adapt favorably to restrictive conditions generally associated with a tour in Korea. The J1 staff interviewers found that a large majority of soldiers viewed their assignments as rewarding and that most quality of life problem areas resulted from military fund constraints.

(U) As a result of these visits and command/staff input, a number of short term (FY 79-80) and long range (FY 81-85) goals for improvement in quality of life were established. Short term objectives were: upgrading troop facilities (billets, latrines, dining halls and work areas- see page 227); increasing available Korea National Housing Corporation apartment units (page 229); raising total of high school completions (page 257); improving maintenance of morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) facilities (page 295); offering more cultural tours and Korean home visits (page 286); broadening scope of Korean language training (page 258); expanding Army Community Service (ACS) activities; and increasing laundromat facilities. Additional quality of life improvements planned for FY 81-85 time frame included: continuation of troop facilities upgrade; modernizing existing USG-owned family housing and constructing 200 additional on-post quarters at Taegu's Camp George (see page 231); hiring 15 local civilian physicians to alleviate shortages at US Army Hosp-Seoul and hospital renovation; enhancing religious activities; and continuation of MWR facilities upgrade/ACS activities expansion.

(U) As noted on page 236, no fiscal resources were provided in EUSA's FY 80 Command Operating Budget for the Phase III Facilities Upgrade Program, leaving unfunded the entire command requirement of \$10.5 million. Also unfunded in the FY 80 COB were resource requirements totaling \$2.9 million for planned quality of life initiatives in medical service, MWR and community support areas. EUSA's Program Analysis and Resource Review for FY 81-85, submitted to DA in Feb 79, identified \$66.69 million in fiscal resources for implementing quality of life programs

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during the entire five-year period; quality of life initiatives were ranked second in priority for command resources, following JCS-sponsored exercise requirements (see page 111). An addendum to the EUSA PARR forwarded in Jul 79 included an additional \$147.9 million to support FY 81-85 quality of life programs at 2d Inf Div installations, bulk of which will be used for MCA-funded new facilities construction.

(U) EUSA Reenlistment Program

(U) In 1979 EUSA again exceeded reenlistment objectives for both first term and career soldiers. The command reenlisted 1,491 first termers during the year, surpassing the initial goal of 1,049 for a 142 percent performance rate. There were 1,587 career soldiers reenlisted versus an objective of 1,049, a performance rate of 151 percent. The 2d Inf Div led all EUSA units in reenlistments by attaining 200 percent of its goal for first termers and 183 percent of its career soldier objective. This achievement was attributed to high troop morale, and support of the reenlistment program by commanders at all levels. On 24 Apr 79 EUSA received DA's annual award for the MACOM achieving highest reenlistment rates. Of the 3,078 total reenlistments, only 156 (five percent) required a waiver for continued service. A total of 240 substandard personnel were barred from reenlistment during CY 79; 1978 figure was 301.

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

(U) Background. Over a 27-year period this command has operated various types of ration control programs applying to US forces in Korea. A computer assisted system was introduced in 1971 along with a plastic ration control plate (RCP), similar to commercial credit cards, for issue to authorized exchange/commissary patrons. Embossed on the RCP is the individual's name, rank, social security number (SSN), family status, and a code line indicating privilege entitlements (exchange, commissary, alcoholic beverages, and baby items). Procedurally, the customer completes a purchase and presents his RCP to the clerk who places it in a data recorder (anvil) which records the sale, customer's name, sales outlet, cashier and date on a standard IBM card. Accumulated cards from each USFK commissary/exchange outlet are then sent to ACofS, J1's Data Mgt Branch for screening and batching, after which they are delivered to Yongsan Data Processing Center where purchase information is transferred to a computer which maintains a numbered account on each individual/family based on the sponsor's SSN. Though this initial computerized system was a great improvement over previous card/book procedures, a comprehensive study in 1974 by ACofS, J1 disclosed that data base was inaccurate and incomplete. The CUPIDS program, placed in effect on 15 Dec 75, thereafter resulted in a system that was self-editing and

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provided a larger, more accurate data base while also reducing RCP production time and multi-program redundancy.³ CUPIDS application forms, completed on each USFK member (military and civilian), furnish noncombatant, medical, religious and other command-unique personnel management data as well as ration control information; forms are controlled and safeguarded at unit level and are serially numbered for accountability purposes.

(U) Monthly dollar limits, applied collectively to exchange and commissary purchases, have been established based on family size; sales made to dependents are counted against the sponsor's monthly limit. Authorized amounts are not cumulative and unused portions become void at end of each month. All purchases in both commissaries and exchanges are rounded down to the nearest dollar (except cosmetics sales). Purchases which total less than one dollar are not applied against the monthly dollar restriction. Monetary limits in effect at end CY 79 were: unaccompanied personnel - \$160, or \$200 if authorized commissary privileges (see page 161); family of two - \$350; of three - \$450; of four - \$560; of five - \$670; of six - \$710; and family of seven or more - \$760. USFK members with non-command sponsored dependents in the ROK are restricted to same dollar limits authorized for unaccompanied individuals. Single items priced at \$35 or more are not charged against monthly dollar limitations.

(U) To curb black market activities, certain merchandise items with high resale values are stringently controlled; these include major household appliances, color television sets, stereo equipment, cameras, diamonds, watches, typewriters and selected sports equipment. Korean area exchange patrons are normally restricted from buying more than one of each controlled item during their tour of duty, although subsequent purchases may be allowed for valid reasons. In order to buy controlled items, personnel must obtain a Letter of Authorization (LOA) authenticated by their unit commander for presentation to the exchange facility. Purchases of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, gasoline, cosmetics, and selected food items are controlled by monthly quantity limits. Purchases of controlled items are recorded on sales transaction cards which are processed by a central computer (discussed earlier); those individuals who exceed their monthly limits or buy unauthorized items are readily identified by SSN. Publications containing detailed explanations of USFK's ration control system are given wide dissemination through command information channels, and convenient forms for individual's use in recording controlled purchases are made available by ACofS, J1 and KOAX.⁴

3. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1975 (U), p. 209.

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

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(U) 1979 Developments. Major ration control policy changes were:

--(U) Effective 1 Feb, personnel making repetitive purchases of like items priced over \$35 and not on controlled articles list were subject to showing, when requested, proof of possession or proper disposition of such items.

--(U) All out-of-country participants in Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 79, held in Mar, were authorized to purchase up to \$160 worth of merchandise in USFK exchanges; no sales of controlled items were permitted except for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

--(U) Effective 1 Apr, unit commanders could issue LOAs for purchases of major household items⁵ only to personnel accompanied by dependents (including non-command sponsored), unaccompanied members billeted in on-post BOQ/BEQs where such items are authorized for use, and unaccompanied personnel residing in economy housing who have been issued a statement of nonavailability of government quarters. In conjunction with this policy change, KOAX restricted stocking of major household items to exchanges serving large troop concentrations.

--(U) Monthly quantity limits on controlled food items purchased by unaccompanied personnel were reduced 1 Apr as follows: ground coffee - from six to three pounds; instant coffee - from 30 to 20 ounces; mayonnaise/salad dressing - from 64 to 32 ounces; and Tang (orange drink mix) - from 54 to 27 ounces.

--(U) On 22 May 79 COMUSKOREA approved mandatory administrative sanctions for gross violations of ration control regulations. Unit commanders must revoke offender's normal exchange/commissary privileges for one year upon receipt of valid evidence that individual has exceeded authorized monthly dollar limitation by \$200 or more, or has purchased more than 100 percent in excess of monthly quantity limits for alcoholic beverages or cigarettes; or made fraudulent or other illegal use of an LOA or RCP; or has been convicted through court-martial action or by civilian authorities for wrongful transfer of duty-free goods, or received punishment for such offenses under provisions of Article 15, UCMJ; or has failed to show proof of proper disposition of controlled items or merchandise priced above \$35. Provisions were incorporated in above policy for permitting personnel whose normal commissary/exchange privileges had been revoked to purchase a minimum amount of subsistence items for in-country dependents.

--(U) Newly designed ration control plates were issued to all authorized USFK personnel in late Sep 79. To prevent counterfeiting,

5. (U) Defined as air conditioners, washing machines, clothes dryers, refrigerators, freezers, cooking ranges/ovens (including microwave), water heaters, carpets priced over \$50, pianos and organs.

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new plates include a numerical code to validate SSN embossed on the RCP; this modification enhanced utilization of an optical character recognition scanner installed at Yongsan Data Processing Center in late 1978. Also added on new RCP were data on dependent sponsorship status/citizenship and family size.⁶ New RCP issue necessitated updating of CUPIDS data base, thereby providing all unit commanders with more accurate information on assigned personnel and their in-country dependents.

(U) A comprehensive study on the ration control system conducted by ACofS, Comptroller is outlined on page 241, this report; ration control enforcement actions are summarized on page 277.

(U) Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Program in EUSA

(U) During CY 79 this command continued efforts initiated in 1977 to accomplish its goal of institutionalizing OE concepts at all levels of leadership.⁷ This command's ten OE staff officers (OESO), all graduates of the US Army OE Trng Center at Ft Ord, Calif, are assigned as follows:

HQ EUSA	- 3	19th Spt Comd	- 2
I Corps (ROK-US) Gp	- 1	38th ADA Bde	- 1
2d Inf Div	- 2	USAG-Yongsan	- 1

In addition, an OESO is assigned to 1st Sig Bde (USACC), the primary in-country communications unit supporting this command.

(U) During the year OESOs consulted with and furnished valuable assistance to commanders and staff officers, primarily at battalion level, in their efforts to improve human resource management, enhance interpersonal communications within their units, and to apply refinements to organizational structures and processes which would contribute to maximum combat readiness. Command-wide survey data indicated that approximately 80 percent of OESOs' available duty time was devoted exclusively to OE functions. A sampling of EUSA's OE assistance activities included: developing methods for maintaining unit effectiveness during change-of-command transition periods; facilitating problem assessment and action planning conferences on management/organizational issues related to unit mission accomplishment; presenting one-week Leadership and Management Development courses; designing attitude survey instruments; demonstrating effective performance counseling methods/techniques; and conducting workshops focused on development of valid objectives.

6. (U) Detailed format of new RCP is shown at Appendix 10.

7. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), p. 258.

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tensions within EUSA and need for comprehensive examination of existing leadership/human relations practices at all command levels.

(U) A workshop was held for EUSA EO and OE representatives in Jun 79 to consider command-wide utilization of the Army Research Institute's (ARI) Unit EO Training Diagnosis and Assessment System (TDAS). Designed for use at all organizational levels, the system can be employed to measure existing human relations conditions, ascertain if all soldiers are receiving equal opportunity benefits, and to determine which EO training program areas require additional emphasis. Proposed modifications to the TDAS, including alterations applying to treatment of KATUSA personnel, were submitted to ARI and DA EO Office. On 15 Nov 79 both agencies approved recommended changes and authorized use of the TDAS in all EUSA units.

(U) Specialized training activities continued to be a significant element in this command's overall EO program. In addition to five hours of human relations orientation presented upon their arrival in the command, EUSA personnel also receive a minimum of one hour training in EO subject areas each month. Topics include DOD EO goals/policies, Korean culture and customs, the KATUSA program, racism/sexism, personal and institutional discrimination, and other related human relations themes. KATUSA personnel are required to attend seven hours of EO training annually, presented by full-time KATUSA EO representatives and monitored by ROKA liaison officers assigned to ACofS, J1 staff.⁸ To enhance EO program viability, EUSA major subordinate commands conducted a total of 13 80-hour Discussion Leaders Courses (DLC) during CY 79 for selected officers and NCOs. These courses accommodate KATUSA personnel along with US attendees, except in 2d Inf Div where two separate DLCs were held during the year for full-time KATUSA EO representatives.

(U) Significant ethnically-oriented observances highlighting the Human Relations Program during 1979 were commemoration of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday (15 Jan), National Black History Week (11-17 Feb), Asian/Pacific Island-American Heritage Week (4-11 May), KATUSA Recognition Week (21-26 Aug), and National Hispanic Heritage Week (9-15 Sep). Programs and activities at installations throughout the command were structured to give USFK personnel opportunities for developing their awareness and appreciation of diverse cultures represented in American society and the US military establishment.

8. (U) J1's ROKA liaison officers are also responsible for coordinating visits to Korean homes by USFK personnel, summarized on page 287, this report.

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

(U) The major portion of EUSA's ADAPCP is administered through eight Community Assistance Centers located at high troop density installations throughout the command which provide services prescribed by AR 600-85. On 25 Jul 79 a separate Alcohol Treatment Facility (ATF) with 16-patient capacity (12 male/four female) was established at US Army Hosp-Seoul which offers a six-week in-house therapeutic program. The ATF's rehabilitation regimen borrows heavily from the US Navy's experience in treating alcoholism, whereby traditional psychotherapy is combined with principles developed by Alcoholics Anonymous. Plans call for future expansion of counseling staff to include recovering alcoholics. By end CY 79, 62 clients had completed the ATF's treatment program. A total of 487 EUSA military members were referred for alcohol abuse services (including ATF) in CY 79, compared with 593 in 1978. Despite the command's continued efforts to prevent deaths from over-consumption of alcohol,⁹ nine Korea-based personnel died from that cause in 1979--five in motor vehicle accidents and four from combined drug/alcohol overdose (six alcohol-related fatalities occurred in CY 78).

(U) ADAPCP admissions for drug abuse increased sharply to 300 cases in CY 79 from previous year's 144, due principally to greater command emphasis, particularly in 2d Inf Div, on identifying marijuana users; nearly half of total drug program admissions involved use of marijuana. Effective 15 Feb 79, urinalysis testing for detecting presence of drug substances was increased in scope throughout EUSA by DA direction; on an annual basis at least 25 percent of all personnel between 18 and 25 years of age, selected at random, would undergo unannounced testing.¹⁰ Although DA rescinded its policy in Jul 79 which required a specified minimum number of urinalyses each year, this command continued to maintain previously established 25 percent level of testing for 18-25 year age group. Of 5,803 urinalysis samples examined during period 15 Feb-31 Dec 79, only 30 were confirmed as positively indicating illegal drug use.

(U) Emphasis continued throughout the year on EUSA's Teen Involvement Program (TIP) activities. Under sponsorship of area command ADAPCPs, special classes were conducted to provide USFK dependents of junior/senior high school age with knowledge of alcohol/drug abuse effects. Techniques

9. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 302.

10. UNCLAS ltr, AJ-HAB-D, HQ EUSA, 19 Jan 79, subj: Increased Urinalysis Testing. Filed in J1 Human Affairs Br.

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of peer counseling were utilized to enhance development of helping relationships within this age group. On 7-9 Nov 79 EUSA hosted its third TIP Training Workshop at Yongsan Garrison; attendees included 24 student counselors and three adult TIP coordinators from Pusan, Taegu and Seoul areas. Workshop was conducted by a DA Drug and Alcohol Technical Activity (DATA) training team and emphasized development of individual awareness, communications skills, leadership techniques, decision-making competency, and program organization.

(U) During period 29 Aug-1 Sep 79, the Chief, Alcohol and Drug Policy Div, DA and a psychiatric consultant from the Surg Gen Ofc visited the command to brief proposed revision of AR 600-85. All EUSA alcohol and drug control officers (ADCO) and clinical directors were assembled on 30 Aug to discuss draft AR provisions and current program implementation problems with the DA representatives. Site visits were made to US Army Hosp-Seoul ATF and three Community Assistance Centers, where ADAPCP activities were reviewed. At this headquarters' request, a 13-member DA DATA team conducted on-site training during period 3 Nov-7 Dec 79 at 2d Inf Div, 19th Spt Comd, USAG-Yongsan, and US Army Hosp-Seoul ADAPCP facilities. Specialized alcohol/drug abuse instruction was provided for ADCOs, ADAPCP counselors, physicians, commanders, unit trainers, and TIP counselors.

(U) Education Programs

(U) The Army Continuing Education System (ACES) in EUSA provides all services required or recommended by AR 621-5 for military and authorized civilian personnel. The system encompasses 16 Army Education Centers, staffed by 54 professional Education Services Officers (ESO) and counselors. US academic institutions offering programs in Korea during the year were the University of Maryland (UM), Los Angeles Community College Overseas (LACCO), Central Texas College, Saint Louis High School of Hawaii (SLHS), University of Southern California and University of Oklahoma; latter two offer only graduate level degree programs. The chart below shows course enrollment figures for major EUSA education programs during 1st and 4th Qtrs CY 79:

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1st QTR CY 79</u>	<u>4th QTR CY 79</u>
Basic Skills Education (On-Duty)	1,358	1,581
MOS Dev, Voc/Tech (On/Off-Duty)	3,480	2,926
High School Completion (Off-Duty)	52	30
College Level (Off-Duty)	5,170	2,533*
Foreign Language (On/Off-Duty)	629	880
TOTAL	10,689	7,950

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*Principal reasons for decline in enrollments were (1) reduction in number of personnel authorized GI Bill education benefits, (2) increased tuition costs, and (3) smaller number of military members academically qualified for college level work. Percent of overall ACES participation by EUSA military personnel during 1979 was recorded as: enlisted members - 17, warrant officers - seven, and officers - seven.

(U) EUSA's Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP), in conformance with DA policy, provides on-duty remedial instruction for soldiers classified as deficient (below ninth grade level) in reading comprehension, mathematics and communications skills.¹¹ During 4th Qtr CY 79, 496 EUSA soldiers, representing 21 percent of identified eligible personnel, were participating in the on-duty BSEP; minimum objective of 25 percent participation was set for 1980. To reduce interference with normal unit training programs, ESOs throughout the command developed flexible BSEP class schedules to permit open enrollments at weekly intervals. At remote duty locations where no formal classes existed, unit officers provided tutoring for BSEP enrollees using individualized student-paced instructional materials. Five on-duty MOS-related (BSEP III) courses, designed principally for NCOs/specialists in skill levels three through five, were conducted continuously throughout the year; subjects taught were Review Typing, Military Correspondence, Army Functional Files System, DA Publications and Map Reading. Instruction was presented in separate, progressive 20-hour increments for maximum compatibility with regular unit activities; BSEP III course offerings for improving MOS proficiency will be expanded in 1980. On 17 Dec 79 LACCO was awarded contract, effective 1 Jan 80, for command-wide operation of EUSA's BSEP and High School Completion Program (HSCP), replacing SLHS.

(U) Enrollments were minimal in EUSA's off-duty HSCP during CY 79, even though DA authorized 100 percent tuition assistance for enlisted personnel and sanctioned class sizes as low as five students; 145 soldiers were participating at year's end. The BSEP has become the primary route to high school equivalency status for soldiers in this command, since most individuals who complete the remedial courses are able to attain satisfactory scores on the General Educational Development high school level test battery.

(U) In early 1979 J1 education planners, in conjunction with J3 manpower specialists, identified USFK/EUSA staff positions which require Korean language skills; concurrently, HQ CFC conducted a similar

11. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 300.

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survey. Positions designated were coded to indicate level of proficiency needed, i.e., graduation from 47-week Defense Language Institute (DLI) program at Monterey, Calif or eight-week DLI Gateway to Korea course. In May 79 this command's on-duty Korean language course for selected USFK and CFC staff members was expanded from 100 to 120 hours; new curriculum includes additional practice in military terminology commonly used in a combined ROK/US headquarters environment. Five 120-hour courses, conducted by University of Maryland at Yongsan under contract, were completed by year's end with 52 graduates. (Those who elected to formally register with UM, or had previously done so, received six semester hours of college level language credit.) All 16 of EUSA's education centers offer a 20-hour off-duty Korean language and culture course (non-credit) for USFK military personnel at no cost; 2,916 successfully finished the condensed course in CY 79.

(U) In Sep 78 DLI-designed materials were received for a 40-hour Korean Headstart Language and Culture Program to replace EUSA's 20-hour curriculum. Headstart is a self-paced course in printed and taped format, planned for stocking at all education centers in this command and at 55 selected locations in CONUS for use by personnel under assignment to Korea; Headstart materials were undergoing field testing during 1979 at five EUSA installations. In Oct 78 DA agreed to fund a concentrated eight-week DLI-conducted Gateway to Korea Program which will be mandatory for general officers, brigade/battalion commanders, and designated CFC and USFK staff officers enroute to assignment in the ROK; planned Jan 79 implementation date had to be postponed until 1980 because of curriculum development problems encountered by DLI.

(U) DOD Dependent Schools are operated at five locations in Korea; facilities at Seoul, Taegu and Pusan provide both elementary and high school education, while those at Osan (opened Oct 79) and Chinhae offer only elementary. Enrollments and optimum capacities of DOD school systems at end CY 79 are indicated below:¹²

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>OPTIMUM CAPACITY</u>
Seoul Elementary	1,128	1150-1240
Seoul High	721	725-830
Taegu Elementary	256	250-280
Taegu High	142	150-160
Pusan Elementary/High	202	200-230
Chinhae Elementary	32	35-45
Osan Elementary	37	45-60

12. UNCLAS USFK/EUSA R&A, 1st Qtr FY 80. Filed in Comptr Prog & Bud Div.

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(U) Safety Program

(U) In 1979 EUSA experienced a total of 506 reportable accidents; 1978 figure was 504. Number of US military personnel injuries recorded in 1979 was 220, up from 197 in CY 78; rate of those injuries per million man-days also increased to 22.44, from 18.89 in 1978. Injuries to KATUSAs/Korean civilian employees (collectively) totaled 74 in CY 79 (72 in 1978); no occupational injuries were reported for US DAC employees.

(U) There were fewer US military fatalities from accident-related causes; five deaths occurred in CY 79, compared with nine in previous year. Two resulted from an Army aircraft accident, two from Army motor vehicle accidents, and one was attributable to carbon monoxide poisoning from a Korean home heating system (discussed on page 292).

(U) Army motor vehicle accidents, totaling 227 in CY 79, showed a slight decline from previous year's 258. Rate of vehicle accidents per million miles driven also decreased to 4.78, from 1978 5.05 rate. Twenty-six EUSA vehicles were involved in fatal accidents during the year, resulting in deaths of 23 Korean civilians (including one USFK employee) and four KATUSAs, as well as two US military personnel noted above. Summaries of EUSA's seven Army aircraft accidents in CY 79 appear on page 122, this report.

(U) Club System Activities

(U) As of end FY 79 EUSA supported 102 clubs: 24 officers, 73 NCO, and five consolidated club branches. The club system continued operating in a profitable status during the year. Total revenue recorded was \$36.5 million, representing a 20.7 percent increase over FY 78. Net income, posted at \$1.7 million, reflected a 92.3 percent increase over previous year, attributable primarily to higher profits from Class VI package store sales. Higher markups in other sales were necessary to compensate for Korean national employees' wage raises and increased cost of food and services. Net income percentage of total revenue averaged 4.6 percent during FY 79, against a DA minimum objective of 5 percent.

(U) The EUSA Central Locker Fund also operated profitably during FY 79. Statistics follow (FY 78 figures in parentheses): dollar sales - \$6.9 million (\$5.7); liquor/wine case sales - \$246,000 (\$229,000); international balance of payments assessments - \$703,000 (\$839,000); and profits - \$1.104 million (\$1.165 million).

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(U) US DAC Recruitment Problems

(U) Background. Historically, recruitment of highly qualified US civilian employees for duty in the ROK has been difficult. Contributing factors include unfavorable images of Korea derived from 1950-53 wartime impressions, lack of adequate and reasonably priced western style housing, limited logistical support for civilian employees, isolated duty locations for some positions, and uncertainties associated with 1977 announcement that US ground combat forces would be withdrawn from the ROK on a phased basis.

(U) 1979 Developments. EUSA's assigned US DAC strength averaged 87.6 percent of authorizations during CY 79, against a command objective of 98 percent minimum. During 2d Qtr the average number of days US civilian career positions remained vacant declined to an all time low of 80 days; CY 78 average was 95 days. Reduction was result of fewer positions remaining vacant for extended periods, plus selection of qualified applicants within Korea under expanded authority granted oversea appointing officers. By year's end, however, average time to fill positions had risen to 99 days; EUSA objective was 80 days maximum. Even though this command commences recruiting for replacements up to six months prior to departure of incumbents, long-standing vacancies continued to exist in GS-9, 11 and 12 level positions for professional engineers/engineering technicians, social workers, safety managers, guidance counselors, and housing project managers, as well as in secretary/stenographer positions at all grade levels.

(U) To attract applicants for EUSA's area facilities engineer vacancies, requests for recruiting assistance were dispatched to all FORSCOM and TRADOC installations. Recommendation was submitted to DA for extending to oversea areas the special pay rates applicable to engineers employed in CONUS; response was pending at year's end. To provide broader publicity on positions available in Korea, arrangements were made to supplement DA recruitment advertising with DOD-wide vacancy announcement service. DA career program directors were urged to encourage assignments to the ROK. This command's OCPD developed a recruitment information pamphlet for distribution to all CONUS MACOMs which describes employment conditions and career opportunities available in Korea; publication is expected in Jan 80. Increased use of local appointments facilitated hiring of qualified in-country candidates (primarily USFK dependents) for vacancies below GS-9 level (see following topic).¹³

13. UNCLAS OCPD Hist Sum 1979; USFK/EUSA R&A, FY 79-80.

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(U) Dependent Hire Program

(U) This command implemented an expanded DOD Dependent Hire Program in Apr 76 which quickly proved successful for economically filling US civilian vacancies at grade GS-8 and below. In Jun 78 the US Justice Dept ruled the program was in violation of the Veterans Preference Act; however, in Jul 78 the SECDEF authorized its continuation pending outcome of further study by DOD and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).¹⁴ In Jul 79 OPM issued interim instructions governing continued operation of the dependent hire program in Korea.¹⁵ In addition to helping alleviate the continuing shortage of CONUS applicants for vacant EUSA positions (discussed in preceding topic), the program generates considerable savings in logistical support. Round-trip transportation and household goods shipments normally required for employees recruited from CONUS are not needed for locally hired dependents; furthermore, they are not entitled to living quarters allowances or foreign post differential payments. At end CY 79 there were 166 dependents occupying 65 percent of available positions (GS-8 and below) within EUSA and supporting US Army units/activities in Korea.

(U) Summer Employment Program

(U) A total of 324 student dependents between 14 and 23 years of age were hired under this command's 1979 summer employment program--215 in Seoul area, 89 in Taegu and 20 in Pusan area.¹⁶ Primary purposes of this annual program were to accomplish needed tasks in support of command mission requirements, provide students with practical experience in the world of work, and to acquaint them with the USG's defense activities. Youth employment counselors hired in Seoul and Taegu visited all summer hires at their work sites during Jul-Aug. Responses from employing organizations, participating students and parents were highly favorable.

14. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 307.

15. UNCLAS ltr, EPS:EMP, OPM, 16 Jul 79, no subj. Filed in OCPD Prog Mgt Div.

16. UNCLAS ltr CPJ-PM, HQ EUSA, 13 Apr 79, subj: 1979 Summer Employment Program. Filed in OCPD Prog Mgt Div.

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(U) Five Year Oversea Tour Limit for EUSA Employees

(U) Following the Mar 77 Presidential decision to withdraw US ground combat forces from Korea on a phased basis, this headquarters requested exemption from DA's goal of reducing number of employees in overseas commands with more than five years continuous foreign service; exception for EUSA was granted effective 1 Oct 77. As a result, this command's requirements for approving tour extensions beyond five years were relaxed and during period Oct 77-Jul 79 total number of DACs serving on extended tours in Korea increased from 14 to 46.¹⁷

(U) In Sep 79 this headquarters' CofS issued more stringent guidance to be utilized in requesting extensions, reverting to previously established DOD and command policy to steadily reduce number of employees on extended overseas assignments and to improve quality of civilian staffing by providing both CONUS and foreign area employees greater career opportunities through rotational assignments in US and overseas. To reduce need for extending affected employees, recruitment actions for replacements would be initiated at least six months in advance of scheduled rotation. Justification for extensions would encompass the following minimum criteria: determination of continuing need for employee's services in assigned position, conclusion that employee has successfully adapted to overseas environment, demonstration of better than satisfactory job performance, and ascertainment of acceptable conduct off-duty and within the local community. Other considerations would include disciplinary actions taken, employee's assignment to an essential mobilization position, and documented compassionate circumstances.¹⁸ Application of more restrictive requirements lowered number of EUSA DACs on approved extensions to 40 by end CY 79. Including those exempted from five year limitation under provisions indicated in note 17 below, a total of 186 employees in the command were serving on overseas tours beyond five years at close of reporting period.

17. (U) Exempted from the five year tour limitation were those employees who have continuous foreign area service since before implementation of the five year rotation policy in Apr 66, and those with competitive status who are subject to the limitation but do not have reemployment rights at current grade in CONUS; employees in latter category are required to register in the DOD Priority Placement Program at least six months prior to expiration of their five year overseas tour.

18. UNCLAS ltr, CPJ-PM, HQ EUSA, subj: DOD Five Year Limitation on Civ Oversea Svc. Filed in OCPD Prog Mgt Div.

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(U) Reduction of EUSA Average DAC Grade

(U) Although DA suspended average grade controls in Jan 78, unwarranted escalation remained a matter of serious concern to this command and a 9.9686 average grade, based on filled US citizen positions only, was retained as EUSA target for FY 79; average at end CY 78 was recorded as 10.0936. The command's average grade rose gradually, however, through first half CY 79, reaching a high of 10.1832 in Aug, due mainly to deletion of ten GS-1 and 2s and addition of three GS-14 level positions during the fiscal year. Although FY 79 goal was not met, DA authorized adjustment of FY 80 target to end-FY 79 average grade (10.1176).¹⁹ By emphasizing use of sound position management techniques at all levels to create leaner organization structures which minimize manpower costs, the command's average grade was reduced to 10.0894 by 31 Dec 79.

(U) To assure EUSA operates within the DA-imposed ceiling of 77 filled positions above GS-12 level, a high grade in-house review committee was established in mid-1979. Consisting of the Dep CofS (Chairman), Comptroller, Civilian Personnel Director, and Dep J1, J3 and J4, the committee evaluates requests to fill high grade positions when they become vacant, are newly established or are proposed for upgrade. At end CY 79, a total of 69 EUSA positions were filled at grade GS-10 and above, well below the DA ceiling. Concerted efforts will continue in 1980 to achieve balanced grade distribution, improve supervisor-employee ratios and decrease number of positions above GS-10 level. Civilian personnel officers will expand manpower management surveys to insure review of all positions for justifiable need and accuracy of job descriptions.

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

(U) As a result of the May 79 annual survey of expenditures, LQA rates for US citizen employees at all posts of assignment in Korea were increased effective 12 Aug 79, with exception of Taegu area where allowances were raised in Mar. An additional raise in LQA rates ensued from this command's interim report of living expenses submitted to Department of State later in the year. New rates, effective 2 Dec 79, are shown on next page for areas where bulk of USFK work force is employed:

19. UNCLAS USFK/EUSA R&A, 4th Qtr FY 79. Filed in Comptr Prog & Bud Div.

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	<u>SEOUL</u>	<u>OSAN AB</u>	<u>TAEJU</u>	<u>PUSAN</u>
GS-01/09 Unaccompanied	\$5,800	\$4,700	\$5,800	\$4,200
One Dependent	6,600	4,900	6,000	4,600
GS-10/13 Unaccompanied	6,600	4,900	5,900	4,600
One Dependent	7,700	5,200	7,100	5,200
GS-14/16 Unaccompanied	6,600	5,600	6,000	4,800
One Dependent	7,700	6,600	7,100	6,100

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

(U) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program

(U) A full-time civilian EEO officer assigned to this headquarters, serving both Army and Navy funded personnel under direct jurisdiction of USFK CofS, is responsible for development of overall command EEO policy and program administration.²⁰ One full-time officer functions as principal adviser to USAG-Yongsan commander; a part-time EEO officer advises Cdr, 19th Spt Comd. Twenty-two trained, additional-duty EEO counselors (average grade GS-11), distributed through the command's geographic areas, assist in processing discrimination complaints. Other personnel resources allocated include managers for Upward Mobility, Hispanic Employee, and Federal Women's Programs, all on a part-time basis; two additional-duty EEO action officers are assigned at OCPD and Seoul CPO. In recent years, this command has processed an average of only ten complaints per annum, about 40 percent of which were referred to higher authority for adjudication. No discernable trends were evidenced in bases of allegations.

(U) A continuing area of concern in 1979 with respect to this command's EEO objectives²¹ was failure of present recruitment sources to yield an adequate number of qualified minority and female applicants to correct racial and gender underrepresentations within the USFK civilian work force. Throughout the year Civilian Personnel Officers and career program managers emphasized to recruiting agencies servicing USFK the

20. UNCLAS USFK/EA Reg 600-310, subj: EEO.

21. UNCLAS USFK FY 79 EEO Affirmative Action Plan. Filed in USFK EEO Ofc.

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need for attracting greater numbers of black, Hispanic and female applicants. At year's end, the Office of Personnel Management in Washington was finalizing development of a Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program which will comprehensively address disproportionate levels of minorities throughout the federal employment sector; it is anticipated that this concerted OPM effort will materially improve USFK's posture in minority and female employee representation.²²

(U) The command's Upward Mobility Program for employees in lower level positions (GS-9 and below) has not yielded desired results. Although three were added in 1979, bringing total to eight, the positions lacked permanence for continuity beyond employment of first incumbent. More intensive efforts to establish continuing upward mobility positions are planned for 1980.

(U) Federal Women's Program (FWP)

(U) During 2-8 Sep 79 USFK held its fifth annual observance of Federal Women's Week. Highlighting the period were two days of FWP training conferences encompassing topics on career development, management techniques and communications skills, presented by recognized practitioners from University of Maryland and HQ DA. At a banquet concluding the activities, selected USFK female employees were presented awards for demonstrations of leadership and professionalism which contributed materially to mission accomplishment in their activities, and thereby significantly advanced the equal opportunity for women concept.

(U) Wage and Benefits Adjustment for Korean Employees

(U) The 1979 USFK Locality Wage Change and Benefit Survey was conducted during period 26 Mar-30 Apr to adjust pay and fringe benefits for the command's nearly 22,000 Korean national (KN) employees. Eighty-four commercial firms located throughout the ROK, employing over 227,000 personnel, were contacted to determine amounts of wages/benefits paid and policies used in administration of compensation systems; most companies surveyed represented major manufacturing, public utilities, construction, transportation, trade, banking, hotel and retail operations. Survey teams under supervision of OCPD staff obtained specific information on 24,449 job matches in 99 occupations found in USFK's KN work force. In addition to base pay comparisons, analyses were made of various fringe benefits offered by local firms, including bonuses, allowances, payments-in-kind, holiday and premium pay, medical insurance,

22. UNCLAS EEO Ofc Hist Sum 1979.

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dependent educational assistance, length of service credit, and paid leave for recognition of family events (weddings, funerals, etc).

(U) On 21 Jun 79 the Foreign Organizations Employees Union, after receiving briefings on USFK recommendations for wage/benefit changes, filed a dispute action with the ROKG Administration of Labor Affairs. The union was dissatisfied with the relatively small rates of pay increases recommended for lower grade levels and requested larger raises for employees in those categories. Other proposals included upgrading of mess attendant positions, designation of five additional holidays, implementation of a medical insurance plan and school fees assistance program, monetary payments on occasion of family events, and inclusion of allowances in bonus computation. On 30 Jun 79 the dispute was terminated by a Memorandum of Understanding between FOEU and USFK representatives through SOFA channels. The union accepted the adjustment offered despite its concern for the disparity between rates of increase for low and high grade employees.

(U) The wage/benefits adjustment for USFK's KN employees, approved by the PACOM Joint Labor Policy Committee and made effective 1 Jul 79, authorized an average 22.4 percent increase in total compensation.²³ Pay hike raised the mean monthly salary (excluding bonuses) for the KN work force to about 190,000 Won (\$392). Two additional pay steps were established, with three year waiting periods between increases. The marine pay schedule covering 89 employees was integrated into the KN GS and wage board schedules. As set forth in the MOU, USFK agreed in principle to implement a medical insurance plan and school fees assistance program as well as actions to upgrade mess attendants and allow one additional holiday, and will strongly support approval of those proposals by higher authority.

(U) Revised Severance Payment Procedures for KN Appropriated Fund Employees

(U) Background. In 1969 the ROK-US Joint SOFA Committee approved detailed schedules governing accrual of severance pay for USFK's KN work force. Since that time the USG had accumulated funds, totaling over \$100 million, necessary to settle this command's obligations to its appropriated fund employees, who were given severance pay based on

23. (U) Total compensation comprises base pay, consolidated allowance payment (CAP), payments-in-kind (PIK), and bonuses. CAP and PIK combined amount to about 11 percent of base pay; four annual bonuses presently authorized equate to approximately 42 percent of base pay.

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current salary and longevity upon resignation or involuntary separation. USFK's liability for future severance payments automatically increased each year concurrent with annual base pay increases granted to the KN work force. In 1977 the US General Accounting Office recommended DOD develop and implement an annual liquidation plan for reducing USFK severance pay obligations. A legally permissible, cost-effective and desirable plan was formulated by this command in 1978. Effective 1 Apr 78 new severance payment procedures based on continuing liquidation of liabilities were successfully instituted for USFK's more than 5,700 KN nonappropriated fund employees, except for USAF workers whose participation began 1 Apr 79.²⁴

(U) 1979 Developments. Following approval by appropriate USG agencies in Washington, negotiations commenced in late Jan 79 between USFK and the FOEU through SOFA channels for settling severance pay obligations to the command's nearly 16,000 appropriated fund employees. A plan was developed which featured (1) one-time advance payout of severance entitlements to employee bank accounts, (2) immediate and unrestricted access to account funds, (3) annual additions to the individual savings accounts for severance pay earned during future years, and (4) credit for unused sick leave as additional longevity upon separation.²⁵ On 1 Jun 79 severance pay accrued as of 30 Apr 79, totaling \$119 million, was deposited in employees' accounts at 15 participating banks. Subsequent annual deposits will be made at rate of one month's pay for a year of service. New procedures will result in significant savings to the command since liabilities for severance pay can be precisely calculated and liquidated on an annual basis. Future wage increases can only affect one year's entitlement and will no longer act to geometrically raise liability for employees' prior years of service.

(U) Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNOP)

(U) KNOP was established in Sep 70 by USFK in coordination with the ROKG and FOEU. Program was instituted to minimize impact of reductions-in-force and to enhance the command's image as a responsible employer. Objectives are: (1) to provide vocational training aimed at

24. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 309.

25. UNCLAS MOU between USFK and FOEU, 4 May 79, subj: Adv Severance Pmt Procedures for KN Apropr Fund Employees of USFK. Filed in OCPD Compen and Employee Mgt Div.

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developing additional skills, (2) enable employees to qualify for and obtain ROKG licenses or skills certificates, thereby enhancing their eligibility for positions in the private sector, and (3) to provide outplacement assistance for employees who are subject to involuntary separations. The ROKG pays costs for vocational training instructors while USFK provides necessary materials, facilities and administrative support.

(U) During FY 79 a total of 1,018 employees completed vocational training under the KNOP in 13 separate job categories: Auto Mechanic (Engine and Chassis), Forklift Operator, Refrigeration/Air Conditioning Mechanic, Heating Equipment Operator, Electrician (Interior), Tractor/Trailer Operator, Welder (Electrical and Gas), Crane Operator, Vehicle Driver, Bulldozer Operator, and Cook. ROKG skills certification tests were administered to 450 employees, of whom 401 (89 percent) were issued licenses/certificates based on successful completion. A total of 916 former USFK workers were placed in new jobs within USFK or in the Korean economy. Since the program's establishment in 1970, some 15,025 KN employees have been trained in 31 different job skill categories; 4,670 received occupational licenses or certificates; and 8,430 have been placed in new jobs.

(U) In Oct 79 the ROKG Administration of Labor Affairs, in coordination with USFK, implemented a Vocational Retraining and Placement Program for this command's KN employees who have been separated by RIF actions.²⁶ New program provides for three-six months training in selected trades, payment of a subsistence allowance during participation period, and placement assistance upon completion of training; all costs are borne by the ROKG.

(U) Fund Campaigns

(U) The 1980 DOD Combined Federal Campaign was conducted during period 10 Sep-5 Nov 79. All military members and civilian employees were afforded opportunity to contribute with donations accepted in cash, check, or through the payroll deduction plan. The campaign netted \$422,280.95, a considerable reduction from previous year's collections totaling \$634,892; decline in receipts was due primarily to newly enforced statutory restrictions prohibiting any form of pressure on individuals solicited, unit competition, or establishment of monetary goals.

26. UNCLAS EUSA msg, 190130Z Oct 79, subj: Implementation of Voc Retraining and Placement Prog for USFK Surplus KN Employees. Filed in OCPD Tng & Career Mgt Div.

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(U) The annual Army Emergency Relief Fund Campaign was held 30 Apr thru 22 Jun 79 and raised \$36,329.61; 1978 drive netted \$46,782.27

27. SECRET J1 Hist Sum 1979.

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(FOUO) CHAPTER XIII: SELECTED STAFF ACTIVITIES (U)

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

(U) Implementing agency for the 1967 US-ROK SOFA is the Joint Committee. Its ROK component is headed by the Director-General, American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, who is assisted by representatives from seven other ROK ministries/agencies. USFK's Deputy Cdr is the senior US representative, with designated officers from component commands, a political adviser from American Embassy, and a US-SOFA Secretariat providing assistance.

(U) The US-ROK Joint Committee held five meetings during CY 79, assigned 84 tasks to its 11 subcommittees, and approved 68 recommendations submitted by those subcommittees.¹ The Joint Committee:

--(FOUO) Assigned a total of 79 tasks to the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee, which transmitted 65 recommendations on assigned tasks to the Joint Committee for approval. Task assignments and recommendations pertained primarily to acquisition or release of real estate and/or facilities by USFK (discussed on page 231); a number, however, involved measures required for protecting or relocating portions of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (page 155). Of particular significance were release of large land areas at Camp Ames and Chinhae Ammo Port under Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea provisions (page 137), designation of areas/facilities for joint ROK/US use at Kimhae and Sachon Air Bases (page 83), and an agreement concerning relocation of USFK's fuel storage facility from Supply Point 51-A in Seoul to less hazardous sites outside of congested areas (page 157).

--(FOUO) Approved a recommendation from its Labor Subcommittee relating to severance payment procedures for USFK's KN appropriated fund employees (see page 267), and two Utilities Subcommittee proposals for 15 percent increase in USFK electric power rates for 23 Sep 78-8 Mar 79 period, and for raises in railroad passenger/freight rates.

--(FOUO) Assigned following new tasks to subcommittees indicated: Finance - review procedures instituted in 1967 for disposal of duty-free goods in Korea by USFK personnel; Utilities - review and recommend changes to Nov 76 Joint Committee agreement classifying USFK

1. FOUO Sp Asst to Dep Cdr for SOFA/Intl Rel Hist Sum 1979.

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electric power delivery points for purpose of determining applicable electric service tariff and rates;² Labor - review/recommend changes to existing procedures (approved in 1969) for deferment of essential USFK KN employees from military or other compulsory service; and Ad Hoc Entry and Exit Subcommittee - develop simplified administrative process to allow employment of USFK personnel in Korean economy (principally dependents) without loss of SOFA status. Subcommittee consultations on foregoing task assignments were ongoing at close of reporting period.

--(FOUO) Approved an MOA between the ROK MND and this headquarters for furnishing administrative and logistics support to HQ Combined Forces Command; US/ROK responsibilities were delineated for procurement/maintenance of office furniture (including copiers), expendable supplies, transportation assets, and reproduction/printing services.

--(FOUO) Directed reconvening of the Special Joint Committee Working Group on Rental Guarantee Housing to consider problems of RGH contractor in operation, financial assistance, interest rates, taxes and other pertinent factors. Co-chaired by the USFK Dep Engr and a ROKG Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative, the working group submitted a report on 12 Sep 79 which clarified a number of

2. (FOUO) Two rate increases in local electric power rates in 1979, if applied to USFK, would result in nearly doubling the command's costs for power furnished by Korea Electric Company (KECO), from present \$18.5 million annually to \$30-32 million. Since Nov 76, approximately half of all US installations have been billed at industrial rate and half at the general service "B" rate. USFK objective is to rescind or revise the 1976 agreement to permit billing of the command's total power usage at industrial rate, in accordance with general USFK entitlements under the SOFA to receive a rate "no less favorable than any other comparable user." On 4 Dec 79 the US Utilities Subcommittee chairman rejected a proposal by ROKG representatives to grant a 50 percent reduction of current rates for 44 USFK installations where general service rates are applicable; US representative maintained position that USFK should be accorded industrial rate for all power supplied by KECO.

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issues relating to RGH;³ follow-on meetings between US Comptroller and ROKG financial representatives were planned for early 1980 to evaluate contractor's financial arrangements and possible resolutions.⁴

(FOUO) Rapidly escalating rates for electric power services charged USFK families/individuals residing off-post by KECO have been of increasing concern to the command; based on average consumption, rates had increased from an average of approximately \$100 monthly in 1978 to \$319 under Jul 79 schedules. The US Joint Committee Senior Representative, in a 31 Aug 79 letter to his ROK counterpart, proposed establishment of a Special Joint Committee on Electricity Supplied to USFK Households with objective of developing means for reducing or eliminating the hardship. The ROK Joint Committee Representative replied on 23 Oct 79 that, because of the problem's complexity, additional time was required for review/consultations within the ROKG; detailed response was expected in early 1980.

(FOUO) As a result of discussions in Nov 79 between the US Joint Committee Secretary, Vice Minister of ROK Economic Planning Board and Korea National Housing Corp officials, agreement was attained to grant USFK members occupying KNHC housing units in Seoul a 25 percent discount from standard rental charges effective 1 Jan 80, contrasting with ten percent reduction currently in effect. KNHC also gives rental priority to USFK command-sponsored personnel (noted on page 229).

3. (FOUO) A mid-1979 audit conducted by the Def Contracting Audit Agcy, with guidance from USKCA, revealed that contractor, Sampoong-FEMCO (ROK/US joint venture company), sustained monthly loss of over \$300 per unit in 1978. Recommended actions for resolving loss included: resolution of 1975 SOFA issue on ROKG tax exemption (RGH property is only USFK occupied real estate for which taxes are paid); assessment of comparable USG industrial electricity rates for RGH without taxes; ROKG assumption of interest costs at reduced rates; increase in USG rent payment; and granting of additional subsidy for RGH operations by ROKG (annual subsidies of approximately \$900,000 have been furnished since 1976). A USFK Comptr financial summary disclosed that monthly US RGH costs had increased from an average of \$428 per unit in FY 77 to \$507 in 1979; ROKG-imposed utility charges accounted for largest portion of increase. US prepayment of annual RGH rent was cited as a positive gesture which provides considerable relief to the contractor in meeting cash flow problems. US SOFA Secretary pointed out importance of consolidating all outstanding loans incurred by Sampoong-FEMCO to a ROKG-backed loan at lowest possible interest rate.

4. (U) Based upon prior DOD authority, RGH lease was renewed for 1 Oct 79-30 Sep 80 period; USFK families occupy 300 Friendship Village (RGH) units located near Seoul and 72 at Taegu.

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(U) Judge Advocate

(U) SOFA Criminal Jurisdiction

(U) As a direct result of President Park's assassination the night before, the ROKG on 27 Oct 79 declared martial law over all of South Korea except for Cheju, the southernmost island.⁵ Pursuant to pertinent US-ROK SOFA provisions, application of that agreement's criminal jurisdiction stipulations was suspended with regard to US military members, civilian employees, and their dependents, and USFK authorities acquired exclusive right of jurisdiction over those individuals;⁶ USFK invited contractors remained subject to ROK criminal authority. Upon declaration of martial law, this command's Judge Advocate, through consultations with the ROK Ministry of Justice, arranged for Korean authorities to relinquish their jurisdiction over practically all cases involving USFK personnel that were pending trial in lower courts, and to agree to exercise of US control over those cases. For cases awaiting ROK appellate proceedings, it was agreed to suspend trials until martial law terminated.

(U) During period prior to martial law declaration, the USFK/EUSA JA exerted supervision over all cases and actions in order to insure fair trials for all US personnel tried by the ROK under then-existing SOFA provisions. A total of 2,466 incidents involving US personnel (2,297 military, 77 civilian and 92 dependent) were reported to the ROKG during pre-martial law period. Apprehensions for arson (11 incidents) reflected a marked increase over CY 78 figure (five for entire year). Economic offenses (primarily black marketing) registered a sharp upturn, with 555 incidents reported in Jan-Oct 79, contrasting with 428 during all of CY 78. This rise was largely attributed to increased detection efforts by US/ROK law enforcement personnel.

(U) The number of incidents wherein ROK courts assumed their legal right to exercise criminal jurisdiction totaled 77 in Jan-Oct 79 time period (16 military, 31 civilian employees, 30 dependents). The command continued to take jurisdiction in over 99 percent of SOFA offenses where US military personnel were involved. ROK court proceedings during the reporting period resulted in three sentences to confinement,

5. (U) Major provisions of martial law decree are outlined in note 16, page 106.

6. (U) Agreed Minutes re para 1b, Art XXII (Criminal Jurisdiction). Filed at JA SOFA Sec.

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12 suspended sentences, 59 fines and two acquittals; 13 appeals were pending. On 29 Jun 79, in connection with President Carter's visit to Korea, ROK authorities released five US prisoners (two convicted of murder and three on robbery charges) from confinement at Suwon prison as an act of leniency and amnesty. At year's end only one US serviceman was imprisoned at Suwon, serving a life sentence for murder.⁷

(U) Government Claims

(U) During 1979 the US Armed Forces Claims Service-Korea (USAFCS-K) settled a total of 390 foreign claims amounting to \$642,000. Although number of claims remained approximately the same, the amount of compensation paid increased 22 percent over CY 78. Approximately \$330,000 was paid by USAFCS-K on 1,286 claims filed under applicable statutes by USFK military and civilian personnel. Total amount disbursed increased by 52 percent over previous year even though number of claims filed rose only 15 percent. USAFCS-K recovered \$44,670 for the US Government under pertinent laws, of which 37 percent was regained under the Medical Care Recovery Act.

(U) Provost Marshal

(U) USFK Crime Profile

(U) Numbers of founded offenses committed during CY 79 by USFK personnel (from all services) are indicated below (CY 78 figures in parentheses):⁸

<u>CRIMES OF VIOLENCE</u>		<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>	
Murder	6 (3)	Burglary/Housebreaking	366 (413)
Rape	5 (6)	Larceny (\$50 & Over)	2,143 (1,996)
Robbery	26 (36)	Auto Theft	17 (9)
Aggravated Assault	<u>137</u> (219)	Larceny (Under \$50)	938 (1,173)
TOTAL	174 (264)		3,464 (3,591)

7. UNCLAS JA Hist Sum 1979.

8. UNCLAS USFK/EUSA R&A, FY 79-80. Filed in Comptr Prog & Bud Div.

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DRUG RELATED OFFENSES

Use/Possession of Narcotics	1 (0)
Use/Possession of Dangerous Drugs	238 (205)
Use/Possession of Marijuana	1,395 (1,166)
Sale & Trafficking	<u>32</u> (43)
TOTAL	1,666 (1,414)

(Reported SOFA incidents are discussed on page 274.)

(U) EUSA PADLOCK⁹ Team Activities

(U) In order to achieve effective implementation of the command's asset control and security program, a PADLOCK Team has operated since Oct 72 as a staff element within the USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal Office. The four-man unit consists of a Team Chief plus Movement, Stock Control and Accounting, and General Supply Inspectors. During 1979 the Team made assistance visits to diversified units/activities throughout the command in conjunction with EUSA IG general inspections. Unit accountability records were audited and control measures for crime prevention and physical security evaluated for adequacy. Common shortcomings found by the PADLOCK team were: inadequate key control procedures, outdated or missing physical security plans/SOPs, incomplete supply/equipment inventories, and improper accounting for supplies/equipment. Major contributing factors to these discrepancies were failure to comply with established policies/regulations, shortage of qualified supply personnel and supervisors, and unfamiliarity with EUSA's unique security requirements and problem areas. A tangible by-product of the Team's assistance efforts was return to accountability of USG property and identification of previously unrecognized losses.

(U) The Team continued to operate a command-wide 24-hour hot line (dial L O C K) as a means for all USFK personnel to participate in the effort to control theft and black marketing. The hot line affords individuals opportunity to report known or suspected illegal activities and remain anonymous if desired. Of the 15 hot line tips received in CY 79, 14 contained sufficient information to permit referral to appropriate investigative agencies, resulting in identification of theft offenders and ration control/customs law violators.¹⁰

9. (U) Acronym for "Prevent Access Diversion and Losses Occurring in Korea".

10. UNCLAS PMO Hist Sum 1979.

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(U) Ration Control Enforcement

(U) CUPIDS statistics compiled for CY 79 revealed a total of 11,520 ration control violations detected and reported to commanders during the year; 1978 figure was 21,290. (See page 249 for descriptions of CUPIDS and USFK's ration control system.) Sharp decrease in violations from previous year was due primarily to change in reporting procedures which eliminated infraction notices for inadvertent minor overpurchases. Of the total violations, 816 were considered sufficiently flagrant to indicate black market activity, compared with 457 in CY 78. Concurrent with Sep 79 conversion of ration control plates (outlined on page 252), an improved system of reporting lost, stolen and recovered RCPs was developed to preclude their unauthorized use. Emphasis continued on monitoring purchases costing more than \$35 which do not require a letter of authorization (see page 251). Surveillance measures were increased on receipts of voluminous mail order shipments from military exchanges which might indicate black marketing activities. Reports on gross ration control violators who departed Korea before detection continued to be forwarded to gaining unit commanders for appropriate action.

(U) In Sep 79 a Prevention of Purchase Privilege Abuse (POPPA) program was instituted in Seoul area exchange/commissary outlets for monitoring sales of selected high-demand merchandise not included on the controlled item list.¹¹ New system, supervised by USAG-Yongsan PMO, does not supplant USFK's long-established command-wide ration control program noted earlier, but was designed as a supplementary measure to deter unauthorized disposal of duty-free goods. Officers and NCOs detailed from Seoul area units are posted at points of sale in retail facilities to record purchases which appear to be in excess of individual or family needs; PMO personnel then scrutinize questionable purchases and analyze customer's buying trends for indications of possible abuse of exchange/commissary privileges. When clear evidence of over-purchasing exists, PMO forwards information to individual's unit commander for appropriate action. During Sep-Dec 79 period 25,261 sales transaction cards were examined under the POPPA program and 201 reports of suspected abuse were sent to commanders for inquiry and action. Exact degree of POPPA system's effectiveness was difficult to assess; available year-end data showed, however, that confirmed ration control violations had decreased approximately 18 percent since Sep 79 when POPPA program was implemented.

11. UNCLAS ltr, FMJ-O, HQ USFK, 7 Sep 79, subj: Prevention of Purchase Privilege Abuse. Filed in PMO Op/Plans Br.

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(U) Use of Military Dog Teams

(U) Because of an increasing number of bomb threats in the Yongsan area during 1979, most believed to have originated with Seoul American High School students, an explosive detector dog team (EDDT) was made available to EUSA for permanent stationing in Seoul area; EDDT support previously provided by USAFK from Osan AB required two hour response time. After completing specialized instruction at PACAF's training facility in Okinawa, a patrol dog and handler were attached for duty to Yongsan's 142d MP Co in Sep. EDDT was also used to support personal security operations required for visiting dignitaries.

(U) Three of EUSA's six narcotic detector dog teams (NDDT) were reapportioned throughout the command in 1978 to furnish more efficient and timely support for subordinate units. Two NDDTs were attached to 728th MP Bn at Taegu and one to 2d Inf Div's MP Co, while remaining three teams were centralized in Yongsan area. In CY 79 NDDTs detected 21 pounds of marijuana and over 600 illicit pills carried by individuals or hidden in their personal effects, resulting in 90 apprehensions for drug related offenses.

(U) US Military Police Highway Patrol (USMPHP)

(U) By US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee agreement, the USMPHP was established in Dec 75 with authority to direct and supervise USFK vehicles or POVs registered under the SOFA, and to carry out the following functions: maintain order and discipline among USFK personnel, provide for administrative control over civilians covered by the SOFA and KATUSA/Korean Service Corps personnel operating USFK vehicles, conduct asset control inspections, and render aid to injured and stranded motorists. Additionally, the USMPHP notifies ROK authorities, as appropriate, and provides traffic control when necessary.

(U) In 1979 the 19-man force (11 US and eight KATUSA MPs patrolling in joint two-man teams) continued to operate on the Seoul-Pusan and Seoul-Inchon Expressways and Seoul-Chunchon/Seoul-Tongduchon Main Supply Routes (latter MSR extends through 2d Inf Div area). The patrols investigated 440 traffic accidents during the year, issued 1,234 Armed Forces traffic tickets, processed 73 military police reports, medically evacuated 39 persons, conducted 1,787 asset control inspections, rendered aid to 44 accident victims, and assisted 475 stranded motorists. Quarterly USMPHP activity reports were provided the ROKG in accordance with SOFA provisions.

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(U) USFK Law Enforcement Executive Council (LEEC)

(U) In 1978 the USFK Provost Marshal initiated monthly liaison meetings with commanders of US Army and Air Force criminal investigation agencies to coordinate unity of effort in US law enforcement operations within the ROK. Benefits and experience gained from those meetings led to formal establishment of the USFK LEEC in Feb 79, consisting of this headquarters' PMO; Cdr, Seventh Region, USACIDC; Cdr, Dist 45, USAFOSI; USAG-Y Provost Marshal; Chief of Scty Police, 314th Air Div; Cdr, Yongsan Dist, USACIDC; KOAX Scty Off; US Customs Off; US Embassy Scty Off; and US Drug Enforcement Agcy representative. Sponsorship of the LEEC's monthly meetings was rotated among selected members. Meetings served as forums for exchanging updated information on each agency's significant activities, identifying additional means to solve unique problems, and for reducing duplication of investigative efforts. Agendas included briefings on priority law enforcement topics, e.g., US and ROK customs procedures, postal operations, crime prevention in logistic systems, and effect of martial law on US law enforcement operations.

(U) In Jun 79 this headquarters' Provost Marshal and Seventh Region, USACIDC Commander initiated action to establish Joint Crime Information Centers (JCIC) at selected major EUSA installations. Purpose was to insure a coordinated PMO/CID effort in collecting, compiling and analyzing criminal information; central repositories would markedly enhance development of investigations through use of more effective data analysis techniques. By year's end JCICs were in operation at Camp Humphreys, Yongsan (Seoul), Camp Casey and Taegu.

(U) USFK Military Police Investigations (MPI) Academy

(U) Established in 1973 by the command's Provost Marshal, the USFK MPI Academy has offered the only DA-approved training curriculum in the WESTPAC area for enlisted investigators. A total of 435 students (including 20 in 1979) representing all US services from organizations throughout PACOM have graduated from the two-week course since its inception. Upon completing the MPI instruction, graduates undergo a 90-day on-the-job training program in their parent units and then receive appropriate skills qualification rating. Academy staff from USFK PMO is augmented by instructors selected from the following in-country agencies/activities: US Drug Enforcement Agency, US Customs, USACIDC, USAFOSI, and USFK JA. Major curriculum topics include: drug investigations and field testing, countering black market activities and ration control violations, processing of evidence, analysis of a crime scene, and legal aspects of an investigation.

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(U) Confinement of Military Prisoners

(U) During 1979 a total of 458 personnel were incarcerated in the EUSA Confinement Facility at Camp Humphreys. Average daily prisoner population was 37; detention time for those in pre-trial confinement averaged 45 days. Sixty-two prisoners were transferred during the year to US Disciplinary Bks, Ft Leavenworth, Kan; 168 to US Army Retraining Bde, Ft Riley, Kan; and 12 to the transient personnel control facility at Ft Ord, Calif. Prisoners were escorted to their CONUS destinations by personnel departing Korea on normal PCS orders. (See page 274 for USFK SOFA violators held in ROK penal facilities.)

(FOUO) Inspector General (U)

(FOUO) General Inspections of EUSA Subordinate Units

(FOUO) During 1979 the EUSA Inspector General conducted 59 general inspections and five reinspections of subordinate units. Organizations were inspected in garrison sites and at field locations during training exercises. In early part of year the EUSA inspection philosophy was modified to deemphasize total reliance on compliance findings and focus instead on causative systemic factors which lead to deficiencies. Compliance findings in units serve as catalysts, which after analysis/evaluation help identify dysfunctional areas within an operational or support system. Systemic findings are then directed to command level (intermediate headquarters, EUSA, CONUS MACOM, or DA) which is best able to correct related system discrepancies.

(FOUO) Although most units showed improvement when compared with observations made in 1978, a need for increased command emphasis was manifested in the following significant areas:¹²

--(FOUO) Inventory Management/Property Accountability. Maintenance of property books remained a major problem area in numerous EUSA units. Among discrepancies noted were: sensitive item inventories not reconciled with property books, authorized allowances recorded not in conformance with authorization documents, quantities on reverse side of property book pages not in agreement with current balance on front side of page, and serially numbered items/quantities annotated in property book not coinciding with corresponding hand receipts. In many units, determinations of billet furniture requirements were not based upon units

12. FOUO IG Hist Sum 1979.

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of issue cited in applicable common tables of allowances, and contract furniture repair facilities were not fully utilized. During the year there were 20 significant findings concerning POL accountability discrepancies (see page 154); in many cases receipt, storage and issue of POL was unsupervised, and required records audits were not conducted. It was frequently noted that ammunition basic loads were incorrectly computed, resulting in excesses and shortages in prescribed loads throughout the command. In many instances tools were not accounted for by components or inventoried at required intervals. Findings disclosed that annual command supply inspections of subordinate units to be performed by next higher command were not conducted in accordance with DA directives.

--(FOUO) Material Readiness Reporting. Continuing deficiencies resulted from commanders not checking reports for accuracy/completeness and their insufficient knowledge of reporting requirements. Most common discrepancies found were: vehicle-mounted communications equipment not included in unit communications system evaluations, and supply/maintenance shortfall data on DA Forms 2406 not correlated with information recorded on DD Forms 314 (PM Scd and Record) source documents and DA Forms 2407 (Maint Req).

--(FOUO) Physical Fitness/Weight Control Program. Designated as a special subject for inspection by DAIG in Jun 78, numerous EUSA nondivisional units were still not in full compliance with DA weight control standards. Major causes of deficiencies stemmed from inadequate program enforcement by commanders--physical appearance not used as criteria for identification of overweight personnel, weigh-ins not conducted, required counseling for overweight individuals not accomplished, and lack of comprehensive unit physical fitness programs. CDREUSA reemphasized importance of these programs with publication of EA Suppl to AR 600-9 on 7 Dec 79.

--(FOUO) Private Association and Unit Funds. Recurring discrepancies centered around failures of commanders, custodians and controlling councils to be knowledgeable of and properly follow published regulations and other applicable directives governing fund administration. Inspections revealed that fund councils were not meeting at prescribed intervals, constitution and by-law provisions were not being complied with, and monies collected were not properly safeguarded.

--(FOUO) Training. Findings showed that training classes were overcentralized in many units, resulting in conflicts with operational assignments which caused key personnel to miss required instruction.

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ARTEPS, plans and unit missions were not sufficiently analyzed to determine type and extent of training needed. Required MOS training on critical tasks was not being conducted prior to SQT testing. Officer/NCO Development subjects were not integrated into formal unit training programs; most career development instruction lacked performance objectives, and more variety was needed in methods of presentation.

--(FOUO) Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense.

Although improvements were noted in NBC training due to increased command emphasis, maintenance of equipment in accordance with pertinent technical manuals remained a serious deficiency; outdated TMs were found in many units.

--(FOUO) Food Service Programs. Inadequate supervision in subsistence accountability was noted in dining facility operations throughout the command; monthly inventories were improperly conducted in numerous units. Furniture sets specifically issued for dining hall use were utilized for unauthorized purposes.

--(FOUO) Reenlistment Program. Interviews with potential reenlistees conducted by commanders and recruiters were often sketchy, with insufficient detail recorded. Assessments of reenlistee duty performance required to be conducted by commanders in a counseling environment were not accomplished in an objective, professional manner.

(U) On 6 Nov 79 CDREUSA approved revised IG inspection program for designated nondivisional units/activities, to be implemented in 1st Qtr, CY 80. The EUSA IG will conduct a formal announced general inspection of designated units/activities 90 to 120 days prior to change of command; approximately 30-60 days before transfer of responsibilities an unannounced spot inspection will be performed, with emphasis on unit readiness and adequacy of correct action. Objectives of revised scheduling are to provide an evaluation device which will assist in measuring performance of outgoing commanders, insure that organizations are in best possible condition prior to transfer of command, and to furnish new incumbents with up-to-date unit status information.

(FOUO) Nuclear Surety Inspections (NSI) (U)

(FOUO) In 1979 EUSA's nuclear capable units underwent four NSIs or Technical Validation Inspections (TVI) by DA teams, one NSI by Def Nuc Agcy, and seven NSI/TVIs by this headquarters. All twelve inspections were rated satisfactory, a significant improvement over previous year's results. Of particular note was Def Nuc Agcy inspection of Wpn Spt Det-Korea, where no reportable technical deficiencies were found in any area of unit operations.

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(FOUO) Requests for Inspector General Assistance (U)

(FOUO) Inspectors General at this headquarters, at major subordinate commands, and Acting IGs at group and battalion levels received 2,141 requests for assistance during 1979; of these, 42 percent were justified. (Figures for preceding year reflected 2,527 requests, with 38 percent justified.) Most active complaint categories were those that affect the soldier directly--Administration, Assignment/Utilization, Transfer/Reassignment, Conduct of Individuals, and Discipline. Summaries follow:

--(FOUO) In Administration category, a significant number of complaints were received alleging delayed or lost personnel actions, duty roster improprieties, and personnel actions wrongfully disapproved. Of total complaints in this area, 54 percent were justified.

--(FOUO) Most Assignment/Utilization cases, 53 percent of which were justified, involved working conditions. Complaints related to improper utilization outside scope of primary MOS increased slightly during the year.

--(FOUO) Transfer/Reassignment cases were generated principally by delayed or incorrect port calls. Approximately half of all complaints in this category were valid.

--(FOUO) Harassment by superiors was principal basis used for complaints in Conduct of Individuals category. Only 20 percent, however, were considered justified. Chief reason for these allegations appeared to be unjustified perceptions formed by soldiers seeking redress; many believed that necessary and legal administrative requirements consistently imposed on them by their commanders and supervisory NCOs constituted personal harassment rather than constructive mission-related actions.

--(FOUO) Discipline complaints reflected a slight decrease in 1979. Unfair or improper punishment was charged in most of the cases. Of total cases in Discipline area, 26 percent were found to be justified.

--(FOUO) During 1979 there was an increase in sex discrimination cases filed; of seven allegations registered, two were deemed valid. (In 1978 three were filed, with two considered justified.)

(U) Survey of Personal Property Shipping Activities

(U) During 1978 unsatisfactory performance by Army transportation activities and commercial carriers was evidenced in a large number of personal property shipments. The CSA tasked DAIG to identify causes of

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(U) Community Relations Activities

(U) An unusually wide range of informational, cultural and entertainment programs for USFK personnel have been offered for many years by ROK agencies and organizations in coordination with this headquarters' PAO. Summaries of significant community relations activities follow:

--(U) Revisit Korea Program. Co-sponsored by the Korea Veterans Association and Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC), this program was initiated in 1975 to show ROK gratitude for wartime contributions of UNC allies and to allow Korean War veterans from those nations to view the considerable progress made in the ROK since 1953. Special package tour rates were offered to include free accommodations and meals during their stay in Korea. Participants received an unclassified Threat/Counterthreat briefing at this headquarters and viewed a film on NK tunneling operations; groups also visited the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. In 1979, 126 US and 90 allied veterans made visits under the program, bringing total participation to 2,217 US and 1,665 allied visitors since 1975.

--(U) ROK MND Orientations. During Mar-Nov 79 the ROK MND conducted nine one-day tours for 272 enlisted members and company grade officers selected by USFK commands. Inaugurated in 1972, tours are designed to provide an introductory overview of the ROK environment for US personnel and to enhance Korean-American relations. This PAO-coordinated program consists of briefings at the ROK defense ministry and visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutes in the Seoul area. Included also is a complimentary lunch at a Korean-style restaurant and dinner at a deluxe class theater-restaurant. Participant reaction was overwhelmingly favorable.

--(U) KNTC Goodwill Tour Program. KNTC, in cooperation with the Korea Tourist Bureau, continued their complimentary goodwill capital city tour program initiated in 1976. The tours are intended primarily for USFK troops serving in forward or remote areas, but personnel in the Seoul area could also participate on a stand-by basis. Highlights included visits to a national palace, museum, university, television station and industrial plant in the Seoul area with a traditional Korean lunch and a Western-style dinner at a local theater-restaurant. A total of 52 one-day tours were conducted by KNTC during period Mar-Dec 79 for 3,560 officers, enlisted members and dependents. The tourist agency intends to continue this well-received program in 1980 for about 4,000 USFK personnel and their spouses.

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--(U) Korean-American Friendship Association (KAFA) Home Visit and Tour Program. In Jul 75 the KAFA commenced a Home Visit Program, purposes of which were to extend friendship and appreciation to USFK members for American support of the ROK during and since the Korean War and to enhance cross-cultural understanding. Through this program, businessmen, ROKG officials and other leading citizens invite USFK personnel and dependents into their homes for dinner and entertainment. This headquarters' ACofS, J1 coordinates these home visits through ROKA liaison officers assigned to this headquarters. In 1979, a total of 3,160 American guests were hosted by 1,056 KAFA members, bringing total participants since 1975 to 15,455 US visitors accommodated at 3,637 home visits.

(U) KAFA also continued its program of two-three day cultural and industrial tours for USFK personnel and dependents. During 1979 the association sponsored seven tours with 325 officers, senior NCOs and spouses participating. Program included visits to Kyungju, the ancient capital of Korea; industrial centers at Pohang and Ulsan; and other scenic/cultural attractions in southern part of the ROK. These tours are provided free of charge to USFK participants; program is supported financially by dues assessed on over 400 local business/industrial leaders who are KAFA members. This command's PAO assisted in coordinating the KAFA goodwill project by conducting pre-tour briefings and maintaining lists of participants nominated by major USFK commands. KAFA plans to continue the tour program in 1980; the association also arranges for top Korean entertainers to visit USFK installations, offers a free 20-hour Korean language course at USAG-Yongsan, hosts military personnel during special art festivals at the National Theater and universities, sponsors an annual photography contest, and publishes Friendship Magazine to introduce Americans to Korean culture.

--(U) People-to-People (PTP) Activities. Chartered in 1972, the Korea National Headquarters of PTP International has placed priority on establishing PTP clubs in cities and towns near US military installations; at end CY 79 USFK members were active in 12 clubs located throughout the ROK. PTP activities during the year included Korean-American goodwill sports meets, home visits, and cultural/entertainment programs.

--(U) ROK-US Economic Council Contributions. Since 1974 this organization has donated television sets and stereo equipment to USFK units stationed at remote sites. On 19 Dec 79 the Council presented a 19-inch color TV set to personnel at Taejon POL Terminal and a combination television/radio/cassette system to Kunsan POL Terminal operators.

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--(U) Seoul City-Sponsored Special Entertainment Programs. Following a tradition established in 1976, the Seoul Metropolitan Govt provided special Christmas entertainment shows featuring top-level performers from the capital city's theater-restaurants; shows were presented in 1979 at 2d Inf Div's Camp Casey and at Osan AB.

--(U) Orientations for USFK Dependents. In 1979 two orientations were arranged by PAO for US high school/college student dependents who were visiting their sponsor parents in the ROK during summer and winter vacations. Students received unclassified briefings on historical aspects of US involvement in Korea and current threat/counterthreat. They also viewed a film on NK tunneling efforts and were given a guided tour of JSA area at Panmunjom.

--(U) PAO assisted the producers of "Inchon", a Korean War action/adventure story, to obtain services of off-duty USFK personnel to appear as extras in the film. All-star cast included Sir Lawrence Olivier as GEN MacArthur. ACoFS J4 provided some war materiel for the \$18 million production which is not expected to be released until 1980.

(U) American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) Radio and Television Service

(U) AFKN is one of the world's largest military radio and television networks. Its missions are to provide information and entertainment for all US personnel serving in the ROK, and to provide commanders with a reliable and responsive means for disseminating information throughout their local areas. Operated under staff supervision of this command's PAO, AFKN is a far-flung and diverse activity with approximately 150 military/civilian broadcasters, engineers and support personnel operating and maintaining 46 radio/television transmitters strategically located country-wide. (A map showing the AFKN system is at App 11.) Since activation of its first mobile radio station in Oct 50 during the Korean War, the audio network has steadily expanded to its present fixed-facility configuration which comprises 15 AM and 12 FM radio transmitters (nine stereo and three monoraul) operating 24 hours daily in the AFKN system. Seven of the AM stations have studio-originating capability and eight are rebroadcast/relay outlets; all FM programming, primarily recorded music, originates at key station in Seoul with 11 rebroadcast transmitters in outlying areas. Air time on AM radio is divided between news and music broadcasts by local AFKN announcers and packaged special event/feature programs received from the Los Angeles-based American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS). AFKN's television broadcasts, commencing in

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1957 with film showings in the Seoul area, are currently beamed from 19 transmitters serving all major USFK installations. A major milestone was achieved in Jul 77 when new cameras and associated equipment were installed in AFKN's newly renovated Yongsan studios to provide live and videotape color television capability over the entire system.¹⁴ AFKN's video network broadcasts approximately 100 hours per week, of which 12 hours, including two daily comprehensive newscasts, are produced locally in the Yongsan studios; balance of program material is received in film and videotape shipments from AFRTS.

(U) When AFKN color telecasts began in Jul 77, ROKG authorities registered complaints through the SOFA Joint Committee, maintaining that USFK should not continue color programming until local Korean TV systems had been granted approval for conversion to color (projected for 1980). During 1977-78 period AFKN limited its color broadcasting to evening and weekend prime time shows and live satellite coverage of US sports and news events, which constituted about 45 percent of the network's total video programming. This headquarters granted approval to increase color telecasts to 60 percent of total broadcast time commencing in Jan 79. By year's end restriction had been lifted, enabling AFKN to transmit all programs available in color mode.

(U) The network's live satellite television coverage of major US sports and news events was moderately reduced in CY 79; however, AFKN still carried more satellite telecasts than any other AFRTS outlet worldwide. A total of 46 live events were broadcast for USFK viewers, compared to 57 in previous year. Satellite coverage included NFL and college football, World Series and All-Star baseball, and key professional basketball games, as well as three Presidential addresses, signing of the Egyptian/Israeli (Camp David) peace accords, and the Tournament of Roses parade. Thirty-four satellite telecasts were funded by DOD, while 12 were purchased using EUSA fiscal resources. The AFKN News Center at Yongsan receives daily satellite transmissions of major news events relayed to Tokyo by US commercial networks; coverage is converted to video cassette format and flown overnight from Tokyo to Korea, allowing USFK viewers to watch events within 30 hours after they had been telecast in the US.

(U) AFKN experienced a critical shortage of military Broadcasters (MOS 71R) throughout most of CY 79. Number of broadcasters assigned averaged only 62 percent of authorized strength during the year; in Aug a low point was reached when only 33 percent of authorized positions were filled. Studio-originating services had to be suspended at Munsan (2d Inf Div area) and Pusan AM radio stations, although both continued operating as rebroadcast/relay outlets. In mid-year this headquarters' CofS requested assistance from Cdr, MILPERCEN and Chief of Public Affairs,

14. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1977 (U), p. 289.

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DA in elevating USFK priority for broadcaster replacements. In conjunction with MILPERCEN-K, AFKN initiated a survey to identify in-country soldiers with a 71R secondary MOS for possible reassignment to broadcasting duties; four replacements were obtained under those procedures. The network was able to resume studio-originating service in late 1979 at Munsan AM station; Pusan AM outlet remained in relay broadcast status at close of reporting period. In sum, the shortage in staffing had a significant impact on AFKN mission capabilities during 1979 and broadcaster strength status remained a matter of serious concern at year's end.

(U) During the year AFKN engineers completed work on a microwave link between Changsan, Pulmosan and Chinhae to improve TV coverage in southeastern corner of the ROK (see map, App 11); at Kwangchon (Reno Hill) near west central coast a new antenna system was installed for upgrading quality of AM radio signal in that area.

(U) Surgeon

(U) Command Health/Medical Services

(U) USAH-S (US Army Hospital, Seoul-121st Evac) is the largest and most complete US military medical facility in the ROK, with a 250-bed capacity capable of expansion to a 400-bed evacuation hospital. In CY 79 average number of beds occupied daily by active duty military personnel was 82; those occupied by all others entitled to care (principally retired military and dependents) averaged 41 daily. Average number of active duty military personnel noneffective because of hospitalization and convalescent leave during CY 79 was 2.7 per thousand. Total outpatient clinic visits to all US Army medical treatment facilities,¹⁵ including USAH-S, averaged 1,399 per day during the year.¹⁶

(U) Medical Service Staffing and Training

(U) This command's medical officer staffing posture reflects the continuing Army-wide physician shortage; a recent manpower survey recognized a EUSA requirement for 138 physician positions for which DA authorized only 101. At end CY 79 there were 64 US physicians assigned

15. (U) Presently there are 21; one hospital and 20 clinics/dispensaries. Additionally, USAFK operates two base hospitals and one clinic, while USNFK has one dispensary.

16. UNCLAS Surg Hist Sum 1979.

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command wide to provide complete health services for all US military and others authorized care in the ROK; shortages were particularly critical in general medical officer, urologist, ENT specialist, radiologist, neurosurgeon and psychiatrist categories. The Surgeon General (TSG), DA, extended support for alleviating urologist and ENT shortfalls by TDY assignment of CONUS-based specialists to Korea throughout the year. TSG also provided additional physicians' assistants to partially offset general medical officer shortages at numerous locations; 2d Inf Div units received priority of fill. Additionally, duties of nurse clinicians and enlisted medical specialists were expanded to allow extension of primary medical services. Twenty-three KN doctors from staffs of major hospitals in Seoul area have been appointed by the EUSA Surg as consultants to supplement USAH-S professional resources.

(U) Several continuing medical/nursing training programs were under way at USAH-S in cooperation with local universities and ROKA. Nineteen senior-year students from Seoul National University College of Medicine acquired practical experience in surgery, general medical, OB/GYN and orthopedic specialties by working for three-week periods with US Army physicians. Two groups of six students each from ROKA's Nurse Corps received six months of advanced clinical training at USAH-S. Throughout the year Ewha University School of Nursing sent a total of 40 senior nurses for one-month tours in USAH-S wards. These programs were mutually advantageous, providing USAH-S medical service augmentation and the student doctors/nurses an enriched educational experience.

(U) On 29-30 Mar 79 the 38th Parallel Medical Society¹⁷ and DOD's Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) co-sponsored a professional seminar hosted by US Army Medical Command-Korea (USAMEDCOM-K) at Yongsan Garrison; USUHS participation insured that medical topics presented at the annual conference met academic standards necessary for authorizing continuing education credits. Attending the seminar were military physicians from Korea, Hawaii, Japan, Thailand and the Philippines, as well as Surgeon General representatives and USUHS faculty members.

(U) Aeromedical Evacuation Services

(U) USAMEDCOM-K's 377th Med Co (Air Amb) provides aeromedical evacuation support to USFK military and civilian personnel and their authorized dependents within the ROK. Additionally, the unit provides emergency movement of medical personnel and accompanying equipment/supplies,

17. (U) Formed in 1951 by 3d Inf Div medical officers who met to discuss military medical problems prevalent in Korea. High among their list was pneumonia, hepatitis, fractures, frostbite and "Q" or hemorrhagic fever, first encountered here in Korea.

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whole blood, biologicals, etc. to meet critical requirements command-wide. The company, equipped with 18 UH-1H helicopters, has elements deployed at following locations: unit headquarters at Yongsan Garrison with up to eight operationally ready helicopters at Yongsan's H-201 heliport; service platoon at Seoul's K-16 AB where aircraft undergo aviation unit maintenance; a flight platoon of three helicopters permanently stationed at Taegu's Camp Walker; and one aircraft each at Camp Casey's H-252 and Osan AB. At latter two sites, air crews rotated from Yongsan on a non-TDY basis.

(U) During 1979 the unit evacuated 489 emergency patients to Seoul when air transport was deemed necessary due to severity of illness or time-distance factors. (Total for CY 78 was 658.) Patient categories were: 353 US military members, ten US civilian employees, 84 US military dependents, 30 KATUSAs, and 12 ROKF personnel. In Aug 79, the platoon at Taegu airlifted approximately 280 ROK civilians to higher ground during severe flooding in southern part of ROK.

(U) Hot Floor Heating Systems and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

(U) The most significant environmental health hazard encountered in the command during the year was carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning attributed to traditional Korean heating systems fueled by compressed coal. These ondol (hot floor) heating methods are potentially hazardous due to generation of CO when incomplete combustion of compressed coal occurs. Hundreds of CO deaths among the Korean population are reported annually. One USFK serviceman died from CO poisoning in 1979, and 17 were treated at military medical facilities for overexposure.

(U) Prior to start of heating season in Oct 79, emphasis was again placed on publicizing the dangers inherent in Korean ondol heating systems. Information means used included frequent spot announcements on AFKN radio and television; command-wide dissemination of warnings and basic precautions through Troop Topics, weekly bulletin announcements, Pacific Stars and Stripes, and unit newspapers; periodic scheduling of CO poisoning prevention as a high priority subject in unit training programs; and visits by EUSA preventive medicine and safety specialists to provide comprehensive instruction in troop units. Medical inspection and evaluation of economy housing remained a key factor in minimizing exposure to hazardous environments. Living quarters utilizing compressed coal heating systems were not approved for occupancy by USFK personnel, unless an alternate safe system was provided and the ondol arrangement made inoperable.

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(U) Predominant Diseases in Korea

(U) There is a relatively high incidence of two diseases among the US military population in the ROK. Both can be debilitating, but neither is usually fatal. The first of these is viral hepatitis, most often caused by poor hygiene in off-post areas or by intimate contact with infected persons. The 1979 hospitalization rate for hepatitis cases continued the downward trend noted in recent years, probably due to improved sanitation in the local environment. A collaborative study begun in 1978 with Walter Reed Army Institute of Research was beneficial in characterizing local prevalence of various viral hepatitis subtypes. In accord with study findings, the use of prophylactic gamma globulin was discontinued in 1979. The other predominant medical concern in USFK, venereal disease, is far more widespread. Incidence rate of VD, however, declined moderately in CY 79 to 40 cases per thousand service members per month, compared with 1978 rate of 48. Unlike hepatitis, which can cause absences from duty up to three months, VD does not result in an appreciable loss of man-days. Both diseases are the subject of frequent health lectures and command information bulletins and articles.

(U) EUSA Dental Activities

(U) At end CY 79, 15 clinics were in operation throughout the command, with 47 US dental officers (46 authorized) providing a full range of oral health services for USFK members, their dependents and others entitled to care. Patient treatments performed during CY 79 totaled 551,655, reflecting a 12.4 percent increase in productivity over previous year. Average number of treatments per patient also rose, from 4.6 in CY 78 to 5.2 in 1979. Improved performance was attributed primarily to use of new, more reliable equipment procured during the year and to emphasis placed on reduction of non-clinical activities during time available for patient treatment. In Nov 79 an expansion project was completed at the Camp Casey clinic, increasing operating capacity from ten dental treatment rooms (DTR) to 14; construction costs totaled approximately \$100,000 and new operatory and X-ray equipment valued at \$75,000 was installed. A new five-DTR clinic was opened for service in Dec at Camp Stanley, replacing existing three-DTR facility. Two small clinics were closed during CY 79, one at Camp Ames when most EUSA ammunition activities at that installation were phased out, and the other at Kimpo International Airport following relocation of supported units to permit commercial airport expansion. Construction of a new three-DTR clinic at Camp Market near Inchon (at ROKG expense) was targeted for completion in spring 1980. Twenty-eight new dental operating units complete with ancillary equipment (total cost approximately \$165,000) were received during 1979 and distributed to clinics throughout the command.

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(U) Veterinary Activities

(U) EUSA's 50-man 106th Med Det (VS) provides inspection services all USFK subsistence items arriving in the ROK from CONUS sources well as those procured locally from the Korean economy. During the year approximately 700 million pounds of foodstuffs were examined for compliance with health/sanitation standards; 830,000 pounds were rejected as not conforming with contractual requirements or as inedible. (1978 figures were 450 and 1.06 million pounds respectively.) Significant increase in food volume examined was attributed to assignment of an Army veterinary inspector at KOAX warehouse sites which permitted more timely in-storage inspection. Emphasis continued on close observance of sanitation requirements at the EUSA Milk Plant, pending construction of a new dairy facility in FY 81 (see page 158).

(U) The detachment's inspection teams have continuously sampled produce and soil for presence of parasites on those Korean farms which provide fresh fruits and vegetables for USFK consumption. On-site inspections at existing approved farms will be discontinued in the near future, however, since ROKG public health laws enacted in 1979 forbid utilization of raw human waste as organic fertilizer. Korean produce purchased for sale or issue in USFK commissaries will be examined upon receipt for compliance with health requirements. An increased amount of fruits and vegetables were procured from US sources during the year to replace more expensive Korea-grown produce which in many cases was lower in overall quality than US products.¹⁸

(U) Chaplain

(U) Religious/Spiritual Activities

(U) During 1979 a total of 66 military chaplains (54 Army, 11 AF and one Navy) served with troop units and on USFK headquarters staffs throughout the command. Chaplains concentrated their efforts in the ministry of presence by making frequent personal visits to troops at both garrison and field training sites and by providing individual counseling and religious education programs. Military chaplains were augmented by some 30 civilian clergymen from Korean, American and other missionary churches in conducting worship services for USFK personnel.¹⁹

18. (U) Other activities of Surgeon, HQ USFK/EUSA and USAMEDCOM-K appear in detail in Annual Hist Rept, Army Medical Department Activities (RCS Med-41), submitted to Surgeon General, DA in Mar 80 under provisions of AR 40-226.

19. UNCLAS Chaplain Hist Sum 1979.

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(U) More than 18,000 USFK military and civilian members attended some 300 retreats and other spiritually-oriented programs offered during the year at the EUSA Retreat Center; in 1978 approximately 10,000 participants were enrolled in 275 retreats. Located on scenic Namsan Hill near Yongsan Garrison, the Center schedules retreats, normally three-four days in length, for all religious faiths. Significant rise in 1979 attendance resulted from concerted efforts of unit chaplains to encourage participation, increased support from commanders, and expanded troop information media coverage. Personnel who attended a five-day Soldiers Growth seminar centered on a "Life Planning" theme in Dec 79 were awarded one semester hour of academic credit by Los Angeles Community College Overseas. Special Homeward Bound retreats were conducted throughout the year for newly married USFK members and Korean spouses prior to their departure for CONUS. Some 80 USFK married couples participated in week-end Marriage Encounter programs held at the Center. On 1 Oct 79 extensive renovation/modernization projects were completed on the Center's billeting and food service facilities, which were redesigned to provide 58-person optimum capacity.

(U) Pre-marriage clinics were conducted by installation chaplains throughout the ROK for service members and their Korean fiancées.²⁰ Programs focused on wide differences in Korean and American cultures/life styles and resulting problems of marital adjustment.

(U) The command's chaplains continued to coordinate support and assistance offered voluntarily by US personnel for a wide range of Korean religious and social action agencies; major recipients were orphanages, schools for blind/disabled children, and homes for the aged. Support was extended in a variety of forms, including financial donations, food/clothing distributions, hosting of picnics, and construction work on physical facilities performed by USFK members during off-duty time.

(U) Morale and Welfare

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

(U) RSOK²¹ assets comprise 256 sports and athletic training facilities, 40 libraries and two bookmobiles, 37 arts and crafts and two auto craft shops, 18 recreation centers and three annexes, seven music/theatre centers, five dependent youth activities centers, a library service center, and a supply depot. Command-wide recreational services participation

20. (U) An average of approximately 270 marriages were approved each month by USFK service component commanders during CY 79.

21. (U) Designation prior to 27 Mar 79 was US Army Recreation Services Agency-Korea (RSOK).

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throughout CY 79 exceeded DA objectives by a wide margin in every RSOK program/activity.

(U) Major developments in RSOK programs during 1979 included the following:²²

--(U) EUSA Unit Recreation Equipment Requirements. Nicknamed TROJAN HORSE, this special-emphasis program was developed in early 1978 to provide recreational equipment/supplies for isolated installations and sites where RSOK facilities and program support specialists were not available.²³ Requisitions based on FY 78 fund allocations were submitted for recreational equipment valued at approximately \$425,000. By end CY 79 about 70 percent of the items had been received; issues to units were delayed, however, due to non-receipt of numerous components needed for assembling complete equipment kits in ready-to-use form.

--(U) Libraries. A full-service 4,200-volume library was opened in Mar 79 at Camp GarryOwen in 2d Inf Div area. In Jan two newly-stocked bookmobiles commenced serving outlying divisional units in the Western Corridor which have no permanent library facilities.

--(U) Music/Theatre. Highlighting 1979 entertainment activities were visits to the ROK by four DOD/USO-sponsored touring productions; shows featuring Miss America, National Football League stars, Miss Black America and special Christmas presentations by Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders were hosted at major USFK installations and outlying troop areas. A special entertainment effort was organized in Mar 79 by the Korean-American Friendship Association, in conjunction with ROK MND, for Exercise TEAM SPIRIT participants; a 40-member musical variety company, including some of Korea's outstanding television/stage personalities, presented six performances for 5,000 USFK and out-of-country troops. Television's Mr. Red Foxx performed before approximately 4,000 troops at Camps Casey, Humphreys and Henry (Taegu) during a three-day tour in Sep. In early 1979 DA announced winners of the First All-Army American Theatre Month (May 78) competition; EUSA performing arts activities received six top honors, amounting to one fourth of total US Army awards.

--(U) Arts and Crafts. The annual ROK/US Goodwill Model Airplane Meet was held on 7 Oct 79 at the ROKAF Academy in Seoul. RSOK coordinated participation of 50 USFK entrants in the ROKAF-sponsored nationwide competition which attracted approximately 650 Korean model plane

22. UNCLAS RSOK Hist Sum 1979.

23. SECRET UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Hist Rept 1978 (U), p. 339.

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hobbyists; over 4,000 spectators attended the family-oriented event. The meet received extensive media coverage in local newspapers and on television/radio outlets. Some 70 EUSA military members and authorized civilians competed for cash awards and honors in the 1979 US Army Designer/Craftsman Contest; prize-winning hand craft entries from this command were submitted to DA at year's end for Army-wide competition.

--(U) Recreation Centers. In Nov 79 construction began on a new recreation center for troops at Camp KittyHawk in JSA area (Panmun-jom); Mar 80 was set as projected completion date for the \$100,000 facility.

--(U) Dependent Youth Activities. In Jan 79 RSOK assumed responsibility for dependent youth recreation center located at Taegu's rental guarantee housing area; center at Seoul's Friendship Village had been placed under RSOK control in 1978. Previously, those facilities were operated by the garrison commands in each area; supervisory staffs were primarily volunteers and no assured funding for desired activities was available. Under RSOK control, morale support funds were allotted for appropriate youth center programs and full-time professional staffs were provided. Floor space was nearly tripled for Friendship Village Youth Center in Seoul following its relocation to a larger building made available in the housing complex.

--(U) Sports/Physical Activities. Seasonal unit competitions were held throughout the year with emphasis on bowling, basketball, volleyball, golf, tennis, softball and football. One sport gaining in popularity among USFK personnel and their dependents was Taekwondo, a form of Korean martial arts.

(U) Korea Area Exchange (KOAX) Operations

(U) KOAX is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) element providing goods and services for all US military/civilian personnel and their dependents in the ROK. The system operates eight main stores located on Yongsan in Seoul, Pusan's Hialeah Compound, Camps Casey, Red Cloud, Humphreys and Walker (Taegu), Osan AB and Kunsan AB; 83 smaller retail stores (annexes) serve USFK personnel at other installations country-wide. Other KOAX facilities include 157 food outlets ranging from restaurants/snack bars to fast food stands, two bakeries, a food holding plant, five automobile repair garages, two gasoline stations, a centralized merchandise repair facility, and 701 concessions (98 contracts) offering barber/beauty shop, laundry/dry cleaning and a wide variety of repair services, as well as Korean general merchandise and handicrafts. A total of 113 motion picture theaters are under KOAX

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jurisdiction. Some 140 US personnel (52 career, 88 temporary hire) and 2,297 Korean nationals work directly for KOAX, which also indirectly supervises approximately 3,500 concession employees.

(U) KOAX FY 79 (26 Jan 78-25 Jan 79) total projected sales of \$153.8 million (a ten percent increase over previous period) comprised: retail--\$116.5 million, food--\$27.3 million, vending--\$7.0 million, and services--\$3.0 million. Concession services, commodity and automotive operations totaled \$24.3 million and generated \$2.0 million in FY 79 income for KOAX. FY 79 net earnings, which represent KOAX's portion of the AAFES contribution to Army and Air Force welfare funds, were \$20.0 million as compared to \$20.5 million in FY 78.²⁴

(U) KOAX losses through inventory shortages decreased substantially in 1979; year-end total was recorded as \$296,000, in contrast with previous year's \$687,500. Losses from in-transit diversions, however, increased to \$224,700 in 1979; total for preceding year was \$156,400.

(U) A major KOAX innovation instituted in late 1979 was introduction of the AAFES Deferred Payment Plan (DPP) on a phased basis at selected Korean exchanges. DPP service was activated in Nov at Osan AB and Taegu-Pusan area main stores, followed by introduction at Kunsan AB in early Dec. By year's end DPP account holders totaled approximately 1,500. All eligible purchasers within the command will be able to take advantage of the new credit program when five additional DPP offices at Yongsan and Camps Red Cloud, Humphreys, Casey and Howze are opened in early 1980. Customers are only allowed to use the DPP office designated for their APO location. After KOAX approval of DPP applications customers may purchase and receive desired merchandise, and thereafter make monthly payments on the account; finance charge amounting to one percent of monthly balance is levied on installments not paid within current billing cycle. Credit limits range from \$50 to \$1,000 maximum, depending upon individual customer's ability to meet DPP obligations. The plan allows a maximum of 12 months to complete installment payments, but DPP accounts must be paid in full at least two months prior to individual's departure from the command. KOAX employs minicomputers with remote video terminals at each store offering DPP service which show current status of customer accounts. Existing USFK ration control policies apply to all purchases made through the credit program.

(U) Throughout the year KOAX provided exchange services at field locations during major exercises. Prime example was support of participating tactical units in TEAM SPIRIT 79, largest joint/combined military maneuver ever held in the ROK. Camouflaged KOAX retail mobile vans and

24. UNCLAS KOAX Hist. Sum 1979.

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food outlets were deployed with troops in forward bivouac areas. Tent retail exchanges, including concession outlets offering Korean handicrafts, barber shops and laundry pick-up service, were established at Chunchon near main maneuver area and at Osan, Kunsan, Kwangju, Chongju, Yechon and Kimhae air base staging areas to serve out-of-country augmentation forces. KOAX courier vehicles distributed Pacific Stars and Stripes newspapers at all major troop concentrations throughout the exercise. Tent theaters were set up in bivouac and staging areas for showing 16-mm feature movies on a free admittance basis.

(U) Headquarters Commandant

(U) HQ COMDT provides logistical, transportation and administrative support as well as physical security for HQ USFK/EUSA in garrison and during field operations; support responsibilities also extend to special events, VIP visits and high level conferences hosted by the command, such as the Annual ROK/US Security Consultative Meeting. Units under command/OPCON of HQ COMDT are HHC EUSA, 21st Trans Co (Car), EUSA Band, and UNC Honor Guard Co.

(U) In 1979 the HQ COMDT successfully fulfilled the following tasks during Exercises TEAM SPIRIT and ULCHI-FOCUS LENS:²⁵

--(U) Prepared and published Administrative Instructions for use by players at TANGO and Rear Command Posts.

--(U) Provided transportation for player/controller personnel and equipment to TANGO and Rear CPs.

--(U) Maintained physical security of TANGO and Rear CPs through use of TANGO Security Force and UNC Honor Guard. Access control was established at both locations by issuing exercise passes to individuals designated by their staff elements/organizations as requiring entrance to a facility. Visitors were provided temporary passes and then escorted by members of the section to be visited. HQ COMDT furnished US security personnel to accompany Korean national maintenance and janitorial workers at TANGO CP.

--(U) Operated dining facilities for exercise participants at TANGO CP, including a general officers' mess; four meals were provided daily.

25. UNCLAS HQ COMDT Hist Sum 1979.

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(U) The UNC Honor Guard and EUSA Band continued to provide professional ceremonial support for this headquarters and other elements of the command. During 1979 the Band conducted 102 performances for both military and civilian audiences throughout the ROK (not including weekly retreats and other ceremonies at Yongsan Garrison); the Honor Guard participated in 80 official ceremonies. Unlike the Band, with its 40 all-US members, the 170-man Honor Guard is composed of one platoon from the US Army, one from each of the three ROK services, and a composite UN platoon consisting of elements from the United Kingdom, Thailand and the Philippines. The Thailand and Philippine contingents consist of five men each who serve a one-year tour with the Honor Guard. The 30-man UK element is unique in that it rotates every two months from Hong Kong. Parent units of UK contingents in the ROK during 1979 were:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
1st Bn, 2d King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles ²⁶	Nov 78-Jan 79
Queen's Gurkha Engineers	Jan-Mar 79
1st Bn, Royal Green Jackets	Mar-May 79
Gurkha Transport Regt	May-Jul 79
7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles	Jul-Sep 79
10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles	Sep-Nov 79
2d Bn, 2d King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles	Nov 79-Jan 80

Visiting the ROK during May-Jun 79 was the Bank of Pipes and Drums from the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles. The internationally famous marching band presented 28 complimentary formal parades for both military and civilian audiences throughout the Republic. A performance at this headquarters on 16 Jun, with UNC Honor Guard participating, was filmed by a Korean television network for nationwide showing.

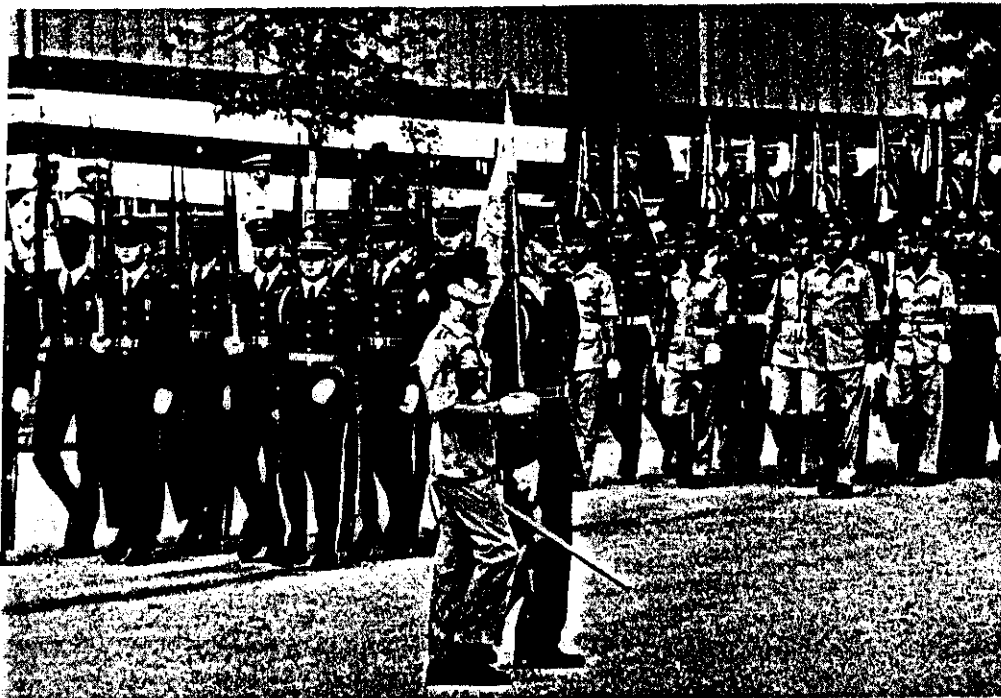
(U) In addition to providing personal security services for CINCUNC and visiting dignitaries, the Honor Guard mans security posts at UNC/CFC and USFK/EUSA command facilities. Its composite UN platoon furnishes security for UNC Military Armistice Commission members during meetings at Panmunjom.

26. (U) Gurkhas are Nepalese members of the UK's Armed Forces.

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The EUSA Band--outstanding ceremonial support.



The UNC Honor Guard--a one of a kind unit.

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APPENDIX 1

List of Distinguished Visitors
to the Command
1979

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND

(1 Jan - 31 Dec 79)

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Rep Lester L. Wolff (D-NY)	22	Chmn, Far East Subcom of House Intl Rel Com
MG Edmund R. Thompson 7-12 Jan	3	ACSI, DA
VADM R. P. Coogan 8-10 Jan	12	Cdr, Naval Air Forces Pacific
BG R. A. Shaffer 9-10 Jan	5	CG, 3d Marine Force Svc Spt Gp
BG W. H. Rice 9-13 Jan	5	Asst Div Cdr, 3d Marine Div
RADM W. J. Cowhill 11-12 Jan	2	Cdr, Submarine Force Pacific
Sen Sam Nunn (D-GA) Sen John H. Glenn, Jr. (D-OH) 12-14 Jan	19	Senate Armed Services Com
BG Jack W. Waters BG Earl T. O Laughlin 14-17 Jan	3	DCS/Log Opns, AFLC
Mr. Joseph S. Hull (GS-17) Mr. Richard Leibler (GS-17) 14-17 Jan	3	Chief, Special Sys, NSA Chief, Rsch & Tech, NSA/CSS
LTG Gerald J. Post, USAF 15-18 Jan	3	Dir, Def Logistics Agency
Mr. Wallace D. Henderson (GS-17) 19-20 Jan	3	Ofc Under SECDEF (R&E)
BG J. V. Cox 20-25 Jan	2	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
GEN W. L. Creech	12	Cdr, TAC
MG Billy J. Ellis		Dep CofS/Opns, TAC
MG Thomas H. McMullen		Dep CofS/Rqmts, TAC
BG Walter J. Bacon		Dep CofS/Log, TAC
BG Larry D. Welch		Dep CofS/Plans, TAC
21-24 Jan		
RADM William D. Robertson, Jr.	4	Vice Dir Pdn, DIA
Mr. Charles L. Desaulniers (GS-16)		Ofc, Vice Dir Pdn, DIA
21-24 Jan		
Dr. Henry J. Kenny (GS-17E)	1	Sp Asst to US Amb to Japan
23-24 Jan		
BG Maurice E. Roush, USA	2	Div Engr, Pac Ocean Div
23-27 Jan		
Rev Charles L. Burgreen (GS-16)	3	Bishop for Armed Forces, Episcopal Church Center
Rev William P. Johnson (GS-16)		Canon Theologian, Cathedral of St John the Divine (Episcopal)
27-30 Jan		
MG John R. D. Cleland, USA	1	Vice Dir, J-5, Plans/Policy, OJCS
27-30 Jan		
BG Robert C. Hawlk	2	Dir for Plans, Readiness & Sys, ODSLOG, DA
28 Jan-1 Feb		
MG Andrew Pringle, Jr.	1	Cdr, 3d Air Div
29 Jan-2 Feb		
BG William R. Brooksher	6	Chief, Scty Force, USAF
2-5 Feb		
RADM Robert R. Fuller	4	Dep Dir for Opns (Recon & EW), OJCS
10-13 Feb		
BG John F. O'Donnel	24	Asst for Readiness, USAF
BG Robert C. Karns		Tac Air Warfare Cen
BG William R. Usher		Vice Cdr, USAF Tac Air Warfare Cen
14-17 Feb		Asst for Readiness, HQ USAFE
Mr. William T. Kvetkas, Jr. (GS-18)	4	Dir, Prog & Budget Office, OASD
15-18 Feb		

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Joseph C. Racke, USA 15-17 Feb	3	Dep Dir, Opns & Readiness, DCA
MG Charles F. G. Kuyk, Jr. 18 Feb	1	Cdr, 22d AF (MAC)
LTG Richard L. Lawson, USAF 22-25 Feb	1	Director, J-5, OJCS
LTG Arthur J. Gregg, USA 22-26 Feb	2	Director for Logistics J-4, OJCS
MG John W. Huston 24-27 Feb	2	Chief of AF History
MG Richard Carr 25 Feb-3 Mar	1	USAF Chief of Chaplains
SMA William G. Bainbridge 25 Feb-3 Mar	2	Sergeant Major of the Army
Bishop Edward L. Tullis (GS-16E) Rev James P. Rickards (GS-16E) 27 Feb-1 Mar	5	United Methodist Church Dir of Visitation & Pastoral Care, United Methodist Church
RADM Donald S. Jones 28 Feb-5 Mar	5	Cdr, Task Force 76
VADM S. R. Foley, Jr. 1-3 Mar	5	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
MG Charles F. G. Kuyk, Jr. 1-3 Mar	4	Cdr, 22d AF (MAC)
MG C. J. Killeen 1-4 Mar	3	CG, 3d Mar Div
BG R. A. Shaffer 2-3 Mar	4	CG, 3d Marine Force Svc Spt Gp
MG Otis C. Lynn 3-7 Mar	1	CG, 25th Inf Div
Dr. T. Benjamin Massey (GS-16E) 5-7 Mar	2	Chancellor, Univ of Maryland

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG J. K. Davis 6-8 Mar	3	CG, Fleet Marine Air Wing
GEN William G. Moore, Jr. 6-10 Mar	2	CINCMAC
BG David E. Rippetoe, Jr. 7-12 Mar	2	Cdr, Pacific Communications Area
BG Joseph L. Fant 8-16 Mar	1	Dep Dir, Plans & Policy, J-5, USA Readiness Cmd
Mr. Thomas N. Nelson (GS-17) 9-13 Mar	5	Admin Asst to SAF
Mr. Robert W. Workman (GS-16) 10-13 Mar	6	Dir, Staffing & Career Mgt, OASD
MG H. E. Wolff 10-14 Mar	2	USA CINCPAC Support Group
Mr. CHEUNG Ki Suk (GS-16) 11-14 Mar	3	Chief, USA Engr Div, Pacific Ocean
LTG John Q. Henion 11-16 Mar	2	CG, USAJ & IX Corps
BG Arthur U. Ishimoto 11-17 Mar	4	Cdr, Hawaii Air National Guard
MG T. Diab 12-17 Mar	1	Dep Cdr for Opns, MAC
LTG George G. Loving, Jr. 13-16 Mar	5	Cdr, 5th AF
LTG James D. Hughes BG William L. Kirk 13-17 Mar	6	CINCPACAF Dir of Opns, PACAF
MG John L. Piowtrowski 15-16 Mar	1	Cdr, 552d Air Warning & Control Wing
Mr. William Semkow (GS-16E) 15-21 Mar	1	USO Pacific Area Coordinator

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
GEN Louis H. Wilson 17-20 Mar	11	Commandant, USMC
Dr. Edward C. Killin (GS-16) 17-21 Mar	3	DOD Dependent Schools, Pacific
MG Homer S. Long, Jr. 18-25 Mar	1	Dir, ODCSPER, DA
MG Doyle E. Larson 20-22 Mar	3	CDR, USAF Scty Svc
RADM Lowell F. Eggert 20-23 Mar	7	Cdr, Fleet Air, WESTPAC
RADM H. D. Arnold RADM R. C. Mandeville 21-23 Mar	12	Cdr, Med Attack Tac EW Wing Cdr, Light Attack Tac Wing
BG J. B. Marks, USAF 21-24 Mar	2	Dir for Intel, J-2, PACOM
RADM William H. Rowden 24-27 Mar	2	Cdr, Cruiser Dest Force, Seventh Fleet
BG Bernard T. Mittemeyer 24-31 Mar	6	Dir, Prof Svc, Office of Surgeon General, DA
Judge Timothy J. Murphy	7	Superior Court, District of Columbia
Dean John J. Douglas		Nat College of District Attorneys, Univ of Houston
Dean Ernst J. Watts 27 Mar-1 Apr		Nat Judicial College
Mr. Pascale A. Petosa (GS-16) 28-30 Mar	4	Dir, Compensation & Psn Mgt, OASD
Mr. John R. Harney (STB-18) Mr. James R. Harris (STB-16) 28 Mar-1 Apr	3	Asst Dir for Policy & Ln, NSA Chief, BI, NSA
MG Richard H. Thompson, USA 1-7 Apr	2	Trp Spt & Avn Mat Readiness Comd

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM S. R. Foley 3-10 Apr	5	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
MG Wilton B. Persons, Jr. 4-9 Apr	2	TJAG, DA
MG James C. Smith 6-16 Apr	10	Dir of Tng, DCSOPS, DA
RADM D. S. Jones 9-10 Apr	3	Cdr, Task Force 76
BG J. V. Cox 9-10 Apr	3	Asst Wing Cdr, Fleet Marine Air Wing
MG C. K. Heiden 9-14 Apr	3	Cdr MILPERCEN, DA
CH (MG) Orris E. Kelly 10-17 Apr	2	USA Chief of Chaplains
BG Henry H. Harper 11-15 Apr	2	Armament Mat Readiness Comd
GEN Alton D. Slay 15-17 Apr	6	Cdr, AF Sys Comd
MG Jack W. Waters 19-20 Apr	7	Dep CofS for Log, AF Sys Comd
RADM H. Hardisty 19-22 Apr	4	Cdr, US Navy Philippines
MG Lucius Theus 20-24 Apr	5	Dir of Fin & Acctg, USAF
Dr. David H. Schrady (GS-16E) 20-25 Apr	3	Dean of Information & Policy Science, Navy Post-Grad Sch
Rep Melvin Price (D-ILL) 21-22 Apr	41	Chmn, House Armed Services Committee
LTG (Ret) John H. Cushman, USA 21-29 Apr	2	Former CG, I Corps (ROK/US) Gp

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG George G. Loving 5-7 Jun	3	Cdr, 5th Air Force
Mr. William D. Stanhope (GS-18E) 5-9 Jun	2	Special Researcher to Rep Robin L. Beard (R-TENN)
BG Vincent M. Russo, USA 9-13 Jun	1	Cdr, Mil Traffic Mgt Comd
LTG James D. Hughes 9-13 Jun	7	CINCPACAF
Ms. Judy Brooks (GS-16E) 9-13 Jun	2	USO Pacific Area Coordinator
BG J. T. Hagen 10-15 Jun	2	Asst Wing Cdr, 1st Marine Air Wing
MG Alan A. Nord, USA 11-16 Jun	1	Dir of Sup & Maint, ODCSLOG
Mr. Ralph Loschialpo (GS-16) 16-19 Jun	2	Dir of Civ Pers, Chief of Engr, DA
BG J. J. McMonagle 18-21 Jun	4	Asst Div Cdr, 1st Marine Div
RADM R. E. Kirksey 19-22 Jun	3	Cdr, Carrier Group 3
BG John S. Blair, USA 20-23 Jun	3	Dep Cdr, USACC
Hon Robert L. Nelson 24-29 Jun	3	ASA (M&RA)
HON Harold Brown HON David E. McGiffert HON Thomas B. Ross Mr. Togo West Mr. Michael Armacost	19	SECDEF ASD (ISA) ASD (PA) Sp Asst to SECDEF Dep ASD for East Asia & Pac Affairs Mil Asst to SECDEF
BG Carl Smith, USAF 27-30 Jun		

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM S. R. Foley 1-2 Jul	4	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
MG William R. Maloney 1-7 Jul	3	CG, 3d Marine Air Wing
MG Howard M. Estes, Jr. 3-7 Jul	2	Dep Chief, USAF Cen Scty Svc
MG Clay T. Buckingham 7-12 Jul	3	CG, USACSC
VADM S. R. Foley 8-10 Jul	5	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
ADM Maurice P. Weisner 9-10 Jul	6	CINCPAC
LTG William H. Ginn, Jr. 9-12 Jul	3	Cdr, 5th Air Force
BG Andrew P. Chambers, USA 11-14 Jul	1	PACOM J1
Mr. CHEUNG Ki Suk (GS-16) 12-18 Jul	1	Chief, USA Engr Div, Pacific Ocean
BG Kenneth A. Jolemore 15-19 Jul	1	Dep CG, USALOGC
Mr. Andrew Marshall (GS-18) 18-20 Jul	3	Dir, Net Assessment, OSD
LTG Robert C. Mathis 20-22 Jul	2	Vice Cdr, TAC
GEN Bryce Poe II MG Jack Waters MG J. R. Spalding, Jr.	13	Cdr, AFLC DCS, Log Opns, AFLC Cdr, Warner Robins Air Log Cen, AFLC Cdr, Ogden Air Log Cen, AFLC DCS, Maint, AFLC Cdr, Intl Log Cen, AFLC DCS for Log, PACAF
MG J. J. Murphy BG Earl T. O'Loughlin BG Graham W. Rider BG Vernon H. Sandrock 23-25 Jul		

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG A. W. O'Donnell 27-29 Sep	9	CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pac
Mr. Frank R. Harvey, (GS-16E) 27 Sep-30 Oct	1	Christian Dramatist
Rev Ike C. Barnett, Jr. 28 Sep-1 Oct	1	Assoc Dir, Presbyterian Council for Chaplains & Mil Pers
BG Duane H. Stubbs, USA Mr. Edward S. Smith, (GS-17E) 28 Sep-1 Oct	5	Cdr, AAFES Asst to Cdr, AAFES
Dr. Leslie Koltai, (GS-17E) 29 Sep-4 Oct	3	Chancellor, Los Angeles Community College Overseas
Mr. J. W. Jamieson, (GS-18E) 29 Sep-17 Oct	2	Gen Mgr, San Diego Navy Fed Credit Union
BG J. T. Hagen 11-16 Oct	12	Asst Cdr, 1st Marine Air Wing
Ms Judith Brooks, (GS-16E) 13-20 Oct	2	Coordinator, USO Pacific Area
LTG James P. Mullins 14-16 Oct	4	Cdr, 15th AF
Mr. John A. Goldsmith, (GS-17) 14-19 Oct	4	Sp Asst to ASD (PA)
GEN David C. Jones, USAF 16-19 Oct	11	Chmn, JCS
ADM Maurice F. Weisner 16-19 Oct	16	CINCPAC
Dr. Gerald P. Dinneen LTG Hillman Dickinson, USA Ronald H. Stivers, (GS-18E) 16-19 Oct	8	ASD (Comd, Ctl & Intel) Dir of CCC Systems, JCS Asst Dep Under SECDEF for Policy Review
HON Harold Brown 17-19 Oct	26	SECDEF

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG John R. D. Cleland 17-21 Oct	2	Cdr, USASAC
Mr. Frank Tapparo, (GS-17) 17-23 Oct	1	Dir, Asia Div, OASD (PA&E)
VADM R. P. Coogan 20-23 Oct	10	Cdr, Naval Air Forces Pacific
MG Walter D. Reed 20-24 Oct	3	USAF JAG
MG K. L. Robinson 22-26 Oct	2	CG, 3d Marine Div
MG Emil L. Konopnicki 23-30 Oct	2	ADCSLOG, DA
ADM D. J. Whittle, Jr. RADM D. M. Altwegg RADM E. A. Grinstead 24-26 Oct	8	Chief of Naval Materiel Scty Asst Div, Ofc of CNO Cdr, Naval Supply Sys Comd
Mr. Harry J. Peters, (GS-16) 25-31 Oct	2	Assoc Tech Dir, Mobility & Equip R&D Comd
Mr. Roy Werner 29 Oct-3 Nov	1	Dep Asst to SA (Instl, Log & Fin Mgmt)
VADM S. R. Foley, Jr. 2-3 Nov	3	Cdr, Seventh Fleet
MG Thomas D. Ayers 3-9 Nov	1	DCSLOG, FORSCOM
LTG William H. Ginn, Jr. 7-11 Nov	2	Cdr, 5th AF
Mr. CHEUNG Ki Suk, (GS-16) 10-14 Nov	3	Chief, USA Engr Div, Pacific Ocean
Mr. Victor L. Lowe, (GS-16) 12-17 Nov	2	Dir, Far East Br, Intl Div, GAO
Mr. Will Cofer 18-24 Nov	4	Staff Member, Inves Subcom, House Armed Svc Com

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Robert T. Herres 20-23 Nov	3	Cdr, Air Force Communications Svc
RADM E. S. Ince 26-27 Nov	3	Cdr, Naval Scty Gp Comd
MG Stuart H. Sherman 27-29 Nov	1	Dir, Mpr & Org, Air Force Mil Pers Mgt
Mrs. Vona Houtz, (GS-16E) 27-30 Nov	2	Natl Pres, Ladies Aux to -VFW
GEN Bryce Poe III 28-29 Nov	1	Cdr, AFLC
BG Sarah P. Wells 4-6 Dec	1	Chief, USAF Nurse Corps
MG William L. Nicholson III, USAF 5-7 Dec	2	Dir, Def Mapping Agcy
Mr. Wayne A. Smith, (GS-17) 8-15 Dec	4	Asst Dir, Supply Mgt, ODCSLOG, DA
Mr. Frank I. Hamilton, (GS-16E) 10-12 Dec	4	Natl Cdr, American Legion
RADM Lawrence C. Chambers 11-12 Dec	1	Cdr, Carrier Group 3
BG Raymond A. Shaffer 16-18 Dec	4	CG, 3d Marine Force Svc Spt Gp
ADM Donald C. Davis 17-18 Dec	18	CINCPACFLT
Rev Charles K. Burgreen, (GS-16E) 28-31 Dec	4	Bishop of Episcopal Church

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APPENDIX 2

Itinerary of
President Carter's
Visit to Korea

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ACTUAL ITINERARY President Carter's Visit to Korea

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

On Friday, 29 Jun 79:

- 2055 - Arrived at Kimpo Airport aboard Air Force One; greeted by ROK President PARK Chung Hee.
- 2110 - Boarded Marine One for flight to Camp Casey.
- 2140 - Landed at Indianhead Parade Grounds; met by MG Kingston, 2d Inf Div CG and escorted to quarters. Spoke with GEN Vessey and senior aides before retiring.

On Saturday, 30 Jun 79:

- 0515 - Jogged with members of 122d Sig Bn.
- 0700 - Accompanied by SECDEF Brown, GEN Vessey and MG Kingston, attended ceremonies at Robertson Field and delivered address to assembled troops.
- 0722 - Proceeded on foot to 122d Sig Dining Hall greeting soldiers along the way; breakfasted informally with the troops; returned to Indianhead Parade Ground by motorcade.
- 0757 - Held discussions with GEN Vessey; principal advisers present.
- 0817 - Accompanied by GEN Vessey, proceeded directly to Seoul by automobile after scheduled flights to Hill 191 in ROKA 1st Div area thence to Yoido Plaza were canceled because of weather.
- 0932 - Was officially welcomed at Yoido's 16 May Plaza; rode with President Park to Blue House, made brief stops along route to greet citizens.
- 1030 - Held formal meeting with ROK Chief of State; spent last 70 minutes alone with him.
- 1340 - Proceeded to Ambassador Gleysteen's residence where Carter family was staying. Lunch.
- 1425 - Left for ROK National Cemetery; met by Prime Minister Choi and MND Ro; laid wreath at Tomb of Unknown Soldier and placed flowers on grave of Korea's First Lady.

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- 1520 - Returned to Residence; stopped briefly at Secret Gardens enroute. Personal/staff time.
- 1845 - Arrived at Blue House to attend large, black-tie reception and state dinner, greeted by President Park. Made after-dinner remarks; thereafter presented Defense Distinguished Service Medal to GEN Vessey, outgoing CINCUNC.
- 2155 - Departed for Residence after entertainment (Korean arts performance) concluded.

On Sunday, 1 Jul 79:

- 0645 - Jogged for 30 minutes at Secret Gardens.
- 0950 - Met with Korean church leaders in living room of Residence.
- 1035 - Departed Residence to attend religious services at Yoido's Baptist Church.
- 1200 - Left church for nearby National Assembly Building; met with Speaker Paek, then held receiving line to greet legislators and party leaders.
- 1255 - Departed National Assembly for Residence. Lunch. Personal/staff time.
- 1605 - Conversated with Prime Minister Choi at Residence, left with him for departure talks with President Park at Blue House.
- 1655 - Departed Blue House with President Park and their families for Kimpo Airport.
- 1720 - Bade farewell to ROK and US officials and to airport crowd.
- 1730 - Boarded Air Force One for flight to Hawaii.

(All movement by motorcade, unless otherwise indicated)

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APPENDIX 3

President Carter's Remarks
To Troops of
2d Infantry Division

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President Carter's Speech at Robertson Field, 30 Jun

"This is an exciting time in the life of me as President of our country.

I've come here for two reasons. Basically, one is to express my deep thanks to all of you for your tremendous, courageous service to our country, and the second, in the hopes that if the Commander in Chief could come here, your mess hall might eventually be completed.

I want particularly to express my thanks to those who ran with me this morning. I'm much better at competing with you in running than I would be in boxing. I've heard from your very unbiased commanding officer that when you compete in boxing, the match never lasts more than one round, and I want to congratulate you for that as well.

The next time I come back, I'll run in combat boots and let you run in running shoes. Maybe it'll be more even. But I'll only run against those who are 55 years old.

I am very proud to stand before you as Commander in Chief, proud of our country, and proud of you, the historic combat record that you exemplify in your present service, and proud of your superb commander, General Kingston, who in my opinion represents the finest in military service.

As you know, the Signal Corps plays the closest possible role to a President. Wherever I go, either at the White House, in remote areas of the world, I must have instant communication throughout the entire world with others. I've seen the special accomplishment that you yourselves have realized under the most difficult simulated combat conditions in recent maneuvers. More battles have been won or lost because of the quality of communications than perhaps because of any other single factor. And so you represent the key to victory or defeat, and with your superb record, this would enhance our chance for victory.

I know that all of you serving so far from home miss your families. I served for 11 years in the Navy, and that was perhaps the worst part of my life - being away from home, being away from those I love. But I can assure you that those of you who serve here are never forgotten by those in our own home, in your homes, or throughout our country.

Thirty years ago, on this remote peninsula, 50,000 young Americans gave their lives for principles in which we still believe, the principle that people should be permitted to live in peace, free of the threat of successful aggression, and the right to live in freedom.

We have since that time maintained peace, a fragile peace, not ever completely free of challenge or danger, but because we are committed to peace. And we know that peace can only be maintained with strength.

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As I shook hands with the fine young men this morning, they all gave a slogan that is typical, I think, not only of you, but of our country as well - "Fit to Fight." I have no doubt that you are fit to fight. And I can assure you, as President, that our nation is also fit to fight, and we will avoid combat by maintaining our strength.

We believe in certain very precious principles - equality, justice, freedom, the preservation of basic human rights, and we also believe in standing by our allies.

You represent the finest of America, and I am deeply proud to be the President and to be Commander in Chief of men and women like you.

Thank you for honoring me by this ceremony this morning. God bless every one of you. Thanks from the bottom of my heart. Thank you."

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APPENDIX 4

**White House
Letters of Appreciation**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

July 1, 1979

To General John Vessey

Much of the success of our visit to Korea is due to the considerable time and effort you and the men and women under your command devoted to the support of our mission. Rosalynn and I wish to thank you personally and ask that you express our appreciation to all those who contributed their time and talents to this visit.

The excellent briefings I received and the opportunity to examine our military posture in Korea firsthand added to my confidence in our efforts to preserve peace in the region. The role all of you play in striving for this noble goal is appreciated by the American people.

Sincerely,

/s/ JIMMY CARTER

General John W. Vessey, Jr.
Commander
USFK
Seoul
Republic of Korea

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

July 1, 1979

To General R. C. Kingston

I would like to express to you and the men and women of the 2nd Division my personal appreciation and that of the American people for the service you render here. It was with a sense of pride that I visited military outposts in Korea, and I return to the States with renewed faith in the high caliber and dedication of our military personnel.

I particularly appreciate the hospitality shown me during my trip, and wish all of you the best during the remainder of your tour of duty in the Republic of Korea.

Sincerely,

/s/ JIMMY CARTER

Major General R. C. Kingston
Commander, 2nd Division
Seoul
Republic of Korea

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APPENDIX 5

**Secret Service
Letter of Appreciation**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
United States Secret Service
Washington, D.C. 20223

DIRECTOR

August 16, 1979

General J. A. Wickham, Jr., USA
Commander, U. S. Forces, Korea
APO San Francisco 96301

Dear General Wickham:

As a result of President Carter's recent visit to Camp Casey, Korea, the United States Secret Service had the pleasure of working with your predecessor, General John Vessey, Jr., and the men and women under his command.

The Special Agent in Charge of our Presidential Protective Division, Jerry S. Parr, and agents assigned to security for the President have told me of the outstanding support and cooperation they received in preparation for this visit. It is my understanding that during advance security planning U. S. military forces in Korea responded to this Service's many difficult requirements with professional courtesy, flexibility, and a high degree of competency.

Particular mention was made of Major General Robert Kingston, Commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, and Brigadier General David Buckner, his Deputy. The support and understanding of these individuals insured the success of our protective mission.

Please accept and convey to the members of your Command my sincere gratitude and that of the men and women of the United States Secret Service.

Sincerely,

/s/ H. S. KNIGHT
Director

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APPENDIX 6

**President Carter's Remarks
At Blue House Dinner
On 30 Jun**

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President Carter's Remarks at Blue House Dinner On 30 Jun

Mr. President, distinguished officials of the governments of our two great nations and distinguished guests:

The Korean people have been famous throughout history for the kindness and graciousness with which you receive visitors and guests. This has been proven again by the warmth and the affection of your welcome for Rosalynn, for Amy, for me and for all the American party.

I have come to Asia to demonstrate the deep interest of the United States in this vital and dynamic part of the world. The United States has been, is, and will remain a Pacific nation and a Pacific power.

I have come to Korea to seek a new and even more constructive stage in one of our nation's oldest and most valuable strategic, political and economic relationships.

What impressed me most about my visit to your country is the existence side by side of a deep sense of the continuity of history with dramatic signs of rapid growth and rapid change.

The respect and reverence of the people of Korea for your history is visible in the lovely shrines, temples, and monuments throughout Seoul. Ancient Korea had a profound cultural impact on the rest of the world, as was clearly shown by the magnificent exhibition which you recently sent to the United States.

As a former naval officer, I was particularly intrigued by the statue of Admiral Yi in the center of Seoul. I am told that the "turtle boats" the Admiral commanded in the 16th century were the world's first ironclad naval vessels. I suspect that in his time these Korean ships were as new and revolutionary as the nuclear submarines which I helped to develop.

My visit with our combat troops last night and this morning, Mr. President, was a reminder that in our more recent history tens of thousands of your countrymen and mine fought and died side by side to defend this country against aggression. Everyone must know the Koreans and Americans will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder to prevent aggression on this peninsula and to preserve the peace.

Our military commitment to Korea's security is strong, unshakeable and enduring.

The security interests of the United States are directly involved in that commitment. The vital interests of four great powers intersect in this very region today. That is why the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula is so vital to the international community.

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Evidence of change in Korea is all around us. You can see among the Korean people the dynamism, the creative energy and dedication that have produced Korea's economic miracle out of a nation once so badly scarred by war.

I am impressed that the benefits of prosperity are widely shared by the Korean people. I understand that the income, for instance, of the average rural family in Korea now exceeds that of its urban counterpart. That accomplishment is almost unique among developing nations, and should be a source of special pride to you.

Compare your progress with that of the economy in the North. The Republic of Korea is proof that a free economy is the clearest road to shared prosperity and a better life for all.

We also believe strongly in the United States that a free society is the key to realizing the full potential for development and growth.

There is a growing consensus among the international community about the fundamental value of human rights, individual dignity, political freedom, freedom of the press, and the rule of law. The free expression of ideas stimulates innovation and creativity. The right to participate in the political process helps to unite a country in the pursuit of common goals.

There is abundant evidence in Korea of the dramatic economic progress a capable and energetic people can achieve by working together.

I believe that this achievement can be matched by similar progress through the realization of basic human aspirations in political and human rights.

Accelerating change is also the central fact of life throughout the international community in recent years--nowhere more so than in Asia, the home of one-third of the world's people today. China has turned outwards toward the United States, Japan and the western world in search of modern techniques and new relationships. Japan has assumed a position of new global influence. Korea, always strategically vital, has become a world economic force. The unity of the ASEAN nations has become a stabilizing factor throughout Southeast Asia.

Today, we are entering a more mature stage in U.S.-Korean relations. Our success will depend on whether we can take advantage of both historical continuity and dynamic change to foster progress in the areas which concern us both. Cooperation is the key.

We will cooperate to keep the Republic of Korea safe and secure. There need be no concern about this. As Korea grows stronger, the United States will do its part to preserve the military balance and to deter aggression.

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We must take advantage of changes in the international environment to lower tensions between South and North, and ultimately, to bring permanent peace and reunification to the Korean peninsula.

We must work together to build a world in which the rule of law and the freedom and dignity of the individual govern all the affairs of mankind.

Finally, Mr. President, you have a saying in Korea, "even something as light as a piece of paper can be lifted more easily together." None of the goals I have mentioned are light, or easy. But I am convinced that we can achieve them by working together in the spirit of cooperation and friendship that has united us down through the years.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and join me in a toast to President Park: to the great people of the Republic of Korea: and to our common efforts for cooperation, for friendship and for peace.

This is an extraordinary occasion and I would like to make an extraordinary request, that we jointly honor a man who has served both our countries so well. With your permission, Mr. President, I would like to ask General Vessey to join us before this group. This is a citation to accompany the award of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal to John W. Vessey, Jr.

General John W. Vessey, Jr., the United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally distinguished service as a Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and ROK-US Combined Forces Command, and as Commander, United States Forces, Korea, Eighth United States Army, during the period November 1976 to June 1979.

General Vessey's superb performance has been clearly evidenced by outstanding leadership and managerial skills. With a keen perception of complex and sensitive military and political relationships, he solidified elements of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea, United States, and representative armed forces of other allied nations into a cohesive and formidable military force.

In doing so, he conceived and refined new objectives and operational concepts which he persuasively articulated to the highest government officials of both nations. A significant historical milestone was reached during his tenure with the birth of the ROK-US Combined Forces Command.

With General Vessey as its first commander this organization of diverse nations and military backgrounds has progressed into a most effective command, which has greatly enhanced participation by Republic of Korea Armed Forces in directing defense operations.

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General Vessey's professionalism and concerned leadership have been important factors in guiding the development of the military forces of both nations. His performance in a position of vital national interest and sensitivity has been clearly in keeping with the highest traditions of the military profession, and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

I would like to ask General Vessey to join us on the platform.

It is a great pleasure and honor for my country, General Vessey, that I pin this medal on your breast as a token of your superb performance for the United States of America and for the Republic of Korea.

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APPENDIX 7

**Joint Communique
by
President Carter and President Park**

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE

(Issued by ROK President PARK Chung Hee and President Jimmy Carter during the latter's 29 Jun-1 Jul 79 visit to Korea)

At the invitation of President PARK Chung Hee, President of the United States of America and Mrs. Jimmy Carter made a state visit to the Republic of Korea from June 29 to July 1, 1979. In addition to consultations with President Park and other senior officials, and meetings with other prominent Korean leaders in Seoul, President Carter visited field installations of both the United States and Korean armed forces.

The two presidents met at the Blue House on June 30 and July 1, 1979 to review Korea-United States relations and a variety of subjects of vital mutual interest in an atmosphere of cordial respect and confidence. Among those present at these meetings were Prime Minister CHOI Kyu Hah, Minister of Foreign Affairs PARK Tong Jin, Minister of National Defense RO Jay Hyun, Presidential Secretary-General KIM Kae Won, and Ambassador KIM Yong Shik from the Korean side, and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Ambassador William H. Gleysteen from the United States side.

President Carter outlined the policies of his Government to seek peace and the reduction of tensions around the world, including his efforts to promote a lasting peace in the Middle East and to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic weapons. President Park endorsed these peace efforts and emphasized his view that the United States should continue to demonstrate its firm leadership wherever challenges to peace occurred.

The two presidents reviewed the events which have significantly altered the recent political face of Asia. Among these were the normalization of Sino-American relations and the signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty between Tokyo and Beijing. They noted that armed conflicts in Southeast Asia and the Indochina refugee problem are creating major difficulties affecting the entire region, and agreed that there is a need to prevent the extension of these conflicts to other countries. President Carter reaffirmed that the United States as a Pacific power is vitally engaged in Asia and the Pacific and will continue its best efforts to ensure the peace and security of the region.

On the Indochina refugee problem, President Carter outlined the discussions at the Tokyo Summit and steps being taken by the United States and other countries to deal with the situation. He stressed the need for all nations to make the maximum effort possible, whether by resettlement, financial contributions, or temporary shelter. President

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Park, noting the serious situation both in terms of individual human suffering and destabilizing impact on the directly affected nations in Southeast Asia, stated that the Government of the Republic of Korea would make an additional grant of a considerable sum to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

President Carter, referring to the basic relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea, noted the existence of strong bonds of friendship and cooperation and assured President Park that the United States will continue to support the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Korea to maintain peace and stability in Korea and sustain economic and social development. President Carter stressed the solidarity that exists between the United States and the Republic of Korea as traditional allies.

The two presidents reaffirmed the importance which the United States and Korea attach to the reciprocal commitments contained in the Republic of Korea-United States Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954. They also agreed that the continued security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the preservation of peace and stability in the Northeast Asian region. President Park reviewed the security situation on the peninsula and the continuing threat to peace posed by the North Korean military build-up. The two Presidents agreed that ROK-US cooperation in maintaining a high degree of strength and combat readiness to deter and defend against possible aggression was an important contribution to peace and stability. They noted that the activation last November of the ROK-US Combined Forces Command had enhanced the effectiveness of the joint defense cooperation between military authorities of the two countries. President Carter reiterated the firm commitment 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, and affirmed that the United States nuclear umbrella provided additional security for the area.

President Carter expressed his appreciation for the full consultations between the two presidents and their Defense Ministers on security issues and said that he would be consulting with United States congressional leaders on his return in the light of these detailed discussions. President Carter reaffirmed the deep interest of the United States in preventing any destabilization of the peninsula or region and assured President Park in connection with the question of further withdrawal of American ground combat forces from Korea that the United States will continue to maintain an American military presence in the Republic of Korea to ensure peace and security.

President Park reviewed the extensive and continuing efforts of the Republic of Korea to modernize and enhance its self-reliant defense capabilities and the progress achieved in the first five-year Force Improvement Plan which is nearing completion. President Carter expressed United States agreement with the objectives of the force

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improvement program and reaffirmed the readiness of the United States to continue to support the successful implementation of the program. President Carter assured President Park that the United States will continue to make available for sale to Korea appropriate weapons systems and defense industry technology necessary for enhancing Korea's ability to deter or defeat aggression and for the development of appropriate defense industries in the Republic of Korea.

The two presidents agreed on the priority need to continue the search for means to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula. President Park explained the recent efforts of the Republic of Korea Government, beginning with his initiative of January 19, 1979, to resume productive dialogue with North Korean authorities. President Carter assured President Park of United States support for these efforts and expressed the hope that meetings between the responsible authorities of the South and the North of Korea would become possible.

In view of the importance of this issue for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the region, and as a testament to the personal commitment of the two presidents to seek honorable means to promote dialogue and reduce tensions, President Park and President Carter have decided jointly to propose the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of the South and the North of Korea and the United States to seek means to promote dialogue and reduce tensions in the area. In order to promote this effort and to prepare for the meeting which it is hoped can be arranged, the two presidents have directed the Foreign Minister and the Secretary of State to communicate jointly with the Foreign Minister of North Korea in this regard in an appropriate manner.

The two presidents agreed that any arrangement that would reduce tension and establish lasting peace leading ultimately to the peaceful unification of the Korean people should result from dialogue between the two responsible authorities of both the South and the North of Korea. President Park noted the consistency with which the Republic of Korea has pursued efforts at dialogue and the reduction of tensions as exemplified in the policies which he announced on June 23, 1973.

President Carter stated that if and when North Korea's principal allies are prepared to expand relationships with the Republic of Korea, the United States is prepared to take similar steps with North Korea. President Carter also noted that unilateral steps toward North Korea which are not reciprocated toward the Republic of Korea by North Korea's principal allies do not improve stability or promote peace in the area.

The two presidents shared the view that the admission of both the South and the North of Korea to the United Nations as an interim measure pending their eventual unification would provide authorities of both Korean parties with broader opportunities for dialogue aimed at the resolution of their differences.

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The two presidents noted the importance to all nations of respect for internationally recognized human rights. President Carter expressed the hope that the process of political growth in the Republic of Korea would continue commensurate with the economic and social growth of the Korean nation. In this connection, President Park explained his view on this matter together with the current unique circumstances confronting the Republic of Korea.

President Carter expressed to President Park his great admiration for Korea's remarkable record of achievement in sustained economic development over the past fifteen years under his leadership in the face of various obstacles and adverse conditions, thus offering a model and an inspiration for other countries as an example of economic growth and equity. President Park acknowledged with appreciation the United States' contribution to Korea's development in the economic, scientific, and technological areas, and affirmed his intention to continue to give high priority to economic and social goals. The two presidents shared the view that possible cooperative efforts between the two Governments should be explored to enhance assistance to third countries.

President Park and President Carter also reviewed the current international economic situation, and President Carter reported on the discussions at the Seven-Nation Economic Summit just completed in Tokyo. President Park expressed concern about the world energy problem in particular and the two presidents shared the view that there is an urgent need for concerted international efforts to arrive at a reasonable solution to the problem.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the rapid expansion in scope of the economic relations between the Republic of Korea and the United States, and confidence that this mutually beneficial trend will continue. They noted the advantages which accrue to the people of both nations when the freest possible system of trade exists, and they pledged their mutual efforts to promote and preserve an open world trading system. President Carter noted the commendably progressive import-liberalization and other measures that the Government of the Republic of Korea had recently taken with a view to developing a more balanced trade with the United States. These actions and the recent buying mission to the United States will help promote export of American products to Korea. President Park expressed his hope that the United States would continue its efforts to promote, in the MTN and elsewhere, a freer trading system, and to preserve fair access to the United States market for Korean goods. The two presidents agreed that further efforts to expand trade and economic cooperation between their two countries will be highly beneficial to their respective peoples.

Noting that their meeting had deepened understanding and cooperation on many matters of mutual interest, the two presidents recognized that, at a time when the Republic of Korea and the United States have entered into

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a new era of mature partnership based on mutual respect and confidence, there remains need for further promotion of mutual understanding and exchanges between the two peoples. As evidence of their joint desire to deepen the contact and understanding between the two nations, the two presidents agreed that cultural and educational exchanges should be expanded. The two Governments agreed to enhance these exchanges by supporting the activities of organizations such as the Korean-American Educational Commission and to establish a Korean-American Cultural Exchange Commission to be funded jointly by the two Governments. The Committee would be designed to stimulate activities in both countries aimed at furthering mutual understanding and to endorse mutually agreed programs of this nature. Details will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

President and Mrs. Carter, on behalf of themselves and all the members of their party, expressed their deepest thanks to President Park and the people of the Republic of Korea for the warmth of their reception and the courtesies extended to them during the visit.

President Carter cordially invited President Park to visit the United States of America and President Park accepted the invitation with pleasure. They agreed that the visit would take place at a time of mutual convenience. Both presidents expressed their desire to maintain close personal contact in order to preserve and further cultivate the close partnership existing between their two countries.

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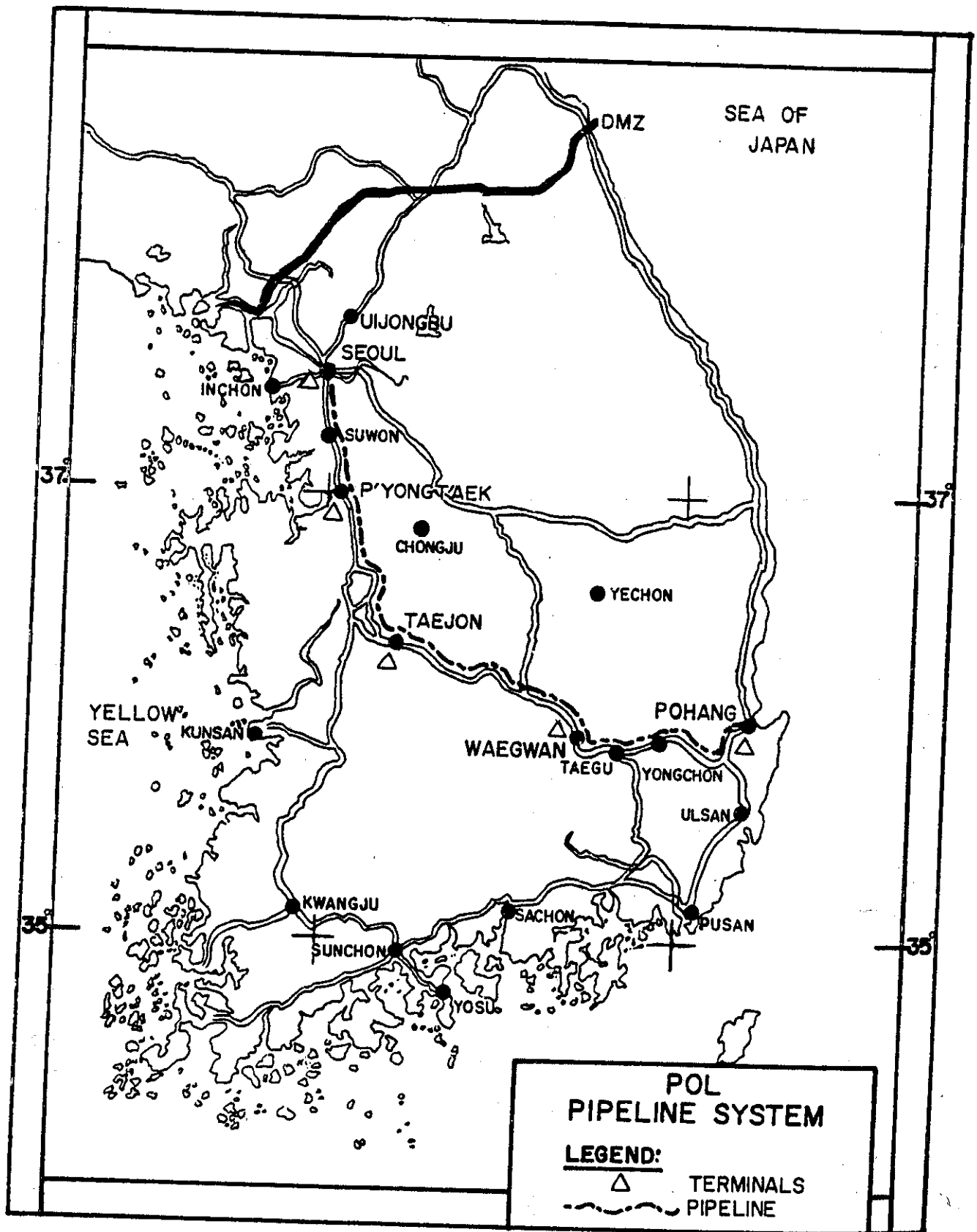
APPENDIX 8

Map of Trans-Korea Pipeline

(Refer to page 155)

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APPENDIX 9

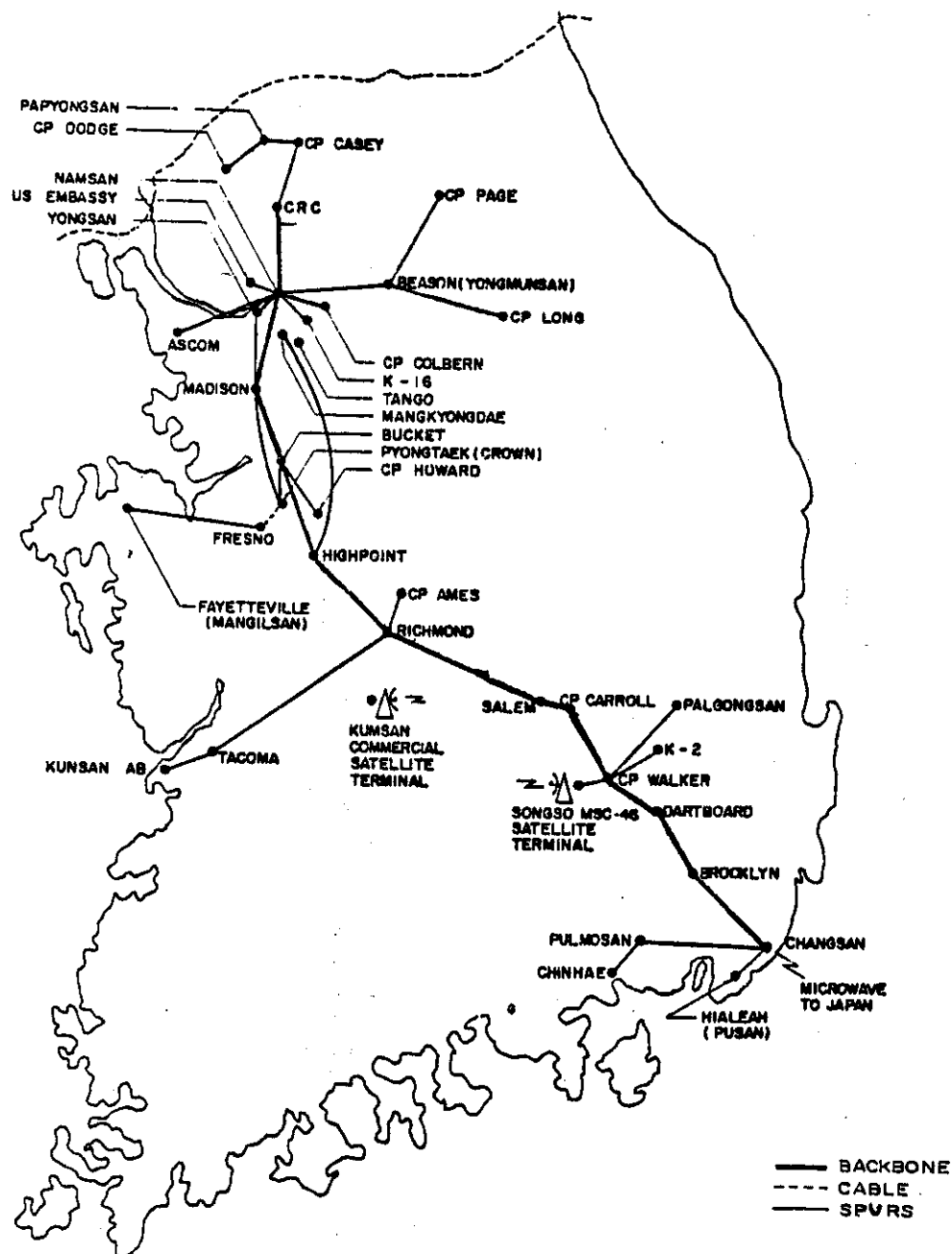
Map of Defense Communications System

Map of ROKAF Microwave System (PEACE FORTUNE)

(Refer to page 211)

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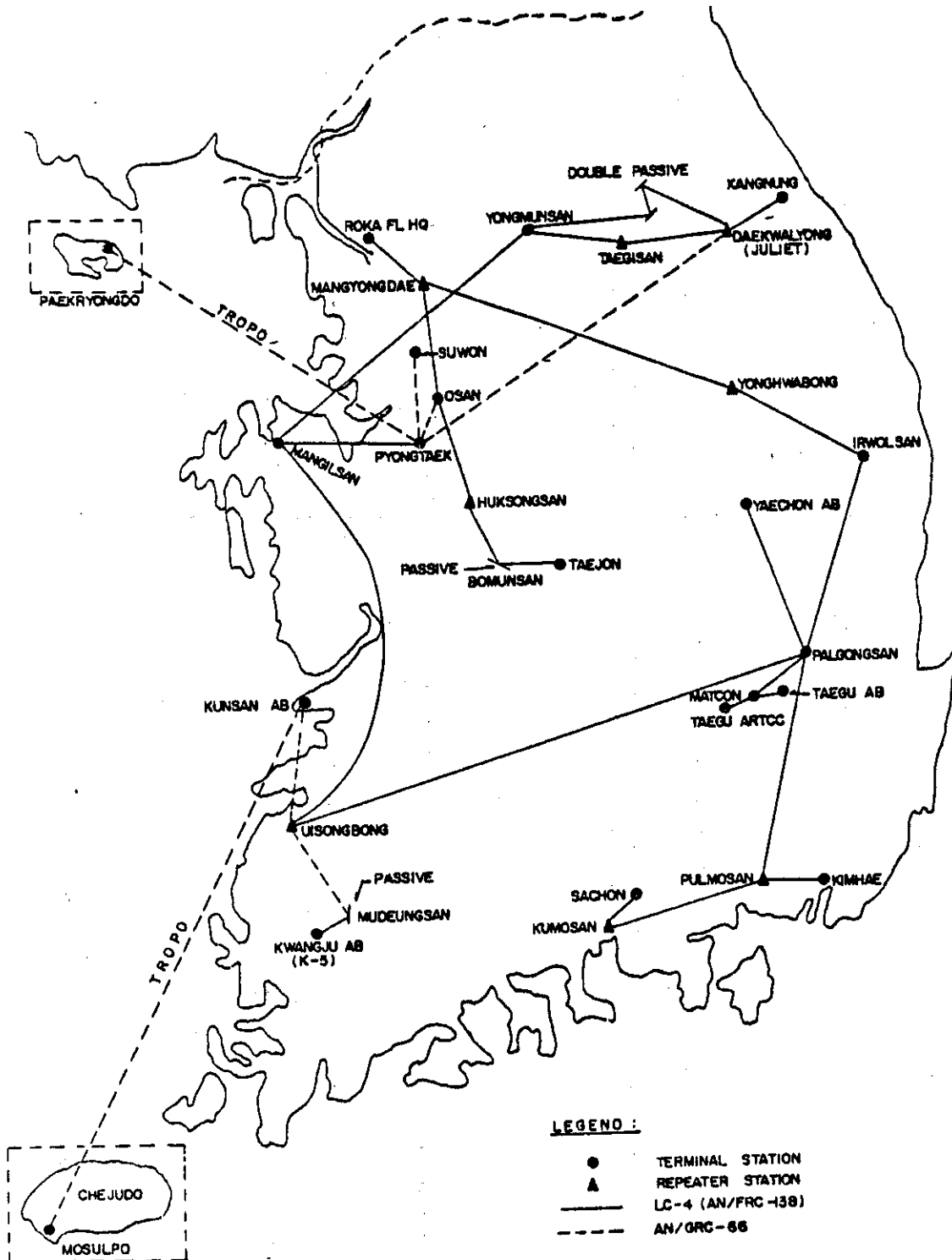
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DCS WIDEBAND RADIO SYSTEM

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ROKAF PEACE FORTUNE SYSTEM

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APPENDIX 10

Ration Control Plate Format

(Refer to page 249)

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RATION CONTROL PLATE

The diagram illustrates the layout of a Ration Control Plate, showing the placement of various fields and their corresponding descriptions. The plate itself is a rectangular box divided into several sections.

Fields and Descriptions:

- SSAN:** Two boxes at the top left, each labeled "SSAN".
- RATION CONTROL CODE:** A box at the top center.
- MEDIC CODE DATE OF ISSUE:** A box at the top right.
- APD:** A box below the RATION CONTROL CODE.
- PLATE STATUS:** A box on the left side, with a list of options: 1-Unaccompanied, 2-Accompanied, 3-Special/Dual, 4-Spouse, 5-Child.
- COMPONENT:** A box on the right side, with a list of options: AR-Army, NA-Navy/Marine, AF-Air Force, BLANK-Other.
- SPONSORSHIP CITIZENSHIP:** A box on the right side, with a list of options: C-Command, I-Individual, R-ROK, T-TCN.
- MEDIC CODE:** A box on the left side, with a list of options: 20-Sponsor, 30-Spouse, 01-First Depn, 02-Second Depn, etc.
- DEROS:** A box on the left side, with a list of options: 1-Unaccompanied, 2-Accompanied, 3-Special/Dual, 4-Spouse, 5-Child.
- ISSUING AGENCY:** A box at the bottom left.
- FAMILY LIMIT:** A box at the bottom left.
- SEX AGE:** A box at the bottom center.
- LAST NAME:** A box at the bottom center.
- INITIALS FIRST/MIDDLE:** A box at the bottom center.
- STATUS PAY GRADE:** A box at the bottom right, with a list of options: OF-Officer, EN-Enlisted, RE-Retired, OO-Other.
- PRIVILEGES:** A box at the bottom center, with a list of options: I-Controlled Items, N-None, P-Exchange, N-None, C-Commissary, N-None, L-Liquor, N-None, B-Baby Items, N-None.

Plate Content:

The plate itself contains the following text:

US FORCES KOREA
RATION CONTROL PLATE

123456789 0 200979

0880 2 3 M39 301 AR EN07 CU

20 YGN IPCLB OTTO E E

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APPENDIX 11

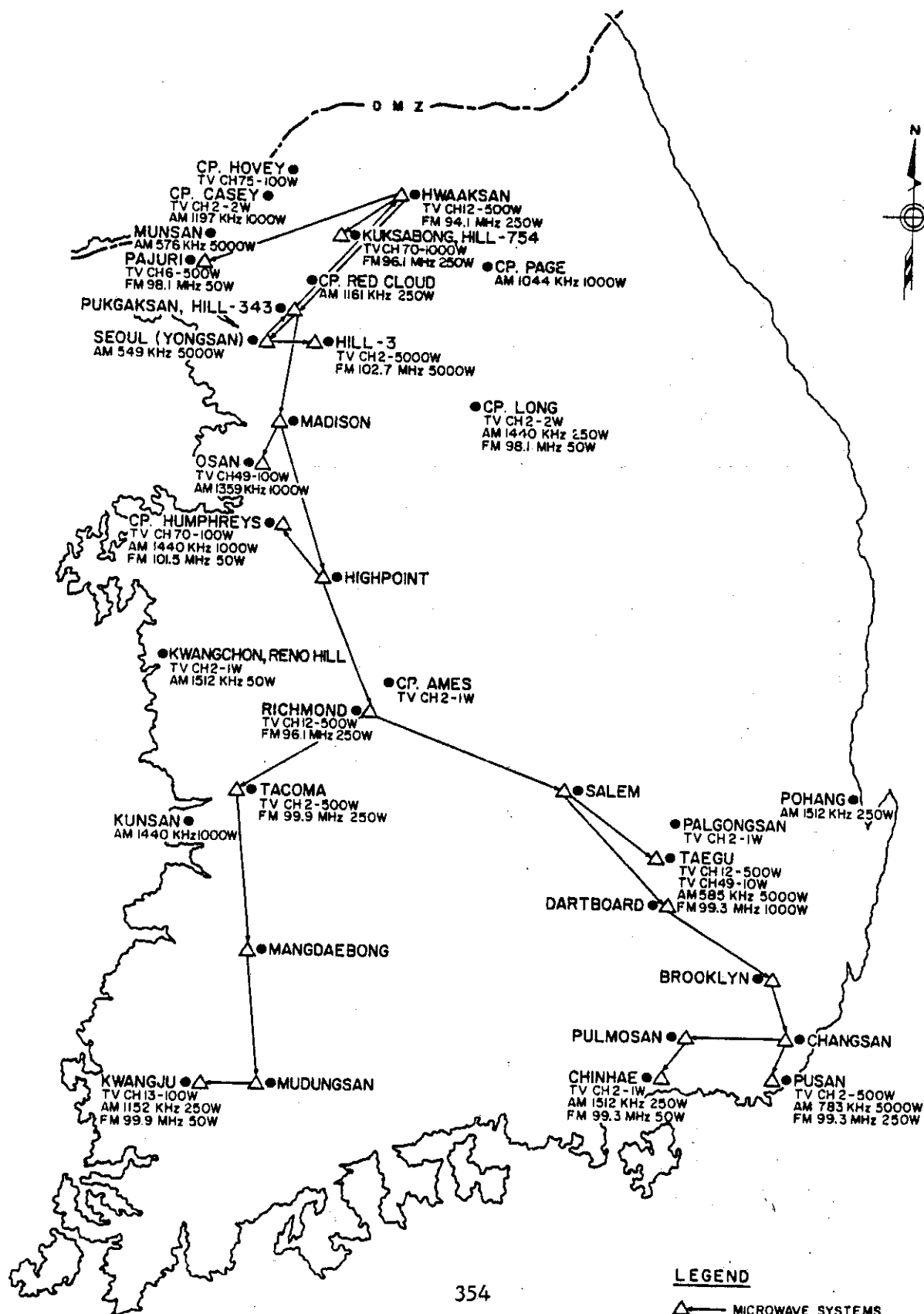
Map of American Forces Korea Network

(Refer to page 288)

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UNCLASSIFIED AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK

15 JAN 1979



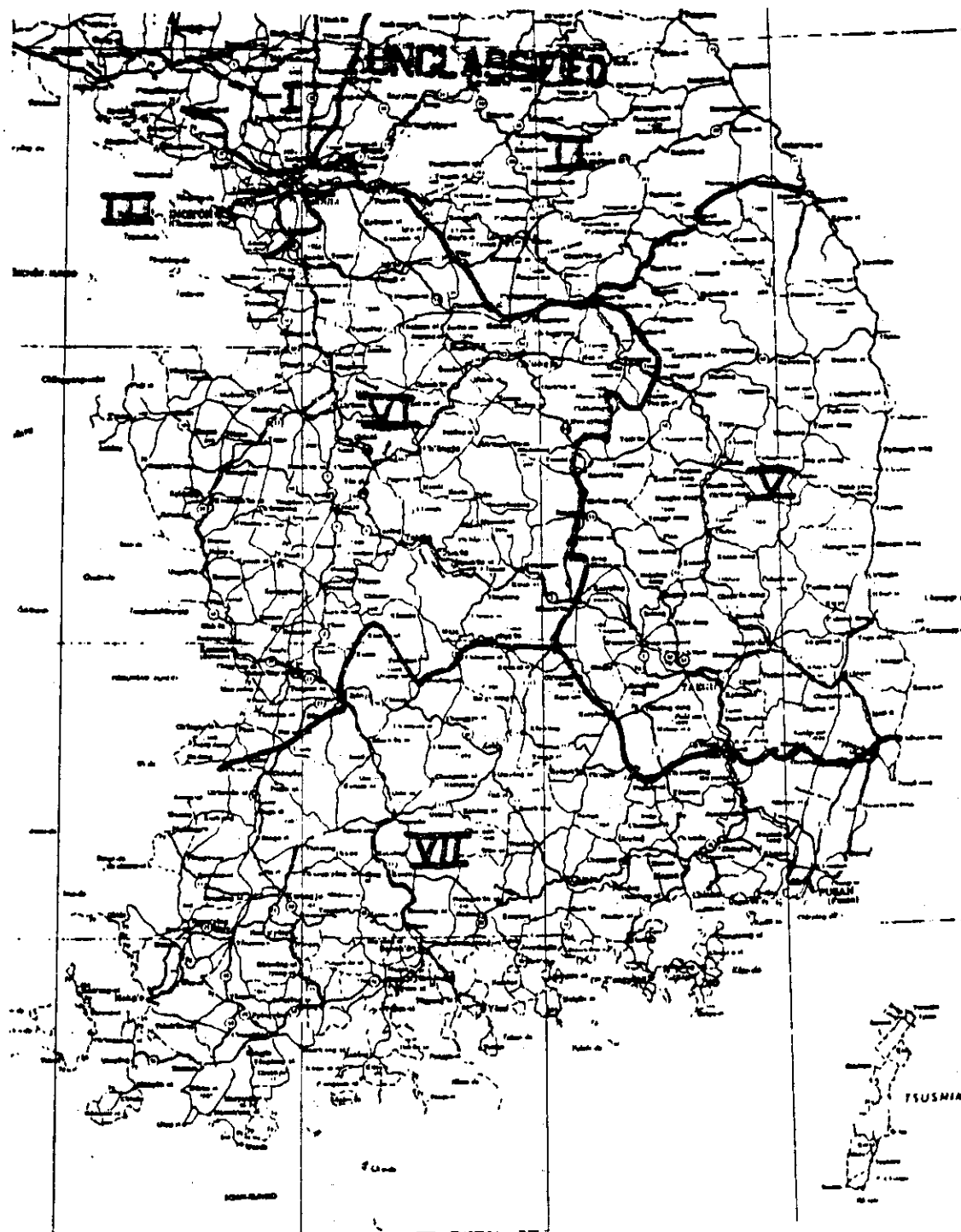
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APPENDIX 12

Eighth US Army
(S) Five Year Stationing Plan (U)
1 Jun 79

(Refer to page 91)

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GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

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

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(U) CHRONOLOGY

(U) The HQ USFK/EUSA Chronology is an unclassified adjunct to the command's annual historical report. It is produced and distributed separately to allow the widest possible dissemination to interested recipients.

(U) The Chronology is comprised of entries on historic firsts, key changes of command, anniversaries, protocol visits, and significant military, political and economic developments in Korea. It provides a handy reference document of the day-by-day sequence of events affecting local US forces.

(U) Recipients of this history who have not received copies of the supplemental Chronology or desire additional copies may contact this headquarters, ATTN: SJS-MH.

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COMINT.....communications intelligence
COMUSKOREA...Commander, United States Forces, Korea
CONUS.....Continental United States
CP.....command post
CPICK.....COMSEC Plan for Interoperable Communications in Korea
CPX.....command post exercise
CSA.....Chief of Staff, US Army
CS/CT.....Combat Support/Coordination Team
CTG.....Carrier Task Group
CUPIDS.....Command-Unique Personnel Information Data System

DARCOM.....US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DCA.....Defense Communications Agency
DCI.....Director Central Intelligence
DCS.....Defense Communications System
DD.....destroyer
DEA.....Data Exchange Agreement
DEFCON.....defense readiness condition
DIA.....Defense Intelligence Agency
DMZ.....Demilitarized Zone
DPI.....data processing installation
DS.....direct support
DSAA.....Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSU.....direct support unit

ECSC.....East Coast Security Command (ROKA)
EUSA.....Eighth US Army
EW.....electronic warfare

FDC.....forward defense concept
FIP.....Force Improvement Plan (ROK)
FMS.....foreign military sales
FOEU.....Foreign Organization Employees Union (ROK)
FORSCOM.....US Army Forces Command
FROKA.....First Republic of Korea Army
FTX.....field training exercise

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

HDRF.....Homeland Defense Reserve Force (ROK)
HERC.....Nike Hercules
HJ.....Honest John

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IH.....Improved HAWK
II.....imagery interpretation
IMET.....International Military Education and Training
INSCOM.....US Army Intelligence and Security Command
IPAC.....Intelligence Center, Pacific
I&W.....indications and warning

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

KAFA.....Korean-American Friendship Association
KAL.....Korean Air Lines
KATUSA.....Korean Augmentation to United States Army
KCG.....Korea Consultative Group (DIA/DOD)
KMAG.....Korea Military Advisory Group
KN.....Korean national
KNHC.....Korea National Housing Corporation
KOAX.....Korea Area Exchange
KRG.....Korea Review Group
KSC.....Korean Service Corps
KTACS.....Korean Tactical Air Control System

LOA.....letter of offer and acceptance
LOC.....line of communication
LQA.....Living Quarters Allowances

MAC.....Military Airlift Command; Military Armistice Commission
MAP.....Military Assistance Program
MCA.....Military Construction, Army
MDL.....Military Demarcation Line
MERADCOM.....Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command
MICOM.....US Army Missile Command
MIS.....Management Information Systems
MND.....Ministry of National Defense (ROK)
MOA.....Memorandum of Agreement
MOU.....Memorandum of Understanding
MRL.....multiple rocket launcher
MWO.....modification work order

NAF.....nonappropriated fund(s)
NCA.....national command authority
NDP.....New Democratic Party (ROK)
NK.....North Korea

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NKA.....North Korean Army
NKAFA.....North Korean Air Force
NKLP.....North Korean Labor Party
NKN.....North Korean Navy
NLL.....Northern Limit Line
NSA.....National Security Agency

OB.....order of battle
OCPD.....Office of the Civilian Personnel Director
OE.....Organizational Effectiveness
OMA.....operation and maintenance, Army
OPCON.....operational control
OPSEC.....operations security
ORF.....operational readiness float
OSD.....Office of the Secretary of Defense

PACOM.....Pacific Command
PARPRO.....Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program
PARR.....Program Analysis and Resource Review
PDM.....programmed depot maintenance
PGM.....patrol gunboat, missile
PHOTINT.....photographic intelligence
PI.....photographic interpretation
PIC-K.....Photographic Interpretation Center-Korea
PLL.....prescribed load list
POL.....petroleum, oils, and lubricants

RAS.....rear area security
RCP.....ration control plate
R&D.....research and development
REDCON.....readiness condition
RGH.....rental guarantee housing
ROK.....Republic of Korea
ROKA.....Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF.....Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKF.....Republic of Korea Forces
ROKG.....Republic of Korea Government
ROKIT.....ROK Indigenous Tank
ROKN.....Republic of Korea Navy
RR.....Ready Reserve (ROK)
RSOK.....Recreation Services Operation-Korea

SAC.....Strategic Air Command
SAILS-ABX.....Standard Army Intermediate Logistics System Expanded
SALS-K.....Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea

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SAM.....surface-to-air missile
SCM.....Security Consultative Meeting
SIGINT.....signal intelligence
SLAR.....Side-looking airborne radar
SLD.....seismic listening device
SNCC.....South-North Coordinating Committee
SNIE.....Special National Intelligence Estimate
SOFA.....Status of Forces Agreement
SROKA.....Second Republic of Korea Army
SSA.....supply support activity; Supply Support Arrangement (US/ROK)
SSM.....surface-to-surface missile
STON.....short ton

TDP.....technical data package
T&E.....test and evaluation
TKP.....Trans-Korea Pipeline
TMD.....Taejon Machine Depot (ROK)
TNT.....Tunnel Neutralization Team
TPFDL.....Time-Phased Force Deployment List
TPICK.....Telecommunications Plan for Improvement of Communications
 in Korea
TRADOC.....US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TROKA.....Third Republic of Korea Army

U-FL.....ULCHI-FOCUS LENS (Exercise)
UNC.....United Nations Command
USACC.....US Army Communications Command
USACSC.....US Army Computer Systems Command
USAFK.....US Air Forces Korea
USAHS.....US Army Hospital Seoul (121st Evac)
USAKCA.....US Army Korea Contracting Agency
USAPDS-K.....US Army Petroleum Distribution System-Korea
USAYDPC.....US Army Yongsan Data Processing Center
USFK.....US Forces, Korea
USG.....US Government
USNFK.....US Naval Forces Korea
UW.....unconventional warfare

WESTCOM.....US Army Western Command
WPRG.....Worker Peasant Red Guard (NK)
WRM.....war reserve munitions
WRSA.....War Reserve Stock for Allies
WWMCCS.....Worldwide Military Command and Control System
₩ or Won.....Korean currency (W/484=\$1 as of 31 Dec 79)

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