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1976 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT

USFK/EVSA.

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HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA  
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

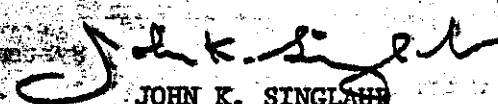
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FOREWORD

The HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report is the only continuing record of significant developments within this command. It is designed to satisfy 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 the Commander in Chief, UNC/USFK/EUSA and his staff to act and plan, and is of value and use to anyone interested in the operations of a major overseas joint headquarters. Newly arrived key personnel in Korea will obtain, through this report, 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 Command Historian's Office with support from each joint and special agency to include Joint US Military Advisory Group-Korea. It does not cover in detail the activities of component commands which are properly treated in the histories of those headquarters. Distribution appears inside back cover. Suggestions for the improvement of this command history are welcome and should be addressed to this headquarters, ATTN: SJS-MH.

  
JOHN K. SINGLAUB  
Major General, USA  
Chief of Staff

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1976

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT

(RCS CINCPAC 5000.4)

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA  
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Headquarters  
UNC/USFK/EUSA  
Command Historian

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1. List of Distinguished Visitors to the Command (1976)
2. Military Armistice Commission and Secretaries Meetings (1976)
3. Agreement on Supplement to the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction"
4. Diagram on Evolution of Logistical Commands in Korea (Sep 50-Dec 76)
5. Map of Trans-Korea Pipeline
6. Maps of Defense Communications System, ROKA Microwave System, and ROKAF System (PEACE FORTUNE)
7. Eighth US Army Master Stationing Plan, 1 Nov 76 (withdrawn from command histories sent to HQ PACOM)

## INDEX

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(S) CHAPTER I: COMMAND (U)

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

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.

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.

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.

The senior Army officer in Korea, presently GEN John W. Vessey, Jr, commands all three headquarters, serving as CINCUNC, COMUSKOREA, and CG, EUSA.

(U) Missions

CINCUNC exercises combined command of UNC forces in Korea and operational control of the forces made available by the ROK; carries out terms of the 27 Jul 53 Armistice Agreement entered into by CINCUNC with the supreme commanders of the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces; coordinates planning among UNC component commanders in Korea; and furthers the build-up and maintenance of the ROK armed forces.

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US Air Forces, Korea/314th Air Division: MG D. D. Pittman  
8th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL R. Davis--replaced COL C. R.  
Hamm on 12 Mar 76.  
51st Composite Wing (Tactical): COL Vernon H. Sandrock

(U) Distinguished Visitors

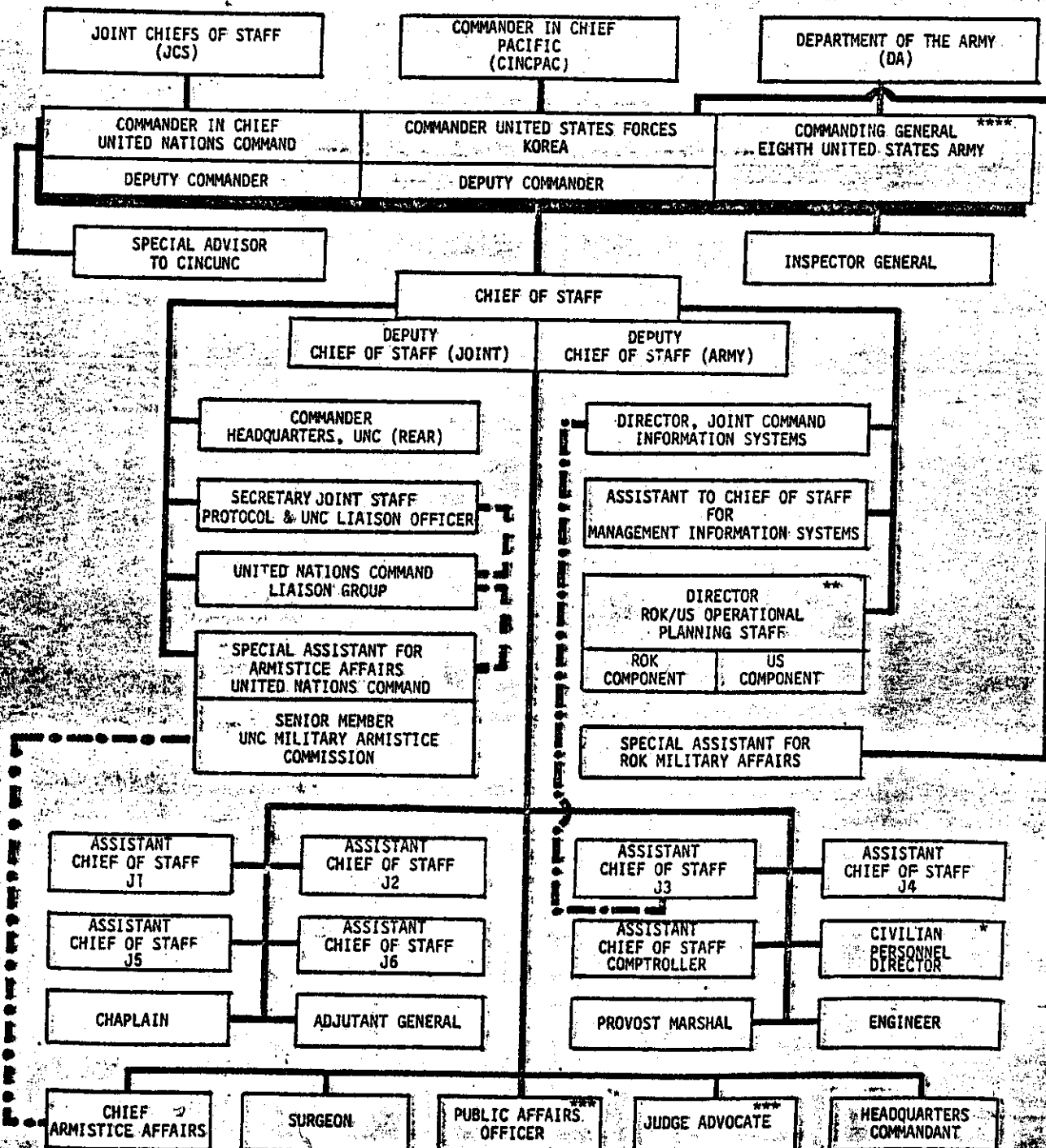
During 1976 there were 216 official visits, involving 837 individuals who were in Korea for a total of 1,018 days. At Appendix 1 is a complete list of distinguished visitors for the year.

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## HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURE



Coordination

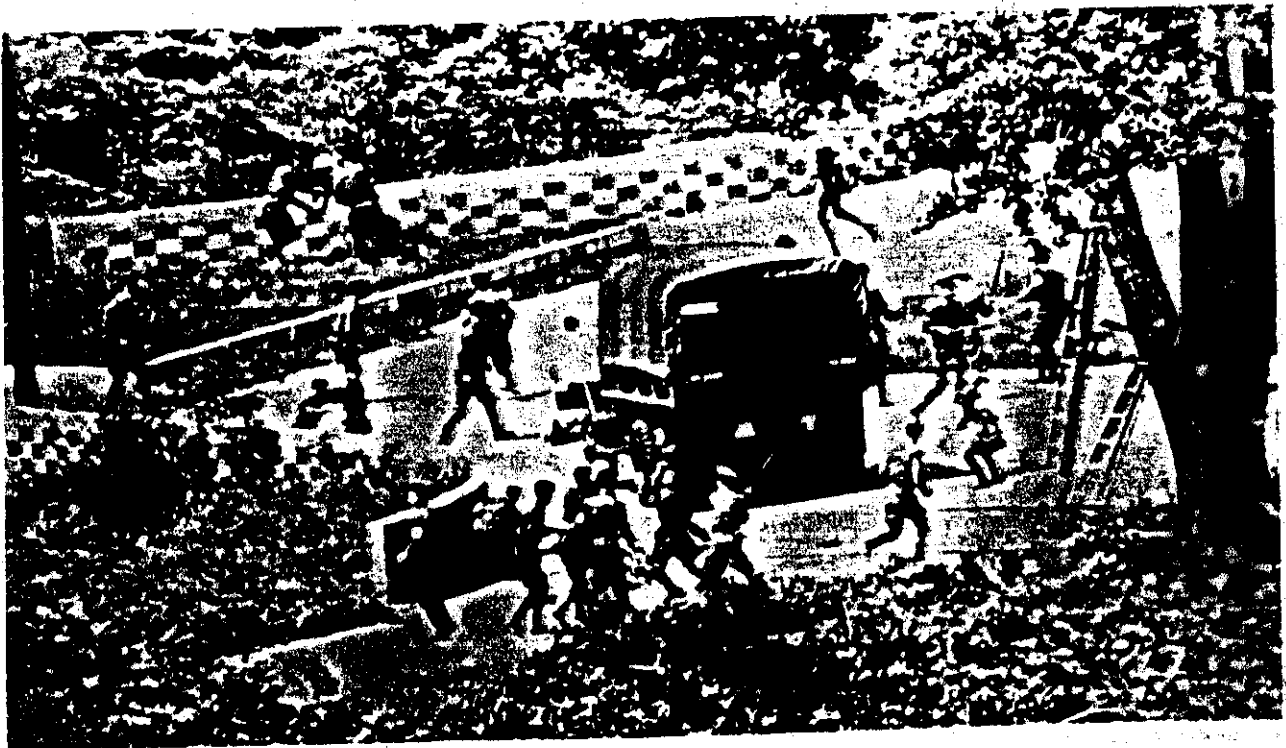
Staff Supervision

\* Under general staff supervision of ACoFS, J1  
 \*\* Reports to COMUSKOREA and Chairman, ROK-JCS  
 \*\*\* Also serves as personal staff officer  
 \*\*\*\* Under OPCON of COMUSKOREA

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Beginning of incident. Note poplar tree in foreground, UNC CP 3 to right.



A close-up of UNC guards under assault.

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--All foreign troops, to include US forces, should be withdrawn from the ROK.

--The Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace treaty, to be negotiated between the US and NK without ROK participation.

During the three MAC meetings immediately following the 18 Aug JSA incident, however, the KPA/CPV noticeably avoided political themes, rhetoric and invectives, and concentrated solely on that incident and the new JSA security provisions. This change in tactics was attributable to NK efforts to modify world opinion concerning the irrational brutal murders of two UNC security officers. They apparently hoped to rationalize the incident by insisting that inadequate security controls in the JSA was the underlying cause that led to the deaths.

## (U) Armistice Violations

During the past year the UNC charged the KPA/CPV with 7,221 Armistice violations, 80 percent of which involved identification infractions within the DMZ, i.e., failure to wear armbands. The KPA/CPV did not respond to any charges, except one air violation which they denied at the conference table. A summary of additional charges includes:

Weapons Firings in DMZ.....	4
Intrusions Across MDL.....	1
Tanks and Armored Vehicles in DMZ.....	1
Crew-Served Weapons in DMZ.....	24
Automatic Weapons in DMZ.....	1,116
Fortifications and Trenches in DMZ.....	629
Mines in DMZ.....	1
Unauthorized Entry into DMZ.....	20
Unauthorized MDL Crossings in JSA.....	6

Since the Armistice was signed in 1953, the KPA/CPV has been charged with 106 air, 86 sea, and 38,495 ground violations. They have admitted to only two, both minor, both in the early days of the truce.

In 1976 the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with 26,598 violations, 66 percent of which involved identification infractions. Remaining charges were:

Sea Violations.....	17
Air Violations.....	58
Weapons Firings in DMZ.....	42
Intrusions Across MDL.....	2
Crew-Served Weapons in DMZ.....	39
Automatic Weapons in DMZ.....	5,557
Gun-Jeeps in DMZ.....	2,702

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Unauthorized Entry into DMZ.....	5
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All charges were investigated and subsequently denied by the UNC. The number of charges exceeds last year's record high for a single year by 1,108 and raises total alleged UNC violations since 1953 to 951 air, 822 sea, and 178,865 ground. Of these, the UNC has admitted to 78 air, three sea, and 16 ground violations.

### (U) Unaccounted for UNC POWs

On 2 Jul 76 the UNCMAC Senior Member sent a letter to his NK counterpart requesting information concerning 2,233 UNC POWs (389 US) and 21 UN non-military foreign nationals (4 US) believed held by the Communists during the Korean War but never returned to UNC custody. The NKA/CPV Senior Member's reply on 12 Jul 76 reiterated the long-standing Communist response that all UNC POWs and civilian captives had already been repatriated as required by the Armistice Agreement.

### (U) Communist Letters of Complaint to NNSC

On 26 Feb 76 the KPA/CPV Senior Member forwarded a letter to the NNSC protesting UNC introduction into the ROK of reinforcing weapons and equipment including nuclear weapons and F-111 aircraft. The Czech/Polish Members attempted to condemn alleged UNC actions but were opposed by Swiss/Swedish Members. The NNSC thereafter sent a simple letter to the KPA/CPV acknowledging receipt of complaint. On 30 Jul 76 the KPA/CPV Senior Member again addressed a letter to the NNSC objecting to reported introduction of Redeye missiles into the ROK in Jun 76 and transfer of 8th US Tac Ftr Wg from Thailand to South Korea. NNSC again acknowledged receipt of complaint and took no further action.

### (U) Partitioning of Joint Security Area

The 6 Sep 76 Supplemental Agreement to the "Agreement of the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction" brought about partitioning of the JSA as shown in Appendix 3, plus the following physical changes.

#### Deletions:

--Four KPA GPs located on UNC side of the JSA were removed by 15 Sep 76.

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--KPA dismantled old Joint Duty Office building located west of conference building site. A small utility building nearby which straddled the MDL was also removed.

--KPA GP 3 was relocated.

--UNC guard force mess hall east of conference building site was dismantled.

## Additions:

--KPA built a new primary access road and a reinforced concrete bridge across the Sachon River leading to KPA GP 3.

--KPA erected two new guard posts and a new barracks building within their portion of the JSA.

--KPA constructed a new guard post west of their new bridge immediately outside the JSA.

--KPA built a small addition to the north side of their Joint Duty Office building and put up a small building immediately north of their new barracks.

--KPA added a third story to their guard post located southeast of their Joint Duty Office.

--UNC constructed an annex to the guard post located east of Freedom House.

--UNC paved and improved access roads to UNC check points and the road leading to the Swiss/Swedish NNSC Camp.

## (U) HQ UNC (Rear) Activities

At the outbreak of the Korean War in Jun 50, the US was continuing the post-WW II occupancy of Japan. Accordingly, no permission was required for use of Japan as a tactical and logistical base to support Korean operations. The 1951 US-Japan peace treaty signaled the end of US occupation and necessitated an agreement on conduct of future military activities. An exchange of diplomatic notes that year between Prime Minister Yashida and SECSTATE Acheson concluded that Japan would permit and facilitate support of UN member nations engaged in any UN action in the Far East. In 1954 an agreement regarding the status of UN forces in Japan, termed the UN SOFA, was signed by most of the UNC contributing nations. Of import are two articles: Article XXIV stated, "All the UN forces shall be withdrawn from



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Japan within 90 days after the date by which all UN forces are withdrawn from Korea"; and Article XXV stated, "This agreement and agreed revisions thereof shall terminate on the date by which all UN forces shall be withdrawn from Japan." Under these provisions, the Yashida-Acheson notes would also terminate whenever all UN forces were withdrawn from either Japan or Korea.

When HQ UNC moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 Jul 57, a rear headquarters at Camp Zama, Japan was maintained in order to continue provisions of the above agreements. The Japanese Government, however, concurrently required that this residual headquarters include personnel from UNC member nations other than the US and also that non-US operational forces of the UNC be stationed in Japan.<sup>25</sup>

Thus, UNC (Rear) was comprised of a US headquarters staff, eight liaison groups from UNC member nations, and the Royal Thai Air Force Det deployed at Yokota Air Base. In addition to the latter installation, the following bases in Japan/Okinawa were certified for unrestricted use by UNC nations which signed the 1954 UN SOFA: Tachikawa and Kadena Air Bases; Futema and Fuchu Air Stations; Camps Zama and Drake; Sasebo and Yokosuka Naval Bases; and White Beach. In 1976, 39 personnel, 29 aircraft, and 4 ships representing eight UNC member nations other than the US entered or departed Japan via these bases.

Fuchu Air Station was certified as a UN base on 1 Jul 57 since HQ 5th Air Force, which supports UN forces in Japan and Korea, was located there. In Nov 74 HQ 5th AF relocated to Yokota Air Base and on 31 Jul 75 Fuchu Air Station reverted to the Government of Japan (GOJ). On 20 Dec 75 this headquarters directed that the GOJ be notified through the UN Joint Board that Fuchu Air Station was no longer required to support UN Forces in Japan and Korea.<sup>26</sup> On 1 Feb 76 the GOJ removed Fuchu Air Station from the list of UNC certified bases and the UN flag was removed.<sup>27</sup>

## (U) UNC Liaison Group Activities

Shortly after hostilities erupted in Korea in 1950, a liaison staff was established at UNC headquarters in Japan in order to formulate policies and procedures for the integration of national contingents into the UNC

25. HQ UNC (Rear) Briefing, 1 Nov 74.

26. UNC/USFK/EUSA DF, 20 Dec 75, Subj: UNC Status of Fuchu Air Station, Japan.

27. UNC (Rear) DF, 10 Feb 76, Subj: UNC Status of Fuchu Air Station, Japan.

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and to maintain liaison among the various governments, field forces, and the CINCUNC. Initial policy limited official accreditation to UN countries which sent combat forces to Korea; this was later extended to include all nations which contributed to the Korean War effort. Under this latter provision, a ROK liaison group was attached to UNC headquarters in Dec 52. Eventually, all 16 nations which joined the US in forming the UNC fighting team were represented on the liaison staff, as were Denmark, India, Italy, and Norway which furnished medical personnel and supplies.

When UNC headquarters moved from Tokyo to Seoul on 1 Jul 57, those nations which continued their support to the UNC split their liaison groups, retaining representation in Japan at HQ UNC (Rear) and establishing liaison in Korea. The group in Tokyo satisfied requirements of the GOJ and helped assure continuance of the UN SOFA (see preceding topic). Currently, the following nations maintain liaison groups in Japan: Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the Philippines; at UNC headquarters in the ROK, liaison groups are assigned from Australia, Canada, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the Philippines. These senior representatives assigned to Korea are accredited as members of the UNCMAC Advisory Group; most of the liaison group members also serve as military attaches for their governments.

Thailand, Great Britain and the Philippines retain token forces in Korea in the form of contingents to the UNC Honor Guard Company. These units are assigned to their liaison group members, but are under operational control of the UNC.

On 2 Mar 76 the Royal Thai Government informed the US Embassy, Bangkok, that they had decided to withdraw their Air Force Det from Japan in Apr 76.<sup>28</sup> Such action, if carried out as initially announced, would have placed UNC status under the UN SOFA in severe jeopardy, as the GOJ required that non-US operational forces must be stationed in Japan. Following the notification, the US Department of State attempted to obtain replacement representation forces from other UNC allies. Countries approached were Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The latter nation agreed to participate and on 23 Jul 76 a UK detachment consisting of two EM from the 2d Bn, Grenadier Guards, stationed in Hong Kong, arrived for 90-day rotational duty with UNC (Rear). This assignment retained the multinational image of UNC (Rear) and thus satisfied minimum requirements of the GOJ. On 26 Jul 76 the Royal Thai AF Det redeployed to Thailand, terminating its assignment to the UNC which had commenced on 23 Jun 51. Withdrawal of the detachment from UNC (Rear) sparked unofficial speculation that the Thai Liaison Group and Honor Guard contingent in the ROK would follow; however, all eleven members remained and replacements arrived during Aug-Oct 76.

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28. AMEMB Bangkok 021240Z Mar 76.

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The Ethiopian Liaison Group, consisting of two officers and one NCO, departed the ROK in mid-Jun 75; no replacements were provided. On 6 Jun 75 the senior Ethiopian liaison officer had informed this command of the departure, stating in his letter that official notification from his government would follow. He did not indicate when, if ever, Ethiopia would continue liaison duties. As of Dec 76 no word had been received from the Ethiopian Government in regard to their UNC liaison representation.<sup>29</sup>

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29. UNC Liaison Officer HistSum 1976.

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## (U) NCO Academy Developments

The Army NCO Education System's primary level was instituted 2d Qtr FY 76 in conjunction with world-wide implementation of the Enlisted Personnel Management System. As a result, EUSA was required to establish a Primary NCO Course for Combat Arms (PNCOC/CA) which would be a prerequisite for promotion to E5 for all soldiers in MOS 11B/C/D, 12B, 13B/E, and 16P/R. In Dec 75 responsibility for conducting the course was tasked to the 2d Inf Div. Site selected was Camp Casey and school was designated US Army 2d Inf Div NCO Academy. On 28 Mar 76 the division's Schools Section commenced operation of a PNCOC/CA. Instruction was conducted in buildings previously occupied by EUSA's Wightman NCO Academy (see next paragraph). A total of 419 soldiers completed seven four-week classes during 1976. Sixty-one graduates were from non-divisional units throughout EUSA.

In Nov 75 EUSA's Wightman NCO Academy was relocated from Camp Casey to improved facilities at Camp Jackson. The first class of 103 students commenced instruction at Camp Jackson on 10 Jan 76. A total of 1,040 male and 129 female students graduated from Wightman in 1976. A large number of senior ROKA officers visited the Academy during the year to observe instructional methods and techniques used.

## (U) Cheju-do R&R and Training Center

In 1973 the 2d Inf Div began planning for possible use of a former USAF radar site (Camp McNab) near the town of Mosulpo on Cheju-do, a resort island off the ROK's southern coast. In Jan 74 the EUSA DCG approved a concept which provided training/recreation for approximately 60 soldiers on a weekly basis at Cheju-do. The training series commenced in May 74.

In Sep 74 the EUSA DCG directed closure of the facility in mid-1975 due to fiscal considerations. On 30 Jun 75, however, the UNC/USFK/EUSA Cofs approved an interim authorization for continued operation of the Center in order to give the newly-arrived 2d Div CG time to review the matter. Following a survey of the situation, the 2d Div opted for continued operations through end FY 76 and on 25 Sep 75 so petitioned this headquarters. Request was approved by the Cofs on 30 Sep,<sup>30</sup> thereby allowing soldiers to engage in ranger operations, small boat training, mountaineering, and various R&R activities, e.g., fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, tennis, golf and sightseeing. Future use of the Center will be reviewed annually. On 29 Sep 76 HQ USAF approved EUSA's request to establish an Osan-Cheju-do Cargo and Passenger Channel Flight on a weekly basis. DA will fund tariff rates of \$11 per passenger and three cents a pound for cargo.

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30. Intv, Mr. H. M. Katz, UNC/USFK/EUSA Command Historian, with USA LTC W. S. Tozer, UNC/USFK/EUSA J3 Training Sec, 21 Apr 76.

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Current flights will continue as special airlift missions until Jan 77 when the first Channel flights will begin.

### (U) Eighth Army Flying Hour Program

The Eighth Army Flying Hour Program controls the total flying hours of all US Army aircraft operating in the ROK to preclude exceeding fiscal constraints and fuel allocations. The program assists commanders and staff officers engaged in aircraft operations to program funds, fleet utilization, supply support and maintenance. DA approved a total of 82,458 flying hours for FY 76; EUSA flew 82,339 or 99.9 percent of the authorization. Allocated hours for FY 76-7T were 20,920 with 21,404 flown for a percentage of 102.3.

### (U) Army Aviation Operations

Since 1 Jun 75 command and control of nondivisional aviation assets (with exception of 377th Med Evac Co) has been centralized in the 17th Avn Gp (Cbt). The group, whose primary mission is the air movement of combat troops, controls more than 100 aircraft and is organized into two battalions, each with three aviation companies. The 19th Avn Bn, headquartered at Camp Humphries, has the following units (organic aircraft in parentheses): 213th (CH-47c); 271st (CH-47c); and 3d (UH-1 and OH-58). The 52d Avn Bn at Camp Coirer is parent unit of 55th (UH-1H, OH-58, U-21, OV-1); 117th (UH-1 and AH-1G); and 128th (AH-1G).

Special missions performed by 17th Avn Gp (Cbt) units during 1976 included flood relief operations (1,150 Korean nationals were safely evacuated); movement of construction materials to upgrade ROK DMZ outposts in the eastern sector (15,250 tons transported); and courier and VIP service. Airmobile training exercises were the principal training vehicles during the year with group units playing a key role in those US and ROK tests, exercises and operations that utilized aviation support.

### (U) Army Aviation Safety

EUSA which went without an aircraft accident in CY 75, suffered four during CY 76.<sup>31</sup> On 12 Feb the main rotor blades of two UH-1Hs contacted during an exercise. One infantryman was injured. On 12 Mar the pilot of a AH-1G attempted to demonstrate a ground attack maneuver to his passenger and

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31. Accident reports are filed at the EUSA Safety Office and at Ft. Rucker, Ala.

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It was understood that any plan would be approved by DA before implementation. A study was prepared which outlined the concepts under which the logistics system would be integrated with Annex D of the plan pertaining to ammunition.<sup>14</sup> After a round of discussions in 1971 between the EUSA CG and ROK MND, it was agreed in principle to begin development of an integrated ammunition supply system in Korea. In Dec 71 the decision was made to negotiate with ROKA for transfer of all conventional ammunition missions to ROKA except accountability and surveillance of US-owned stocks. A Joint Ammunition Coordinating Group (JACG) was formed by EUSA for this purpose.

At the seventh meeting of the JACG in Nov 73, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was drafted to cover responsibilities and procedures for provision of ammunition under SALS-K. The draft MOA and associated protocol were forwarded to USARPAC in Jan 74 with a recommendation for approval. Two months later, USARPAC endorsed the MOA to DA with comments and proposed changes. After an exchange of communications between USARPAC and DA regarding language and provisions of the agreement, DA approved the MOA with changes as proposed by USARPAC. In Aug 74 the draft MOA was returned to ROKA for consideration. ROKA surfaced minor differences regarding language and provisions but these were resolved after local meetings and coordination with USARPAC and DA.

COMUSKOREA and the ROK MND signed the MOA 25 Nov 74 and copies were furnished to DA, the Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific, and ROKA. Efforts were then initiated to prepare a draft SALS-K Implementation Plan to form the ROK/US Combined Ammunition Coordinating Group (CACG) which is responsible for SALS-K implementation. The CACG was formally established in Dec 74 by charter signed by the UNC/USFK/EUSA ACoFS, J4 and ROKA DCSLOG.

The draft Implementation Plan was distributed to headquarters agencies and subordinate commands in Jun 75. The CACG reconvened 24 Jul 75 at which time USFK and ROKA senior logistics representatives signed the plan and initialed the implementing directive. At a CACG meeting in Aug 75, an in-process review was conducted regarding status of compliance with the first SALS-K implementation directive. Having determined that most actions to implement Phase Ia (Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) 056) would be accomplished by 1 Sep 75, the CACG proceeded to implement Phase Ib (ASP 063). At that time Implementation Directive No. 2 and SALS-K Regulation 37-5 were signed by the senior CACG officers. ASP 063 was transferred to ROKA on 1 Nov and Implementation Directive No. 3 was issued 15 Dec 75, calling for transfer of Ammunition Depot (AD) 053 by 1 Feb 76.

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14. EUSA Docu, 22 Dec 70, Subj: Integrated Logistics Study.

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On that date ROKA assumed receipt, storage, issue and physical security functions attendant with the transfer of AD 053 under SALS-K. Responsibility for ammunition maintenance remained with US forces; a 9 Dec 76 CACG meeting, however, established Mar 77 as turnover period for packaging and preservation type maintenance functions at ASP 056 and AD 053. The ammunition renovation function will be transferred when ROKA obtains personnel with requisite skills to assume the mission. Tentatively, 1 Jul and 1 Oct 77 were established as dates for commencing turnover at Camp Thompson and Masan AD, respectively. Accomplishment of these actions corresponds to initiation of SALS-K Phases 3 and 5. Assumption of packaging and preservation responsibilities by ROKA at ASP 056 and AD 053 completes Phase 1b and all of Phase 2 except for the renovation function.

### ✓ (U) Standard Army Intermediate Logistics System (SAILS)

SAILS is a standard Army automated data processing system developed by the US Army Computer Systems Command. Basic SAILS was designed to accomplish all stock control, supply management and reporting, and related financial management functions between the CONUS wholesale level and direct support or separate unit level in CONUS. In early 1973 DA decided to expand the system world-wide. SAILS AB(X) has been under development since late 1973 and was to be implemented in Korea in Jul 75, replacing the Standard Supply System now in use. Due to problems that developed in Basic SAILS, however, CONUS assets had to be diverted, and local establishment of the system was postponed. The Systems Integration Test for SAILS AB(X) was successfully completed in Dec 76 at Ft Shafter, Hawaii and the Prototype Evaluation Test was scheduled to begin in Jan 77 at the same location. May 77 is target date for SAILS AB(X) implementation in EUSA.<sup>15</sup>

During period Mar-Dec 76, SAILS AB(X) technical documentation was reviewed, system implementation requirements and impacts determined, and training needs identified. On 27 Dec 76 EUSA CofS established a SAILS AB(X) Task Group to monitor all EUSA actions required for successful system implementation. Group is chaired by Sp Asst to ACofS, J4 and includes representatives from Compt, MIS, 6th Med Dep, and 19th Spt Bde.

### (U) Perpetuation of Unit Document Number/ Department of Defense Activity Address Code (PUDN/DODAAC)

The PUDN/DODAAC system was effectively implemented in Korea on 1 Apr 76 except in 2d Inf Div. Interfacing with world-wide logistics, force and

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15. DA 231334Z Jun 76.

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alleviated by replacement of old and unserviceable equipment with MHE redistributed from Okinawa. A command-wide MHE maintenance study to identify annual requirements for the next ten years was ongoing at year's end.

### (U) Upgrade of Mortuary Service for Korea

Full mortuary services (embalming and cosmetology) have been provided this command in the past by the US Army Mortuary, Yokota AB, Japan. Remains of deceased military members, DOD civilians, and dependents were processed for shipment to Japan (after autopsy) by the Central Collecting Point (CCP), Yongsan, operated by the 305th Supply and Service Co. As a result of Presidential Budget Directive 253 CR in early 1976, DOD directed that operational control of the mortuary in Japan be transferred from USA to USAF. In view of this change, DA recommended upgrading of Yongsan's CCP to a full service mortuary to improve peacetime services and provide a base of graves registration expansion during contingencies.<sup>27</sup> Action was immediately taken to obtain necessary mortuary operating supplies and equipment from excess stocks in Okinawa on a non-reimbursable basis. On 28 Dec 76 Cdr, Facilities Engr Actv, Korea approved and funded the necessary engineering modifications required to upgrade the Yongsan CCP. A local contract is scheduled to be awarded by mid-Feb 77 with a 30 Apr 77 target date for work completion. DA approval of personnel spaces and funding to support one DAC (GS-12) embalmer/mortician and one local national (KWB-7) morgue attendant is expected by 28 Feb 77.

### (U) Commissary Management and Operations

On Feb 75 DOD announced the decision to make all service commissaries self-sufficient on a phased basis beginning in Oct 75. A DOD committee recommended retention of commissaries under control of each service and reorientation to a central management concept within each service. Subsequently, Congress continued commissary appropriations. In Oct 75 DA provided implementing instructions for transition of Army commissaries to a central management arrangement.<sup>28</sup> The plan called for the US Army Troop Support Agency, Ft Lee, Va to assume operational control and accountability for Army commissaries in Korea. Later changes specified that effective 1 Oct 76 the agency

27. DA 1017202, Sep 76.

28. DA ltr of 10 Oct 75, Subj: Implementation Plan for Central Management of Army Commissaries.

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would assume control of operations and personnel with EUSA retaining stock fund accountability until 1 Apr 77.<sup>29</sup>

Principle Army commissaries are at Yongsan, Pusan and Taegu; the latter has received DA approval for a 21,155 sq ft expansion in FY 78. Combined sales totaled approximately \$21.5 million during 1976, and patron transactions averaged about 58,000 monthly. A command policy to deny commissary privileges to non-command sponsored dependents implemented 1 Jul 76 began to affect commissary sales shortly thereafter. A decline of \$64,000 in average monthly sales was noted during last quarter of CY 76; sales were 3.5 percent less than corresponding 1975 period.

AFK operates commissaries at two bases in Korea; Osan and Kunsan. Unlike the Army commissaries, these are for troop issue only (dining halls, clubs and other non-appropriated activities). Operational control and accountability emanates from the AF Commissary Service, Kelly AFB, Tex.

### (U) Implementation of Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) in EUSA

In Aug 75 J4 was tasked by CoFS, EUSA to implement an AOAP for tracked vehicles operating in the ROK. The Tri-Services Agreement for the Joint Oil Analysis Program and TB 43-0210 were used as the basis for establishing the AOAP locally. AFK agreed to provide spectroanalysis support for the program at its Osan AB oil analysis laboratory; AOAP spectroanalysis commenced in Aug 76. Physical testing of oil samples will be implemented in May 77 after arrival of test equipment from CONUS. The oil analysis laboratory is currently processing 120 tracked vehicles and 2,144 aircraft oil samples per month. Projected workload for one year is 30,880 samples. Major components currently in the AOAP are: M60A1 tank, M551 armored personnel carrier, and all fixed and rotary wing aircraft. Planned for future inclusion in the AOAP are: Generators, diesel engines, small sea craft, and cranes.

### (U) Implementation of EUSA Tire Retread Program

AR 750-36, Rebuild and Retread of Pneumatic Tires, establishes an Army-wide program for maximum use of retreaded tires with the objective of obtaining at least 75 percent of replacement tire requirements from retreads. An EUSA supplement to the AR was consequently developed to implement the program

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29. DA GO No 20, 16 Dec 76.

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29. DA GO No 20, 16 Dec 76.

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locally.<sup>30</sup> Significant results were achieved within EUSA by using extensive command-wide publicity, conducting special classes in tire care and inspection, initiating a simplified direct exchange program, and obtaining a cost effective local tire retread contract. A \$75,000 reduction in tire replacement costs was effected for period Jul 75-Dec 76. Utilization of retreads increased from 63 percent in Jul 75 to 83 percent by Jul 76. During 2d half CY 76, however, utilization decreased to 41 percent due to a sizeable replenishment and issue of new tire stocks to replace un-serviceable casings.

### (U) Implementation of EUSA Modification Work Order (MWO) Program

Application of MWOs to Army equipment within this command, as well as world-wide, has been hampered in the past due to the huge volume of MWOs generated by parent commodity commands and inability of support personnel to apply them and still perform their day-to-day maintenance functions. In 1975 the Army-wide backlog of unapplied MWOs represented was approximately five million man-hours of labor, with 13,400 man-hours reported for EUSA.<sup>31</sup> This backlog has been substantially reduced by DA rescinding MWOs of marginal benefit and deferment of others to a later implementation date. DA has instructed the commodity commands to drastically reduce the number of MWOs developed in the future and to eliminate the remaining backlog no later than Sep 78 by sending special teams from CONUS to apply MWOs on site. During 1976 EUSA was requested to participate in final verification of specific requirements for remaining unapplied MWOs still considered to be mission or safety essential. Requirements were confirmed and coordination effected with applicable commodity commands pertaining to suitable schedules for CONUS teams to apply those MWOs programmed for application during FY 77.

### (U) USAKPA Contract Execution and Administration

EUSA's in-country procurement mission is tasked to the USAKPA. The agency began operations in 1957 by letting \$6 million in contracts to the ROK economy. In 1976 purchases from Korean suppliers totaled \$58.9 million for 59,765 actions. A delineation follows (\$ in millions and number of actions in parentheses): Services--\$17.1 (2,872); Supplies--\$14.3 (5,387); Sub-sistence--\$7.9 (2,190); Facility Engineering--\$8.9 (323); Construction--

30. EUSA Suppl 1 to AR 750-36, 3 Mar 76, Subj: Rebuild and Retread of Pneumatic Tires.

31. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1975, p. 117.

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\$3.7 (196); NAF--\$3.3 (4,210); and Government Bills of Lading--\$3.7 (44,587).

### (U) Army-Air Force Small Purchase Merger Test

In 1974 USAKPA absorbed all local Air Force procurements missions for appropriated fund purchases in excess of \$10,000.<sup>32</sup> In Nov 75 USAKPA, representing EUSA, and 5th Air Force, representing the Korea-based 51st Comp Wing (Tac) and the 8th Tac Ftr Wing, agreed to implement a Small Purchase Support Test to ascertain feasibility of consolidating the Army and Air Force Small Purchase mission at USAKPA. The test was conducted at Osan AB in Mar and at Kunsan AB in May 76. Test results appear in the Korea Procurement Consolidation Plan, agreed to by commanders, 51st Comp Wing (Tac), 8th Tac Ftr Wing, and KPA. The test determined that some services such as contract maintenance and one-time small purchases could best be accomplished by Army procurement personnel stationed at the air bases who could control warranties, consider budgeting aspects, and deal with vendors at equipment repair sites. The plan, supported by an EUSA manpower review analysis, showed that consolidation would result in significant manpower savings without degrading customer service. It was recommended that a gradual phase-in of Army procurement personnel at both air bases begin on 1 Jul 77. The plan will be staffed in early 1977 and submitted to EUSA for approval.

### (U) Procurement Environment

During 1976 there was strong and convincing evidence that collusive bidding practices among Korean contractors was continuing. The Korea Military Contractors Association (KMCA), which represents 561 firms, denied sponsoring any collusion among the contractors. This problem had been referred to the SOFA Commerce Subcommittee on 24 Jul 75 for study and further recommendation. Following extensive consultations the subcommittee issued a memorandum on 14 Jan 76 which reaffirmed that USFK procurement and contracting should be undertaken without interference by outside agencies and that the problem would continue to be studied. USAKPA, the CID and the OSI are also continuing to monitor the problem of collusive bidding and to take action where necessary. KMCA and its member firms doing business with USFK are continually instructed on proper procurement procedures and policies.

From 8-22 Oct 76 a special study group representing the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) visited USFK to further analyze

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32. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1974, p. 112.

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the problem and search for possible solutions. Most prominent among the probable alternatives would be adoption of a single source procurement method, which would eliminate collusion while still achieving the best performance at the lowest or most reasonable cost. In Nov-Dec 76 ACoFS J4's Staff Procurement Office prepared and submitted to DA comparative cost analyses on this possible procurement source for Korea.

In a related development a Procurement Management Review (PMR) of USAKPA was conducted during Nov 75 and a report published in Jun 76 by the USA Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM).<sup>33</sup> The report, briefed to the Secretary of the Army, recognized the procurement environment in Korea as unique in that collusive bidding practices were common among Korean contractors operating in a controlled economy. Under Secretarial as well as Congressional pressure (Sen Proxmire, D-Wis), the PMR team conducted a further study of the situation during Oct 76 which led to a revised procurement concept for USFK procurement operations. The concept, approved by the Secretary, recommended a procedure designating a single source for each USFK procurement action. The procedure is aimed at precluding collusion, protecting the integrity of US contracting officials, theoretically lowering the price, and relying on a more accurate US Government cost estimate and analysis. Implementation of concept is scheduled for early 1977.

(U) Audit of Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCE)

At USAKPA's request the USFK Comptroller internal audit review team reviewed IGCEs submitted during FY 76 to USAKPA. The audit team found that a significant number of IGCEs were not prepared as set forth in Armed Services Procurement Regulations, Army Procurement Procedures, and EUSA guidance. Inadequacies noted were: No source of cost or pricing data shown; no evidence of review by US supervisor; and low level of confidence in the IGCE shown.

Some notable progress, however, was noted during 1976 toward resolution of poorly prepared and improperly safeguarded IGCEs. USAKPA organized and staffed a Cost Estimating/Cost Analysis Library which orders local pricing publications from various ROK governmental and professional agencies, provides a translation service on selected pricing information, and disseminates these to USFK estimating activities. The library also contains local pricing data, GSA contract data, "Buy US Here" contract data, as well as historical pricing information. USAKPA became actively involved, at the request of estimating activities, in IGCE preparation. In Oct 76 a special

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33. DARCOM Procurement Management Review Report, 30 Jun 76.

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Procurement Management Review Team continued discussions on development of an USFK Independent Cost Estimating Element. The recommendation, a part of the CY 75 review, is still under advisement by this special team. In Dec 76 USAKPA completed its staffing of an updated UNC/USFK/EA Reg 715-2 for Local Procurement of Supplies, Services, and Construction. The portion of the regulation dealing with IGCEs has been expanded and includes detailed instructions and checklists for their preparation.

USAKPA has developed the following additional plans for improvement of IGCEs:

- A command letter to estimating activities directing update of IGCE data and education/motivation of new personnel responsible for developing and preparing IGCEs.

- Visits to requiring activities to provide first-hand guidance for working level personnel and IGCE reviewers. A procurement member has been included on the Command Logistics Readiness Team visiting field organizations to provide staff assistance in these areas.

- Analyzing requirements for, and suitability of, a Federal Estimating Agency to provide US activities in the ROK with timely, accurate, and usable IGCEs.

- As an alternative to above, development of an estimating group at USAKPA.

- Development of a one-week course of instruction on IGCEs as part of the Command Financial Management Training Program.

**(FOUO) Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH) (U)**

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

In return for the contractor's investment, the US Government guarantees, for ten years, rent money equivalent to 97 percent occupancy with a limit

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of \$185 per unit. Actual rental charges originally averaged \$230, with a range from \$170 for a two-bedroom to \$270 for a four-bedroom unit, excluding utilities. Although rent and utilities charges were allowed to be increased when justified on the basis of rising costs, the amount of the government guarantee remains firm. The ten-year occupancy agreement went into effect 1 Jan 74 and tenant rate quickly rose to 97-98 percent.

At the Seoul site, the contractor also built a six-story shopping center facility, a swimming pool and ten private houses, at no expense to the US. USAKPA entered into a lease for about 4,400 square-feet in the shopping center complex, effective 19 Jul 74 through 30 Jun 75 (later extended for one year). Space is being used for an exchange retail outlet, all ranks open mess bar, barber/beauty shops, laundry/dry cleaning pickup point, and dispensary. USAKPA entered into a second lease for private house #9 (about 4,140 square feet), effective 6 Dec 74 through 30 Jun 75 (also later extended for one year). Space is for a community center to accommodate scouting activities, worship services, and similar functions. A third lease was entered into for about 4,000 square feet in the shopping center building, effective 10 Jan 75 through 9 Jan 76 (since extended to 9 Feb 77). A commissary annex occupies this space.

In mid-1974 the contractor developed financial difficulties which threatened USFK's rights under the contract terms. To resolve the situation, subject was referred to the US/ROK SOFA Joint Committee which in Oct 74 formed a special working group to study the problem. On 7 Aug 75 the ROK and US governments reached agreement on actions to be taken to insure continued operation and maintenance of RGH.<sup>34</sup>

Accordingly, on 30 Dec 75 the ROK Government provided the contractor approximately \$886,000 for FY 76 assistance. The amount paid for FY 77 assistance was comparable, \$885,176. Additionally, the ROK is to provide other supplementary assistance to Sampoong business projects. For its part, USFK raised the average monthly rent per unit to \$265, effective 8 Sep 75.

Through end 1976, USFK occupancy rate continued about the 97 percent level. Operations throughout the year remained stable though the contractor's financial position was precarious and further problems could develop in that regard. Situation is complicated by a critical shortage of both government and private housing in the Seoul area with no availability comparable to RGH family housing units.

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34. Minutes, 106th SOFA Joint Committee Meeting of 4 Sep 75.



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### (U) USFK Milk and Dairy Related Products Contract

The 1976 USFK milk contract was awarded to Old Dominion Dairy Products, Inc after highly competitive negotiations which included the previous contractor, Foremost International, and Beatrice Foods (Meadow Gold). Concurrently, USFK obtained DA approval to utilize foreign nonfat dry milk solids for a one year period, which reduced milk contract costs by approximately 35%. Old Dominion's one year contract began on 1 Oct 76 with a 48-month option clause contained therein.

### (FOUO) SOFA Privileges for US Firms Contracting with USFK (U)

In Mar 76 EUSA CofS tasked ACoFS, J4 to survey all US firms monitored by the EUSA Staff Procurement Office to assure that SOFA privileges they receive are in strict agreement with the SOFA's intent. The key tests against which these firms were measured were: SOFA requirements that US contractors should be in Korea solely for benefit of the Unified Forces because security considerations preclude open competitive bidding with Korean firms; technical qualifications preclude employment of Korean firms; materials or services from outside Korea are required because of local unavailability; or US law limits the contract to non-Korean firms.<sup>35</sup> Two groups of contractors have been scrutinized against these SOFA requirements; those providing services to the ROK administered through JUSMAG-K, and those offering sales services, e.g., automobiles, cosmetics, books, etc., administered by the Korea Regional Exchange. Staff studies were prepared on these issues for each group and are being coordinated for final review in early 1977.

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5. SOFA, Part II, Article XV, Invited Contractors.

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this project and directed the Naval Command Systems Support Activity (NAVCOSACT) provide the required support. Accordingly, in late 1968 NAVCOSACT conducted a local study of USFK's information and automatic data processing (ADP) requirements for command and control, administration, logistics, intelligence, operations, and staff management responsibilities. It concluded that ADP facilities were near saturation and that additional facilities were needed.<sup>2</sup>

In response to the NAVCOSACT study, USFK forwarded to CINCPAC a statement of operational requirements for an ADP-supported command information system. Following SECDEF review of the submission, in Dec 69 JCS directed CINCPAC conduct a feasibility study for providing centralized ADP support to US activities in Korea and Japan, and to provide cost comparisons for installation alternatives; i.e., mobile transportable or fixed sites. In Dec 70 COMUSKOREA forwarded Appendix D of the study to CINCPAC as the basic proposal for the ADP system needed to satisfy USFK's operational requirements.<sup>3</sup> (The USFK ADP proposal was an important milestone document in development of the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System as the basic operational concept, system design and final system configuration remained essentially unchanged despite repeated reviews and several revalidations.) Following JCS examination of the proposal, SECDEF approved the COMUSKOREA ADP submission in Mar 72.

Shortly thereafter DA directed implementation of DA Standard Management Information Systems in Korea. Prior to this decision, projected workload of the COMUSKOREA Command and Control ADP System was to be effected in part through consolidation with the Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) workload. Therefore DA recommended and COMUSKOREA/CG, EUSA concurred that plans for this consolidation be revoked and that Army usage of the new system be limited to command and control and related applications which directly support the NCA. In Jul 72 CINCPAC stated that the COMUSKOREA ADP System should not be delayed because of YDPC workload deletion and requested that a USFK computer system be installed in 1st Qtr FY 74.

In Dec 72 JCS informed SECDEF that it had again reviewed the COMUSKOREA ADP proposal along with the revised projected normal emergency workloads and the system requirement was still valid. In response, the following month SECDEF directed that the Army, Navy and CINCPAC proceed with planning and necessary implementation actions to install a USN IBM 360/50 computer in Korea during 2d Qtr FY 74.

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2. NAVCOSACT Docu 10A011, 00-TR-01, 16 Dec 68, Subj: COMUSKOREA Command Information Study.

3. USFK ltr of 17 Dec 70, Subj: COMUSKOREA ADP Proposal.

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

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

The HIS 6060 Mainframe System arrived in early 1975 and installation was completed in May. Lease began 18 Jun 75 when acceptance testing was concluded. The Remote Batch Processing System (RBPS) at Yongsan completed acceptance testing in early Jul. All similar tests for systems components were finished during first week of Sep and the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System was declared operational 19 Sep. Lease of the Mainframe System and Yongsan's RBPS was converted to CNO purchase on 1 Oct; the RPBS at Taegu was also purchased by the Naval Electronic Systems Command and completed acceptance testing 30 Jul 75. COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System began providing for its own system maintenance on 1 Oct 75 via USKPA contract lease action.

Until Feb 73 all implementing staff actions were responsibility of the ADP Reports Officer in USFK's ACofS, J3's Current Operations Br. Initial complement of Joint Command Information System (JCIS) personnel began to arrive in Korea during Mar 73 and the JCIS was formally established 1 Jul 73. The Director, JCIS originally reported to USFK ACofS, J3; following the 1 Jul 74 headquarters consolidation, JCIS became a separate staff agency, reporting directly to the UNC/USFK/EUSA CofS. It is manned by 12 officers, 45 enlisted personnel and 16 DOD employees.

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Prior to Jul 75, JCIS budget management was performed by EUSA Comptroller employing O&M-N funds; on 1 Jul 75, the JCIS funding was changed to O&M-A. In Oct JCIS funding reverted to O&M-N via Resource Authorization 2168-1 by CINCPAC and a major reconciliation between service accounts was completed in Dec. Meanwhile, an Oct 75 conference among USN officials, CINCPAC Comptroller, UNC/USFK/EUSA Comptroller and JCIS representatives concluded that JCIS Directorate would become a Funds Control Office responsible for monitoring obligations, preparing budget documentation, and furnishing fund cites and certification of documents. UNC/USFK/EUSA Finance and Accounting Office was identified as the Authorized Accounting Activity; RS 3679 responsibility remained with UNC/USFK/EUSA Comptroller. In its capacity as a EUSA tenant organization, JCIS subsequently pursued coordination of necessary Inter-Service Support Agreements.

The COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System is but one of a series of 35 ADP sites world-wide. It is unique, however, in that the geographic separation of command/control centers supporting USFK is not shared by other commands. The COMUSKOREA ADP System provides each of these command/control centers with an effective means of integrating into a central system by the employment of computer terminals. In addition, linking the WWMCCS ADP System to the AUTODIN Switching Center at Taegu provides the tri-headquarters and component commands dedicated message transmittal, storage, and retrieval capability on a near real-time basis.

The local WWMCCS has been designed to provide two major functional capabilities for USFK and component commands. First is the capability for 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., in addition to providing normal, automated support to the USFK staff, the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS ADP System will provide a significant improvement in the capability to process command and control messages. This is partly achieved through a radio link between the mainframe computer and the AUTODIN Switching Center, and also through the automation of message processing via the mainframe computer. Thus, the system is capable of transmitting rapid and selected command and control messages on both a world-wide basis and within Korea between command centers.

The ease with which the above capabilities are achieved is based upon the physical configuration of Korea's ADP system. The COMUSKOREA WWMCCS computer mainframe is located at Camp Walker, Taegu, adjacent to the AUTODIN Switching Center. The computer controls information input and output for all system components and holds the system data files. For users of this system, data communications is achieved through two basic methods. First is a high-speed RBPS which is van mounted and normally located at HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA; provisions have been made for locating the RBPS at the TANGO Command Post in event of impending hostilities. Basic purpose of the RBPS

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is to permit location of the mainframe computer at Taegu while providing all the normal high-speed computer input/output capabilities required by user staff agencies located in the vicinity of Seoul. The second means of communicating with the mainframe computer is through user terminals located in the various command centers. These terminals permit the input or output of data/messages to or from the mainframe computer, and allow exchange of command and control information between command centers. Terminals are located at Yongsan, Osan, TANGO Command Post, Taegu, Chinhae and Kunsan. These terminals effectively tie together this headquarters with component commands during peacetime/wartime conditions and serve both the CIS and the CCMPS.<sup>4</sup>

CPX ULCHI-FOUCS LENS in Jul 76 extensively tested the Korea WWMCCS capability to provide ADP support for command/control (C2) functions. Exercise evaluations recommended that ground forces be equipped to provide C2 information to CINCUNC, and that use of Force Status Reports and the Identity Information Processing System be increased.

The following new software application systems were initiated or developed during CY 76 to bolster ADP support for command operations/planning and exercise requirements: Electronic Warfare Information, Exercise Scenario Development, and Terminal Access Management Systems; and an Index of Operational Plans. Additionally, a system consisting of approximately 90 reports on various functional areas was designed and automated to provide briefing data on a near real-time basis. This development incorporated ACofS J1, J2 and J4 staff agencies, plus JUSMAG-K, into the WWMCCS for the first time. In Dec 76 ACofS, J3 was assigned staff functional user coordination responsibilities for the COMUSKOREA CCMPS.

### (U) Installation of Additional WWMCCS Hardware and Upgrading of Equipment

As discussed in preceding topic, the COMUSKOREA WWMCCS became operational in Sep 75. JCS had approved in 1974 model 7705 visual information projection (VIP) terminals as initial equipment components for the system; in Feb 76, 12 additional VIP terminals arrived in Korea. The new equipment was installed in Mar and acceptance testing was completed in Apr. Delivery commenced in Apr of other equipment previously approved by JCS. An additional model 64K memory module for the H6060 mainframe arrived and was installed along with two additional disc drives and four tape handlers; acceptance testing was completed in Jun. The series H716 message processor at Taegu was upgraded to handle 32,000 words of memory and complemented

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4. JCIS Briefing, 30 Mar 76, Subj: WWMCCS.

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4. JCIS Briefing, 30 Mar 76, Subj: WWMCCS.

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in use. The CS3 computer will provide support to division logistics (DLOGS), personnel (SIDPERS), and material resources management (MRM). Equipment is to be mobile and capable of supporting the division in the field.

CS3 was extended to the 2d Inf Div on 18 Jun 76. Major logistics functional areas supported by the system during latter half CY 76 included: Stock control/inventory management; independent Modification Work Order accounting; and the Division Property Book System modules. CS3 equipment mobility features were tested for reliability during and after installation, and were found to be fully adequate.

## (U) NCR 500 Computer Systems

The Direct Support/General Support Unit (DSU/GSU) computer system is a DA multicommand standard system that utilizes a NCR 500 computer and punch card machines normally mounted in a mobile van. Eight of these mobile systems are now deployed within EUSA. In Mar 76 maintenance problems encountered in keeping the computer systems operational were reported to DA. Considered especially critical was need for assignment of highly qualified US military maintenance personnel on a continuing basis.<sup>6</sup> In response, DA instituted changes to NCR 500 maintenance training at the US Army Signal School, focused attention on personnel assignment, and conducted a validation of grade authorization depicted in AR 611-201 for maintenance MOSSs.<sup>7</sup>

## (U) ADP-Management Information Systems Five-Year Program

In Nov 76 DA announced reporting requirements for the ADP-Mgt Info Sys Five-Year Prog (FY 79-83).<sup>8</sup> Requirements included submission of additional data that encompassed all ADP used for weapons, tactical, command/control, communications, and process control systems, plus automated test equipment. The report consists of two parts: One for Other Procurement, Army (OPA) data; and the other for non-OPA data. OPA data submitted to DA on 15 Dec included \$906,000 required for tape capabilities upgrade of UNIVAC 70/60 and 70/55 systems at Yongsan and 19th Spt Bde DPCs, respectively, and

6. EUSA ltr of 23 Mar 76, Subj: NCR 500 Maintenance Problems.
7. DA ltr of 3 Jun 76, Subj: NCR 500 Maintenance Problems.
8. DA ltr of 4 Nov 76, Subj: ADP-Mgt Info Sys Five-Year Prog, RCS CSOCS-217.

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\$131,000 needed for keypunch equipment upgrade at various locations throughout the command. Non-OPA data were being assembled and will be submitted to DA during Feb 77.

## (U) FY 76 ADP Budget

FY 76 ADP budget requirements were computed as \$2.669 million compared to the FY 76 Budget Execution Review limitation of \$2.599 million. The unfinanced requirements submitted to DA were identified as \$70,000 for suspension of operations at Yongsan, 19th Spt Bde, and 2d Inf Div DPCs during the last 25 days of FY 76. The ADP budget limitation was increased to \$2.719 million upon receipt of \$120,000 from DA to cover civilian employee pay raises. Later, the limitation was reduced to \$2.7053 million due to DA restrictions on utilization of TDY travel funds. During Apr \$256,000 was identified locally as estimated surplus funds, negating need to suspend operations for 25 days. For maximum utilization of available funds, the leased UNIVAC tape drive used at YDPC was purchased at a cost of \$105,000. Procurement of a Direct Access Storage System for 19th Spt Bde DPC (\$119,000) was not approved by DA. As a result, overall actual expenses recorded were \$2.524 million against FY 76 ADP limitation of \$2.7053 million; fund usage was 93.3 percent of authorized expenditures.

## (U) ADP Equipment Utilization

A comparison of 1st Qtrs FY 76 and FY 77 statistics reflects the following changes in ADP equipment utilization as percent of available staffing hours:

<u>ADP EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>ADP INSTALLATION</u>	<u>PERCENT UTILIZATION*</u>	
		1st Qtr FY 77	1st Qtr FY 76
NCR 500	USACC	71	68
	305th S&S Co	70	83
	348th S&S Co	82	59
	45th Trans Co	73	67
	61st Maint Co	71	75
	520th Maint Co	69	67
	595th Maint Co	87	61
	USAG-Pusan	88	89
IBM 360/30	2d Inf Div	76	**NA
UNIVAC 1005	Yongsan DPC	70	91
UNIVAC 7015	USA Pusan Port	70	66

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<u>ADP EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>ADP INSTALLATION</u>	<u>PERCENT UTILIZATION*</u>	
		1st Qtr FY 77	1st Qtr FY 76
UNIVAC 7055	19th Spt Bde DPC	85	82
UNIVAC 7060	Yongsan DPC	91	71
Card Punch	Yongsan DPC	82	79
	19th Spt Bde DPC	67	72

\* Command objective is 65 percent.

\*\* Equipment installed in May 76.

Source: JCIS ADP Equipment Utilization Report, RCS MLJ-A1, FY 76-77.

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(U) CHAPTER X: ENGINEER

(U) Relocatable Building Program

At the Dec 74 Army Commanders' Conference in Washington, D.C., the EUSA CG proffered that an alternative to rising costs of concrete block construction in Korea was use of panelized buildings which are available in the Army Facilities Components System. The DA Engineer concurred. Panelized structures have the added feature of recoverability, a valuable asset considering that relocation of military units would cause unprogrammed building requirements. Indications are that panels used in this method of construction are fully recoverable when moderate care is taken during the dismantling process. Unlike former preengineered building systems used by the Army, the panel system is a bonded wall component which is complete with an exterior finish, insulation, and interior finish. Options which are also fully-recoverable include partitioning, heating, lighting and ceilings.

The FY 75 relocatable troop barracks project combined \$4.9 million in Other Procurement, Army and \$1.1 million in Military Construction, Army (MCA) funds for 106 H-shaped billets at Camps Casey, Castle, Hovey, Nimble and A-220. A troop billet consists of two 24x48-foot buildings with a common latrine. Each building complex can provide adequate housing for 8-24 men, depending on the grade mix.

In return for the building materials salvageable therein, ROKA engineers demolish structures and foundations required to make room for new construction. EUSA divisional and nondivisional engineer troops prepare sites, construct concrete pads, install water and sanitary sewage lines (including large septic tanks), and erect the buildings.

Upgraded housing for approximately 2,000 soldiers at the five 2d Inf Div installations indicated above began in Jul 75 and was completed by Mar 76. Although a great improvement over the quonset structures they replaced, the 106 H-shaped relocatable billets had numerous design deficiencies resulting from their "off-the-shelf" procurement. Accordingly, DA provided approximately \$725,000 to correct the shortcomings. Nearly half this amount is being utilized to provide vinyl floor coverings plus landscaping and erosion control; the remainder is for improving building durability and ease of maintenance. Nineteen additional barracks buildings, obtained as a supplement to the initial procurement, have been planned and designed for contract construction at Camps Sears and Kyle. Modifications and improvements made on the earlier construction are being incorporated in these buildings.

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The FY 76 MCA Barracks Program was planned so that design deficiencies noted in the first year's program would be corrected. Increased attention was placed on design characteristics which would enable buildings to more adequately withstand wear and tear of troop occupancy. Scheduled Dec 76 completion date, however, could not be met due to manufacturing defects found in buildings when they were erected in Korea; e.g., the US manufacturer's process of bonding the panel laminations was faulty, consequently the manufacturer stopped production until the deficiency was corrected. Completion of FY 76 construction will therefore be delayed until fall CY 77.

Future relocatable barracks programs will utilize a more durable two-story structure. The FY 77 relocatable model will be steel-framed with concrete block interior walls. This design will still meet building relocability requirements, and lower maintenance costs should be achieved as well.

### (U) EUSA Facilities Plan

As a complement to the ongoing relocatable barracks program described above, planning was initiated in fall 1976 to upgrade troop living conditions at all US installations throughout the ROK. Program purpose was to provide essential short-term maintenance/repair of troop billets, dining facilities and latrines, coupled with long-term MCA modernization and replacement of facilities where required. Initial site surveys in Oct by Far East District Engineer (USAEDFE) and Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea inspectors indicated that work required far exceeded EUSA fiscal resources. On 20 Dec a comprehensive five-year EUSA Facilities Plan was submitted to DA by CG EUSA. The VCSA responded shortly thereafter that program need was fully recognized and that DA support would be forthcoming when individual projects were submitted in final form.

The plan envisions relocatable barracks program conclusion by FY 82 rather than FY 83, and separately provides for modernization of 12,000 troop billet spaces categorized as "substandard-may be adequate." Short-term repair projects would be undertaken in temporary quonset barracks, dining halls and latrines pending more extensive upgrading or replacement. In late Dec project documents for troop facility modernization and repair at Camps Pelham, Gary Owen, Greaves, Howze and Essayons were forwarded to DA for approval. Estimated cost for upgrading facilities in 2d Inf Div area, which will receive first priority, is approximately \$12 million. Total cost for the five-year program is expected to reach \$180 million.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Engr HistSum 1976.

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## (U) Military Construction, Army Programs

Two projects from the FY 75 MCA program, Community Facilities at Camp Humphreys (\$571,000) and Enlisted Barracks at Camp Casey (\$848,000), were completed during CY 76. A third FY 75 project, Air Conditioning at US Army Hospital, Seoul (121st Evac) (\$499,000), was delayed pending receipt of CONUS-procured materials.

FY 76 MCA projects under construction at year's end were (\$ in thousands): Synthetic Flight Training Facility at K-16 Airfield (\$374); Dining Facilities at Camp Ames (\$385); Enlisted Barracks at Various Locations (\$7,395); and Bachelor Officer Quarters at Camps Casey and Humphreys (\$1,131). Enlisted Barracks and Bachelor Officer Quarters projects both incorporate relocatable billets as discussed on page 228.

The FY 77 MCA program for Korea was approved by the US Congress in Sep 76. Projects included are (\$ in thousands): Improved Ammunition Storage at Camps Howard, Ames and Thompson plus Masan Ammo Depot (\$2,364); Security Facilities at Camp Ames (\$3,250); two 500-man Dining Facilities at Camp Casey (\$1,305); Enlisted Barracks at Various Locations (\$10,000); and improvements for USASA Field Sta, Camp Humphreys consisting of Enlisted Barracks (\$1,849) and Aircraft Hangar (\$606). The total FY 77 MCA program for Korea is valued at approximately \$19.4 million.

The FY 78 MCA program submitted in Nov 75 and approved by DA for concept and/or final design consists of (\$ in thousands): Tactical Equipment Shops at Camps Colbern and Stanley (\$810); Electric, Water and Sewage Upgrade at Various Locations (\$5,834); Dining Facilities Construction and Upgrade at Various Locations (\$3,403); Arms Rooms Upgrade at Various Locations (\$1,448); Health Clinic Upgrade at Camp Casey (\$3,723); Enlisted Barracks Modernization and Construction at Various Locations (\$12,300); and improvements for USASA Field Sta, Camp Humphreys including Dining Facility Expansion (\$675) and Warehouse Construction (\$158). The total DA supported FY 78 MCA program for Korea has a value of approximately \$28.3 million.

In Jun 76 EUSA's FY 79 MCA program was forwarded to DA for review. Included were 29 projects with a total estimated cost of approximately \$32.4 million. In Dec a supplemental request for Pollution Abatement Projects at Various Locations was submitted to DA for approval. Data collection for a major upgrade of Tactical Equipment Maintenance facilities was initiated in Dec, and will be sent to DA in Feb 77 for inclusion in the FY 79 MCA program. Preliminary estimates indicate that the maintenance upgrade will cost approximately \$20 million.

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## (U) Upgrading of EUSA Family Housing and Bachelor Quarters

A total of \$851,000 was provided by DA in early 1976 for EUSA family housing improvements. Contracts were let by Korea Procurement Agency during the year to accomplish the following projects: Replacement of roof tiles, bathtubs and venetian blinds at Yongsan, Taegu and Pusan; of interior water pipes at Yongsan and Taegu; and of hot water heaters, boilers and warm air furnaces at Yongsan.

In Dec 76 DA also authorized direct obligation of \$1.8 million from FY 76-7T allocations for officer/enlisted bachelor quarters furnishings. These funds, combined with monies programmed for same purpose in FY 77, will significantly alleviate severe shortages of bachelor furnishings.

The ROKG had offered in 1975 to construct an expansion to the Hilltop House (Quarters No 4401) on Yongsan South Post, to be occupied by CINCUNC in Oct 76. Principal purpose was to provide accommodations for visiting dignitaries; previous CINCUNC quarters, Sorabol House (Quarters No 4433, now DCDR residence) lacked such arrangements. Following DA concurrence, construction began in Jul 76 and was completed in Oct. Built exclusively with ROKG funds, the quarters extension consists of a bedroom, sitting room and bath, and adds approximately 720 square feet of space to the original building. Concurrent with this ROKG project, DA approved expenditure of \$7,300 from family housing management account funds to renovate Sorabol House bedrooms and bathrooms; upgrading was completed in same time frame as Hilltop House annex construction.<sup>2</sup>

## (U) 2d Engineer Group Troop Construction Program

During 1976 the 2d Engr Gp was actively engaged in troop construction programs. Scope of projects ranged from earthmoving to construction of relocatable troop barracks in 2d Inf Div areas. Other significant tasks included: Construction of an Army aircraft hangar at Camp Humphreys; erection of PASCOE prefabricated buildings at various locations; road, parking area and Army airfield runway paving; and extensive repairs to communications site access roads throughout the ROK. Heavy bulldozers, 20-ton dump trucks, 40-ton trailers, and 25-ton cranes were issued to the Gp through the commercial construction equipment program (see page 156). Twenty-two projects were assigned during the year with a total approved cost of \$1,137,180. Fifteen of these projects were completed by the Gp with a funded value of \$372,677; 17 CY 75 projects valued at \$863,200 were also concluded during CY 76.

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2. Ibid.

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## (U) Warm Air Furnace Upgrade

In early 1974 a project was developed to replace space heaters with warm air furnaces in EUSA troop billets. Contracts were awarded by USAEDFE for installation at selected sites; furnaces were also installed by Area Facilities Engineers (AFE) using in-house assets. By early 1975 Phase I of the program (1,560 furnaces) had been concluded at a cost of approximately \$4.768 million.

Phase II (601 furnaces) was initiated in mid-75 and was about 80 percent completed at end CY 76; target date for finishing Phase II upgrade is Apr 77. Phase II installation is being accomplished by in-house and KSC personnel and will cost approximately \$2.1 million.

Phase III of the program was designed to provide furnaces in about 600 buildings not previously identified. In Nov 76 installation management and engineering for Phase III was decentralized to local AFEs, with construction to be performed by KSC members.

## (U) Real Estate Actions

The only major USFK real estate gain during CY 76 was acquisition of approximately 1,919 acres of land on a permanent exclusive basis for 2d Inf Div firing positions.

The most significant real estate release during the year was 2,139.2 acres at Camp Howard (AD 053). This munitions storage facility was transferred to the ROKA on 1 Feb 76 in accordance with SALS-K implementing directives (see page 150).

In 1974 USFK agreed to relocate the 304th Sig Bn from Kimpo International Airport and release the area occupied by that unit to permit airport expansion by the ROK Ministry of Transportation.<sup>3</sup> Suitable facilities for the battalion will be constructed by the ROKG at Taegu's Camp Carroll Depot at no cost to USFK. The ROKG selected an architect-engineer firm and specifications and drawings for site preparation were nearing completion at end of reporting period.

In 1974 USFK made a preliminary offer to MND to release Camps Henry and George plus Supply Point 47, all located in Taegu area, in return for construction of equal facilities on or near Taegu's Camp Walker. The matter was formally recognized by the SOFA Joint Committee in Jan 75 when it

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3. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1975, p. 184.

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directed its Facilities and Areas Subcommittee to conduct a feasibility study and formalize a Memorandum of Agreement if consolidation was recommended. In Dec 76 the ROKG advised that concept envisioned was not practicable from its viewpoint and requested that matter be dropped from the Joint Committee's agenda.

The Korea Maritime Port Authority has a major project underway to modernize and expand the commercial port at Pusan. Plan includes relocating US Army Port facilities at Pier 3 to Pier 8 on opposite side of harbor; Pier 8 will service both US and ROK military vessels. USFK was negotiating with the ROKG at year's end to acquire the change in Army port facilities at essentially no cost to the US. Agreement in principle was reached on most aspects but two unresolved issues were determination of payment source (ROK or US) for project engineering overhead costs, and selection of a suitable location to construct a replacement United Seamen Service Club.

As of 31 Dec 76 USFK units occupied 138 installations totaling 88,000 acres.

### (U) Station Planning

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

USAEDFE was provided \$300,000 in 1972 and \$500,000 in Jun 75 to develop Basic Information Maps and Analysis of Existing Facilities Reports for 17 major installations (Master Planning Phase I). Planning documents for these facilities were completed during CY 76. In Dec an extra \$1.188 million was released to USAEDFE for Phase I planning at 35 additional permanent installations and Phase II studies (Tabulation of Existing and Required Facilities, Plans for Future Development, and Analytical/Environmental Reports) at 20 installations. Office, Chief of Engineers, DA, also provided \$75,000 for the EUSA master planning effort. These nonreimbursable funds will be used for Phase II planning at four major 2d Inf Div facilities. The EUSA Master Stationing Plan as of 1 Nov 76 is at Appendix 7.

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## (U) ROK/US Mapping Agreement

In Jul 76 the US Defense Mapping Agency and ROK MND J2 entered into a Joint Mapping Agreement which superseded the 1956 Korean-American Cooperative Mapping and Map Exchange Agreement between the ROKA Chief of Engineers and the EUSA Engineer. The new agreement was necessitated by: (1) Outdated provisions in the 1956 accord pertaining to interchange of topographic mapping and geodetic data materials; and (2) lack of arrangements for aeronautical and hydrographic data exchange. Full reciprocation of cartographic, geodetic, photographic, geographic, geophysical, and aeronautical data on a quid-pro-quo basis is called for in the new document.

## (U) ROK/US Mapping Conference

The Joint Mapping Conference is an annual meeting of representatives from ROK/US mapping, charting and geodesy (MC&G) agencies held to coordinate their activities in accordance with the ROK/US Mapping Agreement (see topic above); conference is hosted alternately by EUSA and ROKA.

The 1976 conference, hosted by EUSA on 9-10 Sep, was attended by delegates from DOD MC&G agencies as well as those from the ROK services and the Ministries of National Defense, Transportation, and Construction. Agenda items included updates on revision of various map series in Korea; status reports on Military Geographic Intelligence documents, including city plans, gazetteers, and trig lists. A summary of the status of Hydrographic Surveys in Korea and status/scope of the National Geographic Institute and Bureau of Forestry mapping programs were also presented.

During the conference a potential problem with geodetic control data on the Suwon map sheet was identified (see page 60). The ROK National Geographic Institute agreed to recheck its source data and to conduct a joint survey if required. Upon verification of erroneous data and since similar errors could possibly exist elsewhere within the ROK, it was decided that COMUSKOREA would request the US Defense Mapping Agency to deploy the Inertial Positioning System (IPS) to Korea. DOD approved 60-90 day deployment; system is scheduled to arrive in the ROK on 1 Feb 77. Primary utilization of the IPS will be in I Corps (ROK/US) Gp and FROKA areas where it will establish geodetic control at approximately two-kilometer intervals along roadways. This control will provide valuable assistance in positioning artillery/missile units.

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## (U) Fire Losses

On 12 Mar 76 an unknown number of soldiers escaped unhurt from a fire that gutted a more than 20-year-old billet at Niblo Barracks, immediately south of Yongsan. The barracks was assigned to the 227th Maint Bn's 595th Maint Co. Firefighters from Seoul City and Yongsan Garrison kept the fire from spreading to other buildings and extinguished the blaze in 90 minutes. Cause was attributed to an electric iron that was left on and plugged into an outlet. Property loss was estimated at \$85,275. Camp Casey's Main Exchange complex, consisting of a retail store, cafeteria, and barber shop was destroyed by fire on 2 Apr. No injuries were reported. The Exchange facilities and merchandise were considered a total loss, except for some equipment that could be moved from the barber shop and cafeteria. Fire fighting units from Camp Casey, Camp Hovey, and Tongduchon City responded to the blaze. Damage and loss was estimated at approximately \$400,000; cause was not fully determined, but an electrical short-circuit was suspected. On 24 Apr fire destroyed the AFKN NCO Club on Yongsan Main Post after the club had closed. No injuries were reported. Damage estimated at \$11,718 was limited to the club's interior. AFKN radio and television operations were not affected by the blaze. A heating stove not turned off was the probable cause. The command's fire losses for CY 76 (excluding those suffered by Korea Regional Exchange) totaled \$537,275 involving 29 reported incidents. The largest single EUSA monetary loss was caused by an unauthorized welding operation in HHC, 2d Engr Bn area at Camp Casey on 20 Feb 76; damage was established at \$126,443.<sup>4</sup>

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4. Engr HistSum 1976.

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## (U) CHAPTER XI: COMPTROLLER (U)

### (U) Major Budget Submissions

During 1976 the command prepared and submitted the FY 77 Command Operating Budget Estimate (COBE). The COBE is part of the normal budget cycle (1 Oct - 30 Sep) to inform higher headquarters of financial needs, accomplishments and problem areas. The Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 changed the budget cycle from 1 Jul - 30 Jun to 1 Oct - 30 Sep, beginning FY 77. Due to this conversion, no Budget Execution Review occurred in CY 76.

Total requirement for the FY 77 COBE amounted to \$171.8 million. Of this amount, \$60.8 million was submitted as unfinanced as shown below (\$ in thousands):<sup>1</sup>

<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
All Supply Cost Growth (Inflation)	\$10,508
All Civilian Employee Pay Raise	11,650
2 Civilian Employee Per Diem Increase	188
2 POL Price Increase	4,875
2 Replenishment of Stockage Level	3,854
2 Contract Security Guards	1,223
2 BEQ/BOQ Furnishings	1,576
2 Operational Readiness Supplies	6,813
2 Facility Engineer Supplies & Equipment	11,938
2 Facility Engineer Projects	6,018
2 EUSA Flying Hour Program	1,132
2 Retention Activities	94
2 Cheju-Do Survival Training Center	283
72 Korea Natl RR & Stevedoring Rate Increase	304
84 Local National Direct Hire Physicians	72
84 US Civilian Nurses	45
87 General Educational Development	252

The DA-approved Command Operating Program of 1 Oct 76 amounted to \$207.146 million in Direct Obligation Authority; subsequent adjustment made in Funding Authorization Document of 21 Dec 76 increased it to \$209 million. Of this amount, \$50.6 million was submitted as unfinanced as indicated on next page (\$ in thousands):

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1. Comptroller HistSum 1976.



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<u>PROGRAM/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
All TDY & Emergency Leave Travel	\$ 472
2 Electric Rate Increase	4,555
2 Heating Fuel Price Increase	1,482
2 Facility Improvement Prog	9,452
2 Upgrade Troop Facilities Outside 2d Inf Div Area	10,000
2 BEQ/BOQ Furnishing	3,376
2 OMA Funding - FY 77 MCA Barracks Renovation, Yongsan	584
2 Facility Engineer Projects	5,099
2 Facility Engineer Supplies & Equipment	6,836
2 Chemical Warfare Protective Equipment	2,067
2 2d Inf Div Mission Requirement	854
2 Care of Supplies in Storage	278
2 Delong Pier Barges	864
2 ADP Supplies & TDY	254
2 Environmental Quality	596
2 Occupational Safety and Health Program	358
84 US Civilian Nurses	45
87 General Educational Development	1,165
Family Housing Furniture Replacement, Equipment	2,325

## (U) Financial Management Improvement Program

The command's financial management program for 1976 contained major innovations in use of accounting data for managerial decision making which contributed to efforts at attaining measureable, goal oriented performance. The local program, as implemented, more closely corresponded with DA goals and policies than heretofore. Decentralization of financial management to the activity level was achieved by realigning the standard accounting system. Consequently, major activity directors and subordinate command comptrollers assumed wider responsibilities in all aspects of financial management.

During 1976 increased attention was focused on measures to prevent over-expenditure of appropriated funds and maximize their efficient utilization. Lessons learned in the FY 76-77 close out were incorporated in an EUSA Fiscal Year-End Closing Operation Circular and disseminated to all EUSA major activity directors. Adoption of comprehensive financial management procedures embodied therein should help avoid RS 3679 violations and enhance achievement of program objectives.

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## (U) Accounting System Improvements

The following accounting systems improvements were accomplished during the year:

--Direct, funded, and automatic reimbursement ceilings were established at activity level to improve formal fund distribution procedures, initiate greater fund control decentralization, and permit activity managers to be aware of direct costs as well as work/earnings status.

--The Fund Control and Status Report was modified by aligning Army Management Structure reporting levels and obtaining total, reconciled ceiling visibility. Additionally, the weekly Cost by Approved Operating Budget Report was changed to provide data at both program director/activity and accounting classification levels.

--A computer program was developed that will allow financial managers to analyze supply cost distributions to minor programs in a more timely manner. This action was necessitated by the large volume of supply transactions, complexity of supply cost distribution program and the OMA inverting situation. As a result, managers will be able to perform more accurate cost distribution analysis during the critical year-end closing period.

--Procedures were implemented to record and report total estimated payroll obligations at beginning of each month, with liquidations and adjustments based on subsequent disbursements. These practices will provide more realistic obligation data to financial managers on a daily and weekly basis.

--Modification were made to the Korean National direct hire payroll programs which interface with the Standard Finance System (STANFINS) to provide explicit element of expense identification for extended work week (EWW) and other types of premium pay obligations/costs. This change enables both operating and financial managers to readily identify and monitor EWW and premium pay costs. Increased visibility resulting from this change along with intensive financial management actions resulted in a 43 percent reduction in number of the command's employees routinely authorized to work "extra hours," and produced annual savings estimated at \$1.5 million.

## (U) Standard Finance System Modifications and Applications

The following modifications and improvements were made to the STANFINS during 1976: A STANFINS report agency designation was established for

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the 19th Spt Bde to develop that organization's financial management/analysis capacities and increase its cost visibility; OMA inventory carrier accounts were consolidated under a single program director in order to enhance visibility and inventory cost management; and this headquarters' Comptroller assumed direct, centralized management of undistributed funds.

The STANFINS Special Post Project Program depicts current status of Maintenance/Repair, Minor Construction, and Military Construction, Army engineering projects being accomplished by the seven Area Facility Engineer agencies in Korea. To improve management/cost control, weekly reports based on STANFINS outputs are furnished to AFES for their analysis/reconciliation. Additionally, the program has been expanded to display accumulated improvement data and costs charged to individual family housing dwellings. Weekly reports are distributed to all housing area offices for financial control purposes.

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

In 1976 EUSA was invited to participate in DA's outyear PARR process. This analysis/review provided a unique opportunity to identify, communicate and justify command needs and obtain DA support for critical outyear program and planning requirements. Program Development Group comprised of senior staff officers from major activities was established on a permanent basis to assure appropriate emphasis in all concerned command elements. The PARR is viewed as the most significant program document having a direct influence on future force structure planning and programming efforts within the command.

### (U) Defense Integrated Management Engineering System (DIMES)

In 1975 the EUSA DIMES installation program concentrated on industrial activities at Camp Carroll Depot, a facility having potential for improved efficiency, dollar savings, and manpower adjustments. All operating divisions of the Maintenance Directorate were studied and a system developed to provide work measurement data for application in work scheduling, production control, and performance evaluation. During period 26 Jul - 20 Aug 76 a study using DIMES was performed in the Depot's Supply Division which identified potential savings in excess of 21,000 manhours. Implementation of a Labor and Production Reporting System based on the studies is scheduled for early CY 77.

### 2. Ibid.

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During period 13-30 Sep 76 a selection team from US Army Recruiting Command visited EUSA for purpose of interviewing NCOs wishing to volunteer for recruiting duty upon return to CONUS. Early termination of overseas tours was not authorized. From 484 NCOs who applied, 188 were selected.

### (U) Marriage to Korean Nationals

USFK personnel stationed in the ROK who desire to marry a Korean national must first submit an application to their service component headquarters in Korea for processing and approval. A total of 2,761 such marriages were approved in 1976. Figures for the various services were: USA--2,147; USAF--580; and USN/USMC--34.

### (U) Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Congressional concern surfaced during 1976 over the military services not devoting sufficient attention to problems of alcohol abuse. Special interest developed after a General Accounting Office report to Congress concluded that overindulgence of alcohol caused more serious and pervasive problems in the armed forces than the misuse of other drugs. DA provided initial proposals and solicited comments from MACOMs addressing an effort to deglamorize alcohol consumption among service members. As a result of the exchange of ideas between field commands and DA, this headquarters published a command letter regarding control of drinking habits.<sup>11</sup> The letter outlined objectives aimed at generating a sense of individual responsibility and self-discipline in use of alcoholic beverages, and stressed the need to foster a positive attitude in the military community toward recognition of the vital dependence that mission readiness has on healthy human resources. Policies designed to help accomplish these aims included elimination of specific military club practices that appear to glamorize alcohol (lengthy "happy hours," using alcoholic beverages as gifts or prizes, bar service during duty hours, etc.); and promotion of nonalcoholic drinks at social gatherings.

In Mar 76 the one-week EUSA Alcohol and Drug Education Specialist (ADES) Training Course was discontinued. Principal reason for termination was that newly revised (May 76) AR 600-85 did not incorporate the ADES concept of short-term training for unit specialists, but emphasized instead that professionally qualified civilian counselors would conduct education/training at all command levels. Due to EUSA's highly decentralized command locations and widely dispersed units, it was necessary to modify the

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11. EUSA ltr of 22 Dec 76, Subj: Responsible Alcohol Practices.

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) organizational structure illustrated in the revised AR 600-85. In Oct EUSA adopted an area command ADAPCP organizational model which maximized utilization of limited command ADAPCP personnel assets in high troop density areas with adequate geographical access.<sup>12</sup> A EUSA supplement to AR 600-85 will be published in early 1977 to provide detailed guidance for the program's operation.

On 18-24 Oct 76 EUSA hosted its first Korea-wide Teen Involvement Program (TIP) Training Workshop at Yongsan. Purpose was to provide DOD high school students with the necessary skills, attitudes and values to enable them to transmit alcohol and drug abuse prevention information to lower grade students in their home areas through a total community effort. Workshop was conducted by a DA TIP consultant from CONUS. Teams of students, parents, teachers and ADAPCP staff from Pusan, Chinhae, Taegu, Seoul Foreign School (a local private institution) and Yongsan attended. Workshop program consisted of small group seminars, lectures, and empirical activities designed to develop awareness and understanding in the following areas: Attitude formation, value clarification, team and individual confidence building, problem solving techniques, and program planning. TIP has been implemented in cited communities by participating teams and procedures initiated to maintain ongoing local programs.

### (U) Safety Program

The 1976 accident/injury rates in the command reflected an overall increase as compared to those for 1975. Of special significance was an upturn in motor vehicle accidents, generating a 47 percent increase over the previous year. There were 375 vehicle accidents reported in 1976, 120 more than in 1975. Other rate increases were recorded in US military injury (22 percent) and non-DOD personnel injury (19 percent) categories; the latter grouping is comprised of KATUSAs and Korean civilian employees. The total of 194 US military injuries included 16 fatalities; six in motor vehicle accidents, three each from aircraft accidents and carbon monoxide poisoning, one in an Army fire, and three from other miscellaneous activities. Reductions were recorded in Army aircraft accident and DOD civilian injury rates. Concurrent with the accident rate advance, total monetary losses from property damage and disabling injuries amounted to \$5,199,130; an increase of 19 percent over 1975 figures.

This headquarters received 20 additional manpower spaces from DA in 1975 to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 11807 of 28 Sep 74 which

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12. EUSA 150930Z Oct 76.

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requires Federal agencies to implement standards under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA). One position was filled in 1976; funds for 19 others were not available. Since manpower and funds were limited, an ADP program was developed to supplement subordinate command OSHA efforts. When fully operational, the EUSA-wide system will maintain data on deficiencies, abatelements and variance requests down to company level. The ADP program's major objective is to accumulate documented records of safety surveys and funding requirements to correct OSHA deficiencies.

### (U) Education Programs

EUSA's continuing education system is staffed with 51 professional civilian Education Services Officers (ESO) and counselors. The education program provides a variety of educational services, from remedial to graduate level degree programs, through 17 Army and two Air Force centers. Efforts continued during CY 76 to expand the variety of educational offerings in Korea in order to have these programs closely parallel those commonly available in CONUS and other major commands. Schools operating programs in Korea during the year were the University of Oklahoma (UO), Central Texas College (CTC), University of Maryland (UM), Los Angeles Community College (LACC), University of Southern California (USC), St Louis High School of Hawaii (SLHS), University of Hawaii (UH), and the Department of Defense High School, Adult Division. The chart below shows program enrollment figures from latest quarterly reports.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>3d Qtr FY 76</u>	<u>4th Qtr FY 76</u>	<u>7T Qtr</u>
Basic Education	1,163	1,064	1,081
High School	1,510	1,518	1,490
College Preparatory	365	387	258
Vocational/Technical	1,356	751	936
College (Associate)	1,589	1,467	1,353
College (Baccalaureate)	1,811	1,990	1,510
College (Graduate)	134	171	142
Foreign Language	476	595	667
MOS-Related	3,335	2,865	2,151
General Interest	17	150	153
TOTAL	11,756	10,958	9,741

During CY 76 the Predischarge Education Program (PREP) was offered in EUSA by three institutions: SLHS, UH and the DOD High School's Adult Division. Program evaluations conducted in the spring revealed that effectiveness in producing graduates with earned diplomas differed widely among the PREP

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schools. This headquarters, in coordination with the ESOs and installation commanders developed specific recommendations to improve PREP completion rates. On 2 Oct 76 Congress passed legislation terminating GI Bill entitlements for personnel enlisting after 31 Dec 76. This action also disallowed new entry or reenrollments in PREP effective 1 Nov 76. On that date EUSA, with DA guidance, began its own Army High School Completion Program. EUSA contracted with SLHS and UH to provide instruction and the program continued without interruption; \$85,000 was allocated and obligated for funding through Dec 76. DOD Schools terminated their PREP offerings in Dec. DA indicated additional funds would be provided EUSA to continue the program beginning 1 Feb 77.

In 1976 CTC of Killeen, Texas, was contracted to provide EUSA with a broader program than previously existed in vocational/technical certification, Associate of Arts degree fields, and a high school vocational program. The UH will continue to offer courses leading to an Associate Degree. The USC expanded their graduate level offerings in Dec to include courses leading to a doctoral degree in education. Approximately 35 students were participating in this program at the Yongsan Education Center at end of reporting period. Nearly all the foreign language training effort in the command is focused on Korean language courses. EUSA requested that \$80,000 be allocated to the Defense Language Institute (DLI) for development of Korean language materials with formats similar to those used in "Gateway" and "Headstart" programs in Germany. DLI representatives visited the ROK during the year to survey requirements. During Nov-Dec 76, the first 100-hour Korean Language Course was offered to EUSA personnel identified as needing familiarity with the language for effective mission accomplishment. Instruction was provided by UM to 31 individuals, 22 of whom completed the course. Future courses of this type are planned and will continue until the DLI program is ready for use by EUSA.

To improve and develop educational counseling services in the command, a counselor workshop was conducted on 14-18 Jun 76 in Seoul. The workshop, attended by counselors and ESOs stationed throughout the ROK, emphasized career counseling aspects and procedures. Topics were presented by counseling staff members from DA, Veterans Administration, Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, and the Manpower Training Office in Hawaii.

Effective 1 Jul 76 DOD Dependent Schools were reorganized as an independent agency within DOD separate from the military departments. Local posts/bases provide required assistance to schools through interservice support agreements and contract services; in the ROK, most services are through the Korea Procurement Agency. Construction of three additional classrooms at the high school in Seoul alleviated space problems there. Facilities at Taegu were undergoing a 5,000 sq ft library and industrial

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arts area expansion at year's end. Under study was a plan to provide 1,000 additional square feet of classroom space at the Chinhae School to accommodate the high school correspondence study group enrolled there. During school year 1977-78, all DOD high schools in Korea and the Seoul Elementary School will be evaluated by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges for accreditation certification. DOD dependent school enrollment Korea-wide at end CY 76 was 3,161, a five percent decrease from 1975 figure of 3,321.

### (U) Human Relations Program

Training continued to be the foundation for this command's successful Human Relations Program. A 16 Sep 75 local directive specifies that all newly-arrived Army personnel will receive five hours of human relations instruction during their first month in-country. Topics included DOD policies, Korean culture and customs, the KATUSA program, and Korean-American relations. After the basic orientation, service members receive a minimum of one hour training monthly on related areas. Among personnel presenting the training at unit level are 156 individuals from subordinate commands who graduated during 1976 from three-week Discussion Leaders Courses conducted by this headquarters. Also during the year, ROKA liaison officers to the ACofS, J1 Human Relations Branch conducted 98 seven-hour seminars for approximately 5,000 KATUSAs. The programs included two hours of discussion in an informal group setting with American soldiers for cultural exchange benefits. In the same vein, KATUSAs fluent in English joined in racial awareness seminars for US personnel.

Significant events highlighting the Human Relations Program during 1976 were observance of National Black History Month (Feb), National Hispanic Heritage Week (13-17 Sep), and the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King (15 Jan). Programs and activities were structured to give the soldier opportunities to attend racial awareness seminars, movies, commemorative services and a wide variety of cultural events.

### (U) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program

In the 1976 DA DCSPER Survey of Civilian Personnel Management, the EEO Program was specifically cited for its significant improvement since the 1973 DCSPER survey. Work force minority and female representation, while still out-of-balance, had been ameliorated. During 1976 the percentage of women in the US civilian workforce increased by 5.6 percent and the disparity in average grade between men and women decreased by .6 percent, both figures exceeding established annual program goals.

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(U) Federal Women's Program (FWP)

More than 200 US military and civilian personnel attended a one-day FWP Conference on 27 Aug 76. The conference included workshop sessions exploring pertinent areas of employee-employer relationships, career development, and personal growth. A banquet that evening was held in honor of women in the federal work force and awards were presented by the Cofs, HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA to five nominees judged to have significantly contributed to the mission of their command while displaying leadership and professionalism, thereby upgrading the image of women in Korea.

(U) Headquarters Consolidation: Impact on Civilian Workforce

Effective 1 Oct 76 civilian employees occupying positions formerly assigned specifically to HQ UNC/USFK were transferred to DA status through transfer of function (TOF) procedures.<sup>13</sup> Personnel shift resulted from the merger of HQs UNC/USFK and EUSA on 1 Jul 74. Civilian employees of HQ UNC/USFK were Dept of the Navy (DN) personnel by virtue of DN having been the Executive Agent for that joint headquarters. A total of 33 personnel (20 US citizens, 12 Korean nationals, and one third country national) were subject to TOF. An exception to policy was made in the case of civilian personnel assigned to the Joint Command Information Systems Div; these 16 positions were designated to remain under DN status.<sup>14</sup>

(U) Dependent Hire Program

UNC/USFK/EA Civilian Personnel Regulation 690-6 was issued on 19 Apr 76 to implement an expanded DOD Dependent Hire Program in Korea. Throughout CY 76, 162 dependents, amounting to 15 percent of the workforce in Korea, occupied positions in grade GS-8 and below. In Aug the Civil Service Commission (CSC) advised DOD that it was withdrawing the Schedule A appointing authority for the program effective 31 Dec 76. To counter this action, DA requested that all overseas commands submit information to be included in a DOD reclama to the CSC recommending reconsideration. In response thereto, this command provided 11 substantive points to support continuance of the program in Korea.<sup>15</sup> DA advised in Dec that overseas commands could continue to make appointments under Schedule A

13. CINCPAC 070212Z May 76.

14. CNO 031810Z Sep 76.

15. EUSA 100710Z Sep 76.

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authority until further notice. At end of reporting period, decision to authorize continuation of the Dependent Hire Program was pending at CSC level.

### (U) Summer Employment Program

The Summer Employment Program's primary objectives were to accomplish needed work in support of the command mission and to provide meaningful employment for unmarried student dependents over 16.<sup>16</sup> Of the 287 high school and college students employed throughout Korea under this program, 212 worked in Seoul, 50 in Taegu, and 25 in Pusan. A summer youth counselor was hired for the program's duration. Response was enthusiastic, and many student, particularly those at college level, were placed in jobs directly related to their major fields of study.

### (U) DA Survey of Civilian Personnel Management in EUSA

During period 13 Sep - 19 Oct 76 a team from DCSPER, DA conducted a survey of EUSA's civilian personnel management programs and practices. The team reported a general improvement in personnel administration in comparison with the previous survey performed in May 73. Areas needing improvement were identified as follows: Position Management; Staffing/Recruiting; Position Classification; and Logistics Support to US Employees. The team recommended restoration of US civilian personnel servicing at Taegu; Seoul CPO had assumed centralized servicing responsibilities for all DACs in Korea in Jan 76. Areas where significant improvements had occurred included: Supervisory Training; Equal Employment Opportunity Program; and Regulatory Guidance. Other program accomplishments warranting special note were: Labor Relations; Program Management; Employee Training and Development; and Management of Civilian Personnel Administration for Korean Employees.<sup>17</sup> At year's end an ad hoc committee chaired by the ACofS, J1 was analyzing corrective actions and developing a response to DA.

### (U) Korean National (KN) Wage and Fringe Benefits Increase

During period Aug-Oct 76 USFK conducted its annual wage survey of 108 major firms in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, and at the Ulsan and Kumi industrial complexes. Based on survey results, CINCPAC's Joint Labor Policy Committee authorized an average 23.1 percent increase (as opposed

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16. EUSA ltr of 18 May 76, Subj: 1976 Summer Employment Program.

17. DA Report, Survey of Civilian Personnel Management, EUSA, Sep-Oct 76.

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to 31.1 percent the previous year) in total compensation to this command's nearly 23,000 direct hire KN employees, effective 1 Nov 76.<sup>18</sup> Basic pay rates were increased approximately 13 percent, which raised the mean monthly salary for the KN workforce to about 107,000 won (\$224) in base pay. The year-end bonus was raised from one month's pay to one-and-a-half month's. A new consolidated allowance payment, similar to that provided by private firms, was authorized on an hourly basis. Also approved were two additional holidays for Korean employees; US Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day were designated. The USFK KN workforce is now granted a total of 12 holidays per year.

### (U) 1976 Labor-Management Agreement

According to ROK Labor Union Law, the Labor-Management Agreement between USFK and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) must be renewed annually. The agreement covers all USFK KN employees, except Korean Service Corps personnel, personal hire employees, and those KNs working for local contractors. The 1975 USFK-FOEU Labor Management Agreement expired on 28 Aug 76. Several changes requested by the union were unacceptable to management. At the close of CY 76 the renewal agreement was pending.

### (U) KN Outplacement Program (KNOP)

KNOP was established in Sep 70 in coordination with the ROKG and FOEU. The program was established to minimize impact of RIFs and to enhance USFK's image as a responsible employer. Objectives are as follows: (1) To provide vocational training aimed at developing skills; (2) to 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 for the vocational instructors while USFK provides necessary materials and facilities for training.

During CY 76, 1,051 employees completed vocational training in seven job categories, and 312 were issued ROKG licenses/certificates based on successful completion of applicable tests. A total of 835 former USFK employees were placed in new jobs within USFK or in the Korean economy. Since the program's establishment in 1970, 12,241 employees have been trained in 28 different job skills categories; 4,005 employees received skills licences or certificates; and 6,419 employees have been placed in new jobs.

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18. USFK ltr of 10 Nov 76, Subj: Implementation of Wage and Fringe Benefits Adjustments for Korean Employees.

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

EUSA has operated a ration control program for US forces in Korea for nearly 25 years during which time it experimented with many versions of card and book systems. All worked well for a short period but were soon compromised or otherwise circumvented, and finally discarded. The first mechanized system was introduced in Jan 71. A USFK ration control plate (RCP), similar to a plastic credit card, was developed to improve administration of the command's ration policy. System became fully operational in May 71 with completion of RCP issue. Embossed in raised lettering on the RCP is the individual's name, rank, social security number, family status, and information relating to commissary, post exchange and Class VI privileges. Procedurally, the customer completes a purchase and presents his RCP to the clerk who places it in a data recorder (anvil) which records the sale, customer, sales outlet, cashier, and date on a standard IBM card. The card is then delivered to a data processing facility, and the purchase information is transferred to a computer which maintains a numbered account on each individual/family based on the sponsor's social security number.

Though this initial mechanized system was a great improvement over the card/book procedures, it was felt degree of control had been lost due to suspected inaccuracy of the data base, lack of timely reporting on those individuals who had violated ration control policy, and an inordinate number of RCPs which had been reported lost or stolen but were nonetheless being used.

Accordingly, in Oct 74 the ACofS, J1 was tasked by the CofS to chair a project team which would examine the ration control system in its entirety. As part of the project, the ACofS, J1 worked with the Asst to the CofS, Management Information Systems to explore improvements to current computer software, purging of present files, and prompt submission of appropriate information. A review of the data files revealed the following discrepancies in the system: In terms of identification, 35,000 active RCP holders were not on file; 11,000 former RCP holders who were on file had departed the command; 3,000 dependents were not on file; and a quality control program and input/audit trail procedures were not in being.<sup>19</sup> As a result consensus was that a new system should be developed that would be self-editing. By building a revised system, additional information of use to noncombatant evacuation planners, the Surgeon and Chaplain could also be incorporated. Cited shortcomings of the old system and advantages to be derived from developing a larger, more accurate data base were prime impetus for CUPIDS.

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19. J1 Memo to CofS of 9 Mar 76, Subj: CUPIDS.

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To regain control over RCPs in general, during Feb 75 COMUSKOREA directed planning for reissue of plates to all holders. This gave opportunity to develop a revised program and to introduce increased ADP proficiency and assistance. The program thereafter designed resulted in improved reliability, creditability and adaptability while reducing RCP production time and multi-program redundancy. A CUPIDS application form was constructed which furnishes ration control, noncombatant, medical, religious and other command-unique personnel management data. Forms are serially numbered to enhance overall control of the system. This insures that lost or stolen forms be reported; if an illegal form is used, it will be rejected by a computer table file comparison and identified as such.

The RCP was modified to include or allow increased ration control authorization/limitation flexibility and utilization by medical facilities; i.e., embossed medical-required record data. The former ration control and noncombatant computer programs were updated and corrected. CUPIDS was placed into effect on 15 Dec 75 with reissue of new RCPs to all authorized individuals.

During 1976 CUPIDS replaced the existing temporary RCP (a paper form) with a newly designed plastic plate for immediate issue to incoming personnel. Since it is durable, serially numbered, has a fixed expiration date, and is centrally controlled, the new temporary RCP allows for more accurate accounting of sales transactions. In Sep 76 preparation of a Detailed Functional System Requirement was initiated. This system documentation, when completed, will serve as the vehicle for development of future CUPIDS programs.

### (U) Ration Control System Policy Changes

The ROK-US SOFA's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Illegal Transaction in Duty-Free Goods was charged in 1975 with studying problems involving black marketing. As a result of subcommittee recommendations and SOFA revision, new criteria for access to retail outlets went into effect on 19 May 75. Under that policy, dependents acquired in the ROK were denied access to commissary, post exchange, beverage and Class VI stores with following exceptions:

- (1) Those who in their own right are authorized direct access but acquire dependent status (e.g., a service member who marries another service member);
- (2) locally acquired dependents of civilians who have been continuously employed by USFK since 8 Feb 67 (date of SOFA) or earlier; and (3) locally acquired dependents who were in joint domicile outside the ROK with their sponsor for one year prior to sponsor's latest return to Korea. This policy change resulted in the confiscation of approximately 4,200 dependent RCPs.

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On 1 Jul 76 the following additional changes in ration control policy were made:

--Dependents of US military retirees residing in Korea were deemed to be in noncommand sponsored status; those arriving after 1 Jul 76 will lose shopping privileges, those presently in the ROK will retain service support for an additional year.

--Records, prerecorded tapes, greeting cards, wrapping paper, marked-down clothing, yardage, and sewing accessories would no longer be included in monthly dollar limitations.

--Controlled food item authorizations were adjusted to correspond with common container sizes. Approximately 60 percent of all previous ration control violations, many of them unintentional, had occurred in this area.

--Contractor employees and technical representatives were excluded from category of personnel (E-6 and below, etc) who are required to abide by additional controls since majority of contracts/agreements specified granting of support privileges commensurate with those provided O-3 level active duty military officers.

Withdrawal of access/support for noncommand sponsored dependents on 1 Jul 76 is reported on page 243.

### (U) Fund Campaigns

The 1977 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign was conducted during period 1 Sep - 12 Oct 76. All military and government employees were afforded the opportunity to contribute with donations accepted in cash or through the payroll deduction plan. Campaign was most successful ever held in the ROK as receipts totaled \$471,655; an increase of nearly \$98,000 compared to the 1976 fund drive.

The 1976 Korean National Red Cross/Korean National Tuberculosis Association Fund Campaign was conducted in the command 1 Mar - 5 Apr 76. All personnel, military and civilian, were afforded an opportunity to contribute in dollars or won (Korean currency). USFK personnel donated \$24,247 which was equally divided between the two agencies. A command decision was made to terminate USFK participation in this campaign and concentrate efforts on traditional US fund drives.

The annual Army Emergency Relief and Army Relief Society Campaign was held on 17 May - 3 Jul 76 and raised \$26,878, a slight drop from the \$28,135

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donated in 1975. Effective 1 Jul 76 the two organizations merged under the collective designation of Army Emergency Relief.

### (U) Club System Activities

During the year the number of clubs in EUSA varied little. As of 31 Dec 76 EUSA supported 28 officers' club branches (OCB), 89 noncommissioned officers' club branches (NCB), three combined club branches (CCB), 24 package beverage branches (PBB), and an administrative support branch (ASB) under the jurisdiction of each subordinate command shown below (31 Dec 75 data in parenthesis, if different from end 1976 totals):

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>NCB</u>	<u>OCB</u>	<u>CCB</u>	<u>PBB</u>
2d Inf Div	38(37)	13(14)	-	5
I Corps (ROK/US) Gp	8(6)	2(1)	-	1
4th USA Msl Cmd	3	3	-	3
USAG-Yongsan	13(15)	3(5)	3	7
USAG-Taegu	6	3	-	3
USAG-Cp Humphreys	18(16)	3	-	3(7)
USAG-Pusan	3	1	-	2

EUSA clubs operated in a profitable status during FY 76-7T, realizing sales of \$24,873,404 with net profit of \$583,292.

Changes to AR 230-65 in Feb 76 required establishment of a single central accounting office to service all nonappropriated fund (NAF) activities in the ROK. Following a study by a survey team from US Army Finance and Accounting Center, a request for exception to centralized control was approved.<sup>20</sup> Continued operation of individual ASBs for the seven club systems has retained the financial information function under control of each installation club manager. The ASBs were also tasked with accounting functions of all NAF activities at their installation. Effective 1 Jan 77 a central accounting office for other facilities not serviced by ASBs will be established.

The EUSA/314th Air Div Central Locker Fund also showed profits for the year. A comparison of 1975-76 operations follows:

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20. EUSA 260302Z Jun 76.

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<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Dollar Sales	\$4,727,417	\$4,264,640
Total Case Sales (Liquor/Wine)	224,575	215,317
Intl Balance of Payments Assessments	948,349	921,077
Profits	218,357	240,817

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

#### (U) Ration Control Enforcement Statistics

Statistics compiled for CY 76 revealed that a total of 35,710 ration control violations were detected and verified during the year. This sharp increase over the 1975 figure (4,292) clearly reflects expanded application of the CUTIDS program, discussed on page 256. Of the total violations, 15,176 were either repetitions of previous infractions or resulted from purchasing excessive volumes of controlled items. Only 208 were considered flagrant violations warranting referral to appropriate law enforcement agencies for investigation as probable black market involvement cases; 295 were so referred in 1975. The balance (20,326) were attributed to faulty record keeping by individual system users.

#### (U) EUSA PADLOCK<sup>1</sup> Team Activities

In order to achieve effective implementation of the command's Asset Control and Security Program, a seven-man PADLOCK Team has operated since Oct 72 as a staff element within the Provost Marshal Office.<sup>2</sup> The unit is composed of a Team Chief, Physical Security/Movement/Logistics Inspectors, and Senior Supply/Stock Control and Accounting/Administrative Specialists.

In 1976 the team continued its mission of advising and assisting the command on black marketing, antitheft and supply diversion matters. It made assistance visits to 32 command elements and continued to operate a 24-hour "hotline" as a means for active participation by all personnel in the effort to control theft and illegal sales/diversions. A total of 51 "hotline" tips were received from callers which contained sufficient information to allow referral to appropriate investigative agencies. The team's efforts resulted in return to accountability of US Government property worth approximately \$500,000; value of previously unrecognized losses identified by the team was estimated at same amount.<sup>3</sup>

The team initiated and developed close liaison with the Los Angeles Police Department for exchange of data which would contribute to refinement of

1. Acronym for "Prevent Asset Diversion and Losses Occuring in Korea."
2. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1975, p. 118.
3. PMO HistSum 1976.

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EUSA's crime prevention efforts. In response to a DA inquiry, comprehensive recommendations based on the local PADLOCK team's experience and accomplishments were submitted to support feasibility of establishing such teams on a world-wide basis. In conjunction with an intensified public awareness program directed at the entire US military community Korea-wide, the team prepared a Commander's Guide to Asset Control and Security for distribution to all USFK elements.

### (U) Consolidated Listing of Lost/Stolen Property

In Aug 76 the first edition of a Consolidated Listing of Lost/Stolen Property was published by the command's Provost Marshal. The listing is printed in both English and Korean and is distributed monthly to US and ROK law enforcement agencies throughout the ROK. Both US Government items and personal property valued at \$25 or more are included in the consolidation.

### (U) US Military Police Highway Patrol (USMPHP)

In late 1974, the UNC/USFK/EUSA Provost Marshal identified a need for US military police to patrol ROK highways. It was felt that such a program would save lives, lower speed-related vehicle operating costs, reduce supply diversions, and render aid to stranded motorists. A trial operation in mid-1975 conducted by the 728th MP Bn on the 275-mile Seoul-Pusan Expressway demonstrated the concept's effectiveness. ROK military police and highway authorities expressed strong enthusiasm for the project. In Dec 75 the ROK-US SOFA Joint Committee approved recommendation for establishment of the USMPHP.

By US-ROK agreement, the USMPHP is authorized 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 will notify ROK authorities, as appropriate, and provide traffic control when necessary.

During 1976 the USMPHP operated on the Seoul-Pusan and Seoul-Inchon Expressways and Seoul-Tongduchon/Seoul-Chunchon Main Supply Routes. The patrol investigated 206 traffic accidents; issued 1,473 Armed Forces traffic tickets; processed 197 Military Police reports; medically evacuated 23 personnel; conducted 150 asset control inspections; rendered aid to 21 accident victims; and assisted 64 stranded motorists. Quarterly USMPHP

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activity reports were provided the ROKG in accordance with the Dec 75 agreement.

## (U) Military Police Working Dog Program

In early 1976 the command experienced a shortage of nine military police patrol dogs and further identified a requirement for 17 additional large dogs. The USAF Veterinary Service, Thailand shipped 32 patrol dogs to Korea on 5 Jun. Concurrently, two instructors from the USAF Military Working Dog Training Center in Okinawa established an in-country patrol dog/handler course at Camp Market. During period 7 Jun - 9 Jul, 26 military policemen from the 728th MP Bn and the 503d MP Det attended the training. Of the 32 police dogs that arrived in Korea, nine were assigned to the 728th MP Bn, 17 to the 503d MP Det, and six were returned to USAF control. The patrol dog course was first of its kind to be held in the ROK. In addition to patrol duties, MP working dogs are also used for sentry purposes and narcotics contraband detection.

## (U) Debarment from USFK Installations/Activities

In Jul 76 a new procedure for more effective dissemination of information on persons debarred from USFK installations/activities was instituted.<sup>4</sup> A consolidated listing of such individuals, updated as required, was published by the command's Provost Marshal for Korea-wide distribution. Previously, individual installation/activity commanders were not made aware of debarment actions by other commanders. New system provides for uniform command-wide control measures.

## (U) Arms Room Upgrade

As a result of DA guidance,<sup>5</sup> it was determined that a major improvement project was required to enhance physical security of arms storage areas. In order to identify those facilities requiring upgrading, all arms storage facilities in the ROK were surveyed by this headquarters' Provost Marshal representatives. Of the 275 facilities surveyed, a requirement was identified for 130 new structures and renovation of an additional 69. As a result, an arms room upgrade program was developed and submitted to DA for

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4. UNC/USFK/EUSA Reg 190-7, 14 Jul 76, Subj: Installation Access Control System.

5. DA 110018Z Mar 76.

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funding from FY 78 monies; estimated cost is approximately \$4.2 million. (A related development follows.)

## (U) Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection Systems (J-SIIDS) for Arms Rooms

AR 190-11 requires that all US Army arms storage facilities be provided continual surveillance by a guard, on-duty personnel, intrusion detection device, or closed-circuit television. J-SIIDS, developed by the US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center, provides 24-hour intrusion protection for arms rooms and is the most efficient and economical means of accomplishing the security requirement. Accordingly, DA initiated a program to equip all arms facilities with J-SIIDS.

In early 1976 this command began receiving the systems, and installation commenced in Jun. Scheduled completion date is Sep 77.

The J-SIIDS three basic components are: (1) A control unit located in the arms room which controls all components installed therein, processes and relays status of all components to a monitor, and provides power for operation of all components within the arms room; (2) sensors placed in the arms room which detect unauthorized entry into and movements within the facility; and (3) a monitor unit, normally located in a military police station, battalion headquarters, or guard house which receives transmitted signals from the control unit and registers the status and/or alarm condition of all components in the arms room. The J-SIIDS are designed to provide total intrusion protection by detecting attempts to penetrate the storage structure, movement inside, and any efforts to short-circuit the system, tamper in any way with the various components, interrupt AC power, or sever the system wiring. Component effective life is estimated at ten years; it is anticipated that present system will be replaced with more advanced equipment by end of that period.<sup>6</sup>

## (U) SOFA Criminal Jurisdiction

In 1976 the UNC/USFK/EUSA Judge Advocate continued supervision over all cases and actions in order to insure fair trials for all US personnel tried by the ROK under Article XXII (Criminal Jurisdiction) of the US-ROK SOFA. A total of 2,096 incidents involving US personnel were reported to the ROK during the year. Of these, ROK jurisdiction was exercised in only 286 cases (23 military and 263 civilians) for a waiver rate of

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6. DA ltr of 4 Jan 74, Subj: Progress Report on J-SIIDS.

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approximately 99 percent when military personnel were involved. ROK court proceedings during the reporting period resulted in one sentence to confinement, 17 suspended sentences and 157 fines. Nine appeals were in progress at close of 1976.

### (U) Government Claims

For the second consecutive year, US Armed Forces Claims Service Korea (USAFCSK) had a record-breaking recovery of funds under the Medical Care Recovery Act (42USC 2651-3) and other pertinent statutes. The 1976 figure of \$90,333.15 was substantially more than the \$66,881.00 regained in 1975. In 1976, 2,196 claims, both against and in favor of the US, were received and processed. Under Chapter 10, AR 27-20, and the ROK-US SOFA's Article XXIII, there were 567 claims received amounting to \$1,726,515 of which 616 were settled for \$696,085. Under the Military Claims Act and Military/Civilian Employees Claims Act, 914 claims were received totaling \$6,940,503; of these, 885 were settled for \$241,587.

### (U) Aeromedical Evacuation Services

USAMEDCOM-K's 377th Med Co (Air Amb) provides emergency evacuation flights for authorized personnel throughout the ROK. In order to maintain country-wide coverage on a 24-hour basis, aircraft are stationed at Camp Casey for support of 2d Inf Div, I Corps (ROK/US) Gp and other troops north of Seoul; at Osan AB for those troops in the Seoul to Taejon area; and at Camp Walker for personnel in the Waegwan to Pusan sector. Standby crews are on duty at each location. During the year these crews evacuated 1,145 emergency patients from all areas when ground evacuation was deemed not in the best interest of the patient due to health conditions or time-distance factors. Patient categories were as follows: 753 US military members; 17 US civilian employees; 189 US military dependents; 98 ROK military members; 28 ROK civilians; 64 KATUSAs; and five KSC personnel.

### (U) Medical Service Augmentation by Utilization of Korean Nationals

Five Korean national physicians were hired in Sep 76 by the US Army Hospital-Seoul (USAHS) (121st Evac) after careful screening by its Credentials Committee. Plans were completed to employ three additional Korean general practitioners in 1977 to augment the US hospital staff.

Two medical training programs new to Korea commenced in Nov at USAHS. In cooperation with the Seoul National University College of Medicine,

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graduating doctors from that institution acquire practical experience in their specialties by working for three-week periods with US medical officers at USAHS. The other program involves student nurses from Ewha Womans University School of Nursing serving two-week tours in USAHS wards. The programs are mutually advantageous to USAHS and the doctor/nurse trainees, providing medical service augmentation for the former and an enriched educational experience for the latter.

### **(U) Hot Floor Heating Systems and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**

The most significant environmental health hazard encountered during the year was carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning attributed to traditional Korean charcoal home heating systems. These ondol (hot floor) heating methods are potentially hazardous due to generation of CO when incomplete combustion of charcoal occurs. During last qtr CY 76 four USFK servicemen died from CO poisoning despite an intensive preventive health education effort launched prior to the winter heating season. Information means used included: Frequent spot announcements on American Forces Korea Network, both radio and television; command-wide distribution of a Troop Topic to warn service members of the ondol hazard; required announcements by all commanders at troop formations; and scheduling of CO poisoning prevention as a high priority subject in training programs.

In Dec USAMEDCOM-K undertook new initiatives to combat the hazard. To supplement existing precautionary measures, two potentially useful CO warning devices were evaluated. One of these, a Korean-manufactured electronic indicator, costing about \$25, provides both a visible and audible alarm in CO environments. Contingent on further study and approval by the Surgeon General's Office, DA, the device will be made available in Korea Regional Exchange outlets. The other CO indicator investigated was a US-made model costing approximately one dollar, which gives only a visual warning. Notwithstanding this serious limitation, the device was approved by USAMEDCOM-K for interim use and will be sold in exchanges by Jan 77. Houses or apartments heated by charcoal ondol systems will continue to be unauthorized as living quarters for USFK personnel.

### **(FOUO) ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Activities**

The 9 Feb 67 ROK-US SOFA's senior working-level forum is the Joint Committee. The binational body is headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Bureau of American Affairs Director and USFK's Deputy Cdr. ROK representation also includes ten governmental agency members. US component is comprised of UNC/USFK/EUSA DCoFS (Army); ACoFS J1, J4, and J5; Judge Advocate and



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Engr; 314 Air Div's Vice Cdr; and an Am/Embassy SOFA political adviser. The US SOFA Secretariat is headed by USFK's senior civilian international relations officer.

The Joint Committee held eight meetings during CY 76, assigned 85 tasks to eleven subcommittees, and approved 96 recommendations made by these subcommittees. The Joint Committee:

--Assigned a total of 83 tasks to the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee, relating primarily to acquisition or release of real estate and/or facilities by USFK. Other subcommittee assignments involved measures to provide increased protection for the Trans-Korea Pipeline. Of special importance was Joint Committee approval of a subcommittee recommendation proposing establishment of a Joint Construction Coordinating Board to improve wartime joint planning for allocation of Korean construction resources. The development of procedures for temporary use by Korean farmers of arable land under USFK acquisition but not presently being used for military purposes was under study by the Subcommittee at end of reporting period.

--Assigned two tasks to its Finance Subcommittee which remained under negotiation at year's end. One called for subcommittee recommendations regarding measures to alleviate hardship and inconvenience resulting from ROKG customs practice of annotating passports of some SOFA persons with a listing of high-value items hand-carried into Korea. The other tasks requested the subcommittee to recommend measures to preclude illegal use of US currency in local Korean communities outside US installations. The Joint Committee also approved a Finance Subcommittee recommendation to discontinue granting USFK tax exemptions under SOFA Article XVI on petroleum products purchased locally by Korean contractors.

--Approved two reports from its Commerce Subcommittee which reviewed the extensive measures which had been taken or were underway to eliminate irregularities in USFK's local procurement of goods and services in Korea, particularly in construction contract provisions. This effort was aimed at assuring that USFK would be accorded those rights and benefits stipulated in SOFA Article XVI (see page 167).

--Resolved in Nov a utilities question pending since Feb 74. The problem concerned appropriate rates to be accorded USFK under SOFA Article VI on its use of electric power services provided by the Korea Electric Company. Beginning with the rate change of Feb 74 and continuing throughout three subsequent increases, the ROKG contended that USFK should pay the general service "B" rate which was applicable to ROK military and civil agencies; USFK asserted that it should receive the lower industrial service rate. The eventual basis for settlement was that both of these

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## (U) Korean-American Friendship Association (KAFA) Musical Variety Show

In 1976 KAFA offered to sponsor a musical variety show entitled "A Korean Tribute to the USA Bicentennial" which would tour USFK installations, including those in isolated areas. Cast was comprised of Korea's top music, stage, motion picture and TV personalities. The ROK-wide tour was coordinated by RSAK. During period 20 Apr - 20 May the 30-member cast and technical crew gave 37 performances to enthusiastic audiences estimated at 28,000. (Other ROK-sponsored goodwill programs are coordinated by PAO; see page 276.)

## (U) Irving Berlin Trophy

EUSA was designated the Irving Berlin Trophy winner for Group II commands (those located outside the US) for the Jul 73-75 biennial period; on 14 Jul 76 the trophy was accepted by CG EUSA.<sup>7</sup> The original trophy was purchased and presented to the Army by Irving Berlin and was intended to symbolize excellence in music/theater programming by amateur Army members. In 1956 the trophy was established as a perpetual revolving award to the major Army command winning the largest number of points in the annual All-Army Entertainment Contest. Since 1964 it has been presented biennially to those commands accumulating the most points in music/theater programming, participation, and attendance.

## (U) Chaplain Activities

During 1976 the UNC/USFK/EUSA Staff Chaplain increased or introduced new spiritual guidance programs. Among them:

--Additional resources from both the command and Chief of Chaplains permitted wider or more concentrated activities in the important area of troop guidance. Responsiveness was noticeable by increased attendance at both religious and social/welfare sessions.

--New participatory management techniques resulted in capacity operations (71,000 users in 1976) for the EUSA Retreat Center. Located near the Yongsan Military Reservation, the Center schedules retreats for all faiths. Service members may attend four-day retreats, to include Sat-Sun. Billeting is available for 65 in double rooms, and facilities include a dining hall, sports/athletics areas, a library and TV room. Personnel have

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7. DA ltr of 5 May 76, Subj: Award of Irving Berlin Trophies.

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opportunity to join in workshops and discussion periods, participate in cultural exchanges with Korean college students and visit scenic sites.

--Approximately 180 marriage requests per month were received, each requiring counseling by both the commander and chaplain in accordance with EUSA directives. The language barrier plus time constraints made adequate counseling almost impossible. To overcome these problems, this headquarters on 4 Oct 76 approved establishment of a Pre-Marriage Counseling Institute on an experimental basis. The institute was designed to incorporate knowledge gained from participating couples on cultural and life style experiences which sometimes lead to problems in Korean-American marriages. Trained counselors and bicultural married couples conduct the program.

--A chaplain-sponsored program was initiated to train 13 instructors to lead Parent Effectiveness Training Courses. Designed for parents desiring guidance in adjusting to pressures on family harmony in Korea, the courses were scheduled to commence in Jan 77.

--Format of the religious television program shown each Sunday morning on AFKN was revised and its length expanded to 30 minutes. The new offering will feature: Interviews with prominent individuals in Korea, both local national and US, who fully utilize their religious faith; seminars on significant spiritual issues, interviews with US commanders concerning unit religious programs and activities; and devotional presentations of non-Christian faiths.

--Through the foresight of the command, all visiting denominational representatives (17 in CY 76) received the Threat/Counterthreat briefing which provided official answers to their questions regarding the presence and continued need of American armed forces in Korea.

### (U) Korea Regional Exchange<sup>8</sup> (KRE) Operations

KRE is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) element servicing all US forces in the ROK. The system operates 118 retail stores, 138 food outlets, three automobile repair garages, two gasoline stations, 49 paid theaters, 80 free theaters, 843 concessions (80 contracts), three bakeries, and one food holding plant. A total of 106 US personnel and

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

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2,200 Korean nationals work directly for KRE which also indirectly supervises 3,400 concession employees.

KRE FY 77 (27 Jan 76 - 25 Jan 77) total projected sales of \$86.8 million (a two percent increase over the previous period) comprised: Retail--\$68.5 million, food--\$13.6 million, vending--\$3.5 million, and services--\$1.2 million. Concession services, commodity and automotive operations totaled an estimated \$23.6 million and generated \$1.8 million in FY 77 income for KRE. FY 77 net earnings, which represent KRE's portion of the AAFES contribution to Army and Air Force welfare funds, are estimated at \$10.5 million as compared to \$8.5 million in FY 76.

FY 77 KRE losses through theft and illegal diversions were reduced substantially. A yearly comparison of major loss areas follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77 (est)</u>
Purchases/ In-Transit	\$1,688,577	\$ 473,825	\$154,419	\$ 231,167	\$151,367
Inventory Shortages	<u>1,746,268</u>	<u>974,545</u>	<u>585,652</u>	<u>976,459</u>	<u>663,984</u>
TOTAL	\$3,434,845	\$1,488,370	\$740,071	\$1,207,626	\$815,351

Construction of KRE's new Central Depot at Camp Market begun in Oct 73 continued through this reporting period. Project is a DA-approved joint AAFES/EUSA venture to provide 367,400 sq ft of covered storage with stacking height of 16 feet. It includes erection of an AAFES-owned 196,000 sq ft pre-engineered metal warehouse which was relocated from RVN, and renovation of seven existing buildings for general storage, vehicle maintenance, and administration. Other structures underway are a fueling point, refrigerated storage building, paved hardstand, parking area, and lighted double-line security fencing. The Camp Market Depot is expected to be fully operational by Mar 77; at that time the present depot facility at nearby Inchon will be closed. Project's total cost, including AAFES owned mechanized equipment, will be approximately \$3 million; unfunded troop labor cost to EUSA was estimated at \$650,000.

In Sep 76 AAFES authorized and initially funded local procurement of Korean manufactured export quality clothing for sale in KRE retail outlets at bargain prices. Approximately \$210,000 was committed for Nov delivery of men's and women's garments, including fur-lined leather sport coats/jackets. Customer reaction was very favorable and purchase of other available high quality product lines was planned for 1977. AAFES was also studying feasibility of procuring selected quality-controlled Korean clothing items for distribution to its European and other overseas exchanges.

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## (U) Nuclear Surety Inspections (NSI)

In 1976 EUSA nuclear-capable units underwent ten Nuclear Surety Inspections by DA, and ten NSIs by this headquarters. All except one were rated satisfactory; reason for the single unsatisfactory rating was failure to provide a secure environment for special ammunition stockage material.

## (U) General Inspections of EUSA Subordinate Units

During 1976 the EUSA Inspector General conducted 161 general inspections of subordinate units; seven were rated unsatisfactory, and four were re-inspected and rated satisfactory. Although most units throughout the ROK showed improvement when compared with observations made in 1975, a need for increased emphasis was manifested in the following areas of import:

--Basic Load of Ammunition. Ammunition quantities for each weapon were not computed in accordance with existing regulations; written authorization had not been granted by EUSA; and proper storage, fire protection techniques, and security of basic loads as outlined in applicable publications were not being followed.

--Maintenance of Prescribed Load Lists (PLL). Units mismanaged PLLs and excessive number of lines were at zero balance. Issue priority designators were incorrectly used, causing the supply system to be overburdened with high priority requests without valid requirements.

--Training. Many commanders of units with combat support/service missions were not placing sufficient emphasis on preparation and supervision of training programs. Commanders were not adequately addressing training requirements unique to those units.

--Personnel Utilization. In many cases individuals were shown as filling positions listed on the unit manning report while actually performing other duties unrelated to their primary or secondary MOS. Furthermore, soldiers not serving in their primary/secondary occupational specialties were not being reported to the appropriate commander as reassignable excess.

--Personnel Asset Inventory. Inventories did not reflect total agreement among the number of assigned personnel, the unit accountable strength, and the Personnel Strength Roster.

--SIDPERS. Initiation of a new inspection technique revealed that a significant amount of information contained in unit SIDPERS transactions was erroneous when compared with official source documents upon which

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transactions were based. Errors discovered covered a wide range of personal data; e.g., blood type, next of kin address, home of record, and omission of current enlisted evaluation scores.

--Unit Property Books. The most frequent deficiencies found in maintenance of unit property books were: Equipment category and unit of issue codes not recorded; monthly inventory of sensitive items incorrectly annotated and serial numbers not properly entered; and initialing of entries by persons other than property book officers.

--Private Association Funds. PAFs are used to procure common services such as houseboys and waitresses, although some units have expanded their funds to include individuals such as clerks, projectionists, tire changers, bakers, mechanics, etc. Several funds were insolvent, primarily due to failure to collect money from unit members and custodians' unfamiliarity with applicable USFK regulations.

--Transportation Control Movement Documents (TCMD). TCMDs, serially-numbered documents authorizing transportation movements/shipments, were not controlled, safeguarded, and maintained in accordance with pertinent EUSA directives. Supervisory personnel responsible for TCMD issue were insufficiently aware of their potential use for illegal diversion of supplies/equipment.

--Medical Supply Accounts. Numerous discrepancies found in medical supply accounting included the following: Computation card safety levels and requisitioning objectives not calculated; required cyclic inventories not conducted; incorrect use of prescribed location numbering system; inventory control listings and pilferable item code improperly prepared and/or entered; and SOPs for medical supply customers not developed.

--Equipment Maintenance and Related Recordkeeping. Command-wide improvement was needed in the equipment maintenance management area. Many commanders and maintenance supervisors demonstrated a general lack of knowledge concerning proper application of maintenance systems on equipment for which they were held responsible. Widespread deficiencies in maintenance program recordkeeping were noted; such discrepancies caused inaccuracies in materiel readiness reports.

## (U) Requests for Inspector General Assistance

Inspectors General of this headquarters and major subordinate commands received 3,413 requests for assistance during 1976; of these, 35 percent

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were justified.<sup>9</sup> Both the number of requests and the percent justified represented a decrease for the third consecutive year. Most active complaint categories were administration, transfer/reassignment, and conduct of individuals/discipline. Specifics follow.

--Delayed or lost personnel actions and MOS testing/scoring problems accounted for majority of administration cases. Inquiry into complaints related to MOS examinations revealed that most were generated by integration of newly developed enlisted efficiency report ratings into the composite evaluation system.

--The preponderance of cases in the transfer/reassignment category were based on delayed, incorrect, or nonreceipt of port calls. Termination of commercial travel authorizations in 1976 as well as unit discrepancies in preparation/processing of port calls were found to be principal causes of complaints.

--Chief reason for conduct of individuals/discipline cases appeared to be unjustified perceptions formed by soldiers seeking redress that many necessary and legal administrative requirements imposed routinely on them constituted personal harassment rather than constructive mission-related actions by their commanders or supervisory NCOs.

### (U) Revisit Korea Program

The Korean War broke out on 25 Jun 50. To commemorate the 25th anniversary, the Korean Veterans Association (KVA) and the Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) cosponsored a Revisit Korea Program which began in Jun 75 and will continue through 1977. Purpose is to show ROK gratitude for past contributions and to allow participants to view the great progress made here since the war.

Selected Korean War veterans and their spouses from the 16 nations that joined the ROK in forming the UNC fighting team and from the five countries that furnished medical units were invited to Korea for five nights and six days. Special package tour rates were offered to include free accommodations and meals during their stay in the ROK. Under the VIP portion of the program, Medal of Honor recipients, Gold Star Mothers and retired general/flag officers were extended special invitations with all expenses borne by the sponsors. A total of 1,302 US (463 VIPs) and 768 allied veterans and dependents participated during 1975-76.

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9. IG HistSum 1976.

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Through coordination with PAO, arrangements were made for the American VIPs to visit this headquarters for greetings and remarks by the CINCUNC, an unclassified Threat/Counterthreat briefing, and viewing of the ROK-produced film "Second Tunnel of Aggression." Groups also visited the Panmunjom Joint Security Area. In recognition of Korean War service by USFK personnel presently serving in the ROK on active duty or in a civilian capacity, KVA and KNTC cohosted a reception and special entertainment program on 22 Oct 76 at Walker Hill, a resort hotel complex on the outskirts of Seoul. Approximately 150 Korea-based veterans were guests of honor at the function.

## (U) ROK MND Orientation for US Personnel

During 1976 ROK MND conducted 13 one-day orientation tours for 810 enlisted personnel and company grade officers selected by USFK commands. This PAO-coordinated program, which was inaugurated in 1972, consists of briefings at MND, visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutes in the Seoul area, and free meals at Korean and Western-style restaurants. Participant reaction was most favorable.

## (U) Korea National Tourism Corporation Orientation Program

KNTC initiated a complementary goodwill orientation program in 1976 intended primarily for USFK troops serving in forward or remote area. Personnel in the Seoul area could also participate but on a stand-by basis. Highlights included tours of museums, universities and institutes in the Seoul vicinity, a traditional Korean lunch, and a Western-style dinner at a local theater-restaurant. A total of 13 one-day tours was conducted during period 10 Sep - 1 Dec for 933 officers, enlisted members and dependents. KNTC intends to continue this well-received program in 1977.

## (U) Hello Korea Program

Hello Korea is a cultural entertainment program initiated by the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information with sponsorship transferred in Sep 72 to the Public Relations Association of Korea (PRAK). (In Mar 76 PRAK was reorganized and renamed the International Cultural Society of Korea (ICSK)). The two-hour presentation consists of a film on Korea, live performances of Korean traditional folk and court dances, and Korean/American songs sung by the Hello Korea chorus. ICSK, in cooperation with PAO, sponsored 22 Hello Korea performances before an appreciative audience of 9,000 USFK personnel during 1976. This headquarters provided transportation and the receiving unit furnished meals for the performers; all other costs were

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borne by the sponsor. ICSK plans to continue Hello Korea performances in 1977.

### (U) People-to-People (PTP) Activities

President Eisenhower originated the PTP movement in 1956 to promote international peace and harmony through person-to-person contacts. The Korea National Headquarters (KNH) of PTP International was chartered in Jan 72, and has placed priority on establishing PTP clubs in cities and towns near US military installations. In fact, the first PTP chapter to be formed outside the US was in Chunchon, home of the 4th USA Msl Comd. Many USFK members, military and civilian, have joined 12 local PTP clubs to foster better relations and mutual understanding.

KNH PTP hosted 31 USFK personnel at a reception held at Seoul's President Hotel on 20 Aug. At that event, the KNH PTP President presented plaques of appreciation to US attendees for their contributions in promoting enhanced relations between Koreans and Americans. On 8 Sep, 28 members of this command were invited for a Chusok (Korean Thanksgiving) luncheon at the homes of several Korean PTP members and officials. Throughout the year local PTP clubs hosted USFK personnel at various events, including American-Korean goodwill sports meets, Korean home visits and entertainment programs. A 16-member KNH PTP delegation attended the Second World-Wide PTP Conference held in Oct 76 at Kansas City, Mo.

### (U) Korean-American Friendship Association (KAFA) Home Visit Program

On 18 Jul 75 the KAFA commenced its own Home Visit Program, purpose of which is to extend friendship and appreciation to USFK members for American support of the ROK since the Korean War. Businessmen and ROKG officials invite USFK personnel and dependents into their homes for dinner and entertainment. In 1975, 542 Korean hosts feted 2,168 Americans. In 1976 number of Korean hosts rose to 867, and twice as many US guests (4,370) were accommodated.

### (U) American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) Radio and Television Upgrade

Korea-wide, AFKN operates 19 TV outlets, 16 AM radio outlets (seven with studio originating capability), and a FM network that has grown to nine outlets (four stereo and five monaural). Numerous improvements in AFKN

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TV service were accomplished throughout the command during the year. Examples follow.

--Per AFKN request in FY 74 funds were made available for purchase of necessary UHF-TV equipment for upgrade of 2d Inf Div reception. The ROK Ministry of Communications approved in Nov 75 a UHF-TV channel frequency for use in the area; equipment arrived at the same time. In Feb 76 the UHF-TV transmitter and ancillary equipment was installed in a prefabricated building on Hill 754 (Kuksabong). A microwave terminal receiver site was also established to improve reception. Estimated date for service from new channel is Mar 77.

--Due to a sharp increase in Camp Humphreys' military population, a microwave link was installed in mid-Oct which provided better TV service for the camp. Request was submitted for construction of studio facilities which will be manned by AFKN personnel. Project is scheduled to be finished by Jul 77.

--TV service was improved in the Osan area in Nov when a newly approved UHF channel became operational.

--Upgrading of TV reception at Masan started in fall 1976; approval for a new UHF channel was received in Dec and installation will be completed by spring 1977. A microwave link was established between Masan and Pulmason in Dec to provide the 609th Ord Co (approximately 65 men) with TV and AM radio service.

--AFKN's 24-hour FM radio broadcasting service was expanded during the year to reach audiences in the 2d Inf Div area, Pusan, Taegu and Kunsan. Plans call for extension of FM service to cover all major troop areas in the ROK during 1977.

### (U) AFKN Color Television

The Los Angeles-based American Forces Radio and Television Service advised its TV networks in early 1974 that it intended to convert to full color in near future. Accordingly, AFKN, along with its sister networks, began planning for procurement of color TV equipment. Upgrade is necessary as AFKN, and other networks, have found that in many cases replacement parts for black and white TV systems are no longer being manufactured. In Apr 74 DA's Material Procurement Priorities Review Committee approved FY 76 funding of \$828,000 for AFKN color TV equipment.<sup>10</sup>

10. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1974, p. 210.

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In Sep 75 AFKN identified equipment required for the conversion and forwarded the listing to the Army Television Audio Support Activity. On 1 Oct 75, however, AFKN was advised that DA had placed a hold on FY 76 audio-visual funds due to other fiscal priorities. In mid-1976 DA approved a partial restoration of funds (\$275,000) for the color conversion project. A contract amounting to \$205,000 was awarded in Jul to a local construction firm for expansion of the AFKN studio building at Yongsan. Project will provide sufficient space for the color conversion now underway; target date for completion is Jul 77. Basic color equipment components were being delivered at year's end, and original forecast of Jul 77 as completion date for color conversion should be met.

### (U) Korean-Language Newspaper for KATUSAs

Publication of a monthly Korean-language newspaper for EUSA's KATUSA element was revived during 1976. A previous PAO-supervised paper, Kongbo (Public Informer), had suspended publication in Jul 71. A substitute Korean-language newsletter, The KATUSA, published under ACofS, J1 guidance since Jan 73 was considered inadequate. The new KATUSA publication's first issue in May 76 was an eight-page, offset printed, 11x14½-inch tabloid newspaper in 2,500 copies that featured a congratulatory letter from CG EUSA. The paper, also named Kongbo, is financed with nonappropriated funds, typeset by a local printing firm for 48,000 won (\$99) per issue, printed by the AG Printing and Publication Center, Korea, and prepared/edited in the office of KORUS, a USFK civilian enterprise publication.

### (U) Establishment of USAAG Printing and Publications Center-Korea (PPCK)

In Dec 74 US Army Japan proposed that an ad hoc group be formed with representatives from USARJ and EUSA to discuss possible relocation of the US Army Printing and Publications Center, Honshu (PPCH) to Korea.<sup>11</sup> Proposal was based on a DA management study which noted that: (1) More than 75 percent of the publications and forms support and approximately 45 percent of the printing workload of PPCH were for Korea-based units; and (2) savings would be realized not only through a reduction in shipping and handling expenditures but through lower labor costs.

In Mar 75 USARJ agreed to pay all moving costs and to transfer manpower allocations if the plant was relocated to Korea. USAG-Yongsan, in coordination with this headquarters' Engineer, selected Bldg 1736 at Camp Market,

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11. USARJ ltr of 19 Dec 74, Subj: Relocation of US Army PPCH.

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near Inchon, to house the facility. Due to extensive amount of construction needed at that location, it was decided that a temporary plant should be established in Bldgs 1738 and 1500 until such time as the permanent plant was readied. In Jun 75 SECDEF granted approval to move the PPCH to Korea.<sup>12</sup> During latter half 1975 all plant equipment and the publications inventory were shipped to the ROK and recruitment of 59 Korean nationals required to man the PPC was initiated. The three DACs who occupy supervisory positions transferred from Japan to Korea as did the PPCH Director who is serving here in the same capacity.

In Mar 76 printing production commenced in PPCK's temporary facilities at Camp Market. The plant's Publications Center Div became fully operational in Apr and assumed the mission of processing tri-headquarters publications and blank forms. To carry out this additional function, Supply Point 23 at Niblo Barracks in Seoul was reassigned to and consolidated with the PPCK at Camp Market. The following month construction work began on Bldg 1736, the permanent plant facility. In accordance with Armed Forces Procurement Regulations, the PPCK Director was appointed in Nov as the contracting responsible officer for off-shore procurement of printing/binding services. During last qtr of the year PPCK commenced processing major printing requirements from commands on the Japanese mainland, Okinawa and Taiwan on an in-house basis rather than as off-shore procurement. By year's end printing production had increased to approximately ten million units per month, permitting the Publications Center Div to become independent of CONUS supply sources for cut sheet forms. At end of reporting period a PPCK staff consisting of five US military, four DACs, four KATUSAs, and 57 Korean national employees (68 authorized) were preparing to fully occupy the permanent facility in early CY 77.<sup>13</sup>

### (U) Reproduction and Paper Conservation

During 1976 the AG Reproduction Section printed 16.5 million impressions, amounting to a 33 percent reduction from the previous year. Principal factors contributing to the lowered volume were the beginning of USAAG PPCK operations at Camp Market (see previous topic) and increased emphasis on the command's paper conservation program. Previously, urgent operational requirements had compelled AG to exceed the established limit of 25,000 impressions for a multipage document. Since Jan 76 all unclassified reproduction requirements beyond that limitation have been handled by PPCK. Classified documents continue to be reproduced by AG. PPCK,

12. SECDEF 122207Z Jun 75.

13. AG HistSum 1976.

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however, will commence assistance with large volume classified orders in early 1977.

(U) USA Postal Group-Korea (Provisional)

A study was completed in Nov 75 to determine the optimal organizational structure and relationships for the US Army postal system in the ROK, less the 2d Inf Div Postal Section. Three alternatives were considered: (1) Maintain status quo wherein postal units are assigned to subordinate commands with UNC/USFK/EUSA AG providing technical supervision; (2) assign operational control of postal units to this headquarters' AG; and (3) establish a separate postal command. On 21 Nov 75 CINCUNC approved the latter recommendation.

On 1 Apr 76 all non-divisional postal units and the UNC/USFK/EUSA AG's Staff Postal Section were reassigned to form the USA Postal Group-Korea (Prov). Non-divisional units transferred to the centralized group were the 10th, 19th and 117th Army Postal Units and the 1st AG Mil Mail Terminal; the AG Staff Postal Section was designated the new group's command/control headquarters. Additionally, the 66th AG Det (Postal) (Prov) was reorganized at Kimpo International Airport from existing 1st AG Mil Mail Terminal assets. No major changes in the 168-man authorization were necessary. Formal activation date for both the USA Postal Group-Korea and 66th AG Det (Postal) is 1 Jan 77.<sup>14</sup>

The reorganization will provide necessary flexibility to operate an efficient system comprising 12 Army post offices and a military mail terminal which serve a minimum of 50,000 military members, DOD employees, contractors and dependents in the ROK.

(U) Microforms Program in Korea

TAG is responsible for policy and development of microforms systems worldwide. This headquarters' AG, working in close conjunction with the Asst to the CofS for Mgt Info Sys, is the program manager for the Army microforms project in the ROK. Responsibilities include review of proposed microforms systems and issuance/control of readers and printers.

In Jan 75 a complete microform document/information system, termed MICRODIS, was instituted in the Yongsan Data Processing Center. MICRODIS employs

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14. PO 38-1, HQ UNC/USFK/EUSA, 27 Sep 76 and PO 71-1, same headquarters, 14 Dec 76.

computer output micromation equipment at a cost of just under \$100,000, funding for which was obtained through the Army Materiel Command's Capital Investment Opportunity Program at no cost to EUSA. The on-going conversion of programs from hardcopy to microfiche (rectangular pieces of film stored in notebook-type binders) is estimated to save this command at least \$150,000 annually in paper costs. Forty programs have been converted to microfiche during 1975-76; 120 microfiche readers were purchased in 1975 to support these conversions. A proposal to establish a MICRODIS at Taegu's Inventory Management Center was forwarded to DA in Nov 75. After several exchanges between this headquarters and TAGCEN's Admin Sys Div, approval was granted by DA in Dec for MICRODIS installation at Taegu. A team of micrographics experts from TAGCEN will visit the ROK in Feb 77 to assist in improving command utilization of MICRODIS.

(U) Memorialization Program

On 23 Jul 76 a briefing hall at the US Army Support Group-Joint Security Area's Advance Camp near Panmunjom was dedicated to the memory of Commander Robert M. Ballinger. The US Navy officer and a ROK Marine Corps major were killed by an underground explosion on 20 Nov 74 while on a UNC Joint Observer Team inspection of a North Korean-built tunnel beneath the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone. Cdr Ballinger had been assigned as Chief, Plans and Policy Branch, UNC Armistice Affairs Division, with additional duty as Chief, United Nations Component of the JOT. In the latter capacity he had responsibility for investigation of all alleged Armistice Agreement violations in the DMZ. Members of Commander Ballinger's family who attended the dedication ceremony included the deceased officer's widow, father (RADM Richard R. Ballinger, USN Ret), and stepmother.

The new Camp Humphreys Library was memorialized on 15 Dec 76 in commemoration of Sergeant First Class Ray E. Duke, a member of Company C, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for an action on 26 Apr 51 near Mugok, Korea. The deceased soldier's brother and sister were present at the dedication as guests of the command.

(U) Headquarters Commandant (HQ COMDT) Activities

HQ COMDT provides support for the tri-headquarters in garrison and during field operations, less installation and facilities engineer assists. Units assigned to HQ COMDT are: HHC; EUSA; EUSA Band; EUSA Honor Guard Co; USA MP Det-K; 21st Trans Co (Car); 38th Chem Det; USA Elm, UNC; and USA SF Det-K. Units attached are the EUSA Wightman NCO Academy and the US Armed Forces Claims Svc-K.

The HQ COMDT successfully fulfilled the following tasks during CPX ULCHI-FOCUS LENS on 10-16 Jul 76:

--Provided transportation for player/controller personnel and equipment to TANGO and Rear Command Posts.

--Maintained physical security of TANGO and Rear CPs through use of the TANGO Security Force and the Honor Guard Co. Access control was established at both locations by issuing a CPX pass, valid at either site, to individuals identified by their staff elements as requiring entrance to a facility. Access to staff section areas was a control responsibility of the section itself. Visitors were provided temporary passes and were escorted by members of the section to be visited. HQ COMDT furnished security personnel to accompany Korean national maintenance and janitorial workers.

--Operated dining facilities for individuals at TANGO CP, including a General Officers' Mess. A total of 9,692 meals were served.

(U) Honor Guard Activities

The UNC Honor Guard and the EUSA Band provided this headquarters and other units throughout the ROK with professional ceremonial support during 1976. Unlike the Band, which is comprised of 40 US male and female members, the 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--a total of 165 male personnel. The Thailand and Philippines contingents consist of five men each who serve a one-year tour with the Honor Guard. The 30-man UK contingent is unique. Rotating from Hong Kong every two months, it furnishes both ceremonial support at Yongsan and security augmentation for Military Armistice Commission meetings at Panmunjom. Parent units of UK contingents in the ROK during the reporting period were:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles	Nov 75-Jan 76
10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles	Jan-Mar 76
2d Bn, The Grenadier Guards	Mar-May 76
1st Bn, 2d King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles	May-Jul 76
10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles	Jul-Sep 76
1st Bn, The Light Infantry	Sep-Nov 76
Gurkha Transport Regiment	Nov 76-Jan 77

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APPENDIX 1

List of Distinguished Visitors  
to the Command  
1976

(Refer to page 6)

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## LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND

(1 Jan - 31 Dec 76)

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Sen Jacob Garn (R-Ut) 5-9 Jan	2	Member, Aeronautical and Space Science Committee
Mr. Albert M. Bottoms (GS-16) 6-12 Jan	1	Cdr, Seventh Fleet Science Advr
Archbishop Francis J. Furey 8-16 Jan	1	Catholic Ch Retreat Ldr, OCCH, DA
Sen J. Bennett Johnston (D-La) 9-11 Jan	2	Member, Appropriations Committee
SMA William G. Bainbridge 11-17 Jan	1	Sergeant Major of the Army
BG Edward J. Nash 14-15 Jan	1	IG, HQ MAC
Bishop Clarence E. Hobgood (GS-16E) 16-20 Jan	2	Episcopal Bishop of the Armed Forces
Hon Martin R. Hoffman 18-21 Jan	5	SA
LTG Carl Gunnar Eklund 18-21 Jan	2	Chief, Swedish Defense Staff
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr 19-23 Jan	6	CINCPACAF
BG George L. Schulstad 19-23 Jan	1	Cdr, AAFES-Pacific
LTG George E. Schafer 19-23 Jan	3	Surg Gen, USAF
Dr. Fred Craddock (GS-17E) 25-30 Jan	1	Protestant Ch Retreat Ldr, OCCH, DA
BG William J. White 25-27 Jan	7	CG, 1st Marine Air Wing
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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG George L. McFadden, Jr 27-31 Jan	2	Deputy Chief, NSACSS
MG Thomas M. Sadler 1-4 Feb	4	Chief of Scty Police, USAF
RADM W. D. Robertson 2-6 Feb	10	Chief, Nat Mil Indications Gen, DIA
Bishop Finis A. Crutchfield (GS-16E) 6-8 Feb	2	Denominational Rep, The United Methodist Church
BG Walter E. Adams 9-13 Feb	4	Cdr, USACSC
Hon Harold L. Brownman 9-15 Feb	4	ASA (I&L)
Mr. George Vest 11-12 Feb	4	Director, Bu of Politico-Military Affairs, US Dept of State
RADM Thomas B. Russell, Jr 17-19 Feb	6	Cdr, Fleet Air Western Pacific
VADM Edwin K. Snyder 20-23 Feb	7	COMUSTDC
BG David E. Watts 20-23 Feb	1	CofS, USARJ
MG Otis C. Lynn 20-24 Feb	2	CofS, US Forces, Japan
Rev Wayne Heil 20-25 Feb	1	Ministry to Military, Pacific- Far East Comd
MG Oren E. DeHaven 20-28 Feb	2	Director of Transportation and Svc, DA
LTG Robert E. Hails 21-23 Feb	10	DCS, Systems and Log, HQ USAF
Mr. Albert M. Bottoms (GS-16) 21-23 Feb	2	Science Adr, Seventh Fleet

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM Daniel J. Murphy 26 Feb - 3 Mar	4	Director, ASW and Ocean Surv Programs, DN
Dr. Don C. Jackson 26 Feb - 3 Mar	1	Chief, Pdn Gp, NSACSS
MG Edward C. Meyer 28 Feb - 3 Mar	1	Asst DCSOPS, DA
Mr. William F. Mills (GS-16) 2-6 Mar	3	Compt, USACC
MG Vincent H. Ellis 3-7 Mar	3	Cdr, Def Prop Disposal Svc
MG Cecil W. Hospelhorn 4-6 Mar	6	Cdr, AAFES
RADM William J. Crowe 7-11 Mar	2	Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, Office of the ASD (ISA)
RADM William N. Small 8-11 Mar	6	Cdr, Carr Gp THREE/CTG 77.4
LTG John R. Guthrie 11-13 Mar	5	Cdr, USARJ/CG, IX Corps
Dr. Mason G. Daly (GS-16E) 14-17 Mar	2	Dean, Univ College, Univ of Md
MG George E. Turnmeyer 14-20 Mar	2	Cdr, MICOM
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr 17-18 Mar	2	CINC, PACAF
BG William G. McLaren, Jr 19-23 Mar	6	Cdr, Pac Communications Area
MG Robert C. Kingston 22-27 Mar	2	Cdr, USAJFK/CENMA
MG Wilton B. Persons, Jr 22-25 Mar	2	TJAG, DA

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Ralph Loschialpo (GS-16) 27-31 Mar	3	Civ Pers Director, OCE, DA
MG Thomas A. Aldrich 28-29 Mar	5	Cdr, 22d Air Force, MAC
MG Thomas F. Rew 28-31 Mar	9	Cdr, 3d Air Div, Andersen AFB, Guam
LTG John N. McLaughlin 29 Mar - 1 Apr	4	CG, FME, Pac
VADM Thomas B. Hayward 2-4 Apr	4	Cdr, US Seventh Fleet
Mr. Joseph P. Cribbins 5-9 Apr	1	Tech Advr for Avn Log to the DCSLOG, DA
MG Paul T. Smith 7-16 Apr	2	TAG, DA
RADM Robert S. Smith 10-14 Apr	2	CTF SEVENTY-FIVE
Mrs. Alan B. Schanel 12-16 Apr	2	Natl President, American Legion Aux
Rev Milton S. Ernstmeyer (GS-16E) 12-16 Apr	1	Div of Svc to Mil Pers, Lutheran Council in the USA
Ch (MG) Orris E. Kelly 12-20 Apr	1	CCH, DA
MG Robert S. Thompson 13-14 Apr	2	Director of Engineering and Svc, USAF
MG Herbert L. Wilkerson 14-19 Apr	3	CG, III Marine Amph Force/ 3d Marine Div
LTG Walter T. Galligan 15-16 Apr	4	COMUSJAPAN/Cdr, 5th AF
Sen Robert B. Morgan (D-NC) 17-21 Apr	3	Member, Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Jack R. Sadler 19-25 Apr	1	Chief, US MAAG, Republic of Philippines
RADM Robert S. Smith 21-24 Apr	2	CTF SEVENTY-FIVE
Mr. Kisuk Cheung (GS-16) 21-28 Apr	1	Chief, Engr Div, USAEDPO
RADM Ralph M. Ghormely 22-25 Apr	1	Deputy Director for Operations, DCA
Hon Donald R. Cotter 24-29 Apr	12	Asst to the SECDEF (Atomic Energy)
Mr. Roy F. Linsemeyer (PL-313) 25-29 Apr	3	Director, Rsch and Anal Ofc, PACOM
Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz 30 Apr - 4 May	1	Deputy Asst SECDEF for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
MG Theodore Antonelli 1 May	11	Comdt, ICAF
RADM Robert G. Williams 1-5 May	2	Surg, PACOM
Mr. Francis Smead 2-12 May	1	Chief, Pdn Ofc B1, NSACSS
ADM Noel Gayler 3-6 May	16	CINCPAC
COL Bernard Ardisana 4-7 May	2	Vice Cdr, USAFSS
Mr. James W. Jamieson (GS-18E) 4-18 May	3	Gen Mgr, San Diego Navy Fed Cred Union/President, Def Cred Union Council
BG William I. Rolya 6-9 May	2	Cdr, USASA
RADM Edward S. Briggs 7-8 May	2	Cdr, Crusier/Destroyer Gp 3/CTF SEVENTY-FIVE
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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Frederic A. Wyatt (GS-17E) 8-10 May	3	Mbr, Bd of Trustees, Los Angeles Com College Dist
RADM Charles H. Griffiths 9-12 May	4	Cdr, Sub Force US Pac Fleet
Dr. Edward C. Killin (GS-16) 9-14 May	1	Director, DOD Depn Schools, Pacific Rgn
COL Louis C. Buckman 10-13 May 76	5	Director, Readiness Initiatives, DCS, Plans and Operations, HQ USAF
MG Homer S. Long 10-16 May	1	Chief, USAAA
BG Madelyn N. Parks 12-15 May	1	Chief, ANC OTSG, DA
LTG John W. Vessey, Jr. 13-17 May	1	DCSOPS, DA
MG SUKHAM Boonyanetra 19 May	21	Royal Thai Natl Def College
BG Jere W. Sharp 23-29 May	7	Cdr, USAOC&S
Mr. James R. Harris (GS-16) 23-29 May	2	Deputy Chief, NSACSS, Pacific
Hon Elliot L. Richardson 24 May	8	Secy of Commerce
GEN Paul K. Carlton 25 May	3	Cdr, MAC
Mr. Harry M. Bunting (GS-16) 30 May 2 Jun	1	Chief, Ofc of the NSACSS, F Stations and F Activities
Dr. Paul F. Sharp (GS-17E) 31 May 2 Jun	5	President, Univ of Okla
LTG George Sammet, Jr 2-6 Jun	3	Deputy CG for MD, USA MD and Readiness Comd
	6	

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Roy J. Smith 6-12 Jun	7	Civ Aide to SA
Miss Rose Spataro (GS-16E) 6-10 Jun	4	Chmn, Final Evaluation for the Philip A. Connelly Awd Prog, Food Svc Executives Assn
MG Harold B. Gibson, Jr 7-10 Jun	2	Director, Readiness, USA MD and Readiness Comd
Mr. Joseph L. Bellanca III (GS-16E) 9-12 Jun	9	Chmn, Final Evaluation Com for the Philip A. Connelly Awd Prog, Food Svc Executives Assn
Hon Donald G. Brotzman 14-17 Jun	4	ASA (M&RA)
BG Maurice D. Roush 15-18 Jun	2	DIVENGR, Pac Ocean Div, CE
LTG Winton W. Marshall 17-19 Jun	4	Deputy CINC, USREDCOM
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr 18-21 Jun	9	CINC PACAF
LTG John R. Guthrie 21-27 Jun	3	Cdr, USARJ/CG, IX Corps
Mr. Frank A. Fishburne (GS-18) 21 Jun - 3 Jul	2	Deputy Compt of the AF
BG Francis X. Quinn 21-23 Jun	3	CG, 9th Marine Amph Bde/Asst Div Cdr, 3d Marine Div, FMF, Pac
Mr. Walter A. Willson (GS-16) 23-26 Jun	3	Asst GC, Ofc of the SAF
RADM John C. Shepard 27-29 Jun	5	Cdr, DPSC
BG Roswell E. Round, Jr 7-9 Jul	2	Asst Div Cdr (M) 25th Inf Div
BG Charles E. Canedy 8-11 Jul	2	Deputy Director of Operations, DCSOPS, DA
MG Thomas R. Rew 8-13 Jul	4	Cdr, 3d Air Div

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Hiram K. Tompkins 13-18 Jul	3	Director, Directorate for Log, Plans, Operations and Systems, DCSLOG, DA
BG Charles L. Donnelly 17-21 Jul	3	Deputy Director for Plans and Policy, HQ USAF
RADM Edward S. Briggs 20-22 Jul	3	Cdr, Cruiser-Destroyer Gp THREE
BG Russell I. Berry 21-24 Jul	4	Deputy Chief, USAR
RADM (Ret) Richard R. Ballinger 21 Jul - 4 Aug	4	Memorialization Visitor (Father of deceased)
BG Harry C. Aderholt 22-25 Jul	2	Chief, MAAG, Thailand
MG Charles R. Myer 25-28 Jul	8	Comdt, USASCS
Mr. Charles W. B. Wardell III 25 Jul - 16 Aug	8	Deputy Asst Secy of State/ Asst IG, Dept of State
BG William H. Fitch 28-30 Jul	5	Asst Wing Cdr, 1st Marine Div
LTG Walter T. Galligan 1-4 Aug	3	COMUSJAPAN/Cdr, 5th AF
Mr. Richard H. Shriver 2-4 Aug	7	Director, Telecom and Comd and Con Systems, DOD
LTG Andrew B. Anderson 6-8 Aug	6	DCS for Plans and Operations, HQ, USAF
ADM Noel Gayler 8-10 Aug	16	CINCPAC
MG James M. Rockwell 8-10 Aug	3	Vice Director, DCA
MG Harold R. Aaron 9-11 Aug	2	ACSI, DA
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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
RADM Henry P. Glindeman, Jr 11-13 Aug	6	CTG 77.4
BG Paul M. Timmerberg 11-14 Aug	3	Cdr, USACIDC
MG Gerd S. Grombacher 16-20 Aug	3	CG, USACC
Mr. Clyde D. Hardin (PL-313) 16 Aug - 2 Sep	1	Director, USA EW Lab
Mr. A. H. Cotton (GS-16) 17-20 Aug	5	Deputy Director, Mgt, AFLC
LTG James M. Keck 18 Aug	18	Vice CINSAC
Mr. Neville Trotter 19-25 Aug	2	British Member of Parliament (Conservative)
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr 24 Aug	6	CINC -PACAF
Mr. Merle A. Meling (GS-16) 24-30 Aug	2	Director, Mil Assistance and Overseas Audit, DOD
BG Jack R. Sadler 1-4 Sep	3	Director of Plans, J-5, PACOM
BG Van C. Doubleday 1-4 Sep	4	Director of CCC, Asst CofS, Communications and Compt Rsch, HQ, USAF
MG Thomas A. Aldrich 3-4 Sep	9	Cdr, 22d AF
BG William H. Fitch 7-10 Sep	2	Asst Wing Cdr, 1st Marine Acft Wing, FMF, Pac
Dr. Joseph Serrazza (PL-313) 7-10 Sep	5	Director, Deputy to DCS for Mat Development and Acq, DARCOM
MG Harry A. Griffith 12-15 Sep	2	Director of Rsch, Development and Engineering, DARCOM
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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG Erwin M. Graham, Jr 12-18 Sep	6	CG, USA Log Cen
LTG John R. Guthrie 14-15 Sep	4	Cdr, USARJ/CG, IX Corps
MG Elmer R. Ochs 15-17 Sep	2	CG, USA OTEA
BG Walter O. Bachus 15-19 Sep	3	Director of Facilities Engineering, OCE, DA
ADM Sir Ian Easton 16-21 Sep	14	Comdt, British Royal College of Defense Studies
ADM Maurice F. Weisner 20-23 Sep	12	CINCPAC
Rev S. David Chambers 21-25 Sep	1	Assoc Director, The Presbyterian Council for Chaplains and Mil Pers
Mr. William J. Rogers 24-27 Sep	2	Natl Cdr, American Legion
MG Leroy J. Manor 26-28 Sep	4	Cdr, 13th AF
MG Daniel J. Burkett 27-28 Sep	3	Cdr, AF Comsy Svc
VADM Robert B. Baldwin 27-30 Sep	5	Cdr, SEVENTH Fleet
GEN Louis L. Wilson, Jr 28 Sep - 1 Oct	6	CINC PACAF
Rep Charles H. Wilson (D-Cal) 4 Oct	3	Member, Armed Services Committee
BG John D. Bruen 4-9 Oct	2	Director of Mat Readiness, DCSLOG, DA
MG Chester M. McKeen, Jr. 4-9 Oct	1	Cdr, TACOM

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Maurice D. Roush 5-8 Oct	2	DIVENGR, Pac Ocean Div, CE
Hon Harold L. Brownman 6-12 Oct	2	ASA (I&L)
LTG John R. Guthrie 7-8 Oct	2	CG, USARJ/IX Corps
VADM Robert B. Baldwin 7-14 Oct	4	Cdr, SEVENTH Fleet
Mr. Trenton D. Boyd (GS-17) 7-10 Oct	2	Deputy Auditor Gen, AF Audit Agcy
Mr. Valcris O. Ewell, Jr (GS-16) 8-22 Oct	3	Assoc Director for Procurement Mgt Rev, DARCOM
Mr. Ralph Loschialpo (GS-16) 9-13 Oct	2	Civ Pers Director, OCE, DA
Dr. Howard A. Mathews (GS-16) 9-16 Oct	4	Asst to the Commissioner of Education, US Ofc of Education
Mr. William S. Bigham (GS-17E) 10-15 Oct	4	President, Bd of Trustees, Central Texas College
GEN (Ret) Michael S. Davison 11-13 Oct	2	President, USO
BG Arthur J. Junot 12-15 Oct	1	CG, TROSCOM
MG Ralph S. Saunders 12-13 Oct	3	Cdr, ARRS
MG Thomas A. Aldrich 13-14 Oct	10	Cdr, 22d AF, MAC
Mr. Richard L. Bernard (GS-16) 13-17 Oct	3	Chief, Ofc of Systems Planning, NSACSS
LTG C. J. LeVan 15-17 Oct	9	Director, Operations, J-3, Ofc of JCS

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Ben B. Beeson (GS-17) 16-21 Oct	1	DCP, DA
Mr. Morton Abramowitz 17-19 Oct	2	Deputy Asst SECDEF for East Asia and Pac Affairs
Hon Thomas C. Reed 19-20 Oct	10	SAF
BG Berry W. Rowe 19-21 Oct	4	Cdr, AWS, MAC
Mr. Roy F. Linsenmeyer (PL-313) 20-23 Oct	4	Director, Rsch and Anal Ofc, PACOM
Ch (BG) Richard Carr 22-26 Oct	4	Deputy CCH, USAF
Mr. Robert K. Painter (GS-16) 26-30 Oct	2	DOD Sp Rep, Japan
RAADM Sylvester R. Foley, Jr 26-30 Oct	6	CTG 77.4
Mr. Wayne A. Smith (GS-16) 26 Oct - 2 Nov	5	Tech Advr, Directorate of S&M, DCSLOG, DA
BG Don H. Payne 27-30 Oct	4	Director of Operations, PACAF
The Most Rev Raymond Lessard (GS-16E) 28-29 Oct	1	Bishop of Savannah, Georgia
LTG John A. Kjellstrom 28 Oct - 2 Nov	2	COA
Rev Wayne Heil (GS-16E) 28 Oct - 4 Nov	1	Rep, Church of God Ministry to Mil, Pac-FE Comd
Mr. W. H. Sheley, Jr (GS-16) 29 Oct - 3 Nov	1	Director, FE Br Intl Div, GAO
BG William I. Rolya 29 Oct - 3 Nov	2	Cdr, USASA

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Charles K. Heiden 31 Oct - 4 Nov	2	Director, EPD, DA
Bishop Daniel P. Reilly (GS-17E) 31 Oct - 5 Nov	1	Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Norwich, Conn
BG Charles P. Graham 1-4 Nov	6	Director, Force Programs and Struc, ODCSOPS, DA
Rabbi Joel Balsam (GS-16E) 2-4 Nov	1	Director, Jewish Wlf Bd, Com on Jewish Chaplaincy
LTG Walter T. Galligan 4-6 Nov	3	COMUSJAPAN/Cdr, 5th AF
Apostle Howard S. Sheehy, Jr (GS-16E) 4-13 Nov	2	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Bishop Kenneth S. Chun-Ming (GS-16E) 5-13 Nov	2	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
LTG Bryan M. Shotts 7-8 Nov	16	Cdr, 15th AF, SAC
MG Robert C. Marshall 8-11 Nov	13	Deputy COE, DA
Mr. Herbert W. Taylor (GS-16) 8-11 Nov	1	Sp Asst to ACSI, DA
MG Clay T. Buckingham 9-12 Nov	4	DMIS, OCSA
MG Cecil W. Hospelhorn 11-13 Nov	7	Cdr, AAFES
GEN Robert J. Dixon 11-13 Nov	15	Cdr, TAC
Rep Floyd Spence (R-SC) 12-13 Nov	2	Member, Armed Services Committee
RADM Samuel H. Packer II 13-17 Nov	2	Deputy Director, Politico-Military Affairs, J-5, Ofc of JCS

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG Thomas H. Miller, Jr 14-16 Nov	8	DSC for Avn, HQ, USMC
Mr. Charles A. Sorrels (GS-16) 14-17 Nov	3	Congressional Bud Ofc
Mrs. Doyle Souders (GS-16E) 15-17 Nov	2	President, Ladies Aux, VFW
BG William H. Fitch 17-19 Nov	2	Asst Wing Cdr, 1st Marine Acft Wing, FMF, Pac
Mr. E. Manning Seltzer (GS-17) 17-24 Nov	2	GC, OCE, DA
LTG Woodrow W. Vaughan 18-23 Nov	2	Director, DSA
MG Harold R. Vague 19-24 Nov	5	JAG, HQ USAF
BG Edmund R. Thompson 20-23 Nov	4	Cdr, USAINTA
MG Louis Rachmeler 21-24 Nov	2	Coordinator for Army Scty Assistance, OCSA
GEN William V. McBride 23-25 Nov	8	Vice CSAF
BG William R. Wray 29 Nov - 2 Dec	1	Asst COE, DA
LTG John N. McLaughlin 29 Nov - 2 Dec	10	CG, FMF, Pac
Mrs. Paul Brown (GS16E) 1-4 Dec	2	Natl President, American Legion Aux
BG Emmett W. Bowers 5-8 Dec	4	Cdr, USATSA
MG Hilding L. Jacobson, Jr 7-10 Dec	6	Cdr, 3d Air Div, SAC

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Total Number In Party</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Eric Sandstrom (GS-16E) 8-11 Dec	2	Junior Vice Cdr, VFW
LTG Sir John Archer 12-14 Dec	2	Cdr, Brit Forces, Hong Kong
BG Richard T. Drury 16-17 Dec	1	Vice Cdr, 22d AF, MAC
RADM Sylvester R. Foley 27-30 Dec	5	Cdr, Carr Gp SEVEN

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**APPENDIX 2**

**Military Armistice Commission  
and Secretaries Meeting  
1976**

**(Refer to page 27)**

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370th MAC Meeting  
22 Jan 76

The spokesman for Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV)<sup>1</sup> opened the meeting with a typical and oft-repeated demand that the US withdraw from the ROK. The KPA/CPV then outlined the pro-North Korean Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly's 30th Session in the fall of 1975.<sup>2</sup> Charges presented by the Communists included seven SR-71 overflights, another air intrusion by a helicopter, one Western Sea intrusion, and various routine DMZ violations. The KPA/CPV senior member also complained about the ROK forces modernization program and alleged deployment of nuclear weapons along the DMZ. He specifically quoted remarks allegedly made by LTG Hollingsworth, 1st Corps (US/ROK) Group Commander, regarding "seven-day war" and "five-day war" plans as proof of intentions to attack NK and charged that the US is aggravating the situation in Korea to the "brink of war."<sup>3</sup> The UNC denied the charges involving the SR-71 overflights and the sea violation, and stated that other specific allegations would be investigated. The UNC charged the KPA/CPV with dropping one of their illegal barriers on a UNC jeep in the JSA on 31 Dec 75 and chided them for failing to attend an on-the-spot Security Officers' meeting. The UNC Senior Member, referring to the Henderson incident in Jun 75<sup>4</sup> and his 6 Nov 75 letter on easing of tensions in the JSA, expressed disappointment at lack of response by KPA/CPV side.

371st MAC Meeting  
26 Feb 76

The KPA/CPV first charged ROK troops with firing "several rounds of shells" across the Han River Estuary (a neutral body of water) toward a North Korean village on 3 Feb 76. The KPA/CPV continued with charges of firings in the DMZ, three SR-71 overflights, three Western Sea intrusions, and additional DMZ air violations by helicopters. The UNC countercharged the

1. This was first MAC conference for MG HAN Ju Kyong as Senior Member. He previously served on the MAC as Secretary for about 16 years (1957-74).
2. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1975, p. 13.
3. In Jun 1975 LTG Hollingsworth made public a concept for a short (nine-day) war to counter a NK ground invasion force with concentrated non-nuclear air strikes lasting five days and four days of infantry mop-up action.
4. UNC/USFK/EUSA Annual Historical Report 1975, p. 3, App 2.

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KPA/CPV with an air violation involving two NK high speed aircraft intruding into ROK air space over Paengyong-do in the Western Sea on 23 Jan 76. The UNC denied both SR-71 overflights and Western Sea intrusion charges cited above and attacked the credibility of the KPA/CPV charges by pointing out a typical false accusation: On 22 Jan 76 the UNC unilaterally disarmed 50 percent of its security guards in the JSA to ease tension in the area and hoped that the KPA/CPV would do the same; yet, the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with having introduced an excess number of armed guards on that day. The UNC then stressed that the KPA/CPV has failed to account for 697 Armistice violations charged to them since the beginning of the year. The KPA/CPV accused the UNC of "deliberately exacerbating" tension in Korea by introducing F-111 aircraft into the ROK and again complained about presence of nuclear weapons in the South. The UNC criticized KPA/CPV use of press articles regarding alleged introduction of modern weapons into the ROK and offered to discuss reinstatement of Paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement after NK had withdrawn all illegal combat materiel introduced since war's end. The UNC Senior Member concluded the meeting by displaying photographic evidence of undisciplined activities by KPA security guards, uncontrolled demonstrations by NK-sponsored visitors, and illegal barriers erected by the KPA in the JSA.

372d MAC Meeting  
31 Mar 76

The KPA/CPV opened by presenting routine charges of UNC firings in the DMZ on four occasions, three Western Sea intrusions, two air intrusions and four SR-71 overflights. The UNC denied the SR-71 overflight charges and the Western Sea intrusions and stated that other specific charges would be investigated. The UNC also criticized KPA/CPV failure to respond to 1,047 violations of the Armistice charged to them since 1 Jan 76. The UNC then compared recent photographs with some taken three years earlier of the same KPA/CPV fortifications in the DMZ to show additional firing ports and intensive camouflage efforts. The UNC reiterated its proposal of 12 Jun 71 for destroying fortifications in the DMZ and removing illegally introduced weapons, thereby reclaiming the zone for peaceful civil pursuits. The Communist side, which had previously rejected this proposal, was asked to reconsider its position. The KPA spokesman responded that presence of US forces in the South is a source of tension, that war may break out at any moment because of this tension created by the US, and therefore the US should disband the UNC and withdraw its troops from the ROK.

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373d MAC Meeting  
3 Apr 76

The KPA/CPV requested this meeting only two days after the preceding one to present four charges of alleged automatic weapons firing in the DMZ and to voice displeasure over on-going UNC field maneuvers.<sup>5</sup> The Communist Senior Member warned that "reckless war commotions" conducted in South Korea by US and ROK forces were leading to the "brink of war." The UNC reiterated that training exercises were routine measures to test and improve defense capabilities and that they would continue to be conducted.<sup>6</sup> Thereafter the UNC proposed a JOT/Senior Member investigation of the alleged weapons firing incidents but the KPA/CPV refused to participate. The UNC Senior Member then unilaterally dispatched the UNC investigative team by helicopter to conduct a systematic probe of the alleged DMZ firing incidents. The UNC took the KPA/CPV to task for having refused 66 UNC proposals for joint investigations since the last JOT met in Apr 67.

374th MAC Meeting  
13 May 76

The KPA/CPV opened by presenting charges of UNC firings in the DMZ on four occasions, an intrusion into the KPA/CPV portion of the DMZ by a UNC patrol on 27 Apr 76, and other routine DMZ violations. The KPA/CPV further charged the UNC with seven SR-71 DMZ overflights, eight additional air violations and two Western Sea intrusions. The UNC denied KPA/CPV allegations involving SR-71 DMZ overflights and Western Sea intrusions. The UNC Senior Member refuted 3 Apr KPA/CPV charges of firings in the DMZ on the basis of a factual report submitted by the UNC investigative team dispatched to the scene during the 373d MAC meeting after KPA/CPV had rejected a UNC offer to participate in the investigation. The KPA/CPV then reiterated their charge that the US has introduced reinforcing combat equipment and military personnel in violation of both Paragraphs 13c and 13d of the Armistice Agreement. The UNC responded that at no time had it violated Paragraph 13c. The KPA then turned to withdrawal of US forces from the ROK, stating removal is not only required by the Armistice Agreement and the North-South Joint Communique of 4 Jul 72, but also by the 30th UN General Assembly's Resolution on Korea. The UNC retorted that this was a subject specifically reserved for a high level political conference, as stipulated

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5. FTX FOAL EAGLE 76.

6. Military training exercises conducted outside the DMZ are not prohibited by the Armistice Agreement.

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in Para 60 of the Armistice Agreement, and that it would not comment on the issue.

## 375th MAC Meeting 4 Jun 76

The KPA/CPV Senior Member stated he called this session to protest UNC firing of a 57mm recoilless rifle toward a KPA post in the central DMZ sector on 25 May 76, "gravely endangering" safety of KPA personnel. He showed a video tape interview of "witnesses" to the incident and displayed "shell fragments" in support of his allegation. He then warned that KPA sentinels will take "due self-defensive measures" against similar provocations by the UNC side in the future. This charged was followed with allegations involving four additional firings in the DMZ, two SR-71 DMZ overflights, four other air violations and two Western Sea intrusions. The UNC Senior Member questioned his counterpart's failure to conduct a JOT investigation when the alleged firing took place. He then refuted Communist charges at the previous MAC meeting that a UNC patrol had crossed the MDL on 27 Apr, stating that during investigation of this alleged incident, the investigative team noted an illegal barrier fence and NK soldiers emplacing a minefield in violation of the Armistice. The UNC denied there had been overflights of the DMZ or Western Sea intrusions. The UNC Senior Member added that enroute to the meeting, a NK guard truck cut in front of his sedan forcing his driver to make an abrupt stop to avoid a collision, then sped off sounding its horn. He concluded by censuring his counterpart for failure to prevent provocative actions by KPA security guards.

## 376th MAC Meeting 18 Jun 76

The KPA/CPV denounced the UNC for "shipping into the ROK thousands of tons of ammunition of various kinds from Japan...in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement." This major thrust of the KPA/CPV presentation was apparently based on a Japanese news release. The UNC denied that large amounts of ammunition had recently been shipped from Japan to Korea and added that the subject of ammunition storage in Japan was obviously beyond the purview of the Armistice Agreement. The KPA/CPV also complained about alleged introduction of F-111 fighters and AC-130 aircraft into the ROK as well as planned introduction of Redeye missiles and new type tanks.

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377th MAC Meeting  
28 Jun 76

In its opening statement, the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with planning to "ignite a new war" in Korea. To support this position, the KPA/CPV complained about an amphibious exercise conducted by US/ROK combined forces<sup>7</sup> which "simulated an all-out war against NK with up-to-date combat equipment illegally introduced into the ROK." Such provocation, the Communist Senior Member asserted, was an infringement upon the "UN decision to convert the Korean Armistice into a durable peace, disband the UNC and withdraw US forces." The UNC reiterated its peaceful intent and right to conduct exercises and countercharged the KPA/CPV with two armed intrusions into the ROK. On 19 Jun 76, an armed NK intruder was sighted south of the DMZ southern boundary line in vicinity of 38°16'05"N, 127°49'04"E. When challenged, the NK intruder opened fire and in the ensuing firefight was killed. Equipment recovered included a radio receiver/transmitter with battery, maps made in North Korea, a code book, a camera with a telephoto lens, binoculars, a bandage marked "manufactured by the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Company," and a razor labeled "made in DPRK." On 21 Jun 76, at a location 1,850 meters north of where the first infiltrator was killed, a second armed intruder used a hand grenade and an automatic weapon against a UNC unit before he was killed by return fire. Equipment recovered included a NK-manufactured AK-47 automatic rifle, swimming trunks marked "made in DPRK," radio equipment, a camera, and related agent equipment. Four ROK soldiers were killed and six wounded as a result of these hostile NK acts. Predictably, the KPA/CPV denied the charge as a "deceptive farce"--a "fabrication." The KPA/CPV then repeated its allegations of air intrusions including SR-71 overflights, Western Sea intrusions, and firings in the DMZ. The UNC denied alleged SR-71 DMZ overflights and stated that other specific charges would be investigated. The UNC then charged that on 26 Jun a large number of NK guards attacked and injured two UNC security personnel in the JSA. On that day, NK guards blocked the road in front of UNC jeeps on duty in the JSA. When one UNC driver stopped his vehicle, about 20 NK guards armed with boards, shovels and sticks assaulted him and another UNC guard in the vehicle. The KPA/CPV did not respond and instead used this meeting as a forum for lengthy propaganda tirades, making it the longest MAC session held during the year. The major propaganda themes were:

--The US is "running wild to ignite a new war of aggression" in Korea.

--The US is "using South Koreans as guinea pigs for bacteriological warfare--hemorrhagic fever."

--The US is "committing atrocities" in South Korea.

7. FTX BEACON CHERRY.

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--the US "occupation of South Korea" is a source of tension and the major obstacle to peaceful reunification of Korea.

--The US "occupation of South Korea" is a violation of the 30th UN General Assembly's Resolution on Korea which called for withdrawal of US forces.

### 378th MAC Meeting 5 Aug 76

The KPA/CPV opened this session by presenting typical charges of alleged weapons firings in the DMZ, air violations to include SR-71 overflights, Western Sea intrusions, and a MDL crossing by a group of nine UNC soldiers on 1 Jul 76. The KPA/CPV further complained about alleged introduction of Redeye missiles into the ROK during Jun 76 and the "secret" arrival of the 8th US Tactical Fighter Wing from Thailand. The UNC denied the SR-71 overflights and stated that other specific charges would be investigated. Regarding alleged introduction of modern combat equipment, the UNC Senior Member<sup>8</sup> remarked that if the North Koreans ever indicate they would abide by Para 13d of the Armistice Agreement, the UNC would consider reciprocating. During the meeting, the KPA/CPV charged the UNC with firing machine guns and 57mm recoilless rifles at one of their DMZ guardposts in the central sector. Incident was alleged to have occurred at 0947 hours that morning. At the time the Communist spokesman made this allegation, the UNCMAC Secretary had left the meeting to receive information by telephone of a weapons firing incident which had occurred in the DMZ at approximately 0945 hours that morning. The UNC Senior Member then presented the facts reported to him which indicated that NK soldiers had initially fired machine guns and seven recoilless rifle rounds at a UNC post. The UNC requested that the KPA/CPV side dispatch its JOT element to the scene and jointly investigate this incident. The KPA/CPV ignored this proposal.

### 379th MAC Meeting<sup>9</sup> 19 Aug 76

The UNC opened the meeting by verbally passing a strongly worded protest from CINCUNC to the Supreme Commander, KPA, President KIM Il Sung of NK.

8. Initial meeting for RADM Mark P. Frudden who replaced MG James C. Smith on 28 Jun 76.

9. This was first meeting after 18 Aug JSA incident in which two UNC officers were brutally murdered while supervising a routine tree cutting operation. See Ch 2, p. 9.

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CINCUNC's protest contained three major points: (1) The KPA committed a hostile and deliberate act in the JSA resulting in two UNC deaths; (2) the incident was unprecedented and jeopardized the framework of the MAC; and (3) the Supreme Commander, KPA should provide assurances for the safety of UNC personnel in the JSA. The UNC Senior Member then related the circumstances of the incident and warned that such violent and belligerent acts could not and would not be tolerated. Despite photographic evidence to the contrary, the KPA/CPV took the position that their security personnel took self-defense measures to protect themselves from a premeditated onslaught by an overwhelming UNC force. They also claimed that some of their guards suffered injuries.

## MAC Senior Members Informal Meeting 21 Aug 76

MG Han requested this special session in order to deliver KIM Il Sung's reply to CINCUNC's protest of 19 Aug. Message, presented verbally to RADM Frudden, follows: "It was a good thing that no big incident occurred at Panmunjom for a long period. However, it is regretful that an incident occurred in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, this time. An effort must be made so that such incidents may not recur in the future. For this purpose both sides should make efforts. We urge your side to prevent the provocation. Our side will never provoke first, but take self-defensive measures only when provocation occurs. This is our consistent stand." MG Han asked that the message be delivered to GEN Stilwell without delay. He then protested "the provocation which your side committed this morning in the JSA."<sup>10</sup>

## 380th MAC Meeting 25 Aug 76

The UNC opened with these remarks: (1) The UNC considered the KPA Supreme Commander's expression of "regret" and his remarks on joint efforts in the JSA to preclude future incidents a positive step; but (2) the fact that two UNC officers were brutally beaten to death without provocation calls for punishment of those KPA personnel responsible for the murders; and (3) the UNC continues to insist on assurances that safety of UNC personnel in the JSA be preserved. The KPA Senior Member responded that the KPA position on the issue was already expressed in the KPA Supreme Commander's message of 21 Aug to the CINCUNC, but then offered a proposal for changing the security arrangements in the JSA. He called for physical

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10. Operation PAUL BUNYAN, see Ch 2, p. 16.

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separation of UNC and KPA military personnel in the JSA by means of the MDL and stated that details could be worked out by the respective Secretaries.

381st MAC Meeting  
28 Aug 76

The UNC again insisted on assurances for the safety of UNC personnel and repeated its demand for punishment of those responsible for the 18 Aug axe murders. The UNC Senior Member then stated he would be willing to discuss new JSA security arrangements if the KPA were to provide the guarantees requested and also remove four KPA guard posts in the JSA's southern (UNC) portion. The KPA/CPV Senior Member urged the UNC to accept his proposal without preconditions as "assurances and removal of NK guard posts" were implied in his offer. The Senior Members then agreed to have their Secretaries meet to discuss and implement improved JSA security arrangements.

382d MAC Meeting  
9 Oct 76

This was first MAC meeting since the new JSA security arrangements were effected on 16 Sep 76.<sup>11</sup> The KPA/CPV made some charges regarding minor DMZ violations but the meeting was brief and businesslike lacking the usual propaganda tirade. The KPA/CPV suggested, however, that US authorities take practical measures for easing tension in Korea by agreeing to negotiate with NK for a peace treaty to replace the present Armistice Agreement. The UNC rejoinder was that political subjects are totally inappropriate for the MAC forum. The UNC then referred to the letter the UNCMAC Secretary sent his counterpart the previous day and asked that KPA/CPV give full consideration to UNC proposals on three matters of common interest: (1) To determine the facts of allegations; (2) to reduce tension; and (3) to utilize MAC agencies more effectively.

### MAC Secretaries Meetings

The Secretariat is an administrative agency charged to assist the MAC by performing record keeping, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign. The KPA/CPV, however, has attempted to negotiate alleged minor violations of the Armistice at the Secretaries meetings. The UNC has repeatedly pointed out this irregularity and advised the

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11. First supplement to the truce pact since 1958. Major provisions appear in Ch 2, p. 24 and App 3.

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Communists to use the Joint Duty Office to forward these allegations. The KPA called eight of nine Secretaries meetings in 1976 and used them as a propaganda forum after passing on voluminous minor violations. The lone exception was the 446th Secretaries meeting convened to discuss new JSA security arrangements.

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**APPENDIX 3**

**Agreement on Supplement to the "Agreement  
on the Military Armistice Commission  
Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction"**

**(Refer to page 24)**

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## Agreement on Supplement to the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction"

WHEREAS Paragraph 25, Article II, of the Agreement made July 27, 1953, between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the other hand, contains provisions regarding the location and operation of the Headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission, and

WHEREAS Section II c of the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction," adopted on 19 October 1953, by the Military Armistice Commission, contains provisions regarding the security of the Joint Security Area (JSA), and

WHEREAS, in the years since the coming into force of the above agreements, it has become evident that certain additional measures will be necessary in order to guarantee the security of personnel in the JSA, and particularly to preclude conflicts between military personnel of both sides,

THEREFORE, the Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission hereby recommend that the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction" be amended by the Military Armistice Commission by the addition of the following supplements:

(Agreed upon at the 446th Secretaries meeting held on 6 September 1976 and approved by the Senior Member of both sides on 6 September 1976)

### 1. Supplement to Paragraph c, Article II

On the basis of a joint survey, the Military Demarcation Line at the Conference Buildings' site in the Joint Security Area shall be marked only by cement pavement, fifty (50) centimetres wide and five (5) centimetres above ground level, and in other sectors only by concrete posts of ten (10) centimetres by ten (10) centimetres and one (1) metre in height placed in the ground at ten (10) metre intervals. The Conference Buildings' site covers the seven (7) buildings on the Military Demarcation Line and the yard surrounding them, that is, seven (7) buildings and the areas ten (10) metres from the building of the western end and ten (10) metres from the building of the eastern end.

The responsibility for the work of the marking from Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0099 to the western boundary shall be assumed by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side, and from

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Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0099 to the eastern boundary by the United Nations Command side, except where the trace of the Military Demarcation Line enters the stream bed on the southwest corner of the Joint Security Area where markers will be placed on alternate banks by the appropriate side.

The responsibility for the maintenance and control of the markers shall be assumed by the side which marked the line.

## 2. Supplement to Paragraph d, Article II

All military personnel, including the security personnel in the Joint Security Area, shall not go into the area of the other side crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area; provided that this Agreement excludes the personnel of the Military Armistice Commission, Joint Observer Teams, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in accordance with Paragraph 11 of the Armistice Agreement, and that not more than fifteen (15) Military Armistice Commission and its assistants from each side shall be allowed to cross into and remain in the area of the other side at one time. Free movement is allowed to both sides in the jointly used buildings and to the side in the buildings for its unilateral use built on the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area.

Military personnel who will have to go into the area of the other side crossing the Military Demarcation Line for the maintenance and control of the communication facilities in the Joint Security Area or for other authorized activity by unarmed military personnel, shall get approval of the other side.

All non-military personnel of both sides are allowed to freely move crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area. However, they shall cross the Military Demarcation Line only at the Conference Buildings' site in the Joint Security Area to permit their proper identification. Vehicles shall be permitted to cross the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area only with prior consent of the other side.

Neither military personnel nor non-military personnel of both sides are allowed in the Joint Security Area to make contacts infringing upon each other's safety.

Each side shall responsibly assure the safety of the personnel of the other side who legally come to the portion of its side in the Joint Security Area.

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## 3. Supplement to Paragraph b, Article III

Guard posts needed by either side in the Joint Security Area shall be set up in its Area only.

To assure the observance of safety assurances of Paragraph d, Article II, neither side shall erect visual or other barriers that would obstruct observance of the other side.



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The Following Governs the Implementation of the Agreement on the Supplements to the "Agreement On the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction:

The Supplement shall become effective ten days after the day the Supplements are approved by the Senior Members of both sides.

The Joint Survey Team shall be composed of an equal number from each side of professionally qualified personnel for the joint survey and for the marking of the Military Demarcation Line and shall be guaranteed safety and protection by both sides under the observation of a Joint Observer Team.

The following shall be implemented between the approval and the effective date of the Supplements.

The marking of the Military Demarcation Line according to the Agreement reached between both sides shall be completed.

Both sides shall withdraw their guard posts, security personnel, and other facilities from the area of the other side; provided that the telephone and its facilities installed in the office of the Joint Duty Officer of the respective sides are excluded.

The guard posts of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side located in the United Nations Command side's portion shall be withdrawn.

The respective sides will, in the period between the approval by the Senior Members of both sides and the effective date of the Supplements, guarantee the safety of personnel from the other side by issuing and enforcing orders prohibiting contacts infringing upon the other's safety or interfering in the performance of tasks leading to implementation of the Supplements.

Done this 6th day of September 1976.

/S/ Terrence W. McClain (COL)

/S/ CHOI W. C. (Sr COL)

Secretary  
Delegation of UNC

Secretary  
Delegation of KPA/CPV

Military Armistice Commission, September 6, 1976

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APPENDIX 4

Diagram on Evolution of  
Logistical Commands in Korea  
(Sep 50-Dec 76)

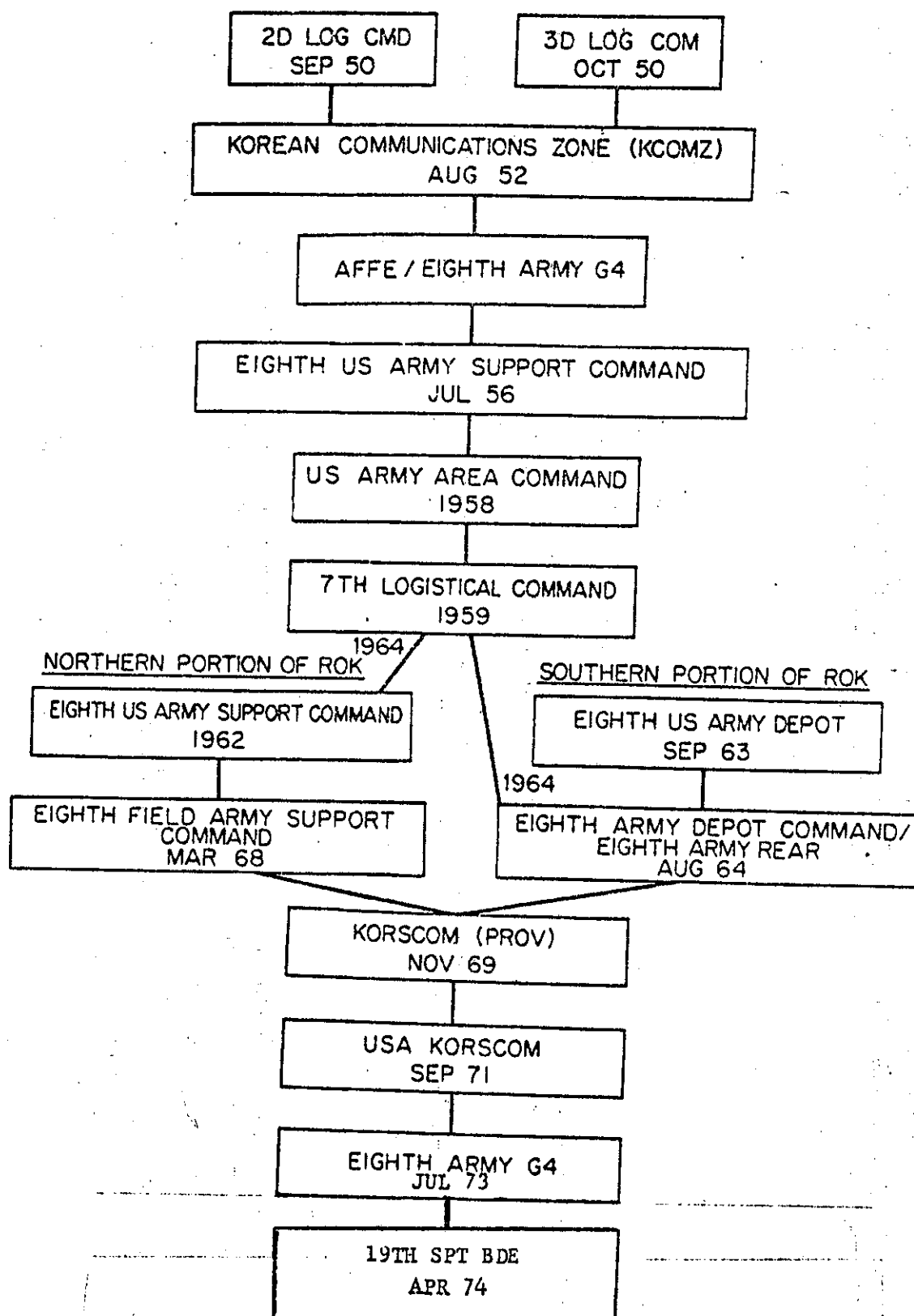
(Refer to page 145)

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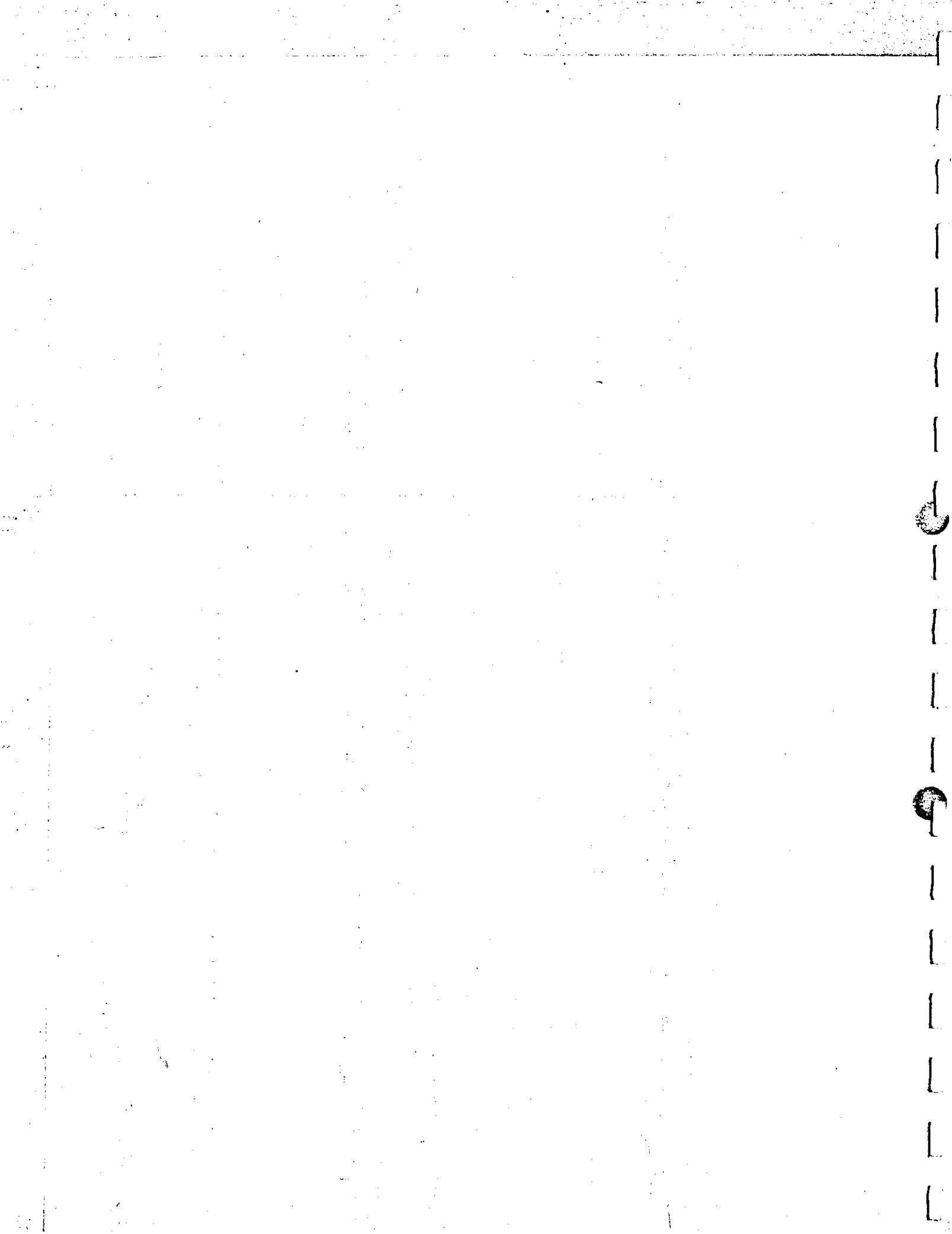


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## EVOLUTION OF LOGISTICAL COMMANDS IN KOREA



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**APPENDIX 5**

**Map of Trans-Korea Pipeline**

**(Refer to page 158)**

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*J A P A N*

● CHUNCHON

**SEDUL**

INCHON



● WŎNJU

P'YONGT'AEK

CHUNGJU

● CHONGJU

TAEJON

YELLOW

SEA

**CHONGUP**

KOCHANG

**CHANGSONG**

KWANGJU

NAJU

**SUNCHON**

WAE GWAN

**YONGCHON**

**POHANG-DONG**

**TAE GU**

**MIRYANG**

CLUBS

**PUSAN**

**LEGEND:**

Δ TERMINALS  
— — PIPELINE

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**APPENDIX 6**

**Map of Defense Communications System**

**Map of ROKA Microwave System**

**Map of ROKAF System (PEACE FORTUNE)**

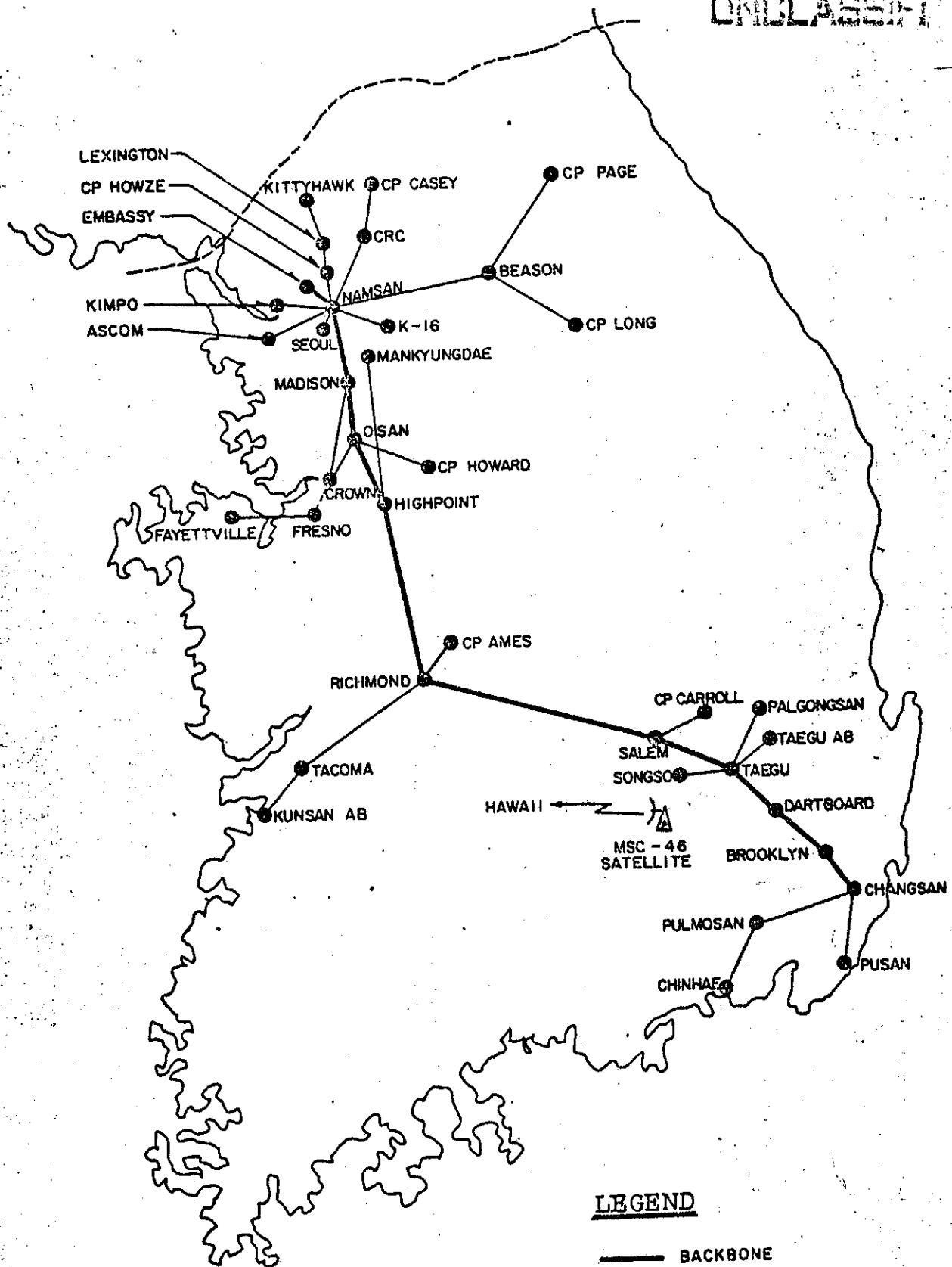
**(Refer to page 211)**

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# DCS BACKBONE WITH SPURS

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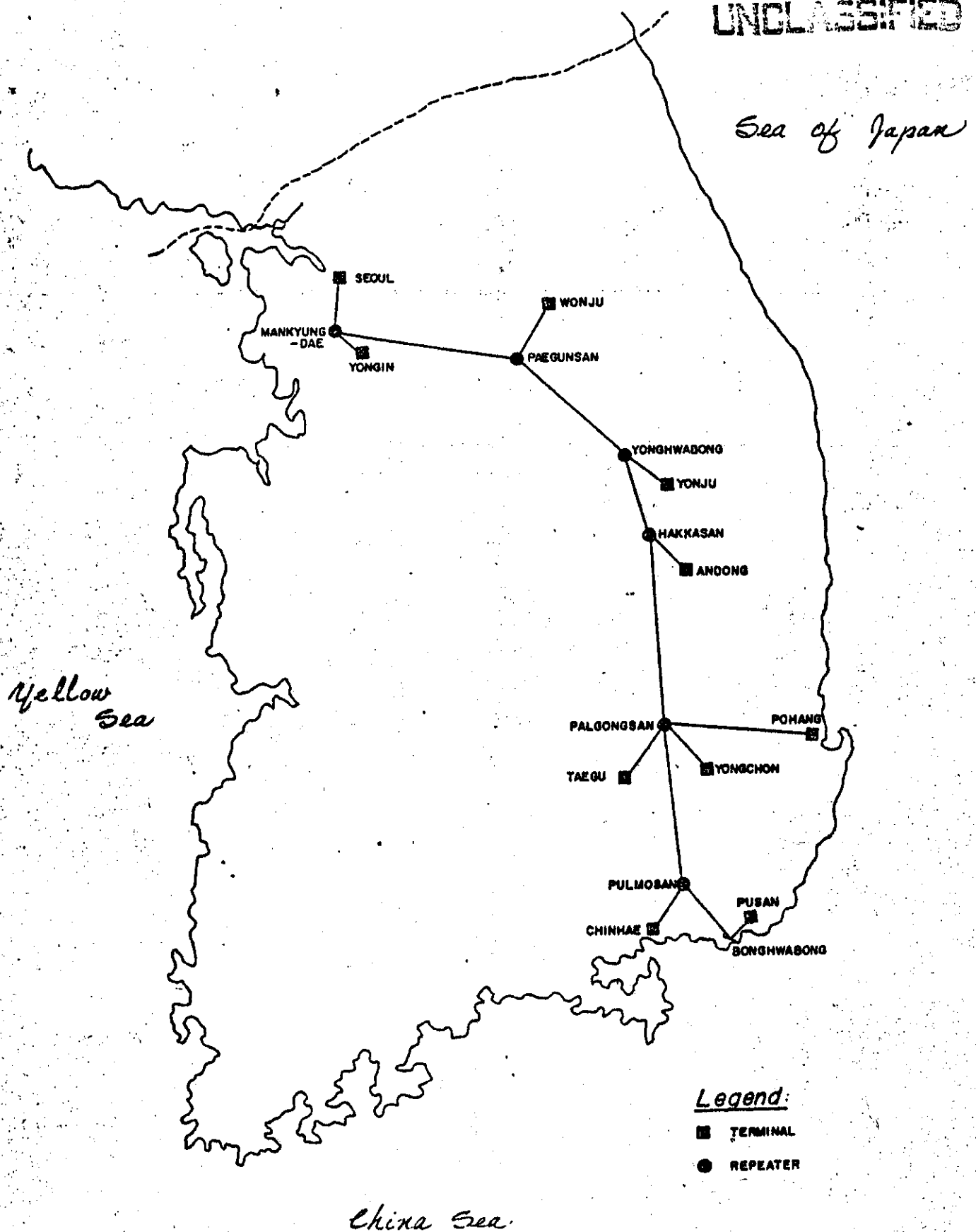
## LEGEND

- BACKBONE
- SPURS
- - - CABLE

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# ROKA MICROWAVE SYSTEM

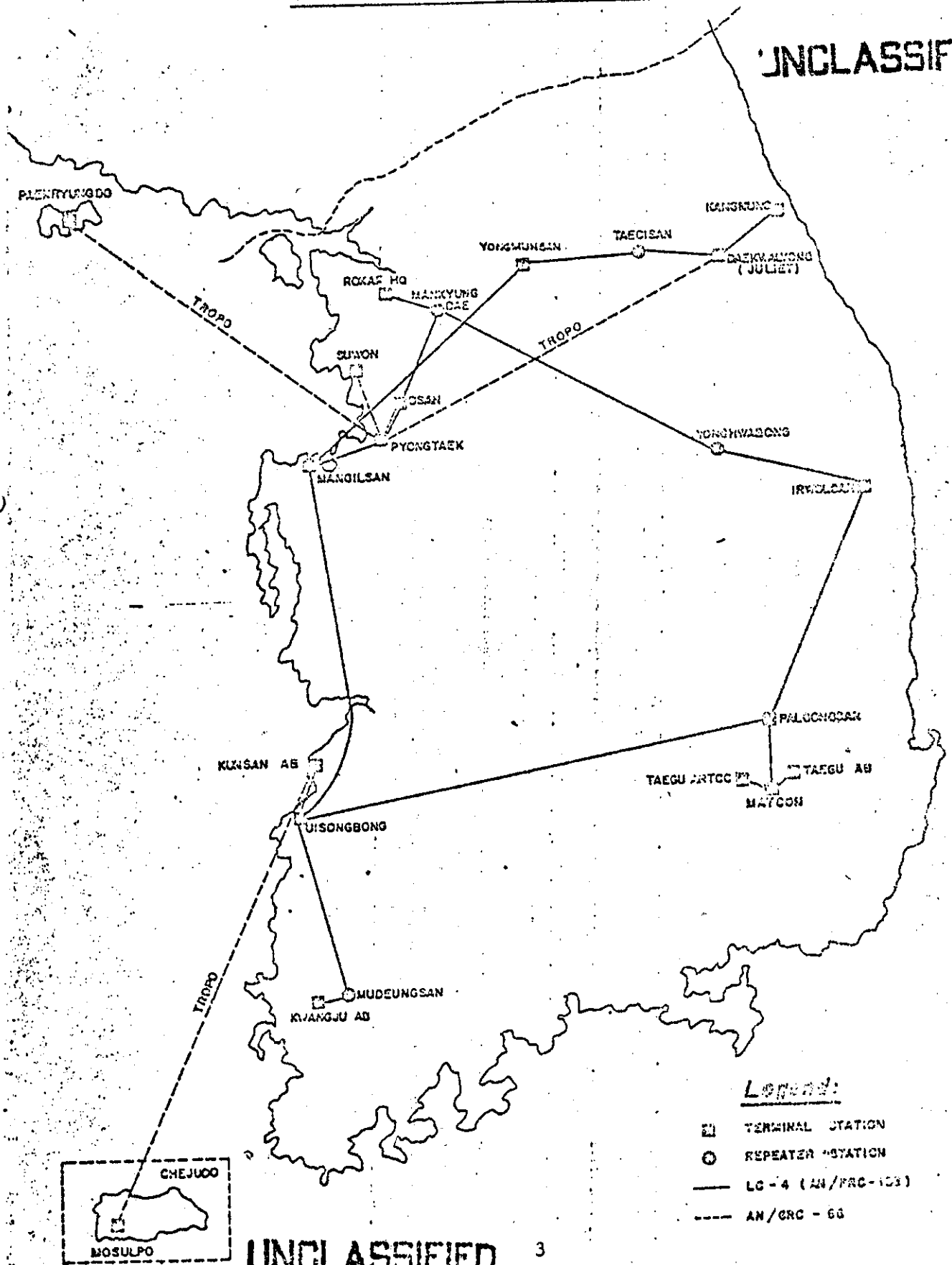
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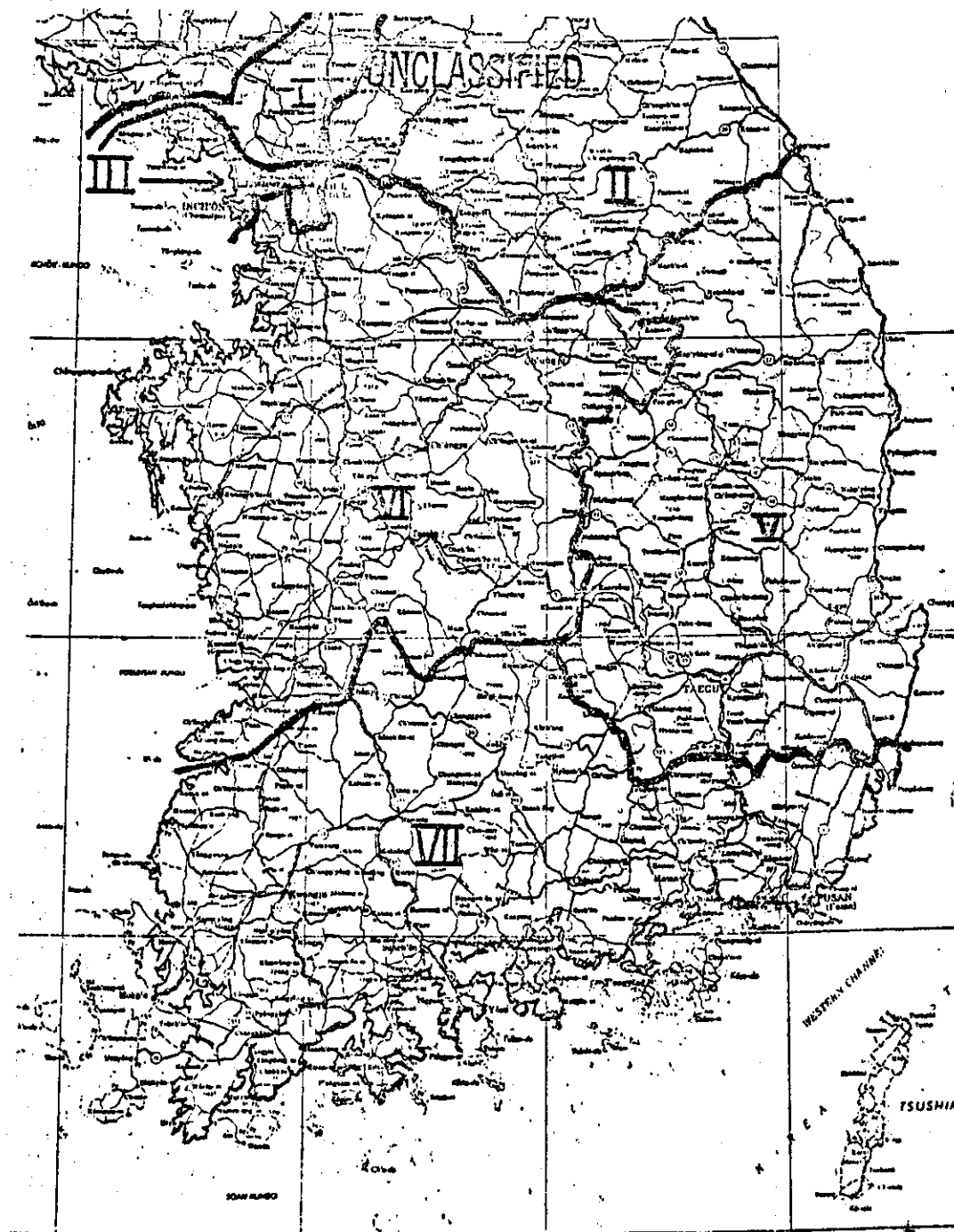
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PEACE FORTUNE SYSTEM (ROKAF)

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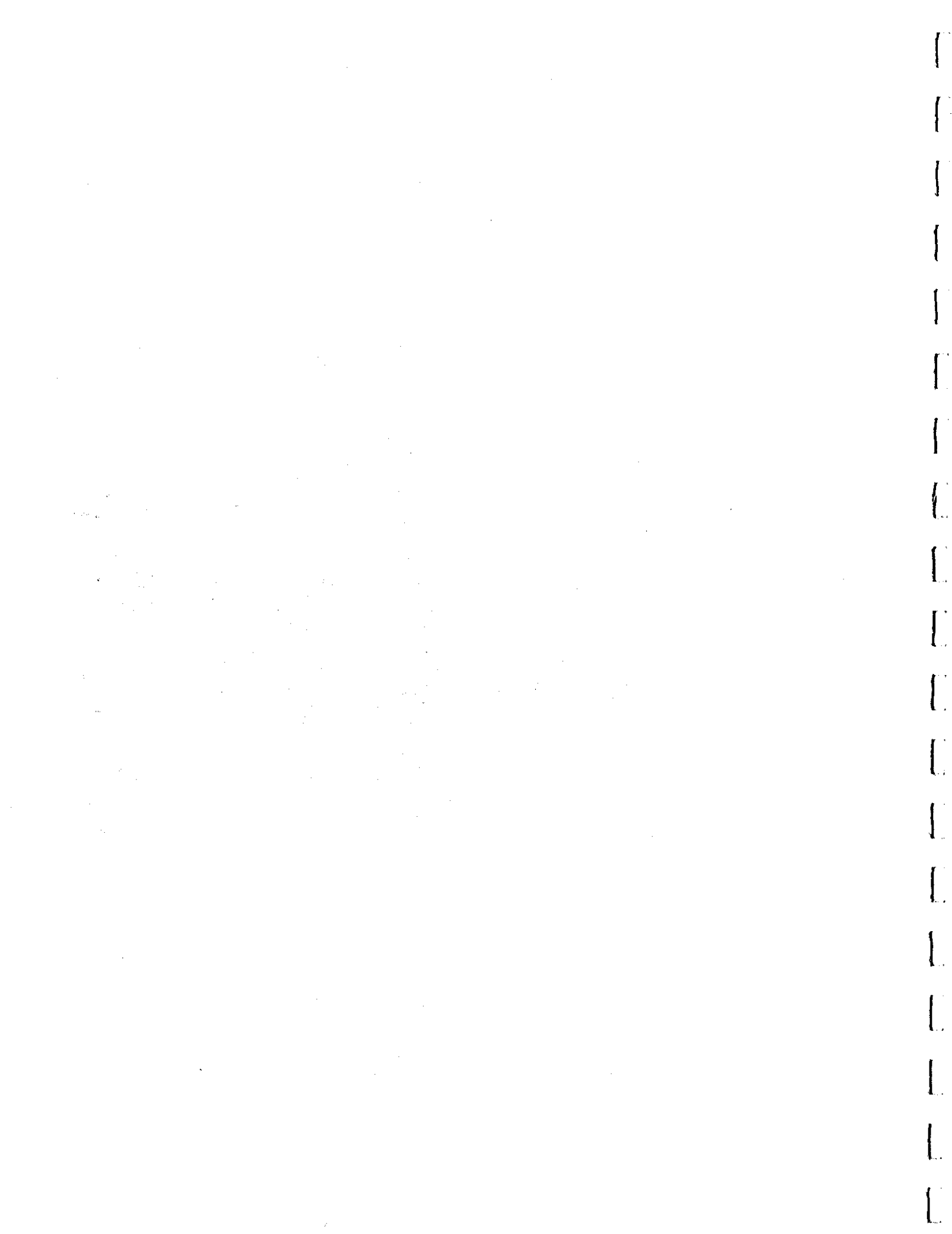


#### GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

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

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INDEX TO  
EIGHTH UNITED STATES MASTER STATIONING PLAN (U)  
OCT 1976

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