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OPERATIONAL REPORT LESSONS LEARNED  
1 NOV 70- 30 APR 71

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UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(2) (U) Computerized PX Ration Control System. In Sep 70, Pacific Regional Exchange offered the use of a Korean Regional Exchange (KRE) computer to upgrade the ration control system with minimum impact on KRE customers. The Eighth Army Provost Marshal was directed to develop a computerized ration control system in coordination with KRE. A concept was approved by the Commanding General on 2 Nov 70. Equipment requirements (\$20,000) were finalized on 19 Nov 70. Prior to 1 Jan 71 Eighth Army conducted orientation on the new system at issuing agencies and ration control enforcement offices throughout Korea to prepare commanders for the changeover. Under the new system, each person authorized PX privileges was issued a single, embossed plastic card (similar to a credit card) that may be used in any PX in Korea. The new ration control system was implemented on 26 Jan 71. All personnel except US military were required to possess the new ration control plate in order to utilize post exchanges after 1 Mar 71. US military personnel were issued the new PX card by mid-April. Each soldier or DOD civilian will be authorized recorded purchases totalling \$75 per month. Dependent wives and children 18 years and older will be authorized monthly purchases up to \$50. Children 12-17 years of age may purchase \$25 per month. When the total purchase is less than \$1, it will not be recorded. Single items that cost \$25 or more will be recorded but will not count against the purchase allowance per month. Former restrictions on purchases according to sex were discarded, authorizing males to buy female items and females to buy male items. Each individual is expected to keep up with his purchases because if the monthly allowance is exceeded, the PX card will be subject to cancellation.

As a person leaves the PX upon making a purchase, he must have his sales slip inspected by military police personnel. The MP records all purchases that total \$1 or more, and use a data recorder to place the amount on a computer data card.

The system was designed to curtail blackmarket activities and to give every customer access to a more complete range of exchange merchandise. Cigarettes and beer are two of the items that are no longer rationed. There may still be some limits per customer per day of some hard-to-get items, however, as PX managers are empowered to impose limitations locally when there is an extended buying run on items.

The number of controlled items (cameras, stereo equipment, etc.) was reduced to approximately 30. A list of these items is posted in each exchange and subject to revision. A few of the controlled items also require a Letter of Authorization (such as air conditioners and refrigerators). Controlled items are limited to a purchase of one per tour per individual.

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

A military police customs unit has been organized at Kimpo AB and collects the individual ration control plates upon an individual's departure from Korea. This unit will also conduct an inspection of the baggage of all US Forces personnel departing Korea on MAC aircraft. Effective 17 Feb 71, any individual departing Korea upon permanent change of station or termination of service, must return all old type ration cards or the new plastic ration control plates to the customs unit at Kimpo AB. Sponsors, upon their departure, turn in all cards or plates of their dependents. In addition, the departing individual must clear the local Provost Marshal's Office which maintains a registry on controlled items and account for the disposition of these items.

The replacement of old ration cards with one ration control plate, the centralization of issuing agencies for ration control plates, the monthly dollar limitation, and the use of computer recording to identify excessive purchases have curtailed blackmarket activities and minimized customer inconveniences. The response to the new system has been favorable. As of 15 Apr 71, approximately 50,000 new ration control plates have been produced and distributed.

(3) (U) Commissary Privileges. On 13 Feb 71, a message was dispatched to all US military commands in Korea to advise commanders that henceforth, spouses, regardless of citizenship, of authorized commissary patrons may be designated by the sponsor as agents for the purpose of shopping in US Army commissary stores in Korea. Heretofore, only spouses of authorized commissary patrons possessing US citizenship were allowed to shop in US Army commissary stores. The Eighth Army message also stated that dependents other than spouses may not be designated as agents except where health or emergency conditions exist that would warrant such designation.

(4) (U) Administration.

(a) Combat Casualties. There were no US combat casualties during the reporting period.

(b) Memorialization of Guard Posts (GP) and Outposts (OP). The renaming of 12 Guard Posts in the 2d Infantry Division sector of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was approved. Formerly, GPs and OPs were named after either the wives or daughters of former division commanders or US soldiers killed in the DMZ since the Armistice as a result of enemy action. The names selected for memorialization were for individuals who were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for service during the Korean War. The responsibility for memorialization of the GPs and OPs was given to the 2d Division

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

on 8 Feb 71. A list of new names follows:

GP Jane	CPL Gordon M. Craig
GP Beryl	MSG Ray E. Duke
GP Gladys	PFC Noah O. Knight
GP Martin	PVT Charles H. Barker
GP Katie	SGT Gilbert G. Collier
GP Lucy	PFC Joseph R. Ouellette
GP Hendrix	2LT Jerome A. Sudut
GP Dessart	CPL Lester Hammond, Jr
GP Johnson	PFC Melvin L. Brown
GP Seiler	PFC Mack A. Jordan
OP Mazie	SFC Tony K. Burris
OP Dort	PFC Ralph E. Pomeroy

(c) Memorialization of Army Airfield, A511. A 511, located at Camp Humphreys, Pyongtaek, was selected for memorialization in honor of Captain Reginald B. Desiderio, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for action in the Korean War. He was killed in action on 25 Nov 50. Responsibility for the memorialization was given to the 23d Direct Support Group through Headquarters, Korea Support Command.

(d) Records Holding Area. Effective 10 Feb 71, the responsibility for the operation of the Records Holding Area was transferred to the Adjutant General, Korea Support Command. Personnel spaces, assigned personnel and the equipment were transferred with the operational responsibility. Staff supervision remains with the Adjutant General, Eighth Army.

(e) Records of the 7th Infantry Division. Records on hand in the 7th Infantry Division at the time of its inactivation have been transferred to the Records Holding Area, Pusan, for storage. Those records that were eligible for destruction in accordance with record management directives were not transferred. (See incl 9, page 8 for information on 7th Div Audit Trail.)

(f) Postal Operations. During the reporting period, an agreement was consummated between the US Postal Service and the Korean Ministry of Communication to transport non-registered air mail by Korean Airlines between Seoul and Taegu. Service commenced on 30 Mar 71 for US Army APOs at Taegu and Camp Carroll Depot. Utilization of this new mode will result in incoming mail being delivered to patrons one-half to a full day earlier and outgoing mail leaving Korea a day earlier.

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(g) Reenlistment.

1. Reenlistment objectives for Eighth Army commands was increased from one percent of assigned enlisted strength to two percent effective 1 Jan 71. Progress toward the new objective is slow. Achievement will require additional emphasis directed toward the first term soldier. Effective leadership by commanders and supervisors, effective utilization of individual skills of the soldier, and making the soldier feel wanted and cared for, will all be necessary to consistently achieve the two percent objective. The actions initiated and planned in the concept of Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) are not yet materially affecting the reenlistment rates of Eighth Army.

2. The speed and manner in which assignments are handled for prospective reenlistees greatly affects the credibility of Modern Volunteer Army publicity and of local career counselors. The problem of lateness of prospective reenlistee assignment orders has been discussed with DA at the action level on several occasions over the past six months. In addition, the Eighth Army Chief of Staff corresponded with Chief, Enlisted Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations, on this subject. In a 14 Apr 71 letter, he stressed the importance of obtaining the prospective reenlistee's choice of assignment and offered some ideas for consideration. His comments are presented in the form of a lesson learned on page 89.

(h) Change in Mid-Tour Leave Policy. Military personnel accrue 30 days leave in a 12-month period. The Eighth Army policy only permitted a maximum of 25 days mid-tour leave to be taken to CONUS. The percentage of personnel authorized to be on leave to CONUS at any one time was two percent. Some personnel were losing leave credits at the end of the fiscal year due to the Eighth Army policy of only permitting a 25-day mid-tour leave. During the Christmas holiday period, the two percent restriction on CONUS leave proved to be overly restrictive for the command as a whole. In addition small staff sections could not be permitted more than one individual on leave even though there was a reduced workload during this period. The command took action to increase the number of days authorized for mid-tour leave to 30 days. The percentage of personnel authorized to be on leave at any one time was increased to five percent.

(i) Modern Volunteer Army (MVA). Eighth Army, in an all-out effort to implement the MVA program, has promulgated the DA high-impact actions. Preliminary indications are that the program is being well received throughout the command. Such actions as improved billets, no bed check, beer in the mess hall, relaxation of pass policies, and fewer inspections have had a marked influence on morale. Additional actions directed by DA are being accomplished on a continuing basis. These include revision of regulations

**UNCLASSIFIED**

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

to eliminate unnecessary and overly restrictive requirements, upgrade of training and review of mandatory training (See page 35 for training aspects of MVA.). These actions are expected to improve job challenge and satisfaction, and create a more professional environment. Eighth Army has also initiated leadership courses to create better communications, reduced airline fare rates for mid-tour leaves to CONUS from Korea, and improved reception techniques and facilities. Additionally, DA is being requested to reduce the unaccompanied tour in Korea from 13 months to 12 months. It is expected this action will serve to reduce family separation and improve morale and the service attractiveness of a Korean tour.

(j) Drug Abuse. Drug abuse prevention and control is of grave concern to this command. An Alcohol and Drug Dependency Intervention Council (ADDIC) was established at Headquarters, Eighth Army, to be chaired by the ACofS, G1. Members include representatives from AG, Chaplain, Dependent Schools, IG, PAO, SJA and Surgeon. The function of the ADDIC is to develop and coordinate programs of prevention and rehabilitation consistent with the commands mission and sensitivity. Character Guidance Councils at major subordinate commands address the problems of alcohol and drug abuse as a special mission. An Eighth Army Supplement to AR 600-32 was published on 31 Mar 71 outlining the Eighth Army Drug Amnesty Program, rehabilitation and a required monthly drug abuse report. (See pages 85 and 86 for further aspects of the Drug Abuse Program.)

(5) (U) Personnel Management.

(a) Personnel Maintenance and Accounting Card Processor (PERMACAP). During the period 12 Nov 70 through 19 Mar 71, the 38th Arty Bde and all KORSCOM units were integrated into the PERMACAP concept. The integration of unit personnel sections into the PERMACAP concept was accomplished by two teams of trained personnel specialists groomed particularly for that mission. The teams reviewed, corrected and updated Military Personnel Records Jackets, DA forms 20 and 66, Financial Data Records Folder, Medical and Dental Records and conducted interviews of each individual in order to insure that accurate data was entered in the Personnel Master Files. The transition from the unit personnel section level to the Personnel Service Company (PSC) level of operations, under which PERMACAP operates, did not adversely affect the operations or missions of any of the units involved. The transition of all units of this command to the PERMACAP system is in keeping with the Army objective of fully utilizing electrical accounting machine capabilities. The capabilities of this system to furnish all data required in the personnel management of manpower resources will aid commanders provided they fully utilize the system.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) Centralization of E6 Promotions. DA Msg 071721Z Oct 70, centralized promotion to grade E6 effective 1 Jan 71 at DA level. Local promotion boards are still convened for personnel eligible for promotion to grade E6, however local position vacancy requirements no longer apply. The local boards determine the point scores of eligible personnel and in turn report scores by three digit MOS of personnel eligible for promotion to pay grade E6 to this headquarters. These reports are then consolidated and forwarded to DA. This headquarters receives promotion cutoff scores by three digit MOS from DA. Individuals whose promotion board scores meet or exceed the cutoff score are eligible for promotion. Thus far, the new centralized promotion system has functioned extremely well.

(c) Assignment of Command Sergeants Major. Due to troop reductions in Eighth Army, careful coordination was required between DA and this headquarters regarding the reassignment of numerous Command Sergeants Major (CSM). Twenty-one CSM requisitions were cancelled based on anticipated position eliminations. Additionally, during this reporting period, some 27 CSM were reassigned and 15 were granted curtailments of up to 65 days in order to permit their return to CONUS as their positions were abolished. As a result of the above actions there are no CSM in Eighth Army who are surplus or not working in valid CSM positions.

(d) Curtailement of Personnel. In order to reach the authorized 30 Jun 71 strength, it became necessary to accelerate losses in Eighth Army. Accordingly, in February, subordinate commanders were required to submit mass curtailment rosters for individuals normally due to rotate in the months of March through July. As a result of this effort, approximately 5,200 personnel received curtailments of up to 33 days in order to insure their departure from the command in the months of February through June. Close coordination was effected with transportation officials so that extra aircraft could be properly scheduled to accommodate the increased monthly losses. DA was informed of personnel being curtailed for whom assignment instructions had not been received in order to expedite the early issuance of their assignment instructions.

(e) Enlisted Replacements. The inactivation of the 7th Division and the requirement that Eighth Army reach a reduced strength by 30 Jun 71 required that the replacement flow into Eighth Army be reduced by cancellation of previously submitted requisitions. Ideally, this should have been accomplished by relatively minor cancellation action for each arrival month from Sept 70 to Jun 71. Because of the 90-day lead time required by DA for cancellation action, the actual available curtailment months were restricted to Dec 70 through Jun 71. Cancellation action had to be

**UNCLASSIFIED**



UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

delayed because no specific details were available in October as to the MOS, grade and skill level authorizations that would exist on 30 Jun 71. Because of the unavailability of firm authorization documentation, Eighth Army was required to cancel specific requisitions based on estimates and arbitrary decisions as to the MOS, grade and skill level mix of the residual force. As three months were lost waiting for specific documentation, the requisition cancellations had to be compressed into the four-month period, March through June. Unavailability of specific by-line authorization documentation is expected to result in the creation of an undesirable "hump" replacement situation and MOS, grade and skill level imbalances that will persist for several months.

(6) (U) Civilian Personnel.

(a) National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE), Local 1363, Labor-Management Agreement. NFFE, Local 1363, represents US citizen, non-supervisory employees in the Seoul area. A proposed labor-management agreement was originally submitted by Local 1363 on 17 Dec 69. The proposed agreement was returned because Executive Order 11491, effective 29 Oct 69, had substantially restructured Federal labor relations. Subsequent discussions were held between the Office of the Civilian Personnel Director and Local 1363 officials regarding the effect of Executive Order 11491 on the agreement. NFFE Local 1363 resubmitted a revised, proposed agreement on 31 Oct 70. The Civilian Personnel Director consulted with officials representing NFFE Local 1363 who had recently been elected, and these discussions led to a more positive management approach. The agreement submitted by NFFE Local 1363 appeared to have been copied verbatim from one prepared at the National Chapter level, and, for the most part, failed to focus on local conditions and practices. Also, a great portion of it simply restated regulations. A review committee made up of members of the Office of the Civilian Personnel Director and Seoul Civilian Personnel Office have completed a preliminary analysis of the proposed agreement and NFFE Local 1363 has been furnished with written comments that reflect this review. A management negotiating team has been appointed to conduct the formal negotiations.

(b) Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNOP). KNOP was established in Sep 70 as a consequence of the drawdown of US Forces in Korea. It is a program set up to provide training for Korean employees facing reduction-in-force to enable them to find jobs in Korean industry. Outplacement of employees who are affected by reduction-in-force is an equally important feature of the program. Significant progress has been made in implementing KNOP goals. Classes have been organized and thus

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

far 2,282 employees are either undergoing training or have already completed training. New classes are scheduled to start for an additional 1,179 employees. Courses include such subjects as welding, plumbing, electrical, air conditioning and refrigeration, heavy duty engineering equipment operation, automotive mechanics, driver's training, key punch operation, etc. Instructors include US and Korean military and civilian personnel, many of whom are contributing their time voluntarily as part of the joint civil affairs program. A total of 634 employees have already been tested for certification and 315 employees are currently scheduled to be tested. A total of 490 Korean employees of US Forces Korea have been placed in new jobs thus far under the program. Approximately 66 percent of the employees initially identified as needing training under the KNOP completed or are undergoing training at the present time. The majority of untrained employees remaining at this time require outside instructors for which funds have not been available. Discussions with the Office of Labor Affairs (OLA) is in progress to obtain ROK Government funds to support payment of outside instructors required for KNOP training. Also, production of a movie film on KNOP is planned in coordination with the United States Information Service (USIS). This film will provide suitable publicity for obtaining nation-wide support for the KNOP.

(c) Impact of Troop Withdrawal on US and Korean Civilian Employment.

The reduction of US troops in the Republic of Korea has required curtailment of support activities and concurrent readjustment of manpower ceilings within Eighth Army. As shown below, the readjustment due to troop withdrawals as well as budgetary limitations, will result in severe FY 71 civilian reductions.

	<u>Strength</u> <u>30 June 70</u>	<u>Projected Hire Ceiling</u> <u>30 June 1971</u>	<u>FY Differences</u>
US	1,052	705	- 347
KN	<u>13,171</u>	<u>10,593</u>	- 2,578
Total:	14,223	11,298	- 2,925

The reductions have thus far proceeded in an orderly and systematic manner.

1. During the first three quarters of FY 71, necessary US citizen reductions were accomplished through freezing recruitment, abolishing positions vacated by US employees exercising CONUS reemployment rights, and encouraging retirement under liberalized Civil Service Commission procedures. During this period, 63 US citizen employees retired or submitted retirement requests. Korean employees were given the opportunity to volunteer for resignation and receive high-line severance pay.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

A total of 1,421 Korean employees (including 899 direct hire) submitted resignations under special provisions for severance pay computation during the period 16 Jan to 15 Mar 71.

2. Continuous coordination is undertaken with the Korean labor union, and while there have been frequent protests against the reductions in the form of sit-ins and demonstrations, significant disruptive actions affecting mission support has not thus far occurred. Effective communications have been maintained with the US citizen workforce through the media of command letters, news letters and special bulletins. Although several US citizen Reduction-In-Force complaints have been submitted, thorough review indicated that, in each instance, management action complied with Civil Service Commission and DA regulations.

3. Representatives of Seoul CPO have attended by invitation, recent meetings sponsored by Local 1363, National Federation of Federal Employees, which represents US citizen employees in the Seoul area. The subjects that CPO personnel discussed with the membership were employee rights and entitlements during reduction-in-force, and retirement programs and benefits. A thorough understanding by employees of these rights is vital to minimizing the drawdown impact.

4. As further reductions become necessary, it is essential that current command programs designed to reduce the adverse impact of involuntary separations be continued. Additionally, priority emphasis should be given to implementing the Korean National Outplacement Program. Commanders at all levels have been advised to continue solicitation of voluntary retirement (US citizen) and resignations in lieu of reduction-in-force (Korean personnel). Close coordination will be continued with representatives of the Korean as well as US civilian labor unions to insure full understanding of management actions. Significant progress is being made in the implementation of KNOP goals, however, special efforts are required to obtain funds for outside instruction to permit conduct of vocational training courses which US Forces Korea is unable to accomplish within current resources.

(d) Regulation for Labor Disturbances. Eighth Army has enjoyed relatively peaceful and constructive labor-management relations with Korean employees since the Status of Forces Agreement went into effect in Feb 67. However, in recent months labor unrest has intensified due to the current workforce reductions. In view of the increased level of labor unrest, the need for a plan for handling labor disturbances became evident. The need for the development of contingency plans at the local level also became apparent in order to continue critical work operations in the event

**UNCLASSIFIED**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EACS-MH  
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U) 20 May 1971

labor disturbances continue and it becomes necessary to restore or maintain essential services or production. An Eighth Army regulation, CPR 690-22, Local Nationals - Handling Labor Disturbances, dated 18 Jan 71, has been published. Contingency plans are being developed at the local command level with a deadline of 10 May 71 for completion.

(7) (U) Education.

(a) Educational Goals. The 3d Qtr FY 71 marks the 27th consecutive quarter in which this command met or exceeded all 11 DA/USARPAC priority educational objectives. Figures represent percentages of people in each category who participated during the period. Participation rates for the quarter showed a slight decrease from the previous quarter.

<u>Category</u>	<u>USARPAC Objective</u>	<u>Eighth Army Achievements 3d Qtr FY 71</u>
Overall Participation	20%	28%
Comm Off Below Bacc Degree	20%	43%
Warrant Off Below 2 yrs College	25%	33%
EM Below High School Completion	25%	45%
EM 12th Grade But Below Bacc Degree	7%	14%
Foreign Language Tng-Officers	10%	11%
Foreign Language Tng-EM	2%	2.5%
MOS-Related Tng - All Personnel	6%	12%
EM with GT Score Below 90	20%	26%
Project 100,000	20%	37%
EM Below 5th Grade Reading Level	100%	100%

(b) University of Maryland Enrollment. University of Maryland Term 4 academic year 70/71 enrollments which totaled 682 were eight percent higher than for the corresponding term in academic year 69/70 and were slightly higher than the average Term 4 enrollment for the last five years.

(c) Project 100,000. Project 100,000 is a special educational program which provides counseling, testing and instruction for enlisted personnel without the mental abilities normally required for Army service. Project 100,000 personnel continued during the 3d Qtr to participate in GED activities at a rate of 37 percent, well in excess of the 20 percent goal. Achievements were: 140 took placement tests, 236 were placed in study programs, and 33 achieved high school equivalency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

active community relations programs and had not gained the cooperation and assistance of local authorities in dealing with problems of mutual concern. Numerous incidents and unfavorable publicity arose because of non-payment of debts incurred by servicemen. The topic of indebtedness was raised on numerous occasions by the Korean contingent to gain assistance of the US members of CRAC councils. Camp closures and relocation of units revealed the magnitude of the debt problem. The lack of interest in and emphasis on community relations activities appears to be the result of a lack of civil-military affairs training, incorrect attitude toward Koreans and attaching low priority to CRAC activities. Some commanders were not fully aware of the extent of indebtedness of servicemen and had not taken sufficient steps to prevent undesirable incidents caused by non-payment of debts. To make US co-sponsors of CRAC councils aware of the importance of CRAC activities, and to alert unit commanders to the potential consequences of the indebtedness problem, command letters signed by the Chief of Staff were sent through command channels to US co-sponsors of inactive CRAC councils. Staff visits were conducted to some of the units. The importance of CRAC activities was covered in several recent civil-military affairs newsletters.

(c) Friendship Mission. As in past years the Commanding General, Eighth Army, will co-sponsor with the Commander in Chief, USARPAC, the visit of an US Army Friendship Mission from Korea to Hawaii. The purpose of the visit is to provide an opportunity for outstanding Korean civilians to meet with civic and professional leaders in Hawaii, including those in the Korean ethnic community there, and develop and promote the exchange of information, primarily in the fields of education, culture, business, and social welfare. The overall objective of the Friendship Mission Program is to strengthen the spirit of cooperation and friendship of the Republic of Korea and its people with the United States and Eighth Army. Four prominent Korean citizens considered to be leaders in their respective fields will be selected to visit Hawaii in early June 1971, for ten days exclusive of travel time. In the past, these Friendship Missions have included representatives (both men and women) from the business world, banking, tourism, education, medicine, law and social welfare. On 14 Jan 71 nominees were solicited Eighth Army-wide to participate in the program. Screening of the candidates took place in mid-March. The final selections were made by the Commanding General. They are: Mr. CHO Min Ha, Chairman, Korea Plywood Association; Mr. MOON Yong Kak, Director, Kyungbuk Livestock Company; Mrs KIM Ji Hak, President, Pusan Ballet Federation; Mr. ~~KIM CHUNHAN~~ <sup>Jung Hyon</sup> ~~Kyung, Business Manager, Han Jin Transportation Company, Ltd.~~ <sup>President, Korea Aqua Culture, Inc., substituted 17 May 71 by EACS-CM + per CG approval.</sup>

(d) Micro-Libraries. Micro-Library is the name for a neat wooden book case which serves as a community library for rural farming and fishing

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

villages. Since public libraries are limited and not readily accessible to the more than one-half of Korea's population living on farms and in fishing villages, the Micro-Library was developed to meet the needs of the country residents. In each community where a Micro-Library is established, a reading club is formed to maintain the library. The Micro-Library Association was founded in Seoul in 1960 by Mr. EUM Dae Sup who continues to be the Secretary General of the Association and the driving force behind this excellent program to help underprivileged Koreans enlighten themselves through reading. The Micro-Library Association has the goal of placing a Micro-Library in each of 49,000 rural communities. As of 31 Dec 70, 16,150 libraries have been established with a reading club membership of 454,256. Of this total, Eighth Army units have, since 1963, contributed 1,013 libraries which were purchased with Collateral Activity Funds. Another 67 libraries were established through donations by individual military and civilian members of Eighth Army. Although official Collateral Activities Funds can no longer be used to purchase Micro-Libraries because of a change in USARPAC regulatory guidelines, individual donations (W10,000 or \$32) may still be used to purchase Micro-Libraries. A small plaque identifying the donor is conspicuously attached to the book case.

(e) Non-Involvement in ROK Political Affairs. This was the subject of a 7 Jan 71 unclassified message to all component commands. The message was retransmitted to all subordinate commands of Eighth Army and read as follows: "An increase in political activity is expected in Korea which will reach a climax during the elections for the ROK Presidency and National Assembly in April and May. In the same time frame, some conditions of anxiety will probably be generated by the scheduled reduction of US military forces in Korea and the accompanying base closures and reduction in force of Korean National personnel. All non-Korean personnel of United Nations Command/US Forces Korea/Eighth Army, as well as invited contractor personnel, will abstain from political activity in Korea, to include participation in demonstrations and in making public remarks which can be construed as taking sides or interfering in ROK political affairs."

(f) Korean/American Mutual Understanding Program (KAMUP). The KAMUP program is a scientifically guided troop-community relations program. The program rests on a rejuvenation of the belief in the principles of human equality and democracy. These concepts, when made personally meaningful to our personnel in relation to local nationals, motivates them to work and associate more constructively with the Koreans. The KAMUP, formerly the Cold War Education and Individual Action Program, changed its name in Nov 70. Although the bases for the program did not change, it is felt that the new title better defines the mission of the program. Old Cold War publications are currently being revised to reflect the new title.

# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

1. Directorate of Personnel and Community activities. This organization follows conventional stafflines with the addition of a nonappropriated fund Club System Section to control and coordinate the Officer and NCO Club Systems.
2. Directorate of Plans, Training and Security.
3. Directorate of Industrial Operations. The Property Control Office of this Directorate will hold one consolidated TDA Property Book for the Yongsan Reservation. This will be a reduction from the 19 separate property books presently maintained between the two old organizations. The Transportation Section will operate a consolidated Motor Pool which will include the 21st Transportation Company (Car) and the present Garrison Transportation Motor Pool (TMP). Both units will be located in the current Garrison TMP. This will provide a single source control of transportation resources with a resultant savings in manpower.
4. Headquarters Company, USAG-Y. Because of size, this Company cannot be accommodated in any of the present structures on the Yongsan Reservation. To cope with this situation the Company will be divided into two detachments. Detachment #1 will be composed of the current Garrison personnel while Detachment #2 will consist of Eighth Army staff personnel. These two detachments will be temporary until new barracks are completed. At that time the entire Headquarters Company will be housed in one or two barracks.

A phased transition and timetable for the Eighth Army Special Troops and USAG-Y consolidation was offered in three phases with the entire consolidation being completed by 30 Jun 71. Phase I would combine the 19 separate property accounts and would require 60 days to inventory, reissue hand receipts and validate the new Post, Camp and Station consolidated property book. Phase II would be accomplished simultaneously with Phase I. It would involve the activation of the Headquarters Commandant Section and the Headquarters Commandant Support Section. Inventory of all TOE equipment and the validation of the TOE Property Book would be completed within the same 60-day period allowed for Phase I. Phase III will consist of the physical movement and combining of the two headquarters into the new unit configuration. This will entail the reorganization and reconfiguration of the Headquarters Company, USAG-Y, to accept the responsibility for all personnel assigned to Headquarters, UNC/USFK/Eighth Army, and those assigned and attached for administrative support.

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

After a briefing on 29 Mar 71 for the CG, DCG, and Staff Judge Advocate, Eighth Army, the concept as outlined above, with a few minor changes, was approved and implementation was ordered to commence on 1 Apr 71.

On 5 Apr 71 the CO, USAG-Y published Letter of Instruction 4-1 to set forth interim operating instructions and procedures that apply to units and activities assigned and attached to US Army Garrison, Yongsan, as the result of the consolidation of Eighth Army Special Troops with USAG-Y. The consolidation became effective 1 Apr 71 with the CO, USAG-Y commanding Headquarters Company, USAG-Y; 21st Transportation Company; and 19th Army Postal Unit. The USAG-Y provides administrative and logistical support to all other assigned and attached units. Units assigned to USAG-Y which are supervised by General and Special Staff sections are:

- Hq Comdt
- Eighth Army Band
- Honor Guard
- Korea Service Corps
- Eighth Army Personnel & Administration Battalion
- 369th Personnel Co
- 38th Repl Bn, HHD
- 176th Repl Co
- 177th Repl Co
- 199th Pers Svc Co
- Eighth Army Military Intelligence Group
- 502d MI Bn
- 2d MI Det
- 7th MI Det
- 201st MI Det
- 512th MP Plat (Guard)
- US Army Special Support (Prov)
- HHC, Eighth Army Combat Aviation Battalion (Prov)
- 6th Avn Plt (Aerial Survey)
- 55th Avn Co (Army)
- 284th Avn Co (ATC)
- 294th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter)
- 19th Avn Co (Assault Support Helicopter)
- 239th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter)
- 8th Ord Det (EOD)
- 24th Ord Det (EOD)
- 7th Ord Det (EOD)
- 38th Cml Det (Radl Cen)
- 56th Cml Det (Radl Cen)
- USA Mgmt Control Det, Korea

**UNCLASSIFIED**



UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Heating Fuel Supply, Costing and Consumption. A management study was conducted to examine this subject throughout Eighth Army. Command and area recommendations were prepared with particular emphasis on finding means for improving the present method of determining heating fuel requirements and developing more effective controls for expense administration, delivery documentation and POL handling.

(5) Automatic Data Processing (ADP).

(a) ADP Equipment Maintenance. Actions taken to improve the posture of ADPE maintenance in Eighth Army include programming \$20,000 of FY 71 funds for overhaul and replacement of substandard ADPE, providing Data Processing Installations with an authorized stock list for parts, establishing a centralized ADPE maintenance manpower allocation control system, and drafting a revision to Eighth Army Regulation 18-3, Automatic Data Processing Equipment Maintenance, 6 Jan 69.

(b) NCR 500 Computer Phasedown. ADP support for the Direct Support Unit/General Support Unit (DSU/GSU) mechanized stock record system is provided by van-mounted NCR 500 computers. This system was operating in 14 divisional and KORSCOM DSU/GSUs in Oct 70. Seven of these systems are being discontinued because of the realignment of Eighth Army troop structure and USPIK.

(c) PERMACAP (Personnel Management and Accounting Card Processors) Consolidation. The automated machine divisions of the 199th and 369th Personnel Service Companies will consolidate 15 May 71. Savings in personnel and ADPE effected by the consolidation will total \$110,000 annually.

(d) ADP Equipment Upgrade. A request for ADPE was forwarded to USARPAC on 3 Feb 71. The request was for a tape-oriented computer which could satisfy Yongsan Data Processing Center requirements on a more timely basis, at less cost, and with fewer personnel. The ADPE request was returned without action by USARPAC along with a message outlining a DA feasibility study for replacing ADPE Army-wide. Cost benefit analyses indicating that annual savings of \$160,284 could be achieved by replacing seven card processors in Eighth Army was sent to USARPAC in Mar 71, to provide feeder information for the DA feasibility study.

(e) Improvement of ADP Equipment Utilization. Annual savings of \$44,532 in rental and maintenance costs have been effected by discontinuing 30 pieces of ADPE since 1 Jan 71. Additional savings of \$87,024 annually will accrue from the elimination of 16 more pieces of ADPE by 18 May 71. ADPE utilization recording, reporting, and analysis procedures

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

are being revised to provide a more effective management tool. Standard discontinuance procedures will be established to allow timely action resulting from report analyses.

(6) Budget Execution Review (BER)/Command Operating Budget (COB).

The BER was submitted 2 Dec 70 to USARPAC. As a result, the FY 71 direct obligation authority (DOA) was increased by \$15.1 million, primarily for civilian pay raises and restoration of a \$7 million DA reduction effected during 1st Qtr FY 71. The FY 72 COB was submitted to USARPAC on 8 Mar 71. The submission, based on a projected reduction of personnel and services, resulted in a reduction of \$46 million from the present FY 71 DOA.

(7) Review and Analysis. Revision of Eighth Army Regulation 11-6, Army Programs-Review and Analysis, was published to eliminate the Review and Analysis function in this headquarters and discontinue the Eighth Army Quarterly Review publication. The revised EA Reg 11-6 requires review and analysis activities at major subordinate command levels only. Elimination of the Program and Analysis Branch, an element of the Program and Budget Division, ACofS, Comptroller, resulted in the abolishment of one GS-13, one GS-12, two GS-11 DAC positions and one KGS-5 position.

(8) Accounting Services.

(a) Accounting Surveillance. A two-member team from USARPAC visited the command during the period 16-26 Mar 71. The team was composed of one representative from ODCSCOMPT and one representative from ODCSLOG. This visit had dual purposes of conducting semi-annual accounting surveillance program review, as required by USARPAC regulation, and providing staff assistance in the stock fund accounting area in response to a request made by KORSCOM. Upon completion of the visit, a formal exit interview was made at which time the team summarized its findings and made recommendations for resolving stock fund accounting problems identified during the visit. Also, an accounting surveillance visit covering the OMA fund area was conducted by a representative of ODCSCOMPT during the period 12-21 Apr 71.

(b) DOD Schools. US Air Force, as the geographic manager of DOD schools in the Pacific area, agreed to assume responsibility for financing costs of meals and dormitory services furnished DOD-sponsored students living in the school-connected dormitory at Pusan, retroactive to 1 Jul 70. In the past, these costs were borne by Eighth Army OMA funds as directed by DA message 33366, 21 Jan 68, and USARPAC message 8444, 27 Feb 68. Annual dollar amount involved is approximately \$10,000.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Documenting/Reporting Reimbursable Report. Eighth Army Regulation 37-16, Procedures for Documenting and Reporting of Reimbursable Support, was updated and republished on 3 Nov 70. This regulation provides procedures for documentation and reporting of reimbursable support provided by Eighth Army activities with resources funded by OMA, Family Housing Management Account, and PEMA appropriations.

(d) Accounting/Reporting SE Asia Support. Eighth Army Regulation 37-7, Accounting and Reporting for Support Furnished Southeast Asia, was revised and republished 26 Feb 71. The regulation prescribes procedures for recording and reporting costs for materiel and services furnished in support of Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam and local forces in Laos and Thailand.

(e) Processing Excess Property Proceeds. Eighth Army Regulation 37-14, Processing of Proceeds from Sales of Surplus and Foreign Excess Personal Property, was updated and republished 26 Feb 71. This regulation provides financial accounting procedures and guidance on accounting classifications to be used in disposal of proceeds realized from sales of excess property.

(9) Reorganization of Finance Offices. Reorganization, consolidation and positioning finance units in support of residual forces in the ROK is being accomplished to provide timely and efficient finance service to service members, and to prepare for implementation of the new Joint Uniform Military Pay System-Army (JUMPS-Army). Significant actions follow. The 7th Division Finance Office was inactivated and retained accounts were merged with 2d Division Finance Office on 13 Feb 71. The 2d Division Finance Office has relocated from Camp Howze to Camp Casey. The 4th Finance Section (Disb) is to be inactivated 10 May 71, and the 4th Finance Section (Disb) Class B Agent pay responsibilities at Camp Page were transferred to the 21st Finance Section (Disb), Seoul, on 9 Apr 71. The 4th Finance Section (Disb) pay responsibilities at Camp Red Cloud will be transferred to the 2d Division Finance Office. The 1st Finance Section (Disb) assumed pay responsibilities for the Class B Agent at Camp Ames on 21 Mar 71. This agent was formerly a responsibility of 21st Finance Section, Seoul. Plans are in progress to discontinue Class B Agent offices at Camp Ames and Camp Page and substitute cashier services only. Personnel reductions and communication requirements for the new pay system make it impractical to continue decentralized activities at these locations.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(10) Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS)-Army. The new worldwide centralized pay system is scheduled for implementation in Eighth Army on 1 Nov 71. The preparatory plan for implementing the system has been disseminated to subordinate commands. It included a continuing review of finance services support to residual forces to include consolidation, reorganization and positioning of finance units; training of JUMPS-Army Command Instructor Team (JACIT) during 21 Mar to 30 Apr 71 at the Finance Center, US Army; command, staff and finance personnel briefings by a special DA team headed by BG Richards, Jr, 5-8 May 71; and technical training of finance personnel during the period 10 May-20 Aug 71. JACIT will conduct two supervisor and eight specialist courses to instruct command finance office personnel in new pay procedures and make preparations for conversion to the new system. Quality Assurance Program is being conducted 1 Mar to 31 Aug 71 to verify and validate service members' pay files so that basic data can be placed into central computer at Finance Center, US Army, with maximum accuracy. Continuing review and coordination with other Eighth Army staff elements will be effected concerning AUTODIN communications, personnel processing and data processing systems requirements.

Other preparation for the implementation of the new automated pay system included two preliminary projects directed by the Finance Center. The first, FICA-Allotment Punched Cards, requires the monthly submission by mail and AUTODIN of an IBM card containing selected information on each regularly paid service member. This project serves a dual purpose: it familiarizes finance personnel with the utilization and transmission of data via the automated medium and it accumulates financial information on each service member at the Finance Center. The second project, Local Allotment Adjustment Procedures, required the Finance Office to submit an input card for each service member to the Finance Center. A computer print-out on each member showing a history of the individual's allotments was returned to the Finance Office. Payroll clerks used this to reconcile and adjust allotment information in the member's financial data records folder. This project will assist in assuring that financial information on file at the Finance Center is correct when JUMPS-Army becomes an operational system.

(11) Command Imprest Funds. The dollar value of imprest funds was reduced by more than half since 15 Dec 70. Fourteen imprest funds now total about \$7,000. Funds are being monitored by Comptroller and reviewed quarterly by the Korea Procurement Agency as part of a program to reduce fund vulnerability and limit the use of these funds to authorized transactions.

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(12) Hostile Fire Pay Reporting. Eighth Army Regulation 37-50, Payment of Special Pay for Duty Subject to Hostile Fire, was revised and republished on 29 Mar 71. This regulation defines policy and procedures for payment of hostile fire pay. Major changes involved simplifying reporting requirements by clarifying data to be placed in the report, eliminating one report, and reducing reporting frequency from monthly to quarterly.

(13) Military Payment Certificate (MPC) Destruction. A total of \$3.8 million of damaged and mutilated current series (651) MPC was destroyed in the past six months. This enabled the Finance and Accounting Office to eliminate a portion of the excess currency on hand and to reduce its amount with the Treasury by that amount.

(14) Project CLEAN. An intensive and detailed review of all open (unobligated) commitments and unliquidated obligations was initiated during the period 1 Jan to 31 Mar 71. Over 100 letters, each tailored for a particular situation, were dispatched to applicable elements within the command and other DOD activities. Responses to date have resulted in transferring \$84,000 from OMA funds to MPA, decommitments in excess of \$50,000, and deobligations in excess of \$500,000.

## g. (U) COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS.

(1) Korea Wideband Network (KWN). Action is continuing in the KWN upgrade of the backbone telecommunications system (see inclosure 14 for map of backbone system.) The interim upgrade, which utilizes JCS contingency assets, was completed on 5 Feb 71. Further engineering planning will define the use of fixed-station communications equipment for the final upgrade. Estimation of final upgrade completion is Aug 72.

(2) New K-16 Airfield. The K-16 Airfield is being relocated from Yoi-Do to a location approximately 15 km southeast of Yongsan Compound. Due to the lack of existing communications at the new location, the C-E office was tasked to engineer a communications system to support the new facility. Interim airfield cutover in Apr 71 will consist of a 24-channel mobile VHF system and a 100-line temporary switchboard. A permanent communications system consisting of a 60-channel microwave system and a 200-line switchboard will be installed later this year as building space becomes available. (See also page 80.)

(3) Eighth US Army Signal Group (Provisional). The Eighth US Army Signal Group was organized as a major sub-element of Headquarters, Eighth Army, at the direction of the Commanding General. It was determined that a command element was required to operate and direct the signal resources

# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

of Eighth Army in peace and in war. A study was prepared on 1 Nov 70 and approved by the Commanding General on 15 Nov with a directed activation date of 1 Dec 70. During the course of the study it was determined that a realignment of tactical assets was required and from this study a two battalion group concept evolved. The group is comprised of the Eighth US Army Radio and Cable Battalion (Prov) and the 304th Signal Battalion (Army). The group is tailored to relieve the battalions of the majority of their administrative, maintenance and logistical functions and allowing them to exercise full span of control over their individual commands and rapid installation of systems. The group headquarters is tailored so as to allow rapid expansion to a brigade and is capable of accepting augmentation units scheduled under current war plans.

(4) AUTODIN Upgrade. The AUTODIN Interface of the Defense Communications System Major Relay at Taegu has been upgraded with Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment (DSTE). This new equipment serves not only as the AUTODIN Interface, providing significantly improved paper tape relay service for Korea, but also as a card terminal providing much needed high speed card traffic capability to the Taegu area. In mid-Feb 71, JCS recognized the requirement for a Korea AUTODIN Switching Center (ASC). Defense Communications Agency will develop an implementation program for OSD approval. If approved, an ASC will allow full implementation of the Korea AUTODIN Program within the next two fiscal years.

(5) Communications for the New Underground Command Center. Communications requirements for the new underground command center have been compiled and it is planned that a contract will be awarded whereby a competent US contract firm will take these requirements and design/engineer a communications system utilizing the latest generation electronic equipment. Funds have been allocated for this contract and procurement action has been initiated. Target date for contract award is 1 Jun 71. Concurrently, Eighth Army is preparing justification for allocation of estimated PEMA funds required to procure and install necessary equipment upon completion and approval of the contract design.

(6) Forward Area Communications Centers. Projects have been continuing on schedule to upgrade three forward area communications centers. These are Camps Casey, Howze, and Red Cloud. Upgrade action is necessary to replace old and outdated equipment with newer types and to upgrade the facilities. Camp Casey was completed 9 Apr 71. Installation of new equipment has started at Camp Red Cloud.

(7) Army Airfield and Heliport Communications Upgrade. As part of the Army Air Field and Heliport Communications Upgrade, one US Army Airfield and one heliport have been identified as requiring upgrading of fixed ground to air control tower communications. Engineering has been completed. Project is on schedule and will be completed Dec 71.

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(8) Other Projects.

(a) The underground communication duct system in Yongsan-South Post compound presently consists of 91 manholes and 21 handholes. There is a modification to the basic contract being submitted to US Army Korea Procurement Agency for an additional 17 manhole/handholes. This will make a total of 129 manholes/handholes in the underground system. Various size cables are being pulled through the underground duct system in both North and South Posts. All major feeder cables will be relocated from the existing aerial location to the underground system.

(b) The Yongsan-Red Cloud trunking cable #105 was completed 30 Mar 71. This cable is a 50-19 AWG CCW type cable approximately 20 miles long. A contract is presently being consummated to install three Pulse Code Modulation systems on this trunking cable. This will provide 72 channels of communications plus 44 land line circuits between Yongsan and Camp Red Cloud.

(c) A contract is being consummated by US Army Korea Procurement Agency to expand the Outside Cable Distribution System within Camp Stanley to provide additional communications facilities necessitated by troop relocations in the forward area. This expansion is to be installed in conjunction with the installation of a new Dial Central Office in Camp Stanley.

(d) The 600-line Stromberg Carlson "XY" dial office at Camp McIntyre was replaced on 12 Nov 70 by the temporary installation of a 300-line AN/TCC-7 manual switchboard to provide telephone service to residual forces in the area. The AN/TTC-7 was removed on 15 Mar 71.

(e) A new dial exchange was installed and cutover at Camp Dodge, 2d Infantry Division, on 14 Nov 70. This was a new 400-line Stromberg Carlson "XY" dial exchange that serves portions of the 2d Infantry Division and the Joint Security Area.

(f) The 400-line Stromberg Carlson "XY" dial office at Camp Young was replaced on 5 Dec 70 by the temporary installation of a 300-line AN/TTC-7 manual switchboard to provide telephone service to residual forces in the area. The AN/TTC-7 was removed on 5 Mar 71.

(g) On 28 Dec 70, the installation of a new 1400-line Stromberg Carlson "XY" dial exchange was started at Camp Humphreys. This will be accomplished by utilizing dial switching equipment removed from the 2d Infantry Division area. Expected completion date is 15 May 71.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(h) In line with a continuing program to replace the obsolete Gray Ghost Intercom System with Key Telephone Equipment, the following Key Telephone Systems have been installed in the Yongsan area since Nov 70: ACofS, G2; ACofS, J1; ACofS, J4; ACofS, J5; Public Affairs Office. An installation in the AG Office is presently in progress. This program is presently in the second phase of a four-phase schedule.

(i) Plans and blueprints have been developed prior to installation of the Commander in Chief, UNC/Commander, US Forces Korea/CG, Eighth Army, 30-button Call Director Telephone System. Preliminary installation work was started on 1 Apr 71. Installation within the Command Building will be completed during 3d Qtr FY 72.

(j) Reconfiguration, expansion and upgrade of the entire Panmunjom Military Armistice Commission Broadcast System was completed, tested and declared operational during 3d Qtr FY 71. This project significantly improves the overall monitor speech quality and provided an individual recording capability for all Yongsan Stations.

(k) A project for internal communication wiring for the new 121st Hospital in Seoul was started on 25 Feb 71. All cables have been installed in conduits. All cables have been terminated and tested. Telephone instruments will not be installed until the Hospital is occupied.

(9) Radio Frequency Management Training for ROK Officers. A program was established to provide training for Republic of Korea Armed Forces officers in the field of radio frequency management. This consists of a one year assignment of two ROK officers, rotating among the ROK services, to the UNC/USFK/Eighth Army Frequency Coordinator for training.

h. (U) ENGINEERING.

(1) Mapping and Intelligence.

(a) City Plans. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is compiling 35 South Korea city maps. The Aerial photography for the maps was acquired in 1970 from the Navy's VAP-61 heavy photo squadron using A-3 aircraft. The survey control data is being supplied by the US Army Topographic Command geodetic data base. In-country field edit of all cultural and topographic features is now being accomplished by the ROK Army Map Service in conjunction with Eighth Army. The printing of the completed sheets for US forces will be accomplished by the US Army Topographic Command and by the ROK Army Map Service for ROK forces. The maps are scheduled for completion during the period Jul 71 through Jun 72.

UNCLASSIFIED



# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) Beach Pictomaps. The US Geological Survey (USGS) has begun the process of compiling pictomaps of seven important over-the-beach areas along the Pusan-Pohang coast. The seven beaches are Mulgaewol, Yangpo-ri, Hwaamdong, Pangojin, Wollae-ri, Samsong-ni, and Haeundae. These maps will supplement beach studies being produced in FY 72. The project is scheduled for completion by 1 Oct 71. These beach maps will be the first pictomaps produced for areas in the Republic of Korea.

(2) Construction.

(a) FY 70 MCA Program. The FY 70 MCA program now underway was approved and funded in the amount of \$23.6 million. Of the approved funds, \$9.3 million has been set aside for the upgrading of ALOC Airfields at eight locations and construction of the Chinhae Ammo Storage Facility now in progress. The remaining funds represent approval of work on the following projects: Troop Housing at Yongsan, Camp Walker, Camp Humphreys, Camp Ames and Camp Thompson, Aircraft Maintenance Hangar and Security Fencing at Camp Humphreys, Upgrade of Utility Facilities at Camp Walker and Yongsan Post, Paving Roads and Ramps 2d S&T Bn, Construction of Railroad and Erosion Control at ASP 063; and Construction of Tank Car Fill and POL Interface Facilities.

(b) FY 71 MCA Program. The FY 71 MCA appropriation bill was recently signed and projects totalling approximately \$6.5 million have been applied against this program. These projects include: Troop Housing at Camps Carroll and Humphreys; Cold Storage Warehouse at Camp Humphreys and Yongsan Post; Aircraft Paint Shop, Dispensary, and HAWK Missile Support Facilities at Camp Humphreys; Restoration of Building 2212, Yongsan; Gymnasium at Camp Coiner; and Hardstand and Covered Storage at Camp Carroll.

(c) Minor MCA Construction. A minor MCA project was approved by OSD in Oct 70 to construct an open storage area at Camp Carroll Depot. This project, consisting of 10,000 square yards of hardstand, 1,450 feet of rail spur and 2,225 feet of fencing, will permit the storage of 54,000 short tons of supplies and equipment under the DA directed PALOS (Pacific Logistics Operations-Streamline) Program. Earthwork has begun in this area and completion of the hardstand is scheduled for 1 Jul 71.

(d) Commissary Addition, Yongsan. Proposed addition was approved by DOD in Oct 70 for the expenditure of \$442,800 in commissary surcharge funds. The project will add 12,000 square feet of floor space, increase refrigeration facilities, improve existing sales facilities, and provide for summer-winter air conditioning. Work was begun in Mar 71.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(e) Eighth Army Officers Open Mess Improvements, Yongsan. Expenditure of \$350,000 of non-appropriated funds has been approved for improvements on the Officers Open Mess. Included in the project are additions for the informal dining room, game and club room areas, and expanded kitchen facilities; summer-winter air conditioning throughout the building; and new kitchen equipment and redecoration of existing interior. Projected completion date is Jul 71.

(f) Relocation of K-16 Airfield. By agreement with the ROK Government, Eighth Army aviation facilities are being moved from Yoi-do island, the site of a Seoul commercial development project. The agreement provided that before the release of old K-16 facilities could be granted an adequate, usable replacement had to be provided. ROK Government construction at new K-16 totals approximately one million dollars. Construction is presently 95 percent complete with projected occupancy in May 71.

(g) Status of Other Projects. Status must be reported as of 31 Mar 71 because of US Army Engineer District Far East administrative reporting procedures and periods.

<u>1. FY 68 MCA</u>	<u>Sched</u>	<u>Actual</u>
<u>121st Evacuation Hospital</u> (see page 85 .)	100%	99%
<u>2. FY 68 (S) MCA</u>		
<u>Const of POL Pipeline</u> (Correction of deficiencies continues. Anode beds for the cathodic protection installed at Suwon, Camp Humphreys and installation in progress at Taejon and Pohang.)	100%	99%
<u>Submarine Line</u>	100%	100%
<u>POL Pumping Stations and Terminals</u> (Testing of station and terminal piping completed. Installation of instrumentation and testing of control system and turbine pumps is in progress.)	100%	98%
<u>3. FY 69 MCA</u>		
<u>Underground Command Post (Phase I)</u> (Rock excavation for tunnel entrance and top	35%	26%

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

headings completed; lower heading excavation proceeding. Rock excavation for shaft completed. Shaft superstructure begun.)

Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility  
(Late arrival of off-shore procured steel rebars for concrete work, and cold weather for earthwork delaying progress.)

<u>Sched</u>	<u>Actual</u>
42%	9%

4. FY 70 MCA

<u>Est Start</u>	<u>Est Compl</u>
<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>

Unawarded

Upgrade ALOC Airfield Facs, 5 locations	Apr 71	Feb 72
Trp Hsg, Yongsan (includes 121st Hosp Trp Hsg)	Apr 71	Mar 72
Trp Hsg & Spt Facs, Cps Ames and Thompson	Jul 71	May 72
Railroad, ASP 063	Apr 71	Jan 72
Trp Hsg, Cp Walker	May 71	Apr 72
Upgrade Utilities, Yongsan	May 71	Mar 72
Troop Housing, Camp Humphreys	Jul 71	Jun 72

Awarded

	<u>Sched</u>	<u>Actual</u>
ALOC Airfield, Yanggu R404	31%	33%
ALOC Airfield, Chinhae R813	39%	40%
ALOC Airfield, Hoengsong R401	0.5%	0.5%
Electronic Maint Shop, Cp Coiner	2%	1%
RR Spur, Chinhae Port	40%	45%
Ammo Storage Fac, Chinhae (includes additional port facilities)	0.1%	0.1%
Acft Maint Hgrs, Cp Humphreys (includes security fencing)	0%	0%

Completed

Paving Roads and Ramps, 2d S&T Bn

(3) Real Estate.

(a) Activities. The real estate activities for the reporting period included 22 acquisition actions completed (1,201.808 acres), 105 disposal actions (3,900 acres), 15 real estate renewal actions completed, 11 petitions received, all of which are still being negotiated, and 124 DA Form 337 requests from subordinate commands approved (226 buildings and 34 facilities). The Joint Committee of the SOFA assigned 146 tasks during the period with 166 being completed.

(b) Holdings. US Forces real estate holdings in Korea were: 327,048 acres of land, which includes 80,710 acres for permanent exclusive use, and 246,338 acres for temporary use and a total of 12,805 buildings comprising 25,034,607 square feet.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(4) (U) American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). (a) The ABMC approved designs for monuments to commemorate the sites of distinguished actions by American forces in Europe and in the Far East in World War II and the Korean War. In this regard, an architect and representative of the ABMC, Mr. Paul Thiry, made a preliminary survey of battle sites in Korea during the period 23-24 Apr 70. Mr. Thiry was accompanied by an Eighth Army escort officer and Mr. CHI Kap Chong, Director of the UN Korean War Allies Association (a private organization with no official UN accreditation), on a tour of Korean War battle sites in the ROK. Mr. Thiry stated a proposed site for a battle monument should be in an area that is easily accessible to the public to stop and visit, near heavily traveled arteries of transportation, readily visible from a distance, and not be obstructed from view or dwarfed in its setting by other construction such as highrise apartments or factories. In view of these criteria, Mr. Thiry considered Namsan (South Mountain) in Seoul, the vicinity of Task Force Smith memorial north of Osan, and Red or Blue beaches at Wolmi-do (Inchon).

(b) As a follow-up to Mr. Thiry's visit and at the direction of President Nixon, the ABMC (a party of 25 dignitaries), headed by GEN Mark Clark (Ret), visited the ROK during the period 13-15 Jan 71. The purpose of their visit was to make detailed arrangements for the selection of the site and design of the monument which will honor the American soldiers who died in Korea during the war. The Eighth Army Engineer was appointed action officer for the visit and, along with Mr. Chi, accompanied the group to Namsan to view possible locations. The primary choice was Hill 3 where a US Army STRATCOM Signal Site is presently located. After the departure of the ABMC, this choice had to be disregarded because the cost of relocating the signal site was determined to be too expensive. The Engineer surveyed several alternate sites on the southern slopes of Namsan, photographed the locations, and studied the accessibility of water and electrical power. The photographs and findings were incorporated into booklets and in early March Mr. Chi visited Washington, D. C. to consult with the ABMC and make a final selection. He returned in mid-April and reported that a definite site had not been selected but that the ABMC was most interested in placing the monument in the saddle of Namsan in such a location that it would be easily visible from both the North and South. More pictures will be taken and forwarded to the Commission for consideration. No schedule has been set by the ABMC for the acquisition of real estate or the commencement of construction.

(5) Fire Prevention and Protection. During this reporting period, Eighth Army experienced a decrease in fire losses in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Likewise, there was a decrease in the

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EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) Drug abuse films aired from Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and AFKN film library included: "Speed, the Deadly Drug," "Drug Addiction in the Midwest," "Station to Station--Drug Scene," "First Tuesday--Drugs," "KNBC--Behind the Drug Scene," "Bobby," and "Mission: Impossible." In addition, other special emphasis programs were widely disseminated on AFKN. These include Equal Opportunity and Treatment of Military Personnel and the Modern Volunteer Army.

(c) Eighth Army published fact sheets and feature stories during the reporting period which included "You Couldn't Ask for a Better Deal," "You and Money," "It's Not All Lies," "The PX Goes Mod," and "Get Hep to Hepatitis." Another fact sheet to be published soon is entitled "You and the MVA--Give it Some Thought."

(2) Public Information and Press Liaison. Press interest during the reporting period centered on the US troop reduction, beginning with the actual closure of Camp Kaiser on 15 Nov 70. During Jan 71, an overall Information Plan covering US Programs in Korea (USPIK) actions was developed and, in early February, all proposed actions to implement this plan were approved by Department of Defense. Other public information activities carried out during the reporting period to implement USPIK and related activities follow:

(a) On 9 Feb 71, announcement was made that the 2d US Infantry Division would be relieved along the DMZ by the ROK Army prior to 30 Jun 71. It was also announced that one US Infantry Division would be redeployed to CONUS and that more than 100 installations formerly used by the US military would be turned back to the ROK Government by 30 Jun 71.

(b) On 27 Feb 71, it was announced that the relief along the DMZ would be completed by early March in connection with the 20,000-man troop reduction. Only a small sector of the DMZ in the vicinity of Pannunjom would continue to be manned by US troops.

(c) On 12 Mar 71, confirmation was given to ROK Ministry of National Defense announcement that the relief of the 2d Infantry Division by a ROK Army Division was completed.

(d) On 15 Mar 71, announcement was made that the separate service advisory groups, including the US Army Advisory Group Korea (KMAG), would be consolidated into a new organization, the Joint Military Assistance Group, Korea (JUSMAG-K), effective 1 Apr 71.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(e) On 19 Mar 71, the impact of the troop reduction and budgetary restrictions on Eighth Army's civilian workforce was announced. It was disclosed that between 31 Mar and 30 Jun 71 some 4,000 Korean National employees and more than 300 US civilian spaces would be reduced.

(f) On 24 Mar 71, two releases were made concerning the departure from Korea of the 7th US Infantry Division. Until this time, there had been no public confirmation of which US division would remain in Korea.

(g) On 27 Mar 71, some 60 newsmen covered the farewell ceremony for the 7th Infantry Division at Knight Field, Yongsan, Seoul. The Korean Broadcasting System provided live radio and television coverage, as well as live AFKN radio.

(h) On 1 Apr 71, announcement was made that the 8/61st Artillery (Chaparral/Vulcan), had arrived in Korea and would be assigned to the 2d Infantry Division. Nearly 30 newsmen covered the arrival ceremony at Kimpo Air Base. On the same day, announcement was made that the 7th Division colors departed Korea. Also on 1 Apr, newsmen were invited to cover a ceremony marking establishment of JUSMAG-R.

(3) Community Relations.

(a) Five meetings of the Korean Customs Panel (four Korean panelists) were held at various service clubs and were attended by 119 American servicemen and civilians.

(b) Nineteen Korean-American friendship meetings were held during this quarter. The total participation was 462 college students and 650 American servicemen. The meetings consisted primarily of group singing and discussions.

(c) Eighth Army, with the support of the ROK Ministry of Culture and Public Information, conducted ten "Hello Korea" programs for almost 2,000 American military personnel. The two-hour program featured orientation films, Korean traditional dances, a Taekwondo (a Korean self-defense discipline) demonstration, and a question-and-answer session.

(d) The Eighth Army Band gave two goodwill performances at the Seoul City Government Orphanage, one public concert at Changhwon (a town about 50 miles southeast of Seoul), and a series of performances at four Seoul high schools during this period. The total number entertained was roughly 12,400 students, teachers, and local citizens.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(e) Eighth Army coordinated nine goodwill performances given by the Seoul Metropolitan Chorus before a total of 1,200 American servicemen at various service clubs and a half-hour choral program by the chorus on AFKN-TV during this period. The Korean Nightingale Chorus of the Seoul Medical Center gave a series of four goodwill performances at various Army service clubs during the Yuletide season and entertained well over 300 American servicemen.

(f) During this period two "Get To Know Korea" programs were conducted by the Korea Herald with Eighth Army coordination. Fifty-one American servicemen participated in these events.

(g) Four TV appearances by Eighth Army personnel were arranged in cooperation with KBS-TV. These included two appearances by the Bayonet Chorus on 11 Nov 70 and Mar 71, and a Cello and Piano duet performed on 17 Feb 71. The fourth appearance was a half-hour musical program jointly produced by AFKN-TV and KBS-TV and participated in by the Eighth Army Band and by the popular Korean singer Patti Kim. This program was videotaped on 19 Mar 71 and telecast by both stations on the evening of 23 Mar 71.

(h) A front-line tour for a group of 36 college professors of Dankuk University in Seoul was conducted on 1 Nov 70. The day-long program consisted of a visit to OP Mazie, luncheon with servicemen, and an entertainment program by the 2d Division Chorus.

2. Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations.

a. Personnel.

(1) (U) Choice of Assignment for Prospective Reenlistees.

(a) OBSERVATION. Because of the emphasis on the Modern Volunteer Army, reenlistment efforts are becoming increasingly important. On 14 Apr 71, Eighth Army had 93 prospective reenlistees awaiting assignment. Of that number, 28 are first term personnel in the grades of E4 and E5. The expeditious handling of assignments is critical to the credibility of the Modern Volunteer Army program and of local career counselors.

(b) EVALUATION. During discussions between the Eighth Army Chief of Staff and senior commanders, unit career counselors, and prospective reenlistees, several ideas emerged which are worthy of consideration. First is the importance of obtaining the prospective reenlistee's choice of assignment. Unless a large percentage of chosen assignments are actually

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EACS-MH

20 May 1971

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obtained, the reenlistment program will fail. One solution would be to permit overstrength assignments. Consideration might also be given to filling of authorized TOE/TD positions with career soldiers. The incumbent non-career soldier could either be declared excess or permitted early separation. Second, if a prospective reenlistee cannot be placed because of world-wide projected overage in his MOS, it must be indicated at the time the decision is made, that the Army will retrain him in another MOS for utilization at a specific location. The Army should be able to offer volunteers retraining in a usable MOS. Third, and this is dependent upon the success of the first two points, the Army must guard against the loss of credibility of our career counselors. This can best be done by responding to their requests for prospective reenlistee assignments quickly or, if an option has been temporarily suspended, by notifying them of these changes in advance of the suspension.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That the foregoing proposals be studied for implementation.

(d) COMMAND ACTION. A letter embodying the above observation, evaluation and recommendation was dispatched on 14 Apr 71 to Chief, Enlisted Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations, DA.

- b. Intelligence. None.
- c. Operations. None.
- d. Organization. None.
- e. Training. None.
- f. Logistics. None.
- g. Communications. None.
- h. Materiel. None.
- i. Other.

(1) (U) Preparation and Use of Flame Pots for 7th Infantry Division Farewell Ceremony.

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EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(a) OBSERVATION. The Commanding General, Eighth Army, requested flame pots be prepared and used in the 7th Infantry Division Farewell ceremony held on Knight Field, Yongsan Compound, Seoul, Korea, 27 Mar 71. The pots were to be positioned in front of the Honor Guard and ignited during the ceremony. A total of 17 pots were to be prepared and ignited simultaneously with cannon salutes to represent the 17 battle honors won by the 7th Division.

(b) EVALUATION. The pots were constructed from used No. 10 cans, wire coat hangers, and fueled with mogas. Each pot was painted black; had eight ventilation holes 3/8-inch in diameter equally spaced around the can along a line two inches from the top of the can; and two cross wires were inserted in holes drilled 2 1/2 inches from the top of the can. The crosswires were to prevent the ignition rod from being dipped into the raw fuel. One half gallon of mogas was used. Two ignition rods were prepared from 3/8-inch metal rods three feet in length with a six-inch wooden handle at the top and an ignitor on the bottom consisting of a four-inch strip of sandbag securely affixed to the rod by coat hanger wire to form a wad 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The ignitors were saturated in mogas before being ignited for use. The flame pots were positioned in a line half way between the Honor Guard Commander and the Honor Guard. They were spaced seven feet apart and recessed in the ground 4 1/2 inches. At a designated time during the ceremony, the several major campaigns in which the 7th Infantry Division had participated were announced over the public address system. As each campaign was announced, a designated member of the Honor Guard equipped with the two ignitors (one burning and the other unlit to be used as a spare), lit a flame pot. A 105 howitzer was fired simultaneously.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That other organizations or installations conducting similar ceremonies consider employing flame pots to add distinction to the occasion.

(2) (U) Terrain Analysis of Korea.

(a) OBSERVATION. A terrain analysis of Korea (37 degrees N to 40 degrees N) was programmed for completion by 15 Mar 71. The project was contracted to the Raytheon Corporation of Alexandria, Virginia by the US Army Topographic Command. As a result of concept differences between the contractor and Eighth Army, the completion of the project has been delayed and part of it required reworking the format.

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EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) EVALUATION. Eighth Army requires terrain analysis information in a form most appropriate to its needs. Terrain data is available and technical knowledge is available to provide the required information. No standard set of specifications exists, however, for the production of terrain studies, resulting in a loss of valuable time.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. The US Army Topographic Command, in conjunction with Defense Intelligence Agency, should develop detailed specifications for terrain analysis studies which the using military commands could accept or easily modify to meet their particular needs.

(d) COMMAND ACTION. Recommendation has been made to the US Army Topographic Command that a single set of detailed specifications be adopted for terrain analysis studies.

(3) (U) Reduction of Medical Supply Losses Through Pilferage.

(a) OBSERVATION. A project designed to decrease the number of customers picking up supplies at the 6th Medical Depot was initiated in Jan 71 as a means of improving control and security.

(b) EVALUATION. This is being accomplished by satelliting small accounts/customers upon selected medical units for all their requirements. In Jul 70 there were 240 such accounts/customers. The initial reduction was to 78 at the beginning of the project. Further refinement has decreased this to 28 as of Apr 71. A collateral project was begun to ship security containers by commercial carriers to Taegu and Pusan rather than shipment by parcel post. Orders are consolidated into these containers which are banded with numbered seals. Pilferage, to date, in these areas has been completely eliminated. A system of identification and control of Depot personnel has been developed and implemented. All Depot personnel are issued special color coded badges which identify their authorized working and entrance areas. The individual's photograph is a part of this badge for positive identification. It is therefore easy to pick out unauthorized entry into the controlled areas. In addition, personnel working in the storage division have been issued distinctive maroon baseball caps. Only individuals wearing these caps with the appropriate badge are authorized to be in this particular area. Caps and badges are issued at the beginning of the working day and returned and accounted for at the end of the work day. Results to date indicate improved traffic control, improved pride in their working area on the part of operating personnel, and a reduction in pilferage from depot stocks.

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EACS-MH

20 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That commands experiencing a high rate of medical supply pilferage consider incorporating elements of the described system into their security procedures.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



WILLIAM H. BLAKEFIELD  
Major General, GS  
Chief of Staff

- 14 Incls
1. Eighth Army's Stance in 1971
2. Organization Chart
3. Command Structure
4. Map-Dispositions of Selected US Army Units in the ROK
5. List of Distinguished Visitors
6. Incident Summary
7. Map-Zone Boundaries
8. Pre-election Assessment of ROK Presidential Candidates
9. 7th Division Drawdown and Departure
10. Transfer of Area of Responsibility Document
11. List of Units Involved in USPIK Actions
12. Camp Closures List
13. Residual Force Stationing Plan
14. Korea Microwave Communications System

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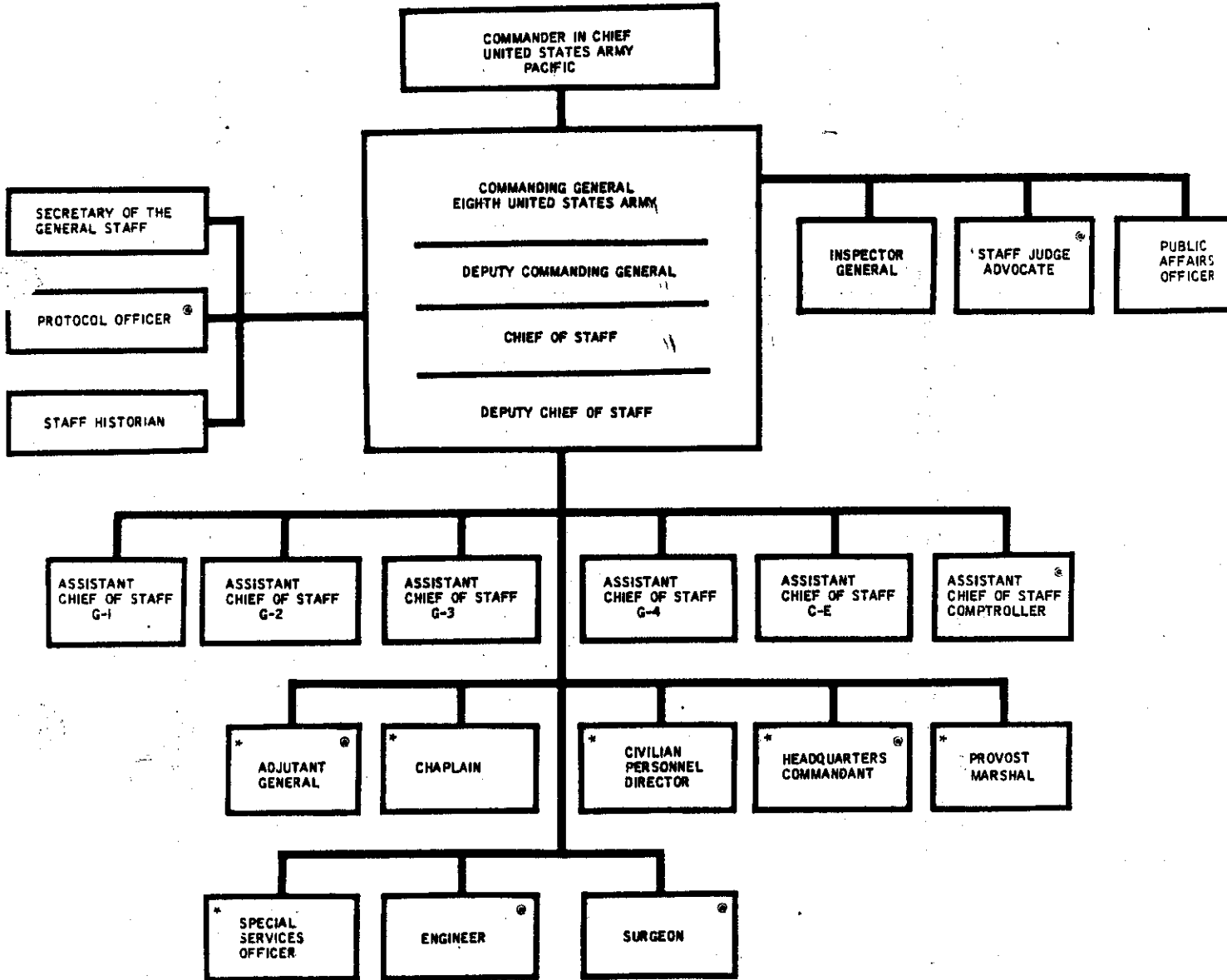
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1-CINCUSAREUR, ATTN: DCSOPS (Mil Hist)  
1-CG, USACDC  
1-CG, USAMC  
1-CG, USCONARC  
1-COMDT, US Army War College  
2-CG, I Corps (Gp)  
2-CG, 2d Inf Div  
1-CG, 38th Arty Bde (AD)  
2-CG, KORSCOM (Prov)  
1-CO, 4th US Army Msl Cmd  
1-CO, 65th Med Gp  
1-CO, 2d Engr Gp (Constr)  
1-CO, USAG-Y  
1-CO, USASA Gp, Korea  
1-CO, 51st Signal Bn (Corps)  
1-CO, 304th Signal Bn (Army)  
1-SGS  
1-ACofS, G1  
2-ACofS, G2  
8-ACofS, G3  
3-ACofS, G4, ATTN: P&O Div  
1-ACofS, Comptr  
1-ACofS, C-E  
1-AG  
1-PM  
1-Engineer  
1-SJA  
1-Surg  
1-PAO  
1-Protocol  
1-IG  
1-CCPD

52

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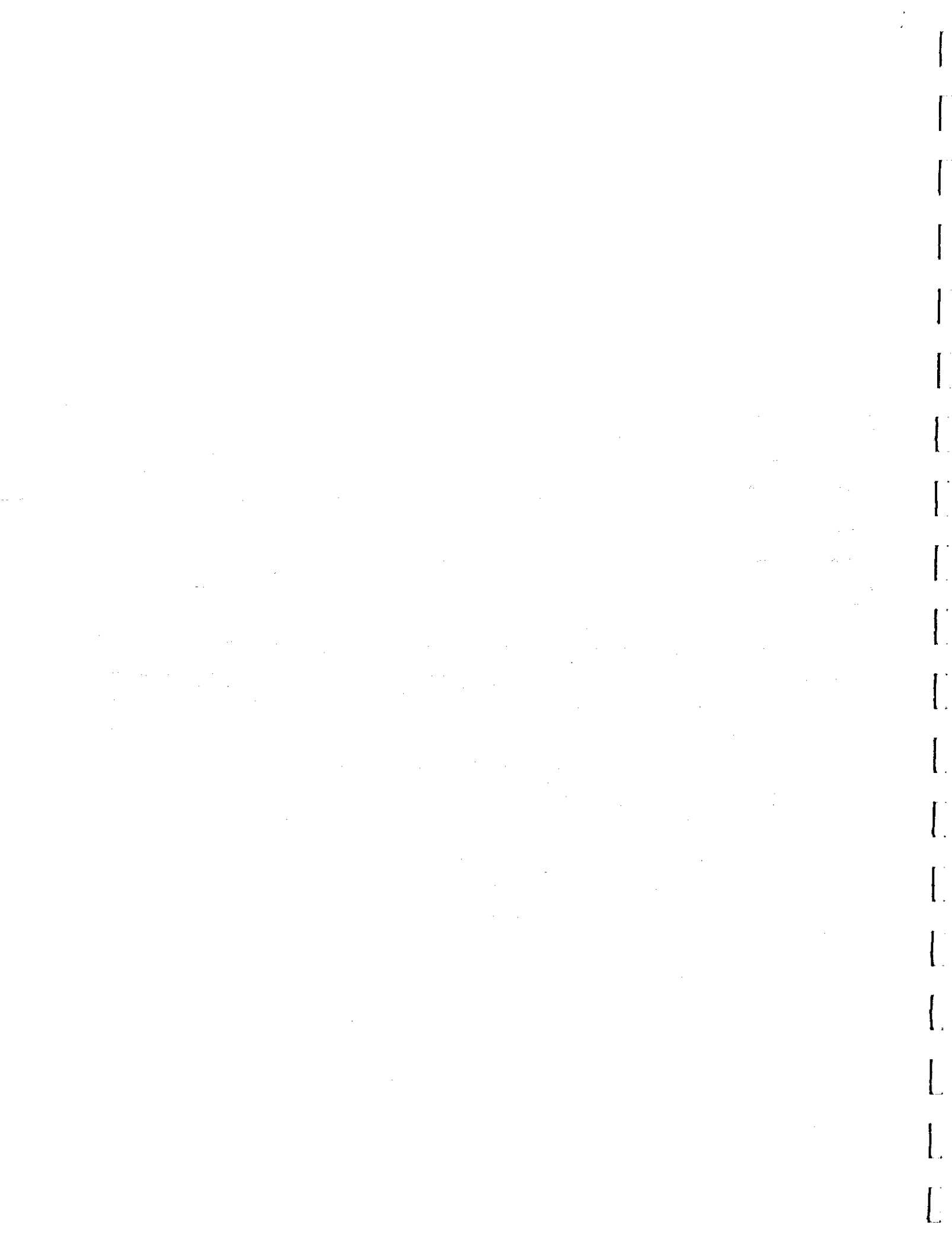
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### STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART



- \* STAFF SUPERVISION - G 1
- \*\* STAFF SUPERVISION - G 3
- \*\*\* STAFF SUPERVISION - G 4

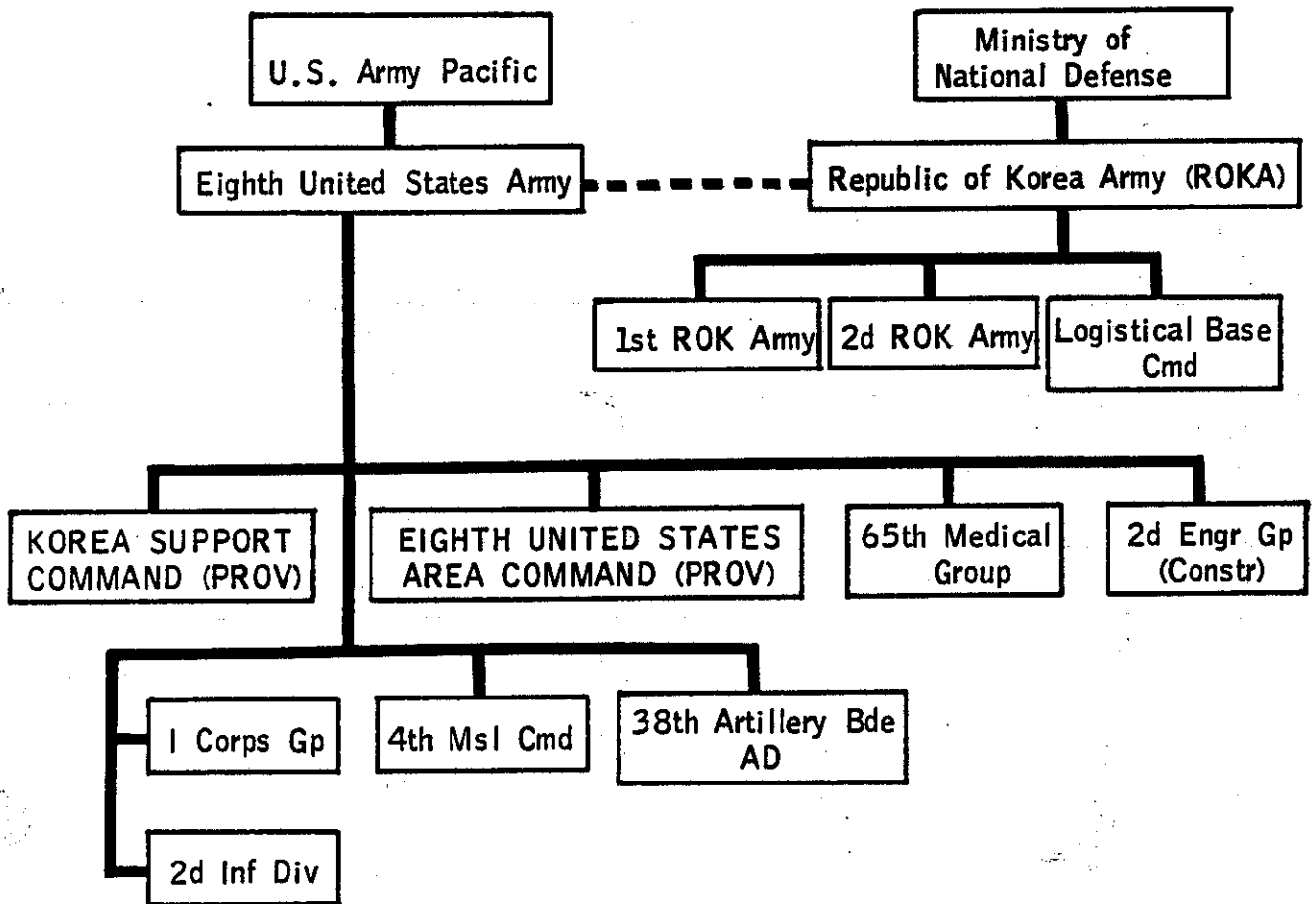
DUAL UNITED NATIONS COMMAND/UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA AND EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY RESPONSIBILITY



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COMMAND STRUCTURE CHART

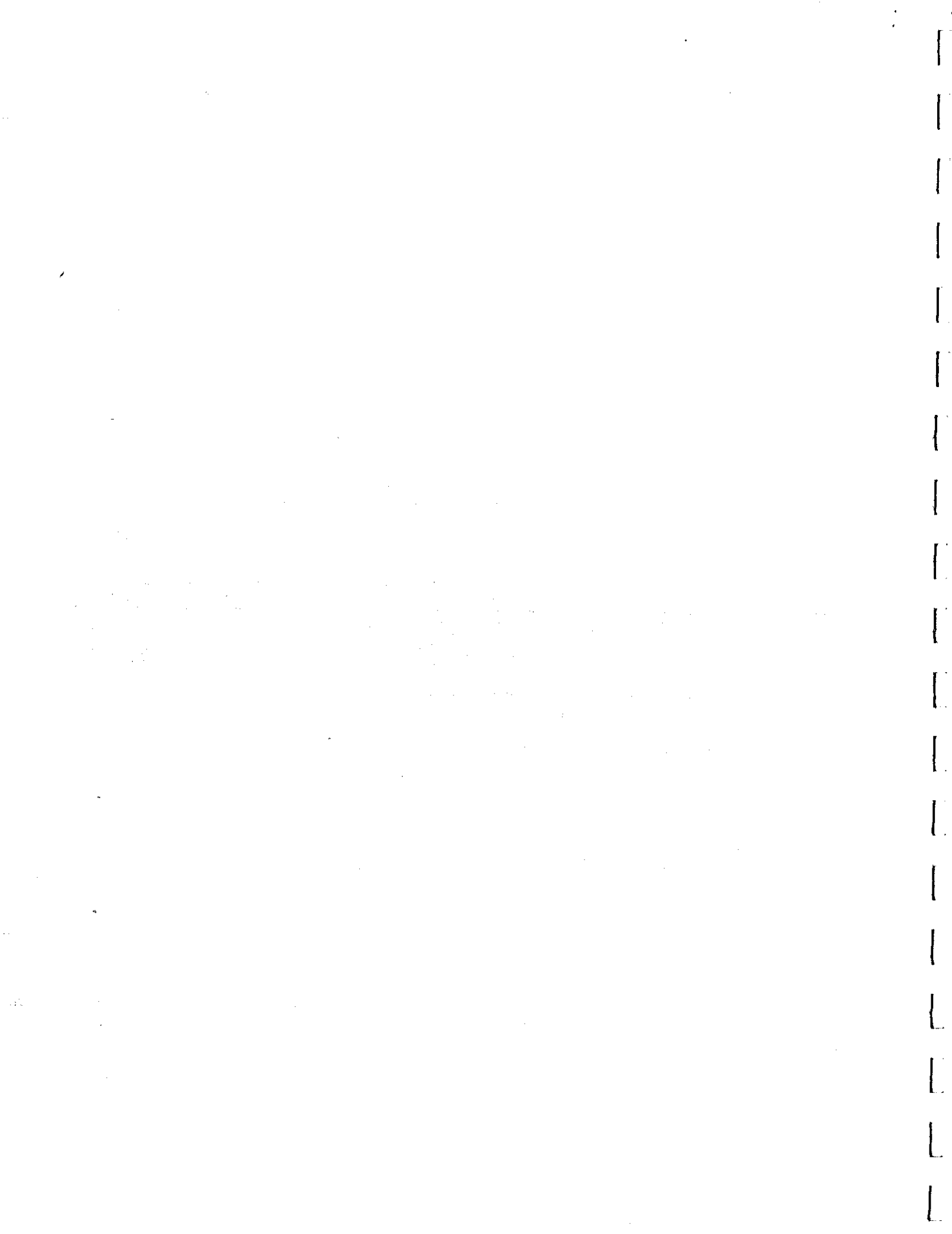


----- Operational Control of ROK Army Assigned to Commanding General Eighth United States Army by Commander in Chief, United Nations Command.

Inclosure #3

0211271177

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EIGHTH US ARMY

1 NOV 70 - 30 APR 71

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Wilburn C. Weaver, 31 Oct-4 Nov	DCG, USASTRATCOM-PAC
COL (P) Richard W. Swenson, 1-3 Nov	STARCOM Project Manager, CO, USA Communications Systems Agency
MG Darrie H. Richards, 2-5 Nov	ADCS Logistics (S&M), DA
COL (P) Alfred B. Hale, 2-6 Nov	DCS/Personnel, USARPAC
Mr. Henry F. DeCourt (GS-16), 4-6 Nov	DOD Representative
Mr. John R. Harney (GS-16), 4-6 Nov	DOD Representative
Mr. Robert E. Rich (GS-16), 4-6 Nov	DOD Representative
BG Hugh A. Richeson, 5-7 Nov	CG, USARJ
MG Kenneth J. Hodson, 6-8 Nov	The JAG, DA
SEN Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla), 8-9 Nov	Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations Senate Committee on Government Operatio
Mr. Charles L. Mangers, 8-9 Nov	Administrative Assistant
Mr. Philip W. Morgan, 8-9 Nov	Minority Counsel
Mr. Lavern J. Duffy, 8-9 Nov	Assistant Counsel
Mr. Carmine S. Bellino, 8-9 Nov	Investigator
Dr. Charles M. Cooper (GS-17), 8-14 Nov	President, Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary, Berkeley, California
LTG Robert H. Warren, 9-11 Nov	DASD (Military Assistance and Sales)
LTG Earl C. Hedlund, 10 Nov	Director, DSA
MG (Ret) Charles E. Johnson, 10-12 Nov	Representative of AUSA

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
REP Otto E. Passman (D-La) 11-13 Nov	Chairman, Foreign Operations Committee of the House Appropriations Committee
REP Edwin W. Edwards (D-La) 11-13 Nov	Member, Judiciary Committee
Mr. Donald Richbourg, 11-13 Nov	Member, Appropriations Committee
Mr. Hugh S. Erskine (GS-17), 11-13 Nov	Special Assistant to ADPM for Station Matters, NSA
Mr. Jim W. Davis (GS-17), 11-15 Nov	Official Assemblies of God Service Representative for Far East
BRIG A. B. Taggart, M. C., 14 Nov	Incoming Commander, Commonwealth Liaison Mission
REV Robert B. Harriman (GS-17), 15-18 Nov	Executive Secretary, Department of Chaplains and Service Personnel, United Presbyterian Church in the United States
Mr. George M. Robb (GS-16), 17-19 Nov	Chief, Allo Asian Office, NSA
MG James S. Cheney, 20 Nov	The JAG, Hq USAF
Mr. Leonard Niederlehner, 20 Nov	Deputy General Counsel, DOD
Mr. James P. Goode (GS-18), 20 Nov	Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
BG Harold R. Vague, 20 Nov	Staff Judge Advocate, PACAF
BG John F. Albert, 21-23 Nov	Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Hq USAF
MG Anthony T. Shtogren, 22-24 Nov	Director, J-6, OJCS
BG R. N. Cordell, 22-24 Nov	J-6, CINCPAC
Mr. Perry A. Rivkind (GS-16), 24-25 Nov	Director, National Training Institute, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD)
MG Wesley C. Franklin, 29 Nov-3 Dec	Chief of Staff, COMUS Japan

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Name/Date

Position

BG James G. Silliman, 1-4 Dec

Chief, Air Force Technical Applications Center

MG Jack C. Fuson, 3-6 Dec

DCSLOG, USARPAC

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, 4-5 Dec

Director of Selective Service

MG John L. Klingenhagen, 7-10 Dec

CG, US Army Aviation Systems Command

Mr. Joseph P. Cribbins (GS-16), 7-10 Dec

Director, Aviation Logistics, DCSLOG, DA

Mrs. Alexander Cottone, 7-10 Dec

National President, Ladies Auxilliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars

BG John W. Collins, 10 Dec

Assistant Division Commander, 2d Infantry Division

His Eminence Terence Cardinal Cooke, 16-18 Dec

Military Vicar to Catholic Armed Forces

Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffman, 26-29 Dec

Lutheran Hour Preacher

Mr. Bob Hope, 27-28 Dec

Eminent Entertainer

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1971

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
Rep W. S. Broomfield, 2-7 Jan	Mbr, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Rep G. Elliot Hagan, 4-5 Jan	Mbr, Hse Armed Svcs Com on Drug Abuse
Rep Floyd V. Hicks, 4-5 Jan	" " "
Rep Richard C. White, 4-5 Jan	" " "
Rep William Nichols, 4-5 Jan	" " "
Rep John E. Hunt, 4-5 Jan	" " "
BG Edward B. Kitchens, Jr., 6 Jan	Incoming ADC, 2d Infantry Division
Rep W. C. Daniel, 9-12 Jan	Mbr, Hse Spec Subcom on Real Estate
Rep William G. Bray, 9-12 Jan	" " "
Rep Charles H. Wilson, 9-12 Jan	" " "
Mr. James F. Shumate, 9-12	" " "
Gen Leonard Chapman, 11-13 Jan	Commandant, US Marine Corps
Gen Mark W. Clark, 13-15 Jan	Chairman, American Battle Monuments Com
BG J. E. Murray, 14-15 Jan	CINCPAC, J4
BG Manley G. Morrison, 17-18 Jan	Chief, Medical Service Corps
Gen William B. Rosson, 17-23 Jan	CINC USARPAC
Sen Henry L. Belmon, 19 Jan	Embassy Visitor
Rep Robert Mathias, 19 Jan	Embassy Visitor
MG Francis L. Sampson, 23-26 Jan	Chief of Chaplains, US Army
Dr. David G. Boak, 24-25 Jan	Hq NSAPAC Staff COMSEC Officer

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
Col (P) George B. Fink, 26-29 Jan	Pacific Ocean Division Engineer
BG Homer K. Hansen, 29 Jan	USAFTWC
Mr. J. Shada, 29 Jan-3 Feb	Dir of Intl Log, DA/DCSLOG, TS
RADM R. E. Riera, 2-3 Feb	COMFAIRWESTPAC
BG C. D. Daniel, 3 Feb	Incoming CG, I Corps Artillery
LTG Boonchai, 3-7 Feb	Chief of Staff, Royal Thai Army
Mr. Eidson, 4-5 Feb	Embassy Visitor (IBM representative)
Mr. Derango, 4-5 Feb	Embassy Visitor (IBM representative)
MG Horace A. Hanes, 4-6 Feb	Vice Commander, ADC
BG Wilbur H. Vinson, 10 Feb	Outgoing, CG, I Corps Artillery
BG Thomas J. Whelan, Jr., 11-14 Feb	Spec Asst/Surgeon Genl for Med Corps Aff
BG Anna Mae V. Hayes, 11-14 Feb	Chief, Army Nurse Corps
Rep Cornelius E. Gallagher, 12 Feb	Embassy Visitor
MG Maurice F. Casey, 16-17 Feb	Director, Transportation, DCS/S&L
BG W. T. Meredith, 17-18 Feb	Asst for Real Property Maintenance
RADM R. S. Wentworth, 17-19 Feb	Cdr, Military Sealift Command, Far East
VADM Harold G. Bowen, Jr., 20-21 Feb	Dep Asst, SecDef (Intelligence)
BG John A. DesPortes, 22-25 Feb	Cdr, Strategic Aerospace Division
Hon John L. McLucas, 25-26 Feb	Undersecretary of the Air Force
Hon Richard J. Borda, 25-26 Feb	Asst Secy, AF for Manpower & Reserve Aff
Mr. Nichols, 24 Feb -1 Mar	
Mr. Clyde D. Hardin, 25-28 Feb	Spec Asst for SEA Matters to ASA (R&D)
Gen Joseph J. Nazzaro, 27 Feb-1Mar	CINCPACAF

Name/Date

Position

LTG Gordon M. Graham, 2-4 Mar

Cdr, 5AF

LTG Richard T. Knowles, 2-4 Mar

Assistant to Chief, JCS

Gen John L. Throckmorton, 2-4 Mar

CINCUSTRIKE COMMAND

BG Leslie J. Westberg, 2-5 Mar

Dep ACS/Ops, Pacific Command

Gen Jack J. Catton, 3-4 Mar

Cdr, MAC

BG George K. Sykes, 3-5 Mar

Vice Cdr, USAF Security Service

MG George S. Blanchard, Jr. 4-6 Mar

CG, 82d Airborne Division

RADM H. J. Rotridge, 5-8 Mar

Chaplains' Corps (USN)

BG Donald R. Ward, 7 Mar

Outgoing Chief of Staff, I Corps (Gp)

MG Paul R. Stoney, 7-8 Mar

Cdr, AF Communications Service

MG Joseph M. Heiser, Jr., 7-9 Mar

DCSLOG, DA

BG Joseph J. Cappucci, 10-12 Mar

Dir, Special Investigations, USAF

LTG Glen W. Martin, 12 Mar

Vice CINC, SAC

Mr. William T. Kvetkas, Jr., 15-16 Mar

Chief, B-3

MG Carl W. Hughes, 16-18 Mar

Chief Surgeon, USARPAC

MG Shelton E. Lollis, 17-19 Mar

CG, US Army Tank Automotive Command

MG William S. Harrell, 20 Mar

DCS, Materiel, ADC

Col (P) George B. Fink, 22-26 Mar

Pacific Ocean Division Engineer

Mr. Frank W. Render, 25-31 Mar

DASOD (Equal Opportunity)

Mr. Robert G. Gibson, 25 Mar-8 Apr

CINCPAC R&D Team

Mr. T. E. Hannon, 26-27 Mar

Regional Administrator, Region 9, GSA

Mr. James H. Hammond, 29-31 Mar

Associate Director, GAO

Name/Date

Position

Dr. Purnell A. Bailey, 29-31 Mar

Executive Secretary for Commission of  
Chaplains and Related Ministries

Mr. James R. Harris (GS-16), 1-5 Apr

DOD Special Representative

MG Charles J. Denholm, 5-8 Apr

Commanding General, USA Security Agency

Dr. Raymond C. Hohenstein (GS-17),  
10-14 Apr

Assistant Executive Secretary, Division  
of Service to Military Personnel, Lutheran  
Council

REV Charles F. Wills, 12-14 Apr

Secretary, Department of Chaplaincy  
Services, American Baptist

Mr. J. C. Zengerle, Jr. (GS-17),  
12-14 Apr

Deputy for Supply, Maintenance, and  
Transportation, OASA (I&L)

MG H. G. Moore, 14-17 Apr

Outgoing Commanding General, 7th  
Infantry Division, PCS Departure

LTG Richard P. Klocko, 15 Apr

Director, Defense Communications  
Agency

House Armed Services Committee,  
16-17 Apr

LTG Thomas K. McGehee, 19-20 Apr

Commander, Air Defense Command

LTG William P. Yarborough, 19-22 Apr

Deputy CINC, USARPAC

BG Richard W. Swenson, 22-24 Apr

Commanding General, US Army Com-  
munications Agency/STARCOM Project  
Manager

BG Wilson R. Reed, 22-24 Apr

Commanding General, US Army Computer  
Systems Command

MG John D. McLaughlin, 25-28 Apr

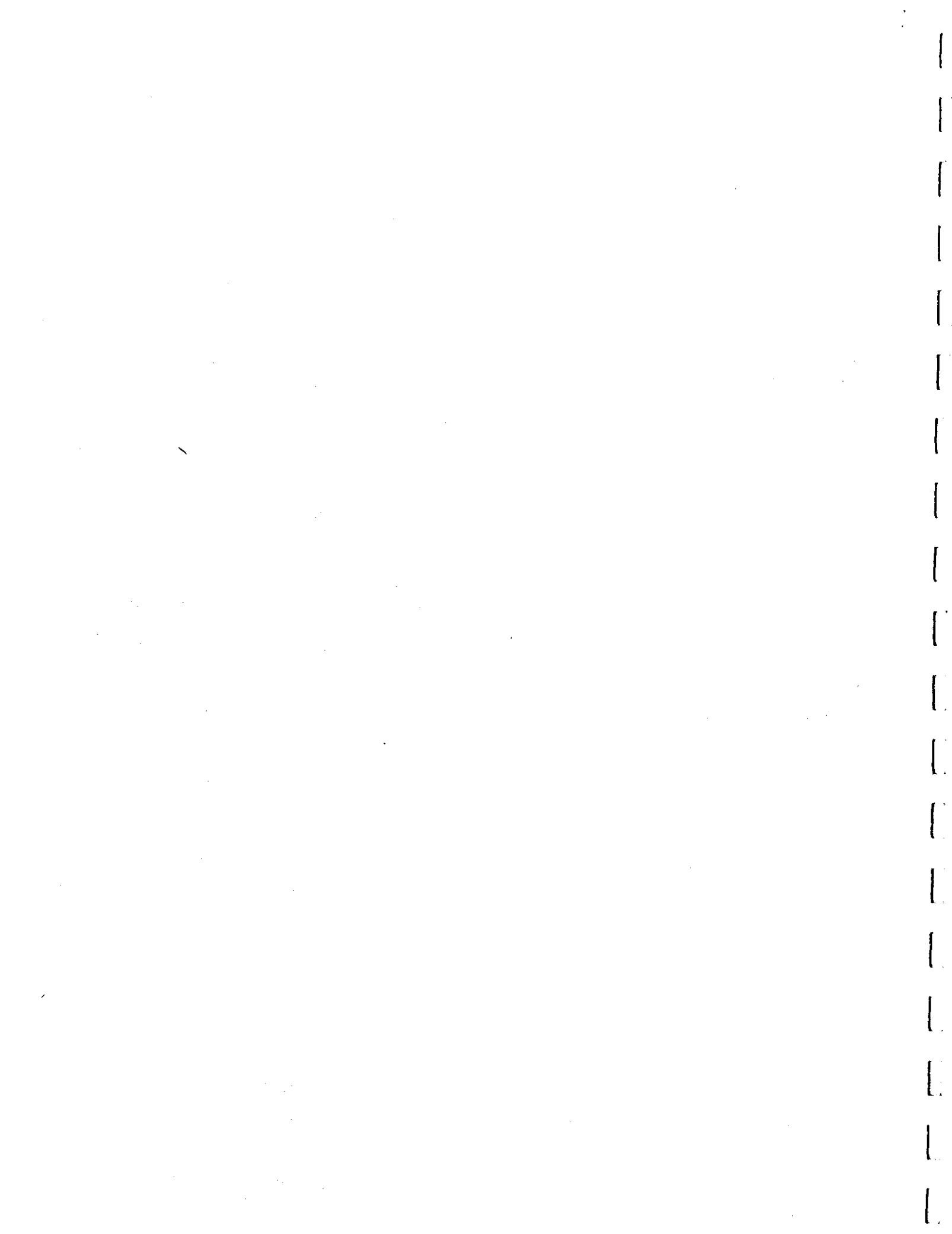
Commanding General, US Army Quarter-  
master Center

RADM W. H. Shawcross, 27-29 Apr

COMNAVBASE Subic Bay

Mr. Keith Miller, 29 Apr-3 May

Protestant Rally Speaker





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COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS BY ZONE						
ZONE I (DMZ)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Firefights	22	143	236	55	35	2
Harassing Fires	3	5	19	4	7	1
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	12	280	223	28	19	1
Mining	0	16	8	0	0	
Others	17	18	56	12	5	
TOTAL	54	462	542	99	66	4
ZONE II						
Firefights	4	27	51	8	11	
Harassing Fires	1	6	5	0	0	
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	1	1	8	0	0	
Others	0	18	32	5	2	
TOTAL	6	52	96	13	13	0
ZONE III						
Firefights	7	80	69	14	15	
Harassing Fires	0	3	1	0	0	
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	0	3	9	2	1	
Others	0	123	44	10	18	
TOTAL	7	209	123	26	34	0
GRAND TOTAL	67	723	761	138	113	4

NK INFIL/AGENT NEUTRALIZED (KIA, CAP, APP) 1964 - 1971									
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
NK INFILTRATED	NK	52	45	39	255	334	90	57	1
	JAPAN	19	8	5	14	28	24	16	7
	OTHER	8	18	5	2	0	0	0	
NK ACT	AGENT	51	100	156	103	28	53	9	2
	COLLABORATOR	0	0	0	101	58	58	34	3
TOTAL		130	171	205	475	448	225	116	13

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US/ROK CASUALTIES BY ZONE - 1971															
	US			ROK MIL			ROK CIV			ROK GOVT			TOTAL		
	KIA	WIA	MIA	KIA	WIA	MIA	KIA	WIA	MIA	KIA	WIA	MIA	KIA	WIA	MIA
ZONE I															
ZONE II															
ZONE III															
TOTAL:													0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL:															

US/ROK CASUALTIES BY YEAR (KIA/WIA/MIA)							
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
U.S.	0/2/0	6/1/0	16/65/0	15/53/0	5/8/0	0/0/0	
KATUSA *	0/0/0	1/0/0	2/15/0	9/12/0	0/2/0	0/1/0	
ROK Military	12/11/0	29/38/1	123/257/0	139/235/7	10/36/0	9/21/0	
ROK CIV	10/2/0	0/1/0	2/4/0	32/9/0	10/6/3	1/6/0	
ROK Govt	0/0/0	3/1/0	5/17/0	11/13/0	9/11/2	6/11/0	
TOTAL	22/15/0	38/39/1	146/343/0	197/310/7	34/59/5	16/38/0	0/0/0

\* KATUSA Casualties also included in ROK Military totals.

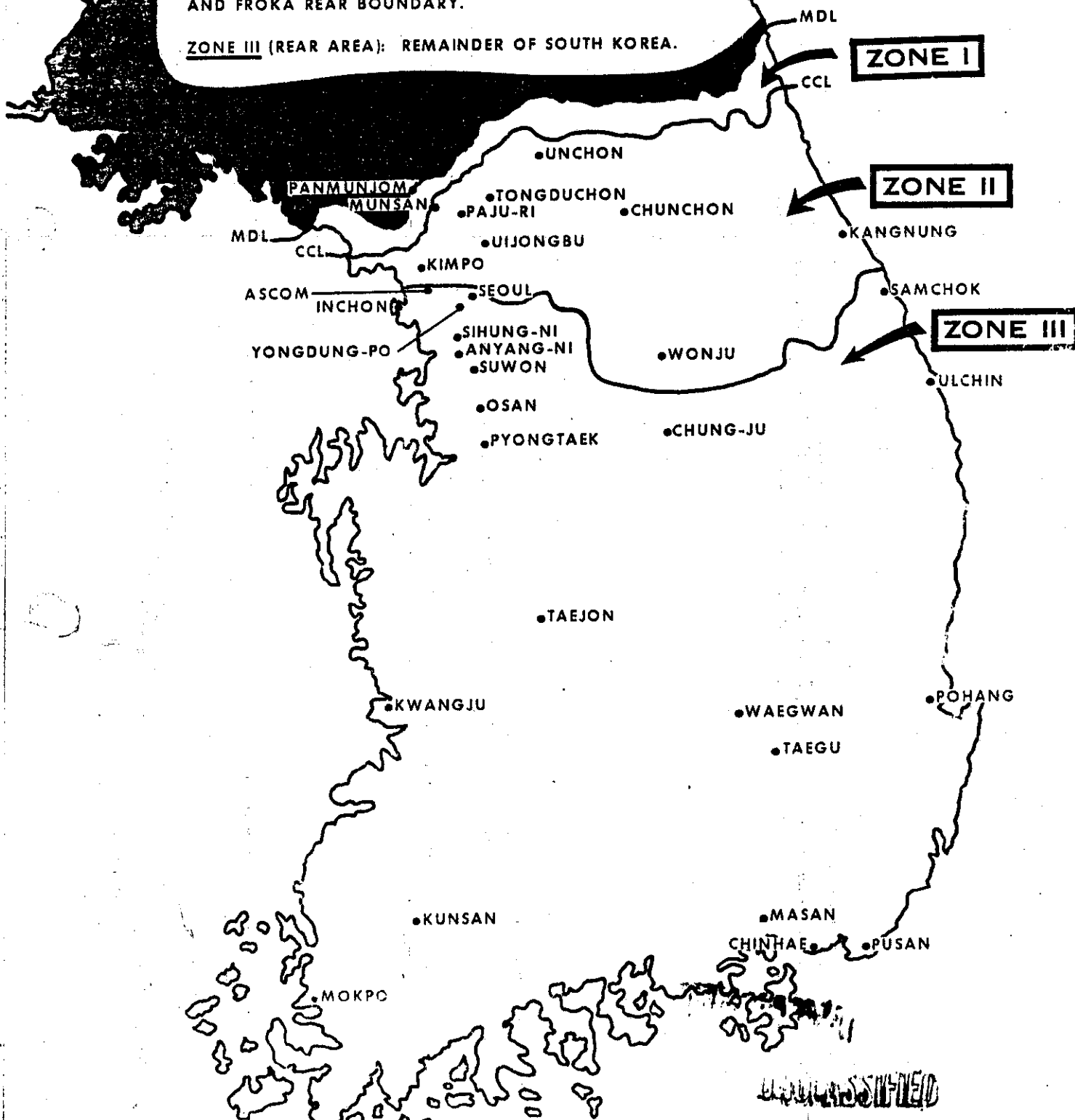
NORTH KOREAN CASUALTIES - 1971				NK CASUALTIES BY YEAR						
	KIA	Captured	TOTAL	ZONE I	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
					KIA	Captured	TOTAL	KIA	8	89
				Captured	0	2	0	0	1	
ZONE I				ZONE II						
				KIA	5	37	70	16	10	
ZONE II				Captured	1	2	4	1	0	
				ZONE III						
ZONE III				KIA	7	74	88	22	21	
				Captured	4	29	9	5	2	
				TOTAL						
TOTAL			0	KIA	20	200	321	55	46	0
				Captured	5	33	13	6	3	0

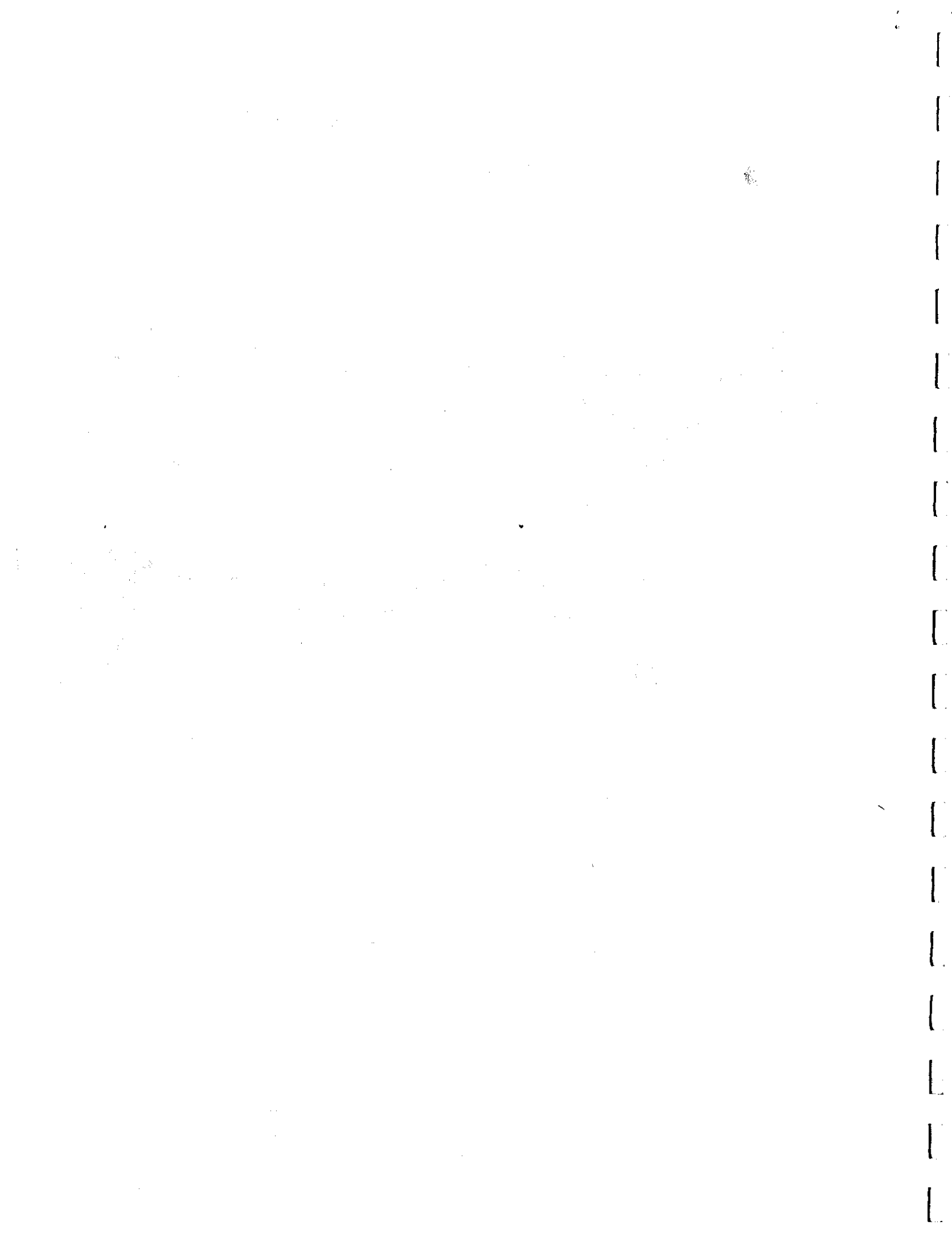
# ZONE BOUNDARIES - KOREA

**ZONE I (DEMILITARIZED ZONE, DMZ):** BETWEEN THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE (MDL) AND THE CIVILIAN CONTROL LINE (CCL).

**ZONE II (TACTICAL AREA):** BETWEEN CCL AND I CORPS (GP) AND FROKA REAR BOUNDARY.

**ZONE III (REAR AREA):** REMAINDER OF SOUTH KOREA.





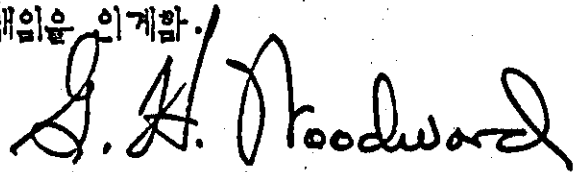
책임전술지역이양  
TRANSFER OF AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

10 March 1971

1971년 3월 10일

I, Major General G. H. Woodward, Commanding General, 2d United States Infantry Division, effective 1200 I hours this date, turn the responsibility for and command of the 2d United States Infantry Division Tactical Area of Responsibility over to the Commanding General, 1st Republic of Korea Army. I relinquish this responsibility in compliance with Operations Order 2-71, as issued by the Commanding General, I Corps (Gp).

본인, 미 육군 제2보병사단장, 지.에이치 우드워드 소장은 금일 1200 시를 기하여 미 육군 제2보병사단 책임전술지역 지휘권과 책임을 대한민국의 육군 제1보병사단장에게 인계함. 본인은 미 1군단(집단)장이 발행한 작전명령 2-71호에 의거하여 이 책임을 인계함.



G. H. WOODWARD  
Major General, USA

1971년 3월 10일

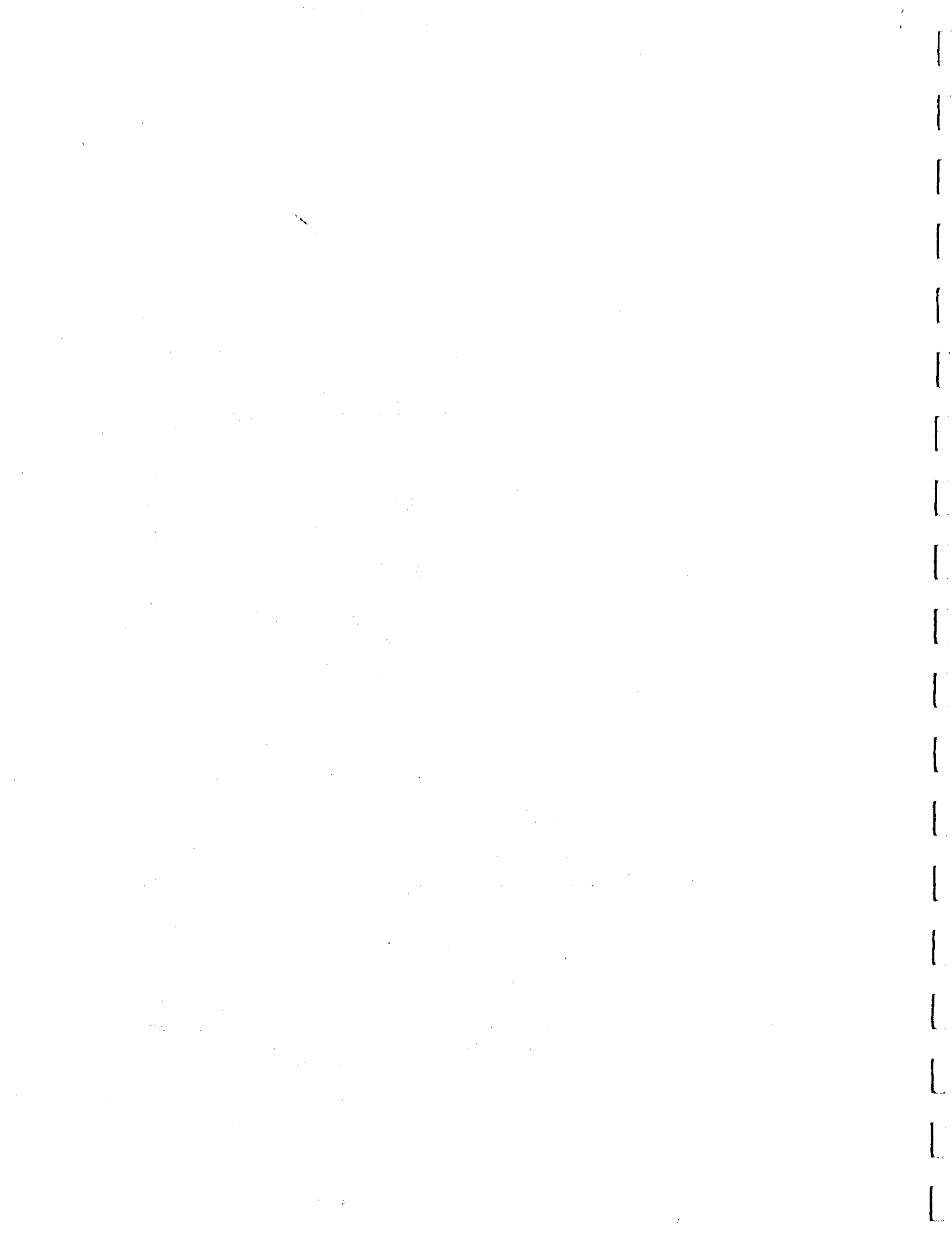
10 March 1971

본인, 대한민국 육군 제1보병사단장 문홍구 소장은 금일 1200 시를 기하여 미 육군 제2보병사단 책임전술지역의 지휘권과 책임을 미 육군 제2보병사단장으로부터 인수함. 본인은 본 책임을 1971년 2월 8일 대한민국 육군 제1군 사령관이 발행한 작전명령 제2호와 미 제1군단장이 발행한 작전명령 2-71호에 의거하여 인수함.

I, Major General H. K. Moon, Commanding General, 1st Republic of Korea Army, effective 1200 I hours this date, accept the responsibility for and the command of the former 2d United States Infantry Division Tactical Area of Responsibility from the Commanding General of the 2d United States Infantry Division. I assumed this responsibility in compliance with Operations Orders #2, as issued by the Commanding General, 1st Republic of Korea Army on 8 February 1971 and 2-71, as issued.

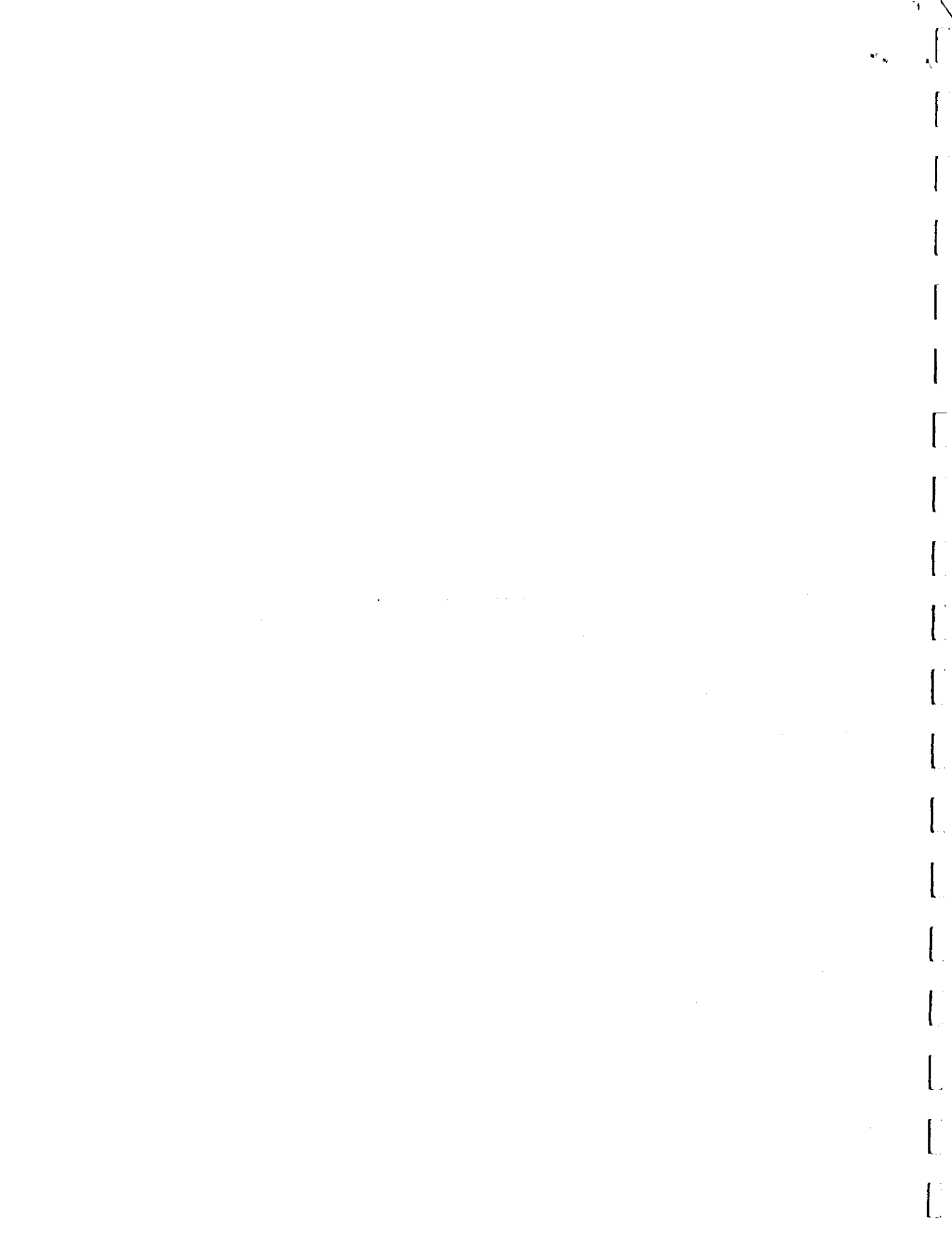
Inclosure #10

문홍구 문홍구  
대한민국 육군 소장



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OPERATIONAL REPORT LESSONS LEARNED  
1 MAY - 31 OCT 71





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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

The Korean National (KN) authorized strength was 10,870 with 10,816 assigned as of 30 Sep 71. The Korean Service Corps (KSC) (a paramilitary labor force of indirect hire personnel supporting Eighth Army basically in tactical site construction and port activities) was authorized 3,739 and assigned 3,732 as of 30 Sep. To effect a reduction in Eighth Army strength from 53,970 to 32,139 by 30 Jun 71, this command continued a liberal curtailment policy and exercised a stricter control over extensions, Inter-Theater Transfers, personnel requisitions, etc. The result was a 30 Jun assigned strength of 29,682 or 92 percent of the new authorization.

(2) (U) Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) Programs. On 16 Dec 70, a commanders' conference on MVA was held at Headquarters, Eighth Army. This conference was the official "kick-off" on focusing attention on the objectives of the MVA. Eighth Army, in an all-out effort to implement the MVA program, has promulgated the DA high-impact actions. Such actions as improved billets, fewer inspections, no bed checks, beer in the mess hall, and relaxation of pass policies have been initiated throughout the command. Other actions initiated within Eighth Army include improved reception techniques, both in facilities use and expeditious handling of personnel; leadership courses to create better communications; reduced airline fare rates for mid-tour leaves to CONUS from Korea; and a recommendation to DA to reduce the unaccompanied tour length from 13 to 12 months. Eighth Army conducted a MVA Seminar on 23 Jun 71. The purpose of this seminar was to correlate MVA projects, interchange ideas and innovations, and to assess our current and future status in implementation of the MVA program in Korea. Eighth Army is currently organizing MVA Coordinating Committees at this headquarters and within the subordinate commands. The purpose of these committees is to coordinate all actions within this command pertaining to the Modern Volunteer Army. The MVA program has met with varying degrees of success in Korea. The main problem in implementing the MVA program is that of credibility. Numerous MVA actions have been initiated and widely publicized by DA. However, here in Korea we cannot live up to these advertisements. The \$1,000,000 available in FY 72 will only partially improve housing conditions. The young soldiers, in particular, simply are not impressed when they compare the publicity on MVA to what they see around them. This problem has been brought to the attention of DA.

(3) (U) Junior Officer Retention. Junior officer councils were established in all major subordinate commands in May 1969. Composition of the councils is discretionary except that a senior officer must be appointed as the commander's representative to provide information

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

and assistance to the councils when required. Several of the major subordinate commands have implemented "Junior Officer's Day" programs. The programs vary from command to command but all are basically oriented toward giving a selected group of junior officers a soft-sell, low-key pitch on Junior Officer Retention and soliciting their ideas about a career in the Army. On 18 May, Headquarters, Eighth Army published a letter which established a Junior Officer Counseling Program. The concept of the program was to have experienced field grade officers conduct semi-annual counseling sessions on an individual basis with all junior officers. Commands down to battalion level are required to establish junior officer counseling programs. A minimum of two counseling sessions are to be conducted annually. To assist commanders during these sessions, EA Form 77, Officer Retention Interview Card, and DA Pamphlet 601-4, Commanders' Guide to the Retention of Junior Officers, have been distributed to all commands. The retention rate for Jan through Sep 70 was 5.55 percent. The retention rate for the same time frame in 1971 was 6.69 percent. These figures may reflect the success of the counseling program; however, it should be noted that during the same time frame increased emphasis was also being placed on junior officer councils and the Modern Volunteer Army Programs.

(4) (U) Principles of Leadership. The Chief of Staff of the Army's letter on the Principles of Leadership to all officers and noncommissioned officers of the Army was distributed and discussed during May 71. Subsequent conferences between commanders at each level and their principal subordinates and ranking noncommissioned officers were conducted in June and August. These conferences evaluated the impact of the command's program to implement the fundamental principles of leadership. The constructive self-analysis perpetrated by this program has awakened many leaders to their responsibilities for effective leadership and to problem areas which negate the principles of leadership. These discussions have opened effective communications channels between senior and junior officers and noncommissioned officers. (See page 47 for entry on Leadership Seminar.)

(5) (U) Race Relations and Incidents. Since 1 Jan 71, all incidents reported through military police channels having racial overtones have been tabulated to provide the command a more realistic appraisal of racial problems that ultimately surface in the form of violence or disorder. During the period 1 Jan to 28 Sep 71, 95 incidents have been reported to the Eighth Army as having racial overtones. All incidents involved violence to some degree, with most incidents classified as assaults. Of those incidents reported, 10 have been considered significant. Significant racial incidents are mass disorder, rioting, and demonstrations.

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20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Geographical distribution of these significant racial incidents are: three in the 2d Division area; three in the Camp Humphreys area; one at Yongsan Garrison; two in Seoul and one at Inchon. It should be noted that the highest number of racial incidents took place in May and since then has steadily declined. This is due in part to the positive actions being taken by commanders at all levels to deal with problems of unequal treatment. The Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) seminars and open "rap" sessions are providing additional channels of communications between the individual soldier and commanders. In this respect, he is sure that his complaints, real or imagined, are being heard at the level where positive actions can be taken. As an outgrowth of these "rap" sessions and seminars, many positive actions have been initiated. For example:

(a) Staff visits are made by EOT teams to promote the command's "open door" policy while checking on complaints of troop dissatisfaction.

(b) Written agreements have been signed by Korean club owners setting forth the conditions under which the club will operate. These agreements state "all personnel regardless of race or color will be treated equally."

(c) Written agreements have been signed by Korean National Police (KNP) units providing for joint MP/KNP patrols of villages near US units.

(d) Commanders are insisting on improved lighting in villages, particularly outside bars and in narrow alleys.

Commanders are more aware of problems of racial disharmony than ever before and are working daily on solutions. The subject receives command emphasis and improvement in certain areas is noticeable. (See page 22 for entry on Racial Incidents and Community Relations.)

(6) (U) Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT). The current equal opportunity effort was initiated in May 70 to insure that military personnel belonging to minority groups were afforded the same measure of privileges, opportunities, and services extended to other personnel. Effective actions were taken in a variety of directions: Afro-cosmetics, magazines and records preferred by minority group personnel were stocked; a variety of music appealing to minority groups is played in clubs and over local radio stations; libraries stock and publicize a large assortment of books and literature of interest to minority personnel; Black Studies courses through USAFI and the University of Maryland are being held; service clubs hold informal "rap" sessions and inter-cultural

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

activities such as music festivals and suppers; EOT officers have been appointed down to battalion level; and EOT seminars are conducted at the initiative of commanders. These are continuing actions. During the month of February, equal opportunity seminars were again held at major subordinate commands. Their findings were received and discussed in Mar 71 at an Eighth Army seminar. EOT officers from the major subordinate commands were in attendance. The purpose of this conference was to discuss problem areas existing in each major subordinate and to seek means of arriving at a solution to problems in racial disharmony and unequal treatment of military personnel. The major problem common to all units represented was that of the lack of communication between officers and enlisted men and furthermore between the young soldier and the senior military members. The seminar also uncovered other problem areas and recommendations for solutions were considered and acted upon with varying degrees of success. Some of these areas are: communications and leadership, open door policy, availability of special items for minority group personnel, standards of appearance, military police, application of cold war education programs, segregation off-post, and equal opportunity officers/councils. It is felt that the actions taken on the recommendations surfaced at the EOT Seminar has had a direct effect on the positive results being achieved in racial harmony during the past few months. However, racial tension still exists in varying degrees in Eighth Army. There is polarization in establishments on-post and off-post. This polarization for the most part is self-imposed by groups of people who have common interests in entertainment, dress and social backgrounds. Efforts to promote understanding between Korean Nationals and US personnel have been undertaken by some major subordinate commands as a means of achieving racial harmony in off-post establishments on a lasting basis. The use of open seminars, rap sessions and personnel interviews by commanders at all levels has been encouraged to promote understanding of problem areas within the command.

(7) (U) Yongsan Community Council. A need in Yongsan for a community council which would coordinate requirements to lend cohesion to the community efforts, to insure there is no duplication, and to inform the various organizations of the activities of other organizations in the community, was recognized during the reporting period. To accomplish these goals, 25 organizations were invited to a meeting chaired by LTG P. F. Cassidy, DCG, Eighth Army, on 30 Aug 71. Fifteen of the invited organizations attended the first meeting. Recommendations resulting from this meeting included development of a monthly bulletin, organizing a board of governors and possible organization of an executive board. The second meeting was held on 6 Oct. Nineteen organizations attended this meeting, where each group's yearly budget was requested,

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3)(U)

a constitution committee was formed, and the group was briefed on the functions of the Yongsan Community Service. It is planned that the group will meet once monthly to accomplish the objectives set forth.

(8) (U) Living Quarters Allowance (LQA). On 28 Mar 71, Eighth Army received DA message 261946Z Mar 71, subject: Housing Allowance. The message states that housing allowances are payable to members with dependents for any day upon which government quarters are not assigned to him at his permanent duty station. Based on the above, personnel authorized to live on the economy with their non-command sponsored dependents and not assigned bachelor quarters should be paid housing allowances at the "without dependent" rate. On receipt of this message, Eighth Army received numerous requests from military members and DA civilians requesting authority to reside off-post and draw housing allowances. In addition, claims for Station Housing Allowance (SHA) and Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) are being submitted by military and DA civilians who have neither applied for nor been assigned bachelor quarters. A major problem encountered by this command is inadequate funds for payment of LQA to DA civilians when adequate bachelor quarters are not available and/or suitable for occupancy. Payment of LQA for civilians comes from Eighth Army OMA funds while payment of Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) and SHA for military members are charged against military personnel Army appropriations. This action places an unprogrammed and unbudgeted requirement for payment of LQA to DA civilians on presently limited financial assets.

(9) (U) Station Housing Allowance (SHA). On 20 Jan 71, Eighth Army Supplement 1 to AR 210-16, Bachelor Housing, was published and disseminated to all major subordinate commands. The intent of this regulation was to allow bachelor personnel to reside off-post when bachelor housing was deemed inadequate or unsuitable for occupancy. Upon distribution of the supplement, this headquarters began to receive applications from personnel requesting permission to reside off-post because of inadequacy of quarters. However, actions on these requests were temporarily suspended when further study of the new supplement revealed that no minimum standards of space adequacy had been established as provided for in AR 210-16. A new supplement to AR 210-16 has been written which establishes minimum standards that the installation commander will use in determining adequacy of bachelor housing. This headquarters has received a total of 229 applications for payment of Station Housing Allowance. Included in these are 29 officer and 200 enlisted applications. The first application was received on 17 Mar 71. Payment was made on this request on 7 Apr, since there was proof that quarters

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

were not assigned and proof that the individual had authority to reside off-post. This application did not go to DA for approval.

(10) (U) Airline Fare Rates. The airlines announced another reduced air fare program which benefits soldiers in Korea. Effective 1 Oct 71, there was a 30 percent reduction in the trans-Pacific fare for parents, spouses and dependents of US servicemen stationed here. The old fare from the west coast to Seoul and return was \$868. Under the new program, the reduced fare is \$607.60, resulting in a savings of \$260.40. The round-trip ticket is valid for a maximum of 45 days. The reduced commercial airline fares to CONUS have had a favorable impact on morale. The program has had the two-fold advantage of economical rates for the soldier and enabling the commander to see proof in the form of a valid ticket that personnel are capable of returning to Korea before their leave expires. Accordingly, participation in the program has increased to over 1,000 per month and the stateside AWOL rate for Eighth Army has decreased.

(11) (U) Education.

(a) DOD Dependent School Eligibility Criteria. DOD Directive 1342.10, May 70, contained the following change in status of non-command sponsored dependents enrolled in DOD Dependents Schools in Korea:

"Space-required tuition-free education for dependents who are not authorized transportation at government expense but who are transported at the sponsor's expense will be discontinued after June 30, 1971. Following this date, space-required tuition-free education will become space-available, tuition-free education for this category of dependents."

An exception to this policy was requested by Eighth Army. DA, DCSPER-PSD, message 031530Z Aug 71, granted authority to continue to provide space-required, tuition-free education in Korea, for the school year 71-72, for dependents who are not command sponsored. As of 30 Jun 72, non-command sponsored dependents will revert to space-available status and it is anticipated space will not be available. The new eligibility criteria has received the widest possible dissemination through command and DOD school channels. Additionally, welcome letters, news releases and messages for worldwide dissemination have been used to promulgate the fact that non-command sponsored dependents are discouraged and that such dependents will attend DOD schools on a space available basis after 30 Jul 72.

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) Educational Goals. The 1st Qtr FY 72 marks the 29th consecutive quarter in which this command met or exceeded all 11 DA/USARPAC priority educational objectives. Figures represent percentages of people in each category who participated during the period. Participation rates for the 1st Qtr FY 72 showed improvement over the rates for the previous quarter as well as over the rates for 1st Qtr FY 71.

<u>Category</u>	<u>USARPAC Objective</u>	<u>Eighth Army Achievements 1st Qtr FY 71</u>
Overall Participation	20%	33%
Comm Off Below Bacc Degree	20%	48%
Warrant Off Below 2 yrs College	25%	42%
EM Below High School Completion	25%	47%
EM 12th Grade But Below Bacc Degree	7%	18%
Foreign Language Tng-Officers	10%	13%
Foreign Language Tng-EM	2%	3.4%
MOS-Related Tng-All Personnel	6%	15%
EM with GT Score Below 90	20%	28%
Project 100,000	20%	43%
EM Below 5th Grade Reading Level	100%	-

(c) University of Maryland Enrollments. University of Maryland enrollments for Term I academic year 71-72 totaled 445 and were 30 percent (189) lower than those for the corresponding term in academic year 70-71. This is 37 percent (260) lower than the average Term I enrollment for the past five academic years. This decrease is roughly equivalent to the percentage decrease in population served.

(d) Project Transition (PT). PT, initiated in the command on 1 Jul 71, is a DOD-directed program designed to assist military personnel who are returning to civilian life and who, because of their lack of a salable skill, are often faced with serious difficulties in finding employment. PT attempts to offer such personnel opportunities for preemployment counseling, educational advancement and job referral, up to six months prior to separation from the service. Since opportunities for job training at present exist only in CONUS, it is anticipated that, for the time being, PT will be limited to counseling and job referral. In Eighth Army, a monthly average of 940 military personnel have been identified as being eligible for PT. PT is a function of the General Educational Development Program. For Korea, USARPAC has allocated funds for nine DAC transition counselors. Four counselors are now in the command. They are on duty in the 2d Division area, the Yongsan area, and KORSCOM. In addition, a supervisor for PT is on the Eighth Army staff. The remaining positions are being recruited for by DA.

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20 November 1971

EACS-MH

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(e) Predischarge Education Program (PREP). PREP is a combined effort of the Education Center and the American Dependent School System whereby a soldier can work toward earning a high school diploma through attendance at special classes conducted by the high school. Courses are taught during off-duty time by members of the regular high school faculty supplemented by high school approved substitute and part-time civilian teachers. PREP is a function of Project Transition and the entire cost of the program is met by the Veterans Administration. During the period 1 Apr to 30 Aug 71, the PREP conducted at the Seoul American High School has held 19 classes with 130 military students enrolled. During the period 23 military students received their diplomas from the high school through this program. Plans are underway to launch PREP in the Taegu and Pusan areas.

(f) Yongsan Education Center Classrooms. Up to the summer of 1967, the Yongsan Education Center used the second floor of an old motor pool building for classrooms. In the summer of 1967 these rooms were appropriated for other use. Since then, USAFI and the University of Maryland classes have been conducted in the dependent grade and high schools which have been the only facilities available. The use of dependent school classrooms has been satisfactory, but some problems have resulted. For example, the dependent school classrooms are not available for on-duty time GED classes. Plans were made in 1970 to prepare the second floor of the former PX store house into classrooms and administrative area for an education center. A contract was awarded this summer and work started during late July. Expected date of completion is Jun-Jul 72. When these new facilities become available, the largest education center in this command can look forward to an operational potential that has been hampered for the past five years by lack of classrooms.

(12) (U) Safety. Eighth Army completed 1st Qtr FY 72 with mixed accident prevention results compared with 1st Qtr FY 71. Motor Vehicle Accidents decreased from 127 to 78. Motor Vehicle Injuries decreased from 69 to 32. Other personnel injuries increased from 18 to 20. Motor Vehicle Fatalities decreased from 12 to 11. Two aircraft accidents were recorded while none occurred during 1st Qtr FY 71. Accident losses were increased by \$12,819 (two percent) during the quarter. Significant activities during the reporting period involved initiation of the President's Zero In on Federal Safety Program, increased emphasis on summer safety, explosives hazards, driver training, and small arms safety.

(13) (U) Adjutant General Activities.

(a) Combat Casualties. There were no US combat casualties during the reporting period.



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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3)(U)

(b) Memorialization of Army Airfield A511. Army Airfield A511 located at Camp Humphreys, Pyongtaek, Korea, and scheduled to become a major airfield, was dedicated Desiderio Army Airfield in honor of Captain Reginald B. Desiderio, posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for action during the Korean War. Captain Desiderio was killed in action 27 Nov 50 near Ipsok, North Korea, during a Chinese Communist Counteroffensive. At the invitation of GEN J. H. Michaelis, CG, Eighth Army, and Captain Desiderio's commander during the Korean War, the Captain's widow, two sons, mother and sister attended the 22 Sep 71 ceremony in Pyongtaek hosted by General Michaelis.

(c) The 6th US Army Personnel and Administration Battalion. On 31 Jul 71, the 6th Personnel and Administration Battalion was organized pursuant to USARPAC General Order Number 377, dated 19 Jul 71. The Battalion is comprised of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 199th Personnel Service Company, the 25th Administrative Service Detachment, a Replacement Regulating Detachment, and a KATUSA Training School.

(d) Postal Operations. Intra-command routing of surface mail was changed from rail to contract truck haul service. This was a coordinated action in connection with the elimination of the Pusan-Seoul UN Coach. (See page 80.) In connection with the closing of Inchon Port, through-port surface mail movement was also instituted. Surface mail is now containerized on the US west coast, is manifested on through bills of lading direct to APO of destination, with in-country hauling the responsibility of the commercial carrier. The new system has reduced transit time of surface mail by approximately two days. The estimated savings is over \$36,000 per year.

(e) Reproduction. During the reporting period AG reproduced a total of 20,149,852 impressions. This amounted to a 1.2 percent decrease from the workload recorded for the previous reporting period. Material submitted during this six-month period for reproduction often had short and unrealistic delivery dates. This condition generated backlogs and the necessity to expend extra manhours.

(f) Reenlistment. A steady advance toward the two percent of enlisted strength reenlistment objective was experienced from May through July. The advance was halted in August when DA announced that effective 1 Aug each applicant for reenlistment must achieve a Primary MOS evaluation score of 70 or higher for the current year. The cause of the adverse effect was not so much the required score, but the fact that most of the reenlistment applicants had not been tested. Previous to the establishment of this reenlistment criteria, the first term soldier had not been

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

required to take the MOS test until he had completed 24 months service. Those career status personnel should have been tested in their Primary MOS annually. The two percent objective was superseded on 1 Oct by a two category objective: 1.2 percent of permanent party enlisted strength in the Career Category (those who have, or will have, more than three years active service by their ETS), and 25 percent of all eligible separatees in the Non-Career Category (those who will have three or less years active service by their ETS). The 1.2 percent of career enlisted strength is the desired ceiling as well as an objective. There is no ceiling in the non-career category. There is a strong emphasis on maximum reenlistments in the non-career category.

(g) Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) Program. A 3,780 drawdown of the KATUSA strength (from 11,029 to 7,240) was required in conjunction with the reduction of US Forces in Korea. In view of the 7th Infantry Division's departure from Korea, all KATUSA personnel therein were reassigned with first priority going to other Eighth Army units. Nonetheless, a total of 1,500 KATUSAs had to be returned to ROKA control. Sufficient KATUSA strength for each of the major subordinate commands is being maintained through close coordination with the senior ROKA staff officers of each command.

(h) Reporting of Non-Combatants. Present procedures do not permit adequate control of the reporting of non-combatants within the command. A review of current regulations revealed that PX Ration and Commissary Privilege Cards are being issued in accordance with local Joint Regulations (EA 60-1, 314 AD Reg 147-3, and CNFKINST 4066.1A). EA Supplement 1 to AR 680-300 requires that PX Ration and Commissary Privilege Card will not be issued until the requestor has submitted UNC/USFK Form 1 (Report of Noncombatants) and until the form has been verified true and correct. This command submitted changes to each proponent agency suggesting that this requirement also be included in the Joint Regulations. This change will provide for establishment of better procedures for effective reporting of non-combatants within this command.

(i) Phasedown Release Program. The Phasedown Release Program instituted by DA Message DAPE-MPP 121008Z Oct 71 is expected to affect approximately 3,000 enlisted personnel of this command. Following dissemination of the message to the field, a separate letter was published outlining procedures necessary for adjustment to the 179-day early release program. The 179-day early release applies only to those personnel having an ETS or adjusted ETS of not later than 30 Jun 72. Individuals who fall into that category and who have either extended or been curtailed for the purpose of obtaining a 150-day early release under the provisions

# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

of paragraph 5-14c, AR 635-200, are eligible for the 179-day early release. Those individuals who were involuntarily extended to obtain an early release under the 150-day program would have an automatic curtailment to allow for 179-day early release, if they so desire. Those personnel who voluntarily extended so as to qualify for the 150-day early release, would automatically receive curtailments to allow for 179-day early release, if desired. The impact on the command in reference to the early departure of Eighth Army personnel from Korea may have an effect on the accomplishment of the assigned mission. Earlier DEROS dates than had previously been anticipated will cause shortages in many MOSs and delays in obtaining replacements.

(j) CAPS III Assignments. The Centralized Assignment Procedure III System (CAPS III) was initiated during July. CAPS III is an automated enlisted assignment system currently used for Senior Grade/Special Category enlisted personnel only (7-8-9)(Critical MOS, all grades, i.e., Data Processing, MI, etc.). CAPS III assignment instructions are transmitted via AUTODIN to USARPAC Data Processing Unit (DPU). Upon receipt from DA of the AUTODIN assignment information, USARPAC DPU prepares the necessary Assignment Information Cards (AICs) and rosters, and forwards to the appropriate Personnel Service Company (PSC) or Personnel Service Division (PSD). In addition to the AICs and rosters provided the PSC/PSDs, the office of the Adjutant General is also provided an information copy. Per DA instruction of Jul 71, this command discontinued the Enlisted Senior Grade/Special Category Advance Oversea Returnee (AOR) report. Department of the Army now relies on the Enlisted Master Tape (EMTR) maintained by Personnel Information Systems (PERSINS) for the information which was previously furnished on the AOR. The last Senior Grade/Special Category AOR furnished DA by this office was for EM departing the command during Dec 71. The following problem areas are being studied for improvement:

1. The length of time between the date of the listing and the date it is actually received by the PSC/PSD is too great. In one instance there was a difference of 27 days. The average is about two weeks, whereas under the old system the norm was about one week. This problem is attributed to the time it takes USARPAC DPU to prepare the AICs and rosters. According to USARPAC DPU there are occasionally problems within the program that produces incomplete data, and rosters and AICs must be retransmitted from DA in order to have accurate readable cards and rosters.

2. There has been one instance when the servicing PSD did not receive a copy of the CAPS III roster or cards. This was corrected by a call

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

to the USARPAC DPU. On that occasion this command reproduced an information copy for the PSD's use.

3. Late receipt of assignment instructions causes the individual affected many problems associated with his PCS, particularly the orderly transition from his current assignment to his next assignment, as well as problems involved with married personnel. This situation is being alleviated by calls to DA and by obtaining individuals' assignments telephonically.

4. DA had maintained a policy not to provide assignment instructions telephonically for those personnel assigned under the CAPS III program. The problem was somewhat alleviated by calling USARPAC DPU in the urgent cases and having them manually check their AIC decks and provide assignment instructions telephonically. An explanation to DA of the problems encountered by this office alleviated the problem of obtaining assignment instructions for CAPS III assigned personnel, and assignment instructions are now readily obtained from DA.

(k) Qualitative Management Program Screening Boards. A selective retention program, announced by DA in Dec 70 and designed to eliminate nonproductive personnel in the Army, began to take effect in Korea during July. The first group of Army personnel affected received reenlistment denials during August. The Qualitative Management Program basically consists of two phases, control and screening. Qualitative control establishes cutoff points in a serviceman's career at which the Army feels he should have attained a specific rank. Qualitative screening begins at DA level where periodic print-outs identify low potential and otherwise nonproductive enlisted personnel. Records on those personnel so identified, via the print-out, are sent to a screening board for review, thorough analysis, and recommendation as to whether they should be denied reenlistment or retained in the service. For E7s and above, the screening board is convened at DA level. Screening boards for E6s and below are convened in the field by commanders exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction. Recommendations of these boards can be passed on by the convening authority whose recommendation is final. Field screening boards are made up of senior officers and senior NCOs. The enlisted man concerned is not notified of the screening action. In the event the final decision is unfavorable, a notification letter is sent to the EM concerned establishing that he will be denied reenlistment under the Qualitative Management Program. Personnel denied reenlistment have an option to request an early release of up to six months or to attend a transition training course in CONUS. During August, HQ, Eighth Army

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Area Command (which exercises general courts-martial jurisdiction for units in Eighth Army), convened the first of three field review boards in accordance with Chapter 4, AR 600-200. To date a total of 19 Military Personnel Records Jackets of personnel tentatively identified by DA as nonproductive or low potential have been reviewed by the board. Of the total number, five have been authorized reenlistment upon ETS, three denied reenlistment upon ETS, and 11 are pending final action by the convening authority. Information on which DA bases their tentative identification of nonproductive or low potential personnel is not provided to local commands. The boards have expressed concern as to availability of sufficient information in the personnel folders on which to base a firm recommendation as to an individual's eligibility for continuance on active duty or denial of further active duty.

(1) Centralized E5 Promotions. DA Message 281805Z May 71 extended the semi-centralized promotion system to grade E5. Local promotion boards continue to be convened to consider personnel eligible for promotion from grades E4 to E5. Concurrent with semi-centralization of the E5 promotion system, local position vacancy requirements for promotion to pay grade E5 were discontinued. Local boards determine the point score of eligible personnel and in turn report scores of personnel recommended for promotion to pay grade E5 to Eighth Army by three digit MOS. The Eighth Army receives cutoff scores by three digit MOS from DA. Individuals whose promotion board scores meet or exceed the cutoff score are then promoted. To date, the new semi-centralized system is functioning well. The only drawback noted is that an individual may not be promoted until the second month after his point score has been determined by the promotion board and his name placed on the approved standing promotion list. This delay is not due to local causes. The current system is based on a three-month cycle on which an individual is boarded during the first month, scores reported to DA during the second month, and determination of promotion cutoff scores by DA during the third month. With the semi-centralization of the E6 promotion system established in Jan 71, and the E5 promotion system in May 71, the commander's authority to promote an individual into a vacancy created by a reduction was rescinded. DA Message 281245Z Sep 71 returned this authority for promotions to pay grades E5 and E6. When a reduction occurs, the commander having promotion authority may promote the top man on his currently approved list having the same MOS as the individual reduced.

(m) Purification of Personnel Master Card Files. The 199th PSC was directed to take corrective action to insure that the personnel master file is current/complete with all required data. Said data is

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

used by the Adjutant General to requisition and report strength to DA. The 199th PSC has implemented improved procedures. The results will be reviewed by the 199th Personnel Service Company and Adjutant General Office during the first week of Nov 71. Further refinements, if necessary, will be made at that time.

(14) (U) Civilian Personnel Activities.

(a) Summary of Eighth Army Civilian Drawdown. Eighth Army, as of 31 Aug 71, had a civilian workforce of 35,289 (762 US citizens and 34,527 Local Nationals (LN)). At the close of FY 70, Eighth Army had a permanent workforce of 49,503 civilian employees (1,233 US citizens and 48,270 LNs). The drop in the total permanent civilian workforce from 49,503 to 35,289 employees was caused by planned troop withdrawals and reduced operating funds. Of the two groups of civilian employees reduced, US citizen positions suffered a greater percentage loss than LNs. or 38 percent as compared to 28 percent for LNs.

	<u>FY Differences</u> <u>(FY 70 - FY 71)</u>	<u>Current Strength</u> <u>(As of 31 Aug 71)</u>
Appropriated Fund	- 4,933	15,130
Non-appropriated Fund	- 3,160	3,614
Contract Hire	- 5,101	10,352
Personal Hire	- 1,624	6,193
Totals	-14,818	35,289

Prior to the reduction in the civilian workforce, notably in the LN workforce, Eighth Army enjoyed relatively peaceful and amicable relationships with its LN employees. Labor unrest during the past fiscal year intensified due to the large reduction in the LN civilian force and the bleak prospects of employment in the private sector. As a result, there were numerous sit-ins and demonstrations. Management, in close coordination with servicing civilian personnel officers, was able to minimize those disturbances successfully without undue interruption to normal operations. Commanders and chiefs of activities deserve much credit in the drawdown of the civilian workforce. Their patience and demonstrated empathy toward disgruntled and dissident surplus LN employees was exemplary.

(b) Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNOP). Troop reductions and drastic cuts in the budget during FY 71 resulted in curtailment of the civilian workforce. In order to maintain the image of this command as a reputable and responsible employer, it was imperative that a program be developed to reduce the impact on the civilian workforce and on the

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Korean economy. KNOP was established 22 Sep 70 by the US Forces Korea in coordination with the Republic of Korea Government and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU). Command letters were distributed emphasizing the KNOP as a program of top priority with high level command interest. A complete KNOP plan of action was developed and distributed to area CPOs and local commanders for implementation. Local KNOP Vocational Training Centers were established throughout Eighth Army and were certified by the ROK Government. Bilingual training course materials were furnished to all training centers. Facilities, equipment, materials and some instructors were furnished by local commanders for the training centers. (A total of 24 US military, US civilian and Korean employees donated their time as instructors.) KNOP objectives include:

1. Vocational Training to develop additional skills of excess employees to prepare them for new job opportunities on the Korean economy when their services with US Forces Korea are terminated, and to further develop employees in their current jobs, to afford full utilization of the current workforce.

2. Licensing and Certification of employees as required by Korean Vocational Training Laws, for specific crafts, trades and other vocations.

3. Outplacement in other organizations within the US Forces Korea and on the local economy of excess Korean employees faced with reduction in force.

A publicity campaign was developed to publicize the program, utilizing radio, TV and newspapers (English and Korean languages) throughout Korea. Letters to firms in private industry were distributed, personal contacts were made with presidents of firms on the Korean economy, and briefings and speeches before large groups of Businessmen's Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Lions Clubs, etc., were conducted to explain the KNOP, its progress and achievements, and to request their cooperation in implementing the program. DA published a complimentary article in the Civilian Personnel Management Newsletter (May 1971 issue). The 7th Psychological Group published an article in the May issue of "Friends of Freedom" magazine, and the US Information Service produced a film on the KNOP in May 71 for distribution to all Korean theaters. The KNOP is being continued with particular emphasis being placed on educating the local communities of the capabilities of Eighth Army's Korean employees in an effort to overcome present thinking of local industry that these employees do not have required experience for jobs on the local economy. Further emphasis is being placed on the fact that the Office of Labor Affairs (OLA) should be assuming the role of leadership

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

in encouraging local industry to hire excess US Forces employees. OLA is now providing funds for payment of all outside instructors conducting training courses under the KNOP. Training was planned for 5,773 employees in 21 different occupations and 3,826 have completed training for a completion ratio of 66 percent. Testing and certification is required for 2,106 employees. Of this total, 1,653 employees have been tested and 1,193 have successfully passed written and practical tests and have been certified. During the months of November and December, 183 employees are scheduled for testing. Outplacement of excess employees to date is 2,003 with an additional 56 employees presently being considered for jobs in West Germany.

(c) Labor-Management Relations. The Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) represents all Korean employees of US Forces Korea. This union is entitled to negotiate an agreement and to be consulted on personnel policies, the personnel implications of management decisions, and/or any aspect of working conditions. Renewal of the US Forces Korea-FOEU Labor-Management Agreement was effected on 20 May 71. This Agreement will remain in effect until 20 May 72 with provisions for a three month extension period for renegotiation, if needed. No major policy changes were made from the previous agreement. This Agreement provides the framework for labor relations and dealings with the union at various command levels, extends exclusive recognition of FOEU as the representative of Korean employees, and clarifies areas and procedures for union-management negotiations and consultation.

1. A special meeting of the US Forces Korea Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) was held on 1 Sep 71. Among the topics discussed and decisions reached were:

a. Holiday Policy - a union request for an alternate holiday on 4 Oct, since National Creation Day and Chusok (both legal KN holidays) fall on Sunday, 3 Oct, was disapproved as being too costly and not consistent with ROK labor law and practices. It was agreed to study the feasibility of granting KN employees administrative leave (straight pay) on the Fridays prior to Christmas and New Year since these days will also be US holidays and loss of KN employee productivity will be minimal because most US Forces activities will be closed.

b. KN Retirement System - a KN retirement system has been proposed for optional retirement of KN employees and retirement at management discretion based on a combination of age and years of service. This proposal will be forwarded to HQ USARPAC for approval.



# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

c. Revision of KN Employee Leave System - present US Forces leave system does not conform to ROK labor law. A special study on leave practices in the private sector will be conducted to obtain data to aid in developing a revised leave system.

d. Revision of Severance Pay Computation - it was agreed that severance pay schedules will have to be adjusted at the lower tenure levels to conform to ROK labor law. Consideration was also given to crediting unused sick leave to severance pay computation as an inducement to lowering the abuse of sick leave. This proposal will be forwarded to Commander in Chief, Pacific, for approval.

e. Two-step Increases on Promotions - this proposal is under consideration to grant employees promoted into executive and/or managerial positions the equivalent of two-step increases on promotion. Criteria on this proposal is being developed to present to the JLAC for approval.

f. Status of Revision of Eighth Army Civilian Personnel Regulation 690-1 - a consolidated draft of the revision will be completed by 30 Sep 71 for staffing prior to final publication.

2. The FOEU, through a resolution passed at their Central Executive Council meeting held on 24 Sep, have presented US Forces Korea with their proposals regarding the annual US Forces Korea Wage and Benefits Survey currently being conducted. Among their proposals are requests for a 40 percent wage increase, a proportionately greater pay increase for employees at the lower grade levels than at the higher grades, an effective date of 1 Dec 71 for the pay increase, and a change in the Mess Attendant grade level from KWB-1 to KWB-3. These types of demands are expected each year and are made primarily to satisfy the FOEU membership.

3. Eighth Army hosted a USARPAC Executive Labor Relations Seminar 27 through 28 October. This seminar was conducted for key military and civilian managers and supervisors who have responsibility for dealing with the union. This seminar provided the opportunity for participants to update their knowledge of the current Federal and ROK labor relations policies and practices, and to improve understanding of management communication techniques and the consultative processes.

(d) Civilian Recruitment Film. The Overseas Recruiting Center, DCSPER, DA has produced a film titled "Living and Working in Korea." It is being used to recruit high quality civilian employees for assignment to Korea. It was filmed in Korea in 1970. It accurately presents the rapidly improving conditions in the Republic of Korea. US Army

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-4H

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

missions and job challenges were prominently featured. Living and recreational facilities were attractively presented along with Korean cultural and historical attractions. The film will be shown to interested management officials and appropriate employees.

(e) Federal Employee Wage and Salary Freeze. In response to President Nixon's announced wage and salary freeze effective 15 Aug 71, the Civil Service Commission has made the following decisions, with additional instructions from DA:

1. No new wage schedule or rate will be issued by any agency or wage fixing authority with an effective date within the freeze period.

2. All within grade increases, quality step increases, and incentive awards are suspended while the freeze is in effect.

3. Actions to effect the promotion of an employee whose job is classified to a higher grade due to job enlargement, correction of classification error, or change in standards are to be withheld pending issuance of further clarification.

The above restrictions are applicable to both appropriated and nonappropriated fund employees. The following types of actions will be permitted during the freeze period:

1. Promotions to positions of greater responsibilities in a higher grade or level.

2. Promotion actions resulting from merit promotion procedures.

3. Cash awards resulting from employee suggestions.

Implementing instructions in regards to application of the President's wage and salary freeze order indicated that consideration was being given to applying it to non-US citizen employees of US Government agencies overseas. Eighth Army and other Pacific commands furnished information to USARPAC urging that the freeze not be applied to US-employed foreign nationals. Information was received from the Secretary of Defense on 4 Sep that the Federal Employee Wage and Salary Freeze Cost of Living Council determined that the freeze would not apply to non-US citizen employees.

(f) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Seminar. HQ US Forces Korea hosted the EEO Seminar conducted 15-17 Sep in Korea Regional Exchange (KRE) facilities. It was conducted by Army, Navy, and Air Force

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

representatives from Hawaii. Conferees were primarily those who serve as EEO Counselors. In addition to 18 Eighth Army US civilian employees who attended, seven military personnel also participated in the seminar. Talks were designed to improve the understanding of Federal Service EEO policies and practices, current status, and program trends. Administrative requirements and techniques for processing individual cases were also discussed. The seminar was a successful vehicle for orienting EEO Counselors.

(15) (U) Civil/Military Operations.

(a) Korean/American Mutual Understanding Program (KAMUP). The Eighth Army KAMUP is a scientifically guided troop relations program of a unique nature. The concepts of human equality and democracy, when made personally meaningful to US soldiers in relation to local nationals, motivate them to work and associate more constructively with members of the host nation. The mission of the program is to establish and maintain a Mutual Understanding Program in Eighth Army which will promote better understanding and friendship between the US and Korean peoples and create an atmosphere wherein the US presence in Korea is that of a welcome guest. To accomplish this mission the program is divided into three phases. The first phase is an orientation in which the new ideological materials are taught as a basis for persuading the men to consider the importance of gaining respect and friendship of Koreans. Next, it becomes possible, with additional educational materials, to eliminate or soften the shock hostilities most Americans suffer from in relation to problems of theft, sanitation, prostitution and poverty encountered abroad. Finally, traditional cultural study materials are provided. Thus armed with sympathy for, interest in, and understanding of Koreans, the troops are prepared for individual programs that do, in fact, win the enthusiastic reaction of Koreans.

(b) Psychological Operations (PSYOP). The Commanding General, Eighth Army is responsible for the conduct of tactical and collateral PSYOP required to support the political-military mission during the conduct of military operations and for supporting the United Nations Command PSYOP Program. The Eighth Army PSYOP Program is designed to further UN/ROK/US objectives, facilitate military operations and promote maximum cooperation of the ROK civilian population. Eighth Army supports this offensive by ~~conducting loudspeaker and balloon operations.~~ This command, with technical advice and assistance from the 24th PSYOP Detachment, is developing a new program of PSYOP support of Civil Affairs and Community Relations. This consolidation PSYOP is oriented toward the problem of race relations between US soldiers as it affects Korean-American relations. Its objective is to create an awareness by the

UNCLASSIFIED

~~TOP SECRET~~

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Korean community around US installations of the problem thus resulting in the equal treatment of all US personnel in their interaction with the local community.

(c) Civil Affairs Activities Program. The Eighth Army Civil Affairs Activities Program is funded annually under the Civil Affairs Activities Program of USARPAC. The objectives of this program are to reinforce and support efforts to enhance the Eighth Army image in Korea and to gain support of the Korean people by fostering and maintaining cooperation and understanding Eighth Army and the Korean community through community and personal relationships. Eighth Army included \$36,000 in the O&MA Budget for Civil Affairs Activities during FY 72. These funds have been further allocated to staff sections and subordinate commands. The largest expenditure of Civil Affairs Activities funds is for projects which improve community relations, including support of Community Relations Advisory Councils. During the 1st Qtr FY 72, a total of \$7,600 was expended from a total allocation of \$9,000.

(d) Community Relations Advisory Councils (CRAC). The CRACs have a history in Korea dating back to 1946 when the first council was established in Taegu. The CRAC program has the objective of fostering increased understanding and strengthening the traditional friendship between the Korean and American people. To achieve this objective, the councils serve as an effective two-way channel of communication, identify potential or actual problems of mutual concern, and develop wholesome contacts between the command and the community. At present there are 44 councils co-sponsored by Eighth Army units with local Korean communities from the DMZ to Pusan. Each council has two co-chairmen, one Korean and one American, who take turns hosting and chairing the meetings. The co-chairmen range from a provincial governor to a myon or ri (village) chief on the Korean side and from a lieutenant general to lieutenant on the American side. A wide range of topics are covered in CRAC meetings. The topics most frequently discussed during this reporting period were US aid in some form or other, theft, trespassing, safety, sanitation, venereal disease, drug abuse, indebtedness of personnel and racial problems.

(e) Racial Incidents and Community Relations. Active community relations programs have not been effectively administered by some US and Korean co-sponsors of CRAC councils, resulting in more serious incidents between US personnel and Korean communities. Many incidents involved actual or alleged discriminatory practices by Koreans catering to US personnel. In some cases the Koreans were involuntarily drawn into black-white confrontations occurring in Korean communities. In other

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

instances Koreans contributed to, or directly caused, incidents because of discriminatory practices, both real and seeming, against the black soldier. Some commanders did not utilize the channel provided them through the CRAC program to solve racial incidents. The discrimination problem has been covered in two recent Civil-Military Affairs Newsletters to assist commanders in understanding the current situation and to encourage their use of the CRAC council to help solve this problem. Also, on 2 Sep 71 the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Civil Military Relations was established by the ROK and US representatives of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Joint Committee to investigate and analyze the problems involving US personnel in Korea and Koreans living in the vicinity of, or working in, US military installations, and to make recommendations for necessary actions, both preventive and corrective, designed to eliminate conditions which will adversely effect Korean-American relations, and to promote mutual understanding and harmonious community relations between American servicemen and the Korean people. Eighth Army is fully supporting and actively contributing to activities of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee and the seven action panels.

(f) Korean Service Corps (KSC). The KSC was originally organized as a paramilitary labor force and was later reorganized as a civilian indirect hire labor force administered by Eighth Army. The mission of the KSC is to support US Armed Forces by transporting ammunition and supplies, evacuating the sick and wounded, constructing field fortifications, building and maintaining roads, operating supply points and performing other functions in connection with the mission of US Armed Forces. While primarily an unskilled labor force, the KSC includes members with skills such as auto mechanic, carpenter, mason, and metal worker. The KSC is administered by a Control Detachment which provides administrative support to the KSC and processes all personnel and pay actions. The KSC Control Detachment is assigned to US Army Garrison-Yongsan, and is under operational control of the Eighth Army G1. The KSC is presently organized into 24 companies located throughout the Republic. Current authorized strength is 3,739 personnel. The KSC Control Detachment currently consists of two US officers, four enlisted men and 99 KSC employees.

(g) The Nixon Doctrine. The Nixon Doctrine is the subject of many press and radio releases here in Korea. As stated in an Eighth Army message dated 5 Apr 71, it is extremely important that all military personnel in command and key staff positions, having continuing relationships with ROK military and civilian officials be aware of the meaning of the "Nixon Doctrine" and be able to explain its terms within the sphere of US-ROK counterpart relations at all levels. Detailed guidance pertaining to various aspects of the "Nixon Doctrine" was prepared and distributed Eighth Army-wide. In addition a pamphlet covering the

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

President's Message to Congress on 25 Feb 71 on US Foreign Policy for the 1970s - Building for Peace, will be given automatic distribution to subordinate commands as soon as it is available. Briefly stated the Nixon Doctrine is as described in the following excerpts from speeches by the President during the past year:

"...Its central thesis is that the United States will participate in the defense and development of allies and friends, but that America cannot - and will not - conceive all the plans, design all the programs, execute all the decisions, and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world. It will help where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest...We have no intention of withdrawing from the world. The only issue before us is how we can be most effective in meeting our responsibilities, protecting our interests, and thereby building peace.

"...The Nixon Doctrine, then, should not be thought of primarily as the sharing of burdens or the lightening of our load. It has a more positive meaning for other nations and for ourselves.

"...In effect we are encouraging countries to participate fully in creation of plans and in the designing of programs. They must define the nature of their own security and determine the paths of their own progress. For only in this manner will they think of their fate as truly their own.

"...Foreign policy must become the concern of many rather than a few. There can not be a structure of peace unless other nations help fashion it...it can not be built except by the willing hands - and minds - of all."

(h) US Army Friendship Mission Program. In 1961, CINCUSARPAC, in cooperation with CG, Eighth Army, initiated a program of exchange visits of Koreans and Americans of Korean ancestry in Hawaii. This program is part of a larger USARPAC program which utilizes members of the various Asian ethnic communities in Hawaii to promote friendship and understanding between the US Army and Asian allies. Members of the ethnic communities host the visitors from their respective countries in Hawaii and in turn visit their fatherland. The general objective of the program is to enhance international relations through people-to-people contacts in the countries where USARPAC has subordinate Army Commands. Thus far, eight groups of Koreans have visited Hawaii under this program. This year the Koreans visited Hawaii in June, with the Islanders visiting the ROK in September.

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EACS-ME

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(3) (U) Vice Presidential Visit, 29 Jun - 4 Jul 71. On 29 Jun, Vice President Spiro Agnew, accompanied by a staff of 14 and 12 members of the press, arrived in Seoul, Korea for a six-day visit to attend the 1 Jul inauguration of President PARK Chung Hee. During his stay, Vice President Agnew attended official receptions and dinners, held brief discussions with the ROK President, and listened to top level briefings from GEN J. H. Michaelis, CINCUNC/COMUSKOREA/CG, Eighth Army, and ADM J. S. McCain, Jr, CINCPAC, on the military situation in Korea. This was Mr. Agnew's second trip to the ROK, having visited here 24-26 Aug 70. There follows an account of Eighth Army staff actions.

(a) The preparation for a Vice Presidential visit is a task of considerable proportions involving the interest, comfort and security of the Vice President and the manifold requirements of his official party. BG Jeffrey G. Smith, ACoFS, G3, Eighth Army, was given the responsibility for providing support for the visit and planning for tours of US and ROK military installations. To provide and coordinate US military administrative and operational support, HQ, Eighth Army, based on previous experience, immediately organized a Special Operations Center (SOC) under the supervision of COL D. Atkinson, Chief, Force Development, G3, Eighth Army. Both of these officers had acted in the same capacity during the Aug 70 visit. Physically located in the G3 area, and operating around the clock, the SOC served both as a liaison point and as a working committee which functioned smoothly in response to diplomatic, Secret Service, and command requirements.

(b) The 2d of July was set aside for military activities and the fair weather itinerary for the Vice President included visits to ROK Army artillery units at Camp St. Barbara and 2d US Infantry Division units at Camp Casey. However, heavy rains cancelled these helicopter tours. Although an inclement weather itinerary had been prepared with various options, an impromptu series of briefings were substituted. Vice President Agnew spent the morning receiving briefings on the military situation here from GEN Michaelis, ADM McCain, and MG J. S. Lekson, Chief, Joint US Military Advisory Group, Korea, in the UNC/USFK/Eighth Army Headquarters and at the commands' underground Tactical Operations Center. After a luncheon hosted by GEN Michaelis, Vice President Agnew relaxed by playing indoor tennis with selected military personnel.

(c) No major problems were encountered in the military planning and execution for the visit. This was primarily due to the establishment of the SOC as the focal point for all matters related to the trip and the experience retained from the Aug 70 visit. The most significant actions were those taken in preparation for the Vice President's tour of ROK and US military units. Proposed sites were surveyed, designated and rehearsals conducted. The inclement weather schedule was also rehearsed in detail.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Some important Eighth Army actions are listed below by category:

1. Administrative Support. Personnel were selected and placed on call to provide mimeographing, xeroxing, package wrapping and postal service for the Vice President and party. Eight Top Secret couriers were designated to provide 24-hour service between the Embassy and the Chosun Hotel in Seoul, where the VP party stayed, as required by the Embassy Security Officer.
2. Aviation Support. The number and type of helicopters provided varied from day to day. CH-47s were furnished for both Quick Reaction Force standby and to transport distinguished visitors and the press. UH-IDs were on hand for medevac and to carry Secret Service personnel. An OH-58A was also made available to the Secret Service. One U-21 was used for radio relay. Eighth Army ground control parties were at all landing and take-off points on the 2 Jul Troop Visit Day. Traffic control and timing rehearsals were held on 29 Jun for the 2 Jul visits.
3. Communications Support. A six-button key telephone system was installed in the Chosun Hotel for use by the Vice Presidential party. This system consisted of Embassy telephone service, Joint Overseas Switchboard service, inter-communications within the hotel, and point-to-point telephone service for Secret Service use. Embassy telephone service and military telephone service was provided at several locations in the Seoul-Kimpo area scheduled to be visited by the Vice Presidential party. These included Kimpo International Airport, the Eighth Army Golf Club and the Yongsan Helipad (H-201). At Camps St. Barbara and Casey, Joint Overseas Switchboard service through the Green Hornet switchboard was established. Radio-Wire-Intergration and Air-to-Ground communications were provided as backup. Locations for emplacement and remoting lines were furnished White House Communications Agency personnel for operation of their organic radio communications. Military communications support was made available to the press at the Chosun Hotel, Kimpo Air Base and the 2d Division area visit sites. During the entire visit, a two-man emergency telephone repair team was stationed in the Chosun Hotel.
4. Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Eight EOD personnel were placed under operational control of the Secret Service with the mission of insuring the Vice President's safety from explosive devices. EOD personnel preceded the visitor to all stops and had the primary responsibility for sweeps in the immediate vicinity of the Vice President. Another major operation involved was the establishment of a "hot room" equipped with X-Ray equipment in the hotel for use in inspecting gifts, luggage and parcels.
5. Medical Support. One fully equipped ambulance with driver and medical attendant were assigned full time at the Chosun Hotel, while a backup ambulance team was on 24-hour standby at the US Army Hospital, Seoul.



# UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 19

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(1) Transfer of US Military Property to the ROK Armed Forces.

(a) (U) Background. In connection with the reduction of US forces in Korea by 20,000 and the concurrent modernization of ROK armed forces, the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 (Public Law 91-652), dated 5 Jan 71, authorized President Nixon "to transfer to the ROK such defense articles located in Korea and belonging to the Armed Forces of the United States on July 1, 1970, as he may determine." This authority was passed down the chain of command and received by Eighth Army in a 30 Mar 71 message from USARPAC. At that time Eighth Army was prepared to implement the transfer of US equipment and consumables to the ROK.

(b) (U) Procedures. On 7 Apr 71, Eighth Army published a letter governing general procedures for the Military Assistance Program (MAP) transfer of Eighth Army assets to the ROK Army (ROKA) under US Programs in Korea (USPIK). It provided for representatives of Eighth Army, ROKA, and Korea Support Command (KORSCOM) to constitute the basic team for the purposes of conveyancing title of US equipment to ROKA. HQ, Joint US Military Advisory Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K) was designated to augment the MAP Transfer Team with three personnel to perform witnessing and verification of the release of Eighth Army property to ROKA. The MAP Transfer Team would prepare the official certificates and title transfers on the reverse of DD Form 1384-2 (Transportation Control and Movement Document). Basic instructions were also furnished for the completion of this documentation along with samples.

(c) (U) Schedules and Implementation. There were six storage areas involved in the transfer (La Guardia Sub-Depot, Camp Carroll Depot, ASCOM Depot, Bridge Park, Inchon Sub-Depot, and Camp Humphreys Aviation Sub-Depot) along with the equipment of eight former US battalions which were phased out and their missions assumed by the ROK Army (1/73d Armor, 1/25th Arty (TAB), 2/76th Arty (8"), 6/12th Arty (175mm), 1/17th Arty (8"), 7/5th Arty (HAWK), 1/12th Arty (HJ), and 51st Sig Bn). The latter are referred to as "loan" battalions. Eighth Army planners divided the transfer of Long Supply or Excess (LSE) assets into nine groups or time increments to cover the period 14 Apr 71 through 30 Jun 72. The original schedule was:

Group 1 - 14-18 Apr 71

PC&S property

Equipment, including basic load, on loan to 1st ROKA Div (4,000 M16 rifles and assorted communication and illuminating equipment peculiar to the DMZ)

Barrier material located in forward areas

UNCLASSIFIED

EACG-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Group 2 - 19-30 Apr 71

Aircraft with weapons and peculiar parts located at Camp Humphreys Equipment, including PLL and basic loads, on loan to the following ROKA loan battalions in following sequence: 1/73d Armor, 1/25th Arty (TAB), 2/76th Arty (8"), 1/17th Arty (8"), 6/12th Arty (175mm) ASL for above battalions to extent of availability within five days of transfer of battalion sets of equipment

Group 3 - 1-10 May 71

Equipment on loan to ROKA 909th Engr Float Bridge Company Excess engineer equipment in 36th Engr Gp units available for transfer Equipment located at La Guardia at time of transfer

Group 4 - 11-20 May 71

Tanks, APCs and vehicles at ASCOM Depot

Group 5 - 11 May 71-30 Jun 72

Depot stocks determined to be eligible for transfer

Group 6 - 20-30 May 71

Barrier material located at ASCOM Depot, Bridge Park, and Inchon Storage Area

Group 7 - 20-30 Jun 71

Equipment on loan, including PLL and basic loads, to following ROKA loan battalions: HAWK, Signal, Honest John (exact dates to be determined) ASL for above battalions (five days prior to transfer of battalion sets of equipment to extent of availability) Support Agreement for continued reimbursable support of Honest John complete 30 Jun

Group 8 - 1-31 Jul 71

Remaining ammunition authorized for transfer

Group 9 - Undetermined (Not later than 30 Jun 72)

Floating equipment

Project stocks other than barrier material

On 21 Apr the schedule for Groups 1 and 2 was revised with a new target date for completion of 15 May. This was necessitated by ROK Ministry of National Defense (MND) delay in authorizing the ROK Army to accept equipment. The new schedule also left the dates for transfer of barrier material flexible, awaiting MND approval for transfer of this material.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(19) (U) Matériel Readiness. During this period troop reductions and concomitant actions affected every unit in Eighth Army through reorganization, activation/organization, or inactivation/discontinuance. New equipment authorizations as well as some increases in authorized levels of organization resulted in reduced matériel readiness. Personnel turbulence caused by these actions have left several units without personnel knowledgeable in the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). Consequently, complete and accurate reports have not always been received, and the overall Eighth Army matériel readiness picture is not clear. Efforts are being made to train personnel in TAMMS reporting and to establish property books against new TAADS documents to improve the accuracy of all TAMMS reports. Intensive management is being applied to supply actions to obtain newly authorized equipment and turn in superseded and excess matériel.

(20) Equipment Readiness Improvement Program (ERIP). This program was inaugurated by DA in Jul 69. Its purpose is to improve the readiness posture of Eighth Army units so they can attain their Authorized Level of Organization (ALO) for the Equipment on Hand (EOH) indicator. The program is essentially a reconciliation process through command technical channels. Every two months, units below ALO submit a major item listing of TOE authorized equipment with requisition data for all shortages through command channels to DA. This listing is utilized as a medium for intensive management at all levels of the supply system and provides complete visibility of all shortages which preclude the unit from attaining its ALO. DA letter dated 28 Sep 71 has indicated that "pending review and analysis of the Sep 71 report, the ERIP Phase II target date for all Eighth Army units to achieve ALO for EOH is tentatively established as 20 Jun 72." The procedure is to monitor and expedite RICC-1 (major end items) requisitions for units in the program. Bi-monthly reports are forwarded from Eighth Army through USAFPAC to CONUS National Inventory Control Points (NICPs) with current requisition status being annotated at each level. Feedback copies are then used for analysis and corrective action on individual requisitions prior to the next report. Twenty-one units were included in the September ERIP report. Eight of these units attained ALO by the 20 Sep cutoff date and have been dropped from further reporting in the program. Not included, but also below ALO, were eight units of the 38th Arty Bde. All seven batteries of the 4th Battalion, 44th Artillery (Herc) implemented their newest MTOE during September. The battalion has all RICC-1 shortages on requisition. HHB, 6th Battalion, 44th Artillery (HAWK) failed to achieve ALO in September for the first time in over 18 months. These units will be picked up in the November ERIP report, if they do not attain ALO prior to that time.

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(21) (U) Discontinuance of US/UN Coach. Utilization of the leased US/UN Coach (Seoul to Pusan) service in Korea decreased to the point that intra-country transportation purchased on an individual ticket basis became more economical. Since the Korean War, the US Forces Korea have leased from the Korean National Railroad (KNR) special coaches which were attached to scheduled KNR trains and moved over the line from Seoul to Pusan. US/UN passengers requiring intra-country transportation were moved via this mode. With the drawdown in US strength and the improved service and facilities on KNR express trains, Korean Bus Companies and Korea Airlines, utilization of the US/UN Coach decreased to the point that it became more economical to discontinue the lease operation. The US/UN Coach operation was discontinued on 10 Jul 71. The 25th Transportation Center (Movements Control) was tasked to obtain required transportation on an individually ticketed basis using a combination of air, bus and rail. The selection of mode is based on safety, convenience, economy and requirements of the traveler. The new method provides faster, better service and is less expensive.

(22) (U) Relocation of MAC Operations From Kimpo to Osan Air Base. The US Air Force relocated Military Airlift Command (MAC) operations from Kimpo Air Base to Osan Air Base in August. A 39-man Air Force postal and advisory contingent remains at Kimpo. Eighth Army will acquire the facilities at Kimpo Air Base. Coordination meetings, to effect an expeditious and orderly turnover of Kimpo facilities, were conducted with Air Forces Korea. HQ, 4th Signal Group and the 304th Signal Battalion, formerly located at Camp Coiner in Seoul, were selected as the units to move to Kimpo. The Commanding Officer, US Army Garrison, Yongsan, will coordinate the selection of units to occupy facilities at Camp Coiner.

(23) (U) Closure of Inchon Port. Accelerated US Programs in Korea actions necessitated that Inchon Port be closed and operations be transferred to Pusan. Actual deactivation of Inchon Port was completed on 30 Jun 71. The Seattle Compound and facilities were transferred to the ASCOM Facilities Engineer. Transfer of a power generator used as an auxiliary source of power to operate the Inchon Tidal Basin locks was discussed by Eighth Army and ROK Government officials. Seventeen days notice was provided to shippers on the closure of Inchon Port. However, seven ships had to be diverted to Pusan as they were already in transit or it was too late to adjust their sailing schedule. Local representatives of vessels calling at Inchon were agreeable to the diversion provided that costs be borne by shipper services. Because of the short notification on port closure date, shippers serviced felt that it would not be proper to bear costs.)

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(24) (U) Water Terminal Operations at Pusan Port. Pusan Port is the primary receiving location for US Military cargo arriving in Korea via sea transportation. Cargo arriving at Pusan is processed by the Pusan Port Operations organization consisting of 26 US Military, two Department of Army Civilians, and 294 direct-hire local national personnel. They perform cargo checking, cargo documentation, harborcraft operation, security of cargo and general administration work. Commercial contractor personnel provide stevedoring and terminal handling service. On 22 Jul 71, Eighth Army and International Industrial Company, Ltd, entered a stevedoring and terminal handling contract at Pusan Port. The contract is for a six-month term ending 31 Jan 72 with the option to renew it through 30 Jun 72. The contractor's labor agreement expired and a new one has been negotiated. Included in the port operations contract are increased costs commensurate with the new labor agreement. An average of 39,000 Measurement Tons (MTONS) of cargo is processed through Pusan Port each month. Of this 39,000 MTONS, 10,000 MTONS of containerized cargo is processed monthly. Due to the US Programs in Korea, Eighth Army and KORSCOM are currently studying the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of operating Pusan Port by other means. Among the methods being studied are expanded contractor operations and/or a General Agent Contract wherein a single contractor would process the cargo from the ship through to final delivery to the consignee.

(25) (U) Water Terminal Expansion Plan. An evaluation of US operational water terminal capability in relation to wartime tonnage requirements has been accomplished. These data were compiled into a draft Water Terminal Expansion Plan in which KORSCOM; JUSMAG-K, Army Section; and ROK Army concurred. The plan establishes primary and secondary ports which will become operational in the event of hostilities. In-country terminal service and harborcraft assets (US and ROK Army) have been identified and are allocated to priority ports. This plan is specifically designed to establish a predetermined method of expanding Eighth Army's port and beach throughput capability during various phases of hostilities. Publication of an approved plan is pending an evaluation of US port operations capabilities, after completion of US Programs in Korea actions, and a realignment of contingency missions.

(26) (U) Short Order Menu. Effective 1 May 71, the Eighth Army Menu Board established the short order menu command wide. The short order meal gives the diner a choice of the regular dinner meal or a sandwich type meal as prescribed in the current master menu. It consists of soup, a sandwich, hamburger or frankfurter, and french fries.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(27) (U) Alternative Field Ration Issue and Accounting System.

A major objective of the Eighth Army Food Program is to feed troop diners what they prefer. DA authorized the use of subject system for issuing and accounting for field rations. Effective 1 Jul 71, Supply Point 51 was designated to be the first supply point within Eighth Army to implement this program. This action has affected all dining facilities supplied by Supply Point 51. The Alternative Issue and Accounting Procedures are based on a monetary control rather than on issue factors prescribed in the Master Menu as revised. This system requires close control and supervision by food service personnel at all levels. Based on the desires of the troops, the dining facility steward will determine what quantities and types of food the troops desire and then order accordingly. Therefore, the dining facility steward does not have to adhere to issue rates as prescribed in the Master Menu, as long as the average monetary value of the rations ordered per man per day does not exceed the basic daily food allowance at the end of the fiscal year. This gives the dining facility steward greater flexibility in adjusting meals and ration component quantities to better meet the primary objective of serving the troops.

(28) (U) Master Menu Utilization Survey Requirement. A DA letter dated 1 Sep 71 announced a Master Menu Utilization Survey. Prepared by the US Army Food Service Center, the agency responsible for the development of the Master Menu, the survey was designed to be completed by all installation/overseas commands using the Master Menu and be returned to the Army Food Service Center as an attachment to the minutes of the next menu board meeting. It was decided at this headquarters that in order to more accurately determine what the real desires of the troops are, and to provide a better means by which the Eighth Army Menu Board may make specific comments and recommendations on detailed aspects of the menu, this survey should be completed by each unit operating a dining facility. It was directed that committees, consisting of the company/battery commander, dining facility steward and troop diners, be formed for the purpose of completing the survey, in order to eliminate individually biased surveys. The surveys will be consolidated and the results were reviewed at the Eighth Army Menu Board meeting on 28 Oct 71. All completed surveys will be returned to the US Army Food Service Center. The information obtained from this survey will be used to make future Master Menus as responsive as possible to the needs of today's soldier.

(29) (U) Formation of Eighth Army Food Management Teams. Approval for the establishment of two Eighth Army Food Management Teams, and the additional six spaces required, was granted in May 71. The teams have

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Companies in your command and:

1. Identify their scope and magnitude.
2. Determine their origin and current validity.
3. Eliminate the unnecessary; make those remaining more simple, realistic, and enforceable; and assist unit level commanders in meeting those that are essential."

A questionnaire was sent to all TOE battalions and company level units to gather information and comments relative to subject requirements. In addition a team of management analysts visited 14 representative units to obtain additional data and insight into problem areas. The results must be analyzed by a committee composed of action officers from the various Eighth Army staff sections and headed by the Comptroller. A briefing to include the basic items addressed by the Army Chief of Staff will be prepared for the CG, Eighth Army to present at the Army Commanders' Conference in November.

(b) Study of Materiel Receipt Procedures and Documentation at Camp Carroll Depot (CCD) and KORSCOM Inventory Management Center (IMC). The primary purpose of this study was to eliminate excessive delays between the time materiel is received at CCD and the time it is posted on machine records at IMC. Recommendations were developed and forwarded to HQ KORSCOM.

(c) Study of Eighth Army Golf Course. This management assistance study included organization, staffing, procedures, controls and financial management of the Eighth Army Golf Course. The study was prompted, in part, by the possibility of losing amusement machines, which are a major income source, and a low acid test ratio (the ratio of current assets less inventories, to current liabilities). The study was completed in August and submitted to the President of the Golf Course Advisory Council.

(d) Study of Material Handling Equipment at Camp Carroll Depot. This study was made to improve the utilization and reduce nonproductive use of material handling equipment caused by over-night storage areas which were an excessive distance from normal working areas. The study was completed and forwarded through HQ KORSCOM in May.

(e) Study of Cargo Manifests. The objective of this study was to resolve the problem caused by failure of US Army Port Pusan to receive cargo manifests in sufficient time to prepare and plan cargo discharge

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

operations. Actions were initiated to eliminate delays through more expeditious routing, transmission and handling of manifest traffic. The final report was forwarded to HQ KORSCOM for implementation of recommendations on 5 Aug 71.

(f) Study of Dollar Value of Damaged and Shortlanded Cargo. This study was initiated to assist the Pusan Port in obtaining the dollar value of damaged and short cargo from consignees. This information must be included in Discrepancy In Shipment Reports (DISREPs). Delays in receipt of this information contributed to submission of late and incomplete cargo outturn reports. Recommendations were submitted to HQ KORSCOM outlining procedures for obtaining this price data from one central source--the Inventory Management Center.

(g) Study of Cargo Outturn Reporting Procedures. This study was conducted at the US Army Port, Pusan during the period 7-8 Jun 71. The following recommendations were made and forwarded through HQ KORSCOM to the CO, 2d Transportation Group:

1. That Discrepancy in Shipment Reports be prepared for all damaged and short cargo to insure reimbursement of the Eighth Army Stock Fund.

2. That Change 14 to DOD 32-R, Military Standard Movement Procedure (MILSTAMP) be implemented by the Port Operations.

3. That the Documentation Branch of the US Army Port be augmented by qualified personnel from the 202d Transportation Battalion to meet workload requirements.

(h) Study of Commissary Ration System. The purpose of this study was to improve customer controls in the commissary. The study recommended use of the ration control plate as a basis for an automated system using UNIVAC 1005 ADP equipment. Recommendations were approved by the Command Group on 19 Aug 71. Since that time, weekly coordination meetings have been held with representatives of staff sections concerned. Implementation actions are on schedule. These actions include publication of an Eighth Army Regulation to implement the system, design and test of ADP programs, ordering equipment and forms, recruitment of civilian personnel, assignment of military personnel, legal ruling regarding the relationship between PX and commissary privileges, and submission of manpower requirement changes for commissary and military police manpower requirements.

(6) Development, Execution/Review of Budgetary Data. Eighth Army operates under "The Single Installation Concept" for budget development,



UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

execution and review. The budget is staff developed at this headquarters since the majority of sub-commands do not have Comptroller staffs. Time limitations have prevented the preparation of full fledged budget sub-missions even from the subordinate logistical support command which is staffed for budget formulation. A Program Budget Advisory Committee (PBAC) has been established in Eighth Army and serves as the financial committee to the Commanding General. It is composed of all principal staff members with the Chief of Staff as Chairman. The committee is formed to facilitate and coordinate the preparation-execution of program/budgets. A Program Budget Advisory Subcommittee (PBASC) has been established to assist the PBAC. The following highlight the program/budget actions in this command:

1. Command Operating Budget - submitted to USARPAC in March of each year and identifies requirements for the ensuing fiscal year starting 1 Jul.
2. Annual Operating Program/Budget - received from USARPAC in June for fiscal year starting 1 Jul and identifies dollar resources made available to Eighth Army for operation during the fiscal year.
3. Budget Execution Review - submitted to USARPAC in December of each year. It identifies actual performance against the approved annual operating program/budget for 1 Jul to 31 Oct and projects performance for the balance of the fiscal year. Justification is included for those unfinanced requirements identified in the Command Operating Budget submitted the previous March.

(7) The FY 72 Annual Operating Program/Budget. The approved FY 72 Operating Budget for Eighth Army was received from USARPAC on 2 Jul 71. It provides for direct obligation authority of \$116.5 million for the fiscal year and total expense authority of \$128.1 million. Adjustments will be made throughout the year as changes occur particularly as a result of the Budget Execution Review which must be submitted to USARPAC in late Nov 71. Program breakout is as follows:

General Purpose Forces	\$95,467,000
Port Operations	3,391,000
Depot Supply	9,890,000
Depot Maintenance	5,053,000
Training	105,000
Medical Services	2,304,000
Personnel Support	203,000
PIO Activities	124,000
	<u>\$116,537,000</u>

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

The amount received is the bare minimum required to support Eighth Army under austere conditions. Due to the troop reduction in FY 71, a \$50 million funding cut in FY 72 was anticipated. Final guidance increased this reduction by an additional \$12 million. Recognizing immediately that the cost of the residual force would exceed the funding guidance, the Commanding General directed that functions performed by Headquarters, Eighth Army and Korea Support Command be reduced, consolidated or eliminated. A time-phased reduction of the civilian work force was directed and successfully completed by 30 Jun 71. Unfinanced requirements totaling \$13 million have been identified in our financial management reporting. These are primarily for supplies and personnel costs for the facilities engineer and projects identified with backlog of essential maintenance and repair.

(8) Internal Review Activities. During the reporting period, HQ, Eighth Army audit and review activities included completion of 24 internal reviews and 10 nonappropriated fund audits (NAF). Additionally, reports were issued on six internal review followups and four NAF followups. At the close of the period, nine internal reviews were still in progress, along with one NAF. Also five special projects were performed during this period: Two cash counts, Finance and Accounting Office (F&AO), Eighth Army; Chosun Gift Shop, Military Pay, F&AO, Eighth Army; and Eighth Army Command Coffee Shop. One special project is still in progress-Price Stabilization in Army Commissaries. Fourteen US Army Audit Agency audits were initiated. Replies were furnished to six final audit reports. One exit conference was held. Five General Accounting Office reviews were initiated and three exit conferences were held. Two Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit) reviews were initiated and one exit conference was held.

(9) Finance and Accounting Visits.

(a) A representative from Eighth Army visited Facilities Engineer activities in Pusan, Taegu, Camp Carroll and Camp Humphreys during the period 21-25 Jun 71 to conduct semi-annual accounting surveillance and technical assistance as required by Eighth Army Regulation 37-55. Written reports were forwarded through channels for review and implementation of recommendations by activities visited.

(b) An Eighth Army representative visited KORSCOM during the period 24 Aug to 1 Sep 71 to conduct semi-annual accounting surveillance review of stock fund financial operations as outlined in Eighth Army Regulation 37-5j. A written report of the visit was forwarded to KORSCOM on 30 Sep 71 for review and implementation.

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) A two member team from from ODCSCOMPT, HQ, USARPAC, visited the command during period 4-8 Oct 71 to conduct semi-annual accounting surveillance visit as required by USARPAC Regulation 37-35. The team reviewed accounting operations in the Finance and Accounting Office, Korea. Upon completion of the visit, an exit interview was held with the Comptroller, at which time the team summarized their findings and recommendations for resolving accounting problems identified during the visit.

(d) A three member accounting assistance team from HQ, USARPAC, arrived in the command on 25 Oct 71 for a two-week visit. Purpose of the visit is to provide assistance in stock fund accounting problems, and to establish standing operating procedures for stock fund financial operations at HQ, KORSCOM.

(10) Report of an Alleged Violation of RS 3679. An alleged violation of RS 3679 (Anti-Deficiency Act) arose in conjunction with the contract awarded for construction of a latrine, boiler room, and additional classrooms in the Yongsan Dependent School area. The contract was awarded citing OMA funds in excess of the \$25,000 limitation for minor construction. Eighth Army submitted a report to USARPAC as required by directive. This report outlined circumstances surrounding the alleged violation. The report stated that the violation was caused unintentionally through an administrative error that was corrected as soon as detected. USARPAC concurred with the position of this headquarters and forwarded the report to DA for final adjudication. DA sustained the positions that a violation of RS 3679 had not occurred and so advised by indorsement dated 19 Apr 71.

(11) Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS)-Army. The Army's new variable pay system begins with the 30 Nov payday. Detailed plans for pre-conversion actions to the JUMPS were developed for each finance office in Korea. Staff visits to monitor progress and detailed accomplishments were conducted. Advice and assistance was provided on a continuing basis to overcome difficulties encountered in falling behind schedule in some finance offices. Korea has four input stations for centralization of pay records and processing pay data into punched cards. An AUTODIN terminal is located at each station to transmit data electrically to the Finance Center, US Army. The stations are located at Camp Casey, 2d Division Finance; Yongsan, Seoul, Finance and Accounting Office-Korea/21st Finance; Camp Humphreys, 21st Finance, Class "B" Agent; and Camp Henry, Taegu, 1st Finance. The Finance Center, US Army Field Monitor Teams visited Korea three times during Aug through Oct 71 to check on progress of reorganization of finance offices and status of conversion

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

to JUMPS. During the third and final visit in October, all JUMPS input stations were rated in a "Go" status for conversion to the new pay system for the month of November. Eight formal training classes, two for supervisory personnel of 60 hours duration and six for specialist training of 40 hours duration, were conducted. A total of 52 personnel attended the training sessions. A quality assurance review of 100 percent of financial records was conducted at each finance office to insure accuracy of pay account data transferred to the central computer at the US Army Finance Center. One courier from each JUMPS input station in Korea accompanied the pay account data to the US Army Finance Center on 25 Oct 71.

(12) Authority to Retain Cash on Hand. A detailed review of authority to keep cash on hand in finance offices was conducted in Jul 71. Analysis of detailed justifications resulted in a reduction of \$8,625,000 authority to hold cash on hand within the command.

(13) Management of Military Payment Certificates. A review of the use and management of the military payment certificate program was conducted which included an analysis of Military Payment Certificates in use in clubs, messes, banks and under finance office control. Mutilated Military Payment Certificates in the amount of \$11,850,005 were destroyed. Eighth Army Regulation 37-243, Conversion of Military Payment Certificates, was updated and republished 29 Jun 71.

(14) Command Imprest Funds. Monitoring of imprest funds continued as part of a program to reduce fund vulnerability and limited use of funds to authorized transactions. Eleven imprest funds now total \$5,740. This is a net reduction of three imprest funds with \$1,260 value reduction.

(15) Finance and Accounting Office (F&AO) Activities.

(a) An intensive review was made of F&AO reports sent out to accounting divisions and units. The majority of these reports were revised during the 1st Qtr FY 72 to furnish expense and ceiling data at a level and a frequency most meaningful for financial managers. This required complete reprogramming of all financial management reports for approximately 25 individual jobs.

(b) An interface of Korean National (KN) pay and KN pay estimating procedures was accomplished. Pay data is transmitted via by-product of IBM cards from the mechanized pay procedures for establishing earned but unpaid KN salaries. One complete job has been eliminated.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Accounts Receivable. Research was performed in an effort to collect long outstanding medical and other bills that were thought to be uncollectable. Through the cooperation of the Internal Revenue Service and Social Security Offices, debtors were located, and 80 percent of these bills were collected.

(16) Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Management Information Systems (MIS). Establishment of the OACS, MIS was approved 24 Jun 71. This organizational change brought Eighth Army into line with the majority of Army commands worldwide, and resulted from a DA ADP assistance team recommendation in Nov 70.

(17) ADP Management Actions. Actions by the new MIS office to enhance management of command ADP resources have included:

(a) Extension of the centralized ADPE maintenance manpower allocation control system to include participation in the assignment of personnel in all ADP technical specialties.

(b) Publication of Eighth Army Regulation 18-6, Automatic Data Processing Services, as the first in a series of actions to standardize design, development, and documentation of command ADP software.

(c) Elimination of Korea In-country Data Network (KIDN) (15 transceivers) and subsequent transfer of punched card data communications operations and responsibilities within Korea to the ACofS, Communications-Electronics, and US Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) Signal Brigade-Korea.

(d) Elimination of ADP ordering duties from MIS office functions and establishment of contracting officer's representatives, under the monitorship of the Korea Procurement Agency, in accordance with prescribed procurement directives.

(e) Establishment for FY 72 of a viable ADP cost accounting system in accordance with AR 37-100. This system provides for recording ADP costs in a manner susceptible to audit, for setting expense limitations at each data processing installation (DPI), and for measuring DPI costs and performance against the approved program.

(18) ADP Equipment Maintenance. Agreement for primary (day-to-day) maintenance of the command's eight UNIVAC 1005 card processors outside of Seoul is being renegotiated to continue currently provided services at a price more favorable to the government. Pending conclusion of the

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

negotiations, the contractual service for the ASCOM area has been replaced with an in-house effort.

(19) NCR 500 Computer Phasedown. On 1 Jul 70, 14 van-mounted NCR 500 computer systems were in the command providing ADP support to mechanized stock record Direct/General Support Units (DSU/GSU). Since then, six have been transferred out of the command, seven are in active service, and one system is scheduled to replace a locally developed ADP logistical application ("PUSH") at Supply Points 47 and 48. Experience gained in releasing the six NCR systems facilitated development and publication of two new command ADP regulations.

(20) Personnel Management and Accounting Card Processor (PERMACAP) Consolidation. Co-location and consolidation of the automated machine divisions at ASCOM were achieved 13 May 71. Further reduction in equipment to standard TOE authorization for one "Type E" Personnel Services Company, scheduled in the 2d Qtr FY 72, should result in annual savings of \$18,000, in addition to the \$110,000 previously reported.

(21) ADP Equipment Upgrades. A DA study relative to replacing UNIVAC 1005 card processors Army-wide, was shelved in September when upgrade of UNIVAC 1005s were determined to be economically unfeasible. On 7 Oct 71, RCA Spectra 70 ADP equipment became operational in support of the USARPAC Standard Supply System (3S) at the KORSCOM Inventory Management Center (IMC). Equipment replaces four older IBM hardware systems.

(22) Improvement of ADPE Utilization. Command inventory of punched card machines and card processors has been reduced by 148 items since 1 Jan 71. Forty more items are in the releasing process or have been identified as excess. Total annual savings to be realized through removal of these 188 machines will exceed \$200,000.

g. (U) COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS.

(1) Korea Wideband Network (KWN). Action continues in the KWN upgrade of the backbone system (see map at inclosure 10). The objective of the KWN upgrade is to provide incremental improvements in quality, reliability and maintainability of the Army-operated Defense Communications System long-haul communications system extending from Seoul to Pusan. The project was initiated by DOD in Jun 70 and is scheduled for completion in May 72. Equipment used in this upgrade is being provided from South East Asia withdrawal assets. Additional aspects of this project include a 60-channel add-on to the Republic of Korea Army backbone communications

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

system to provide the US an alternate routing capability for long-haul communications, and the upgrade of the communications link between Osan and Kunsan identified separately by the code words "Commando Joe." Supplies and equipment are beginning to arrive and are being stored for future use. The KWN upgrade of the ROK Army microwave system, which includes interconnecting the ROK Army system with the backbone at Yongsan, Taegu, and Changsan, is now in progress. Collins Radio Company personnel have been working in Korea since mid-August 1971. All new equipment required at ROK Army sites has been installed and installation is underway at the US sites (Yongsan, Taegu, Palgongsan, Pulmosan, and Changsan). Final test and acceptance of the ROK Army upgrade is scheduled for 1 Mar 72. The US Air Force Commando Joe program has been integrated with the KWN effort to interconnect the ROK Air Force and backbone systems and is nearing completion. The first link is scheduled for activation on 15 Nov 71 with total project completion on 3 Dec 71.

(2) Technical Control Improvement Program. An upgrade of the technical control centers in the Backbone systems has been planned at Yongsan, Bucket (Osan AB), Richmond, Taegu, and Changsan. Procurement action to obtain the necessary equipment has been initiated but no contract awarded. Completion of this upgrade is scheduled for Aug 72.

(3) AUTODIN Upgrade. Secretary of Defense approval of the AUTODIN Switching Center in Korea was granted in Aug 71. The switch will be installed in Bldg 315, Camp Walker, Taegu. The relocation of the Defense Communications System Major Tape Relay and other communications-electronics facilities in Bldg 315 is now being accomplished. Upon completion of this relocation, the vacated space will be rehabilitated, an extension to the building will be built, and the generator power plant will be expanded. Installation of equipment is scheduled to begin on 1 Jun 72, and the switch is scheduled to begin on 1 Jun 72, and the switch is scheduled to begin operation on 31 Dec 72. A joint site survey, involving DCA, USASTRATCOM elements, Eighth Army representatives, and the US Air Force organization that will do the installation, was completed on 13 Oct 71. Civil engineering design work is in progress by Far East District Engineer.

(4) Military Satellite Ground Terminal Station. An AN/MS-46, tactical communication satellite system (12 channel), previously located in Wildwood, Alaska, is now being moved to Korea for installation in the vicinity of Taegu. Three aircraft loads were received on 21 and 22 Oct 71 and are now on site. The final aircraft load is expected on or

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

about 5 Nov 71. Necessary civil construction is scheduled to begin on 3 Nov 71 and is being accomplished by Eighth Army in-house forces. Installation of equipment is expected to begin in Jan 72 and the terminal will begin operational tests 30 to 60 days later. The installation will be a joint US Army/US Air Force venture. Operation will be an Army responsibility.

(5) Forward Area Communications Center Upgrades. Upgrade of the Camp Casey Communications Center was completed in Apr 71 and Camp Red Cloud was completed on 4 Jun 71. Camp Howze is scheduled for completion on 8 Nov 71, at which time work will begin at Camp Page. Camps Long and Ames will be accomplished following Camp Page and are scheduled for completion by Feb 72.

(6) Eighth Army Microwave Upgrade. In Jun 70, Eighth Army, utilizing locally available funds, purchased 36 new microwave terminals at a cost of \$1.5 million for the purpose of upgrading communications for Eighth Army elements in the forward area and Hercules elements of the 38th Artillery Brigade. Authority for this action was DA approval of the various Non-tactical Telecommunications Requests submitted by this headquarters for the upgrade of command control communications in Korea. An installation contract was awarded in Jun 71, and installation of the equipment is currently proceeding on schedule. Target date for completion of this project is Jul 72.

(7) Other Projects.

(a) The underground communication duct system in Yongsan (South Post) compound presently consists of 91 manholes and 21 handholes. A modification to the basic contract was submitted to US Army Korea Procurement Agency and approved for an additional 17 manhole/handholes. This will make a total of 129 manhole/handholes in the underground system. Various size cables are being pulled through the underground duct system in both North and South Posts. All major feeder cables will be relocated from the existing aerial location to the underground system.

(b) The contract for the installation of three Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) systems on the Yongsan-Red Cloud trunking cable #105 was completed during this period. This now provides 72 channels of communications plus 44 land line circuits between Yongsan and Red Cloud. A new contract is being submitted to US Army Korea Procurement Agency to install a 24-channel PCM system from Red Cloud to Camp Casey and a 24-channel PCM system from Red Cloud to Camp Howze.

**UNCLASSIFIED**



UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) The contract for the expansion of the Outside Cable Distribution System within Camp Stanley continues. This expansion provides additional communications necessitated by troop relocations. This project is approximately 90 percent complete.

(d) A 400-line, 6-position switchboard, AN/TTC-7 was installed by contract at the Falcon Main Bunker complex. This provides greatly improved internal communications in the bunker.

(e) The contractor-installed, 1400-line XY dial central office telephone exchange at Camp Humphreys was completed on 22 May 71.

(f) The Yongsan South Post dial central office was expanded by 200 lines for the 121st Hospital (US Army Hospital-Seoul) complex. In addition, a 100-line, 2-digit dial intercom system was installed for the 121st Hospital. This project was completed 1 Jun 71.

(g) Reconfiguration of the Korea-wide dial network was started because of realignment of US Forces in Korea. A radio system was installed to provide an alternate routing of communication from Yongsan to Pyongtaek. Additional dial trunk groups were added between Yongsan and Camp Humphreys.

(h) Dial trunks were established on the new PCM cable carrier system between Yongsan and Camp Red Cloud dial central offices.

(i) The replacement of the obsolete Grey Ghost Intercom System with Key Telephone Equipment continues. Systems in the Command Building have been completed. Thirteen of the remaining 19 systems programed have been installed.

(8) Reactivation of the 4th Signal Group. The Eighth US Army Signal Group (Prov) has been redesignated the 4th Signal Group by USARPAC General Order No 377, dated 19 Jul, with an effective date of 31 Jul. By the same authority, the Radio and Cable Battalion (Prov) has been redesignated the 307th Signal Battalion (Radio and Cable), and the 304th Signal Battalion (Army) has been reorganized, though it retains the same designation. The 4th Signal Group is assigned to Eighth Army and provides tactical communication support for Headquarters, UNC/USFK/Eighth Army and major subordinate commands and is under the staff supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, Eighth Army. The mission of the Group is to install, operate and maintain multi-channel radio systems, secure radio teletype, messenger service, communications centers and associated tactical communications.

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

h. (U) ENGINEERING.

(1) Mapping and Intelligence.

(a) City Plans. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is compiling 30 South Korea city maps. The aerial photography for the maps was acquired in 1970 from the Navy's VAP-61 heavy photo squadron using A-3 aircraft. The survey control data is being supplied by the US Army Topographic Command geodetic data base. In-country field edit of all cultural and topographic features is now being accomplished by the ROK Army Map Service. The printing of the completed sheets for US Forces will be accomplished by the US Army Topographic Command and by the ROK Army Map Service for ROK Forces. The maps are scheduled for completion during the period Jul 71 through Jun 72.

(b) Beach Pictomaps. The US Geological Survey (USGS) has begun the process of compiling pictomaps of five important over-the-beach areas along the Pusan-Pohang coast. The five beaches are Mulgaewol, Yangpo-ri, Hwaam-dong, Wollae-ri, Samsong-ni. These maps will supplement beach studies being produced in FY 72. The project is scheduled for completion by 31 Dec 71. These beach maps will be the first pictomaps produced for areas in the Republic of Korea.

(2) Construction.

(a) Current MCA Programs. The FY 70 and 71 MCA Programs have been approved and funded and are now under construction. These programs together with those previously reported will complete troop housing new construction requirements in this command. ALOC airfield construction is addressed in the FY 70 MCA program by the improvement and construction of eight airfields to ALOC standards. The status of award for these programs is shown in inclosure 11.

(b) Short Range MCA Programs. Improvements to existing barracks space in support of the Modern Volunteer Army concept are included in the FY 72 and FY 73 MCA submittals. The FY 73 MCA Program will, in addition, complete the ALOC airfield construction program. These programs are:

FY 72 MCA Program

Barracks Improvement MVA, various locations, Korea

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (J)

FY 73 MCA Program

Barracks Improvement MVA, Yongsan  
Redeye Moving Target Simulator, Camp Stanley  
Upgrade ALOC Airfields, four locations, Korea  
Low Bay Maintenance Shops, Camp Humphreys

(c) Open Storage Area, Camp Carroll Depot. In Oct 70, OSD approved an open storage minor MCA project at Camp Carroll Depot for \$198,000 to store and maintain 54,000 short tons of supplies and equipment under the DA directed PALOS (Pacific Logistic Operations Streamline) Program. Project consists of 10,000 square yards of hardstand, 1,450 linear feet of rail spur and 2,225 linear feet of fencing. Design was accomplished by the Far East District Engineer. Engineer troops have completed 55 percent of the project. Completion of the facilities is scheduled for Apr 72.

(d) La Guardia Army Airfield. A funded project has been submitted for the rehabilitation of this airfield for use by an Eighth Army Aviation unit. Presently, a hold has been placed on the project due to reconsideration by the Aviation Section.

(e) I Corps Tactical Road and Bridge Program. In Mar 64 DA, responding to a request by Eighth Army, specifically authorized use of O&MA funds by Eighth Army for construction of urgently needed tactical roads, bridges, and field fortifications of a temporary character in forward defense areas in Korea which are absolutely essential to the operational mission of Eighth Army. This specific authority to expend O&MA funds for tactical roads and field fortifications has permitted the timely construction of fortifications and urgently needed improvements to the tactical road net, and it has been the basis for an organized tactical road improvement effort in I Corps. Under the I Corps Tactical Road and Bridge Program, started in 1968, almost 100 miles of road have been upgraded and some 80 miles of this upgraded roadway have been protected with asphalt pavement. However, the I Corps Tactical Road and Bridge Program is not to be continued past FY 72 since the bulk of the once serious deficiencies in the road net will have been remedied by the end of this construction season.

(f) Construction Program Activities at New K-16. Construction activities at New K-16 resulted from an agreement with the ROK Government to relocate Eighth Army aviation facilities from Youi-do Island, Seoul, which the city is developing as a commercial project. Before

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

the release of old K-16 could be granted, the US felt it necessary to have an adequate and usable facility provided to house both men and aircraft. Included in the agreement for the release of the airfield (old K-16) was the construction of certain facilities by the ROK Government at no cost to the US. The ROK Government construction at New K-16 totals approximately \$1 million. All of the ROK Government construction is now 100 percent complete. New K-16 was occupied by Eighth Army on 1 May 71, though a landfill area remains to be completed before the facility is finally accepted. Old K-16 was released to the ROK Government on 20 May 71. (See page 109 for a lesson learned.)

(3) Real Estate.

(a) The number of real estate activities on the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Area and Facilities Subcommittee agenda, as of 1 May 71, was 997 tasks assigned, 945 completed and 52 tasks pending resolution. The real estate tasks on the agenda as of 31 Oct 71 were 1,112 tasks assigned, 1,084 completed, and 28 tasks pending resolution.

(b) Release of US Forces real estate to the ROK Government has continued concurrently with the reduction and consolidation of personnel. As of 30 Dec 69, US real estate holdings were 338,000 acres of land and 264 installations. By 1 Oct 71, 86,588 acres of land and 107 installations had been released to the ROK Government. The projected US Forces Korea holdings as of 30 Jun 72 is estimated to be 94,000 acres and 128 installations. A list of installations closed or scheduled for closure is at inclosure 12.

(4) Fire Prevention and Protection.

(a) During this reporting period, Eighth Army experienced an increase in fire losses in comparison to the same period in previous years. There was a slight decrease in the number of reportable fire incidents. There was a total of 13 reportable fire incidents (\$100 or more loss), which caused approximately \$751,825 damage to US Army property and equipment including six fires involving powered equipment causing \$47,779 loss, three fires attributed to arson causing \$8,750 loss, and one major fire causing \$625,146 damage attributed to inadequate maintenance of a warm-air furnace room by contractor personnel. A total of 28 quonset-type structures and 15 attached warm-air furnace and boiler rooms were destroyed in this fire. The quonset structures were interconnected by a single corridor that ran throughout the complex. High winds, combustible interior finish, and lack of fire stopping construction features contributed to the spread of fire through the corridor and closely spaced buildings.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) Consequent to force reductions in Eighth Army, fire department manpower has been reduced 257 personnel spaces and the number of fire companies reduced from 53 to 38.

i. (U) LEGAL.

(1) Criminal Jurisdiction Under Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). Operations under Article XXII of the US-ROK SOFA resulted in 730 incidents reported to the ROK for the period 1 May to 31 Oct 71. This reflects an increase of 41 as compared to the preceding six-month period. Of these, the ROK exercised jurisdiction in 29 cases (15 military and 14 civilians), as compared to 12 cases (11 military and one civilian) for the preceding six-month period. The results of court proceedings held during the period were five sentences suspended, seven unsuspended sentences being appealed, and seven trials still in progress.

(2) Claims. During the period 1 Apr to 30 Sep 71, the US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea, received 558 SOFA claims which arose from activities within performance of official duty. During that period 289 claims were settled representing a total US liability of \$195,730. This compares to 400 SOFA cases received and 236 claims settled, for a total US liability of \$131,281, during the preceding six-month period.

(a) On 9 Jul 71, some 50 black US soldiers raided Korean-owned bars and businesses in Anjong-ni which they felt discriminated against them. There was extensive damage to private property. As of 31 Oct, \$6,800 have been paid. The largest claim for \$8,100 is still outstanding. Because of the politically sensitive nature of this case, it was determined to have an immediate and joint investigation by US and ROK claims officials. Agreement was made between the Claims Service and the Ministry of Justice to expedite payment. Payments were made at the site of the disturbances with coordination being established with the disbursing section, 21st Finance, and with the Pyongtaek Police Department.

(b) On 11 Oct, a fire destroyed 28 quonset buildings in ASCOM, and resulted in the loss of personal property of personnel billeted there. Immediate, on-the-spot investigation was conducted after this fire. The claims team paid 303 claimants a total of \$104,084 within a period of 10 days.

(3) Military Justice. On 29 Sep 71 the US Army Korea Support Command assumed active General Court Martial jurisdiction from Eighth Army Area Command for all US Army personnel in Korea except I Corps (ROK/US) Group, 2d Infantry Division, and attached personnel. Court martial actions are currently being phased over to CG, KORSCOM. Minimal personnel transfers have resulted and shipment of records was not involved. Guidelines were established between the two headquarters for the transfer of pending cases.

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

j. (U) MEDICAL.

(1) Medical Support of Eighth Army Drug Abuse Counteroffensive.

Medical support of the drug abuse counteroffensive, launched in August, consists of urine monitoring to detect drug users, operating a drug detoxification center, and technical supervision of and assistance in rehabilitation efforts.

(a) Urine Testing. Urine collecting points have been established at 15 medical treatment facilities so distributed as to conveniently service all major concentrations of troops throughout Eighth Army. At each testing station urine specimens are collected under surveillance after examinees have been registered. Specimens are identified by a code and forwarded to the US Army Hospital-Seoul. From there they are sent to a laboratory in CONUS for testing. Testing of all military personnel prior to DEROS was initiated on 16 Aug, and testing of personnel requesting extensions, going on TDY for over 30 days, or departing country on leave was begun on 1 Sep. Periodic testing of all military personnel on an unannounced spot check basis will be started 1 Nov. The urine testing program has worked satisfactorily and no major problems have been encountered. It should be noted that biochemical testing has revealed long acting barbiturates to be by far the most common category of drugs reported as present in the urine of personnel thus far examined. Also, a surprisingly large percentage of individuals admitted to the Detoxification Ward because of drug positive urines have been judged to be non-drug users as the result of further clinical evaluation.

(b) Detoxification. A Detoxification Ward has been established at the US Army Hospital-Seoul. Here patients with confirmed positive urine tests are isolated, observed, and treated if they develop withdrawal symptoms. Rehabilitation therapy is also begun by staff psychiatrists whenever indicated. Withdrawal symptoms have been exceedingly rare in confirmed drug users held under observation on the Detoxification Ward, due to barbiturate use rather than heroin. Because of the low incidence of withdrawal symptoms, detoxification treatment has not been a significant problem in this command.

(c) Rehabilitation. (See page 110 for lessons learned). Substantial rehabilitation therapy is carried out on receptive drug users during their period of hospitalization on the detoxification ward. In addition, psychiatrists exercise staff supervision over the medical aspects of rehabilitation center operations, and otherwise assist as required. Psychiatric consultation is readily available at all times to all engaged

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

in the drug abuse control program. Present plans call for the establishment of two rehabilitation centers in the command--one at Yongsan, Seoul, and a second in the 2d Division area. Since these will require approximately six months to construct, a temporary rehabilitation center is being established at Yongsan. The staff for this facility is being assembled and it is expected to be operational as soon as building alterations are completed about 1 Nov 71.

(2) Eighth Army Drug Formulary. The purpose of this publication, scheduled for completion in November, is to inform US medical personnel of pharmaceutical preparations available in the Eighth Army supply system. This formulary contains information on restrictions that have been placed on certain drugs. The formulary is arranged by therapeutic classes, and indicate Standard and Non-standard pharmaceuticals which have been approved for use by the Eighth Army Surgeon's Therapeutics Agents Board. A trade name index is included as an additional guide in helping to locate a specific drug, and does not constitute endorsement of any particular manufacturer's product. Items will be deleted or added only upon approval by the Board. By incorporating the formulary in Eighth Army, 6th Medical Depot will be able to maintain an excellent stockage posture of pharmaceutical preparations. In addition, the formulary will enable the 6th Medical Depot to maintain tight control over expenditure of money allocated for procurement of pharmaceuticals. It will strengthen security and accounting procedures for medical supplies by publishing two inclosures with the formulary. They are: "Drug Control Practices" and "Command Drug Policy." It will also delete drugs, wherever possible, that have blackmarket value, but not at the expense of the patient's treatment.

(3) Standardized Check Lists. Check list guides and inspection check lists have been distributed to all medical units and are now in use. They present basic policies and procedures involved in maintaining property books, preparing reports of survey, and handling of recurring reports. Detailed instructions are presented in a programmed instructional format enabling medically oriented personnel to function effectively in the supply area. Detailed instructions are presented that cover most areas of supply that will be handled by the average medical unit in Korea.

(4) US Army Medical Services Activity-Korea (Provisional). Headquarters, United States Army Medical Services Activity - Korea (Prov) was organized under Eighth Army General Orders Number 191, dated 11 Jun 71, to provide a command and control headquarters for Army level medical support for Korea. Effective 21 Jun 71 the Eighth Army Surgeon was designated Commanding Officer of the new unit. The concept calls for the Office of the Surgeon and HQ, US Army Medical Services Activity-Korea to perform combined duties during peacetime operations. In the event of hostilities,

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

the Office of the Surgeon and the Medical Services Activity Headquarters will be separated. The Office of the Surgeon will exercise individual technical supervision of the Field Army Medical Service for the Commander. The Headquarters will act as a command and control element for assigned medical units and coordinate all activities relating to the receipt of medical augmentation forces. The present mission of the new headquarters is:

- (a) To conserve the fighting strength;
- (b) To provide command and control of designated medical units within Eighth Army;
- (c) To provide direct and area Army level health service support to US/JNC (except ROK) forces in Korea, State Department agencies personnel and dependents;
- (d) To provide Class VIII (Medical) supply and optical fabrication and repair support to US/UNC (except ROK) forces in Korea;
- (e) To provide medical evacuation of patients (except ROK) within Korea (emergency air evacuation may be provided ROKA subject to availability of aircraft);
- (f) To provide medical regulating of US patients within Korea and coordinate consolidated requirements of subordinate health services facilities for patient evacuation from Korea.

The Medical Services Activity is assigned to Eighth Army and supervises the following assigned units: 11th Evac Hosp; 43d Surg Hosp; 125th Med Det; US Army Hospital, Seoul; 160th Med Det; 544th Gen Disp; 106th Med Det VFI; 477th Med Det SAH; 10th Den Det; 665th Den Det; 5th Prev Med; 6th Med Depot; 377th Med Co AA; and 560th Med Co Amb.

(5) US Army Hospital-Seoul, Korea. The new 305-bed US Army Hospital-Seoul, Korea (121st Evacuation Hospital) was formed by the relocation of the 121st from ASCOM to newly built facilities at the site of the old Seoul Military Hospital on Yongsan's South Post. It was dedicated in ceremonies on 14 Jun presided over by MG Carl W. Hughes, the USARPAC Surgeon. The new hospital includes the following departments and services: Registrar, Outpatient Clinics, Radiology, Laboratory/Morgue, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Food Service, Surgery/Recovery, Centralized Material Supply, and Emergency Room. On 4 Aug a detailed report by the Medical Project Officer for the construction of the new hospital was forwarded to the Surgeon General. It consisted of the general comments and recommendations of the



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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

project officer as well as a summary of comments on design by the hospital staff.

(6) Dental Service Activities.

(a) Three medical detachments, the 457th (AI), the 207th (DS) and the 462d (DPM), were inactivated on 15 May 71. This action followed the reconfiguration of US Forces Medical Services in Korea and brought the number of dental clinics operated by the 10th Med Det (S) to eight.

(b) During the reporting period dental clinics throughout the command were reorganized for supply support by satelliting them to the nearest medical facility instead of receiving support from the Headquarters team in Yongsan. As a result of this action the overall efficiency of the supply system was greatly improved.

(c) During the month of October a test and check was made of all TOE equipment for teams within the 10th Med Det (DS). Each team was given a checklist and any shortages noted were filled by the 10th Med Det in Yongsan. As a result of this check the nine teams within the command were rated operational.

(d) As a result of the transfer of the MAC terminal from Kimpo Air Force Base to Osan Air Force Base, US Army personnel were relocated to Osan necessitating a dental clinic to service these troops. The clinic consists of two chairs and is operated by personnel of the 665th Med Det (DS).

(7) Veterinary Services.

(a) Status Vertical Review, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. The 106th Medical detachment was directed by Eighth Army to provide a vertical monitorship of the quality and quality control and surveillance program of perishable subsistence items from CONUS supply and off-shore procurement sources from the time these items enter the Eighth Army distribution system until actually sold to commissary customers or consumed at troop diners. The results of the monitor procedures are not yet compiled. However, a final report is expected to be submitted during November.

(8) Eighth Army Whole Blood Program. Eighth Army whole blood quotas for transmission are 200 units per week for the Japan Medical Laboratory which processes the total blood requirement for Vietnam and 40-50 units per week for use in Korea. Whole blood is procured by a blood collection team that visits areas of major troop concentrations approximately every 12 weeks. Depending upon the distance involved the team uses both air and ground modes of transportation. Prior coordination with visited units permits

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20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

advertising the blood program by posters, radio and daily bulletin announcements, and an award program. Despite active recruitment many collection stations fail to meet their quotas. Increased command emphasis will be given to help the Eighth Army Blood Program contribute its share to USARPAC blood requirements.

k. (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(1) Inspections. During the reporting period, the Inspector General conducted 103 Annual General Inspections, nine Technical Proficiency Inspections, and one Technical Proficiency Reinspection.

(2) Complaints and Requests for Assistance. In this reporting period Eighth Army processed 659 Complaints and Requests for Assistance and 44 Inquiries. There was a marked increase in the number of Complaints and Requests for Assistance received. This increase was attributed to personnel actions, non-receipt of orders, movement and port call actions, racial problems, misunderstanding of the Modern Volunteer Army, and junior leader communications with the troops. The problems associated with movement and port call actions generated by the recent troop reductions and compounded by the relocation of the Port of Embarkation to Osan Air Base, have decreased during the last few weeks of October.

l. (U) PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(1) Public Information and Press Liaison.

(a) The early part of the reporting period was marked by closing actions of the US Programs in Korea (USPIK) and other activities impacting on the US force structure in Korea that were included in the approved USPIK Information Plan. These included an announcement that the US Army Inchon Port would close 30 Jun 71, and arrangements for newsmen to cover a ceremony establishing the I Corps (ROK/US) Group in July. Considerable effort was devoted to publicizing the Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNO?), a cooperative effort between US and ROK officials to train, license and find jobs for Korean employees whose jobs were terminated as a result either of camp closures or budget cuts.

(b) Eighth Army support of the press was increased considerably during the period as a result of agreement by the Red Cross Societies of the North and South to meet at Panmunjom to discuss reuniting families separated since the Korean War. Eighth Army provided escorts for a number of trips to Panmunjom, both for Red Cross meetings and for related activities, such as the opening of a Red Cross Advance Camp and establishment of a direct telephone line between Red Cross offices at the Joint Security Area of North and South Korea. Eighth Army also provided press escorts for Military Armistice Commission meetings and individual trips by newsmen.

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EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Photographic support for a number of distinguished visitors was provided during the reporting period. These visitors included Vice President Spiro Agnew, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, and ranking military officials.

(d) Eighth Army released information and answered many queries concerning racial problems in the command, particularly at Camp Humphreys. A number of interviews about the command's equal opportunity and treatment program were set up for Pacific Stars and Stripes. Interviews were also arranged for Pacific Stars and Stripes on the command's counter-drug abuse program.

(2) Command Information.

(a) American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) continued to give highest priority to Command Information materials, both those produced nationally and those generated locally. Overall program effectiveness was considered to be high. The 1971 Media Survey conducted by Eighth Army, Korea-wide, showed that AFKN Radio newscasts are the favorite non-musical program of nearly 50 percent of listeners. Television surveys show news, drama, and comedy rated approximately equal in popularity.

(b) Additional special emphasis was placed on drug abuse. "Cold Turkey II," a Pacific-wide program to combat drug abuse, running from mid-August to mid-October, was given considerable air time. More than 600 radio spot announcements were aired and, in addition, AFKN supported the campaign with locally produced programs.

(c) The following fact sheets and troop topics were produced: "No Trumpets, No Guns -- Your APO," "Drug Abuse -- A Flight From Reality," "VD," "Army Expands Anti-Drug Abuse Program," "Qualitative Management," "The Army Enlisted Evaluation System," and "The Hazards of Winter Wear."

(d) The Korea edition of Pacific Stars and Stripes continued as a primary vehicle for dissemination of Eighth Army Command Information. The Media survey showed that the paper is read by 97 percent of personnel in the command. Current average ROK circulation is approximately 16,000 copies per day.

(3) Community Relations.

(a) Eighteen Korean-American Friendship meetings arranged by Eighth Army were held during this period. Seventeen of these meetings were held at the Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center and one at the Service Club of the 20th General Support Group at ASCOM. The total participation was 537.

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20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

college students and 650 American servicemen stationed throughout the country. The meetings consisted primarily of group singing and free group discussion.

(b) The Eighth Army Chorus gave 21 performances in eleven local universities, one at Changwon, two at the Yongdongpo Branch of Seoul YMCA, one at the Seoul City Orphanage and one at the Korea Military Academy. The total audience was approximately 18,000.

(c) Three Get-To-Know-Korea cultural tours of Seoul were conducted jointly by Eighth Army and the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information for 2,150 American servicemen. The two-hour program featured an orientation film, Korean traditional dances, a Taekwondo (Korean martial art) demonstration and a question and answer session.

(d) Two Know-Korea Panels, in which qualified Korean and American panelists answer questions about Korea, were conducted for about 95 servicemen. One session was in the 2d Division area for the Military Intelligence Group and the other in the Moyer Service Club.

(e) The fall tour of the Seoul Metropolitan Chorus consisted of performances at Camp Humphreys, ASCOM (20th General Support Group), and Camp Casey. The total audience was approximately 470.

(f) One meeting of the Korean Customs Panel was conducted at Camp Humphreys before an audience of 27 servicemen.

2. Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations.

a. Personnel.

(1) (U) Records Management Training.

(a) OBSERVATION. A records management survey was conducted in Eighth Army and subordinate commands by the USARPAC Records Administration for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the Eighth Army records management program. The survey included the application of the Army Functional Files System, transfer and retirement of permanent documentation, operating procedures of the Records Holding Area, Pusan, and records management training. Due to the non-existence of a training program, the records management program aims are not being fully accomplished.

EACS-MH

20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(b) EVALUATION. The effectiveness of the records management program is based on proper identification, maintenance and retirement of permanent type documents. The lack of trained records management personnel at all echelons does not permit the full accomplishment of a thoroughly effective records management program. An excessive number of manhours are being expended at the records holding area due to the present method of processing records.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. A cyclical records management training program should be initiated at all echelons.

(d) COMMAND ACTION. A study is now being conducted, with a view to improving the processing of records in order to effect savings and improve methods of operation. Greater emphasis will be placed on identification, maintenance and retirement of permanent records. Requirements for an additional space to be filled by a qualified records management instructor will be submitted in an effort to accomplish training requirements.

- b. Intelligence. None.
- c. Operations. None.
- d. Organization. None.
- e. Training. None.
- f. Logistics. None.
- g. Communications. None.
- h. Materiel. None.
- i. Other.

- (1) (U) K-16 Air Base Relocation.

(a) OBSERVATION. The relocation of Army Aviation Facilities from its original location, Youi-do, to new K-16 has provided a precedent for the accomplishment of similar relocations.

(b) EVALUATION. Since US Forces aviation activities were relocated at the request of the host country, primary responsibility for real estate, funding, and construction at the new location rested with the

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20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

host country. When the facilities constructed by the ROK Government were completed, and supposedly ready for occupancy by US forces, Eighth Army was not immediately prepared to cope with the fact that acceptable standards of construction and flight operations for the host country did not meet US requirements. Specifically, many of the minimum standard latrine equipment and fixtures were not provided, were non-US type, or poor quality, or improperly placed to suit US personnel use. The standards of fire prevention and crash rescue services are far below that of the US forces. The deficiencies must be rectified before the US forces can be either adequately housed or fully operational in the new K-16 area. A combination of effort by US engineer troops, contract construction, and facilities engineer personnel has been necessary to provide a minimum adequate facility in accordance with US standards. Work which cannot be accomplished because of statutory or regulatory restrictions on funding must be deferred for future construction programs. The experience gained in this relocation project will provide a basis for future agreements made between the US and ROK where equivalent and/or equal facilities are to be provided.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. None.

(2) (U) Use of Peer Groups in the Rehabilitation of Drug Users.

(a) OBSERVATION. Use of personnel of peer groups, particularly those who themselves have been former drug users, has been successful in attracting drug abusers to resocialization centers and in retaining their commitment to the rehabilitation program.

(b) EVALUATION. In this command, psychiatric personnel have obtained the services of three enlisted men, all former drug abusers, to assist in the rehabilitation program. Because these men are young and have shared the problem of drug addiction, they are highly effective in relating to rehabilitees who are reluctant to communicate with persons who represent authority. Thus far, these peer group counselors have enjoyed marked success in assisting in the rehabilitation of drug users.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That personnel of peer groups and former drug users be utilized to the maximum extent possible in Army drug rehabilitation programs.

(3) (U) Educational and Vocational Testing in Drug Rehabilitation Programs.

(a) OBSERVATION. The response to GED and vocational inventory testing has been strikingly constructive among drug abusers.

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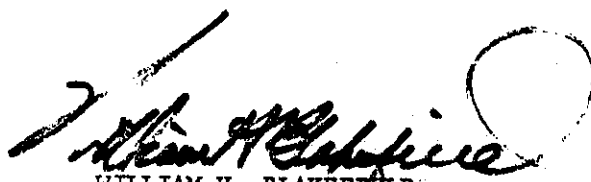
20 November 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1971, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3)(U)

(b) EVALUATION. It seems likely that these techniques can be used to good effect in identifying aptitudes and vocational potential which will help to facilitate readjustment of the rehabilitee to normal social functioning.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That GED and vocational inventory testing be made an integral part of drug rehabilitation programs throughout the Army.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



WILLIAM H. BLAKEFIELD  
Major General, GS  
Chief of Staff

- 13 Incl
- 1. Organization Chart
- 2. Command Structure
- 3. Map-Dispositions of Selected US Army Units in ROK
- 4. List of Distinguished Visitors
- 5. Incident Summary
- 6. Map-Zone Boundaries
- 7. Residual Force Stationing Plan
- 8. Activations/Inactivations, 1 Jan to 31 Jul 71
- 9. List of Eighth Army Commands
- 10. Map-Korea Backbone System
- 11. Status of Award of FY 70 MCA Program
- 12. Camp Closures
- 13. Overview of Military Situation in Korea

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DISTRIBUTION:

3-CACFOR thru CINCUSARPAC  
2-CINCUSARPAC, ATTN: GPOP-FD  
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1-CG, USACDC  
1-CG, USAMC  
1-C3, USCONARC  
1-COMDT, US Army War College  
2-CG, 2nd Inf Div  
1-CG, 38th Arty Bde (AD)  
2-CG, KORSCOM  
1-CO, 4th US Army Msl Cmd  
1-CO, 2nd Engr Gp (Constr)  
1-CO, USAG-Y  
1-CO, USASA Gp, Korea  
1-CO, 51st Signal Bn (Corps)  
1-CO, 304th Signal Bn (Army)  
2-SSS, ATTN: Staff Historian  
1-ACofS, G1  
2-ACofS, G2  
6-ACofS, G3  
3-ACofS, G4, ATTN: P&O Div  
1-ACofS, Comptr  
1-ACofS, C-E  
1-AV  
1-PII  
1-Engineer  
1-SCA  
1-Surg  
1-PAO  
1-Protocol  
1-IC  
1-OC PD

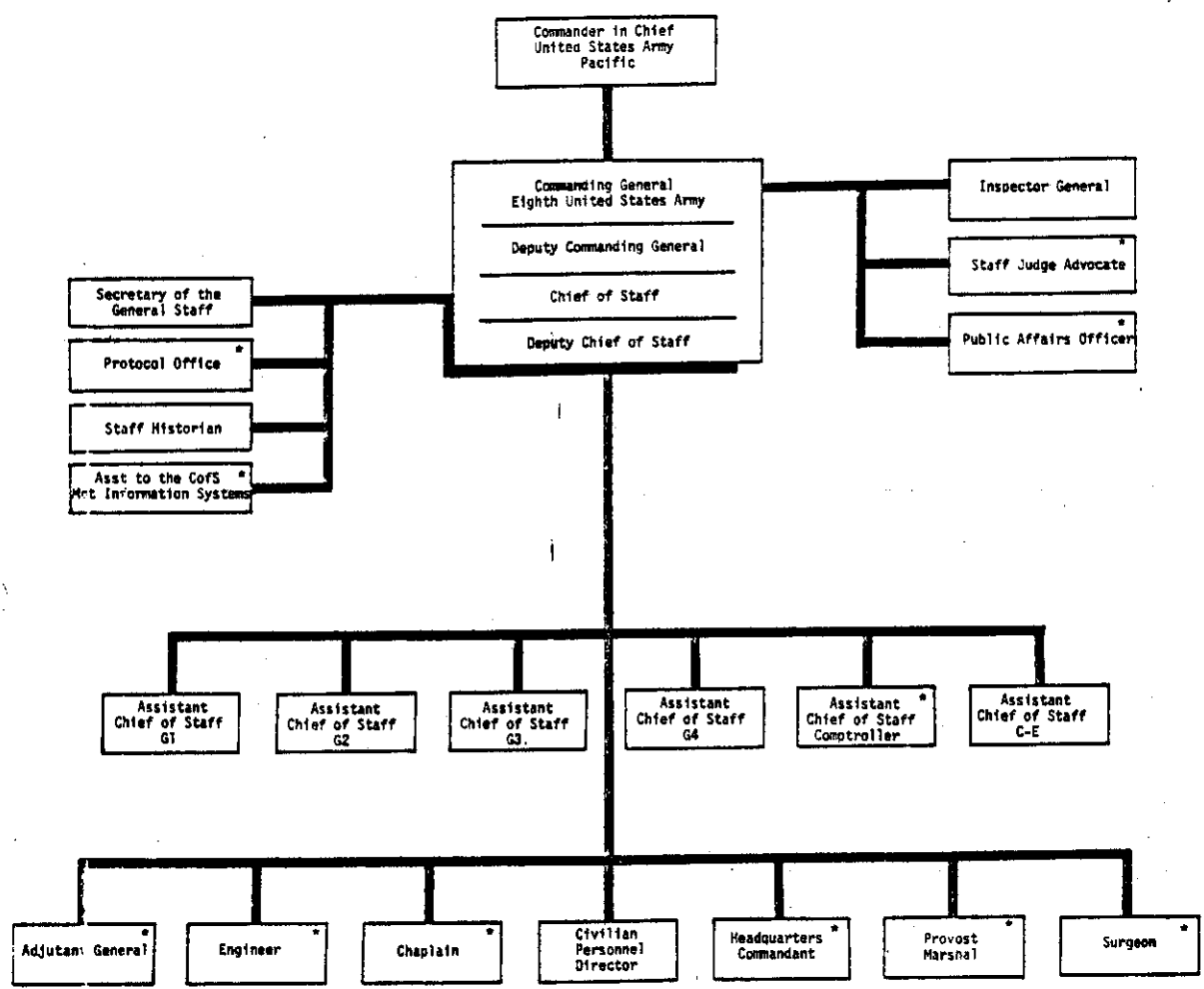
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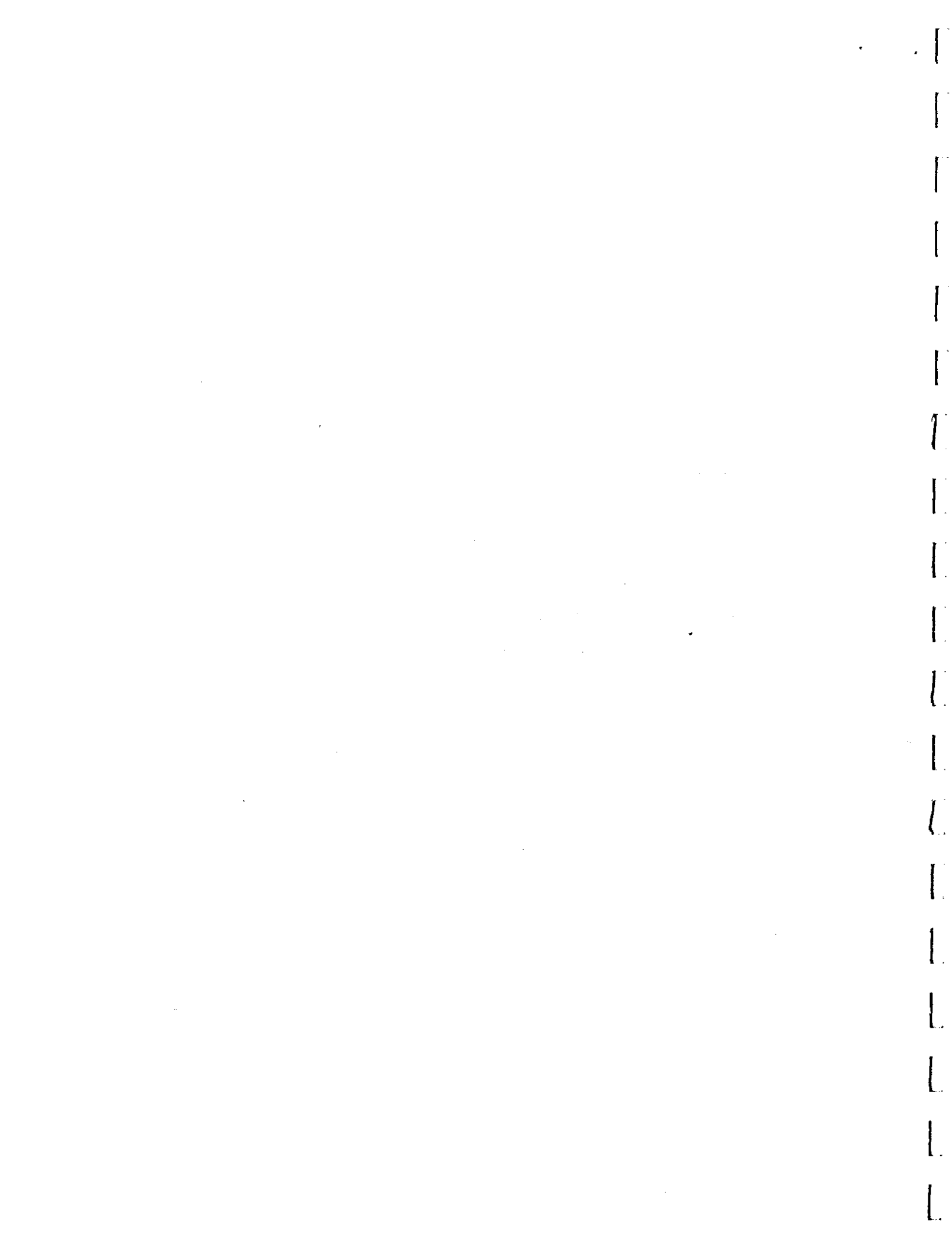
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### STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART

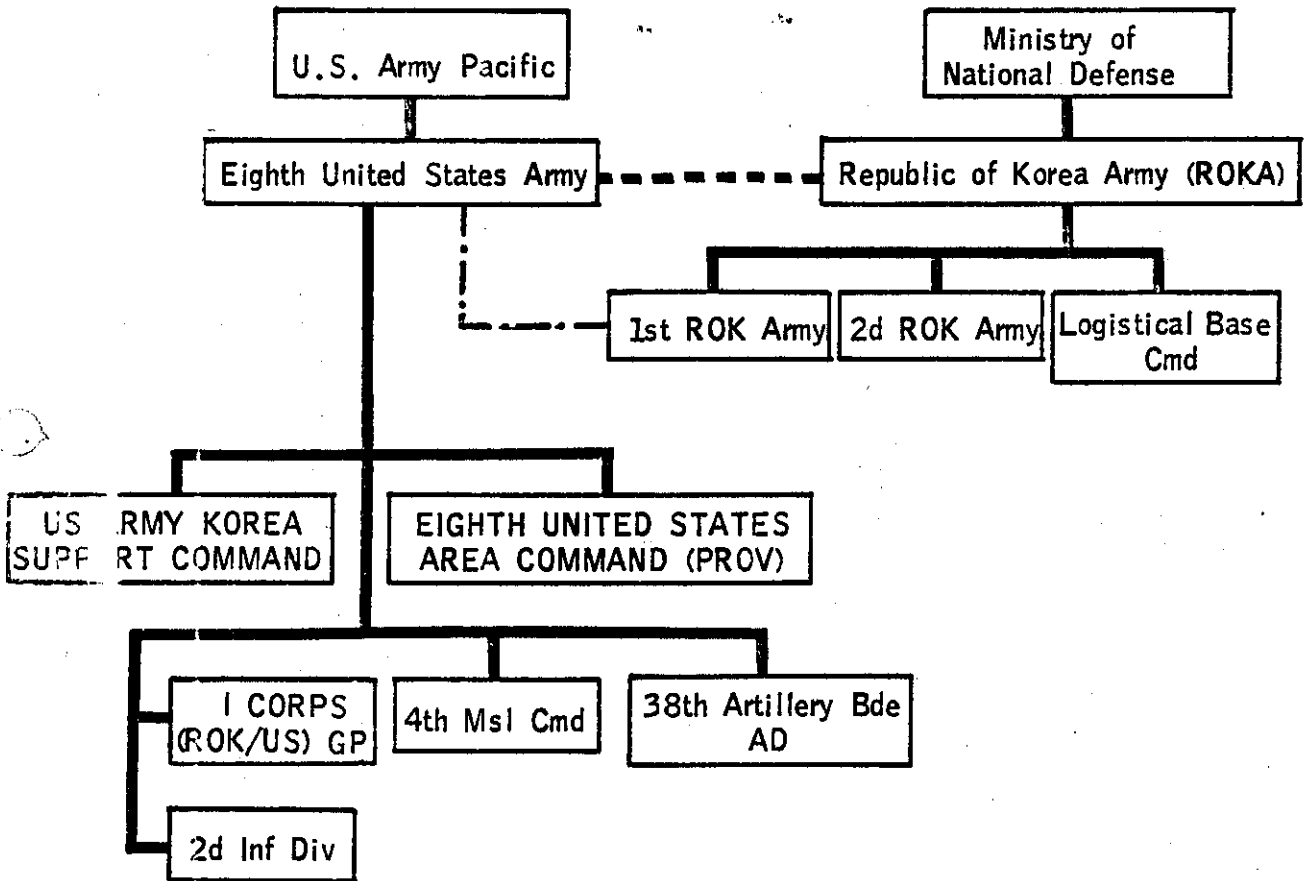


\*Dual United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea and Eighth United States Army Responsibility

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## COMMAND STRUCTURE CHART



- - - - - Operational Control of ROK Army Assigned to Commanding General Eighth United States Army by Commander in Chief, United Nations Command.

- . . . . - CG, Eighth Army, exercises direct OPCON of First ROK Army

Inclosure #2



SECRET

LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EIGHTH US ARMY

1 May 71 - 31 Oct 71

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
National War College Study Group 1-3 May	
BG George A. Godding, 4-8 May	DCS, Intelligence, USARPAC
BG Ralph J. Richards, Jr., 5-8 May	Asst Comptroller for Finance & Comptroller Info Systems, Office of Comptroller of Army
HON Stanley R. Resor, 4-5 May	Secretary of the Army
MG William A. Enemark, 9-16 May	Inspector General, DA
Dr. Robert J. Hermann, 11-12 May	DOD Representative
HON Barry J. Shillito, 10-12 May	Asst SECDEF
Mr. Howard C. Smith, 11-18 May	Asst Director of Naval Labs
Mr. Herbert Rainwater, 12-15 May	CINC, VFW
Mr. Robert E. Rich, 17-19 May	DOD Representative
Mr. Larry H. French, 18-19 May	Pres, San Diego Naval Federal Credit Union
Industrial College of Armed Forces 19-22 May	
BG Robert E. Brofft, 20-22 May	PACEX Cmdr
Mr. Edward E. Masters, 23-25 May	Dir, Office of EA Regional Affairs
LTG PEI Chaio, 23-28 May	Executive DCG Staff, Personnel, MND Republic of China
BG George B. Fink, 25-27 May	Pacific Ocean Division Engineer
Mr. Richard N Kern, 6-9 June	DOD Representative
Friendship Mission to Hawaii 6 June	Four selected ROK civic leaders
BG Jack B. Robbins, 7-9 June	CS, AFCS

Inclosure #4

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Ivan W. Jennings, 8-12 June	DCS, US Army Audit Agency
MG R. P. Keller, 10-11 June	J-3, CINCPAC
BG Slade Nash, 10-12 June	Vice Dir, Defense Communications Agency Planning Group (NOBS)
MG George P. Holm, 14 June	Outgoing CG, Korea Support Command (Prov)
Mr. Robert G. Gibson, 20-23 June	Research and Engineering Consultant to CINCPAC
Mr. Paul R. Davis, 24-26 June	Asst to Commander, PACEX
ADM Bernard A. Clarey, 24-26 June	CINCPACFLT
MG Frank K. Everest, Jr. 26-27 June	Commander, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service
Mr. Leon Sloss (FSR-1) 28-29 June	Director, Office of International Security Policy and Planning, Dept of State
ADM John S. McCain, 30 June	CINCPAC
MG Carl Hughes, 13-15 June	Chief Surgeon, USARFAC
NOTE: Vice President Spiro T. Agnew visited this command from 29 June to 4 July. The American Embassy, downtown Seoul, handled the entire visit, with general support from Eighth Army.	
LTG CHAO Kuo-Chang, 14-21 July	DCG, Chinese Army Logistics Command
China Armed Forces University 28 July	
REP George E. Danielson, 7-8 July	Member, US House of Representatives
Mr. Max L. Davidson, 13-15 July	DOD Special Representative
BG George B. Fink, 26-28 July	Pacific Ocean Division Engineer
RADM R. E. Fowler, Jr. 16-18 July	CO, Task Force 72
Mr. Edwin Greiner, 14-16 July	Asst Deputy for Logistic Support, Army Material Command

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
RADM Lawrence Heyworth, Jr. 21-23 July	CINCPAC DCS/Military Assistance, Logistics and Administration
HON Melvin R. Laird, 11-14 July	SECDEF
ADM John S. McCain, Jr., 10-13 July	CINCPAC
MG John E. Morrison, Jr. 31 July-2 August	DOD Special Representative
MG George Sammet, Jr., 8-12 July	Deputy Chief for R&D, DA
BG Fomer D. Smith, Jr., 14-16 July	Asst DCS, Logistics, DA
Mr. Wayne Smith, 12-16 July	Asst Deputy for Supply and Logistics DCS Logistics, DA
LTG Glenn D. Walker, 20 July	Incoming CG, I Corps (ROK/US) Group
Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel 19-20 July	Chief, Worldwide Military Command and Control System, J-3, OJCS
RADM Frances D. Foley, 20-28 July	Incoming Senior Member, UNCMAC
MG F. M. Rogers, 20-28 July	Outgoing Senior Member, UNCMAC
HON Carl Albert, 9-13 August	Speaker, US House of Representatives
BG Philip T. Boerger, 21 August	Incoming Engineer, EUSA
MG Verne L. Bowers, 2-3 August	Adjutant General, US Army
BG Geoffrey Cheadle, 22-26 August	J-6, CINCPAC
SGM Silas Copeland, 25-30 August	SGM, US Army
MG Frederick E. Davison 10-13 August	Dir, Enlisted Personnel, DA
BG Henry E. Emerson, 17-18 August	CG, JFK Center for Military Assistance
Mr. John T. Hammerschmidt 18-19 August	Member, US House of Representatives
MG Augustus M. Hendry, Jr. 20 August	Vice Cdr, Fifth Air Force

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Michael E. Leeper, 23 August	Outgoing, G-4, EUSA
GEN Bruce Palmer, Jr., 25-28 August	Vice Chief of Staff, US Army
BG Ernst E. Roberts, 30 August	Incoming CG, 38th Arty Bde
BG Kenneth T. Sawyer, 14 August	Outgoing EUSA Engineer
BG Leslie R. Sears, Jr., 12-14 August	Asst Dir of Army Budget, OMA
RADM Ralph S. Wentworth, Jr. 15-17 August	Commander, Military Sealift Command Far East
LTG Donn J. Robertson, 18-20 August	CG, 3rd Marine Amphibious Force
Mrs. Patricia J. Becker 19-24 September	Wife of Medal of Honor Winner (CPT Desiderio)
LTG Patrick F. Cassidy 14 September	Outgoing DCG, EUSA
GEN Lucius D. Clay, Jr. 30 September-3 October	CINCPACAF
BG Ronald J. Fairfield, Jr. 10 September	Outgoing CS, I Corps (ROK/US) Group
Friendship Mission to Korea 7-17 September	Four US civic leaders from Hawaii
BG Clifford P. Hannum 3 September	Outgoing ADC, 2d Infantry Division
LTG Joseph M. Heiser, Jr. 7-10 September	DCS, Logistics, DA
VADM William P. Mack 22-24 September	CDR, 7th Fleet
MG Daniel A. Raymond 14-16 September	Dir of Military Construction, US Army Chief of Engineers
GEN William B. Rosson 28 September - 5 October	CINCUSARPAC

Inclsure #4



<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Clement E. Roy, 13-28 September	Dir for Defense Audits
Royal College of Defense Studies United Kingdom, 22-26 September	
Mr. Robert H. Scherer, 17-18 September	Dep for Technical Information Systems, OSAF/R&D
LTG George M. Seignious, II 21-24 September	Dir, Defense Security Agency & Deputy ASK/ISA
BG George M. Snead, Jr. 27-30 September	Dir of Army Research, DA
RADM Charles L. Waite, 20-23 September	CINCPAC Surgeon
LTG Sir Richard Ward, 15-20 September	Cdr, British Forces Hong Kong
Father Thomas C. Donlan 12-18 September	Catholic Retreat Leader
BG Pat W. Crizer, 1 September	Incoming Asst Div Commander (M), 2d Infantry Division
MG Richard R. Stewart, 29 September	Dep Dir for Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency
Mr. Clyde D. Hardin 29 September-7 October	Special Asst to ASA (R&D)
LTG Gordon M. Graham 30 September-2 October	Commander, 5th Air Force
GEN Frederick C. Weyand 29 September-3 October	Deputy COMUSMACV
MG William E. Potts 29 September-3 October	ACS, J-2, MACV
LTG William R. Peers, 4 October	Incoming DCG, EUSA
RADM Ralph E. Cook, 4-7 October	Chief, National Security Agency Pacific
Dr. Joseph S. Mabbett (GS17) 4-8 October	Acting Dir, Univ of Maryland, FED

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
UNC Liaison Group (Japan), 5-8 October	
Mr. Robert G. Gibson (GS18) 5-7 October	Research & Engineering Consultant to CINCPAC
Mr. William E. Davis, 6-9 October	Office of ADPE
BG Alfred B. Hale, 10-14 October 10-14 October	DCS for Personnel, USARPAC
BG Kenneth L. Tallman, 11-12 October	Dep Asst DCS Personnel for Military Personnel, USAF
GEN Bruce K. Holloway, 12 October	CDR, SAC
BG Orville L. Tobiason, 15 October	Incoming G-3, EUSA
LTG Duward L. Crow, 21 October	Comptroller of the Air Force
MG Gilbert H. Woodward, 24 October	Outgoing CG, 2d Infantry Division
HON Spencer J. Schedler 26-27 October	Asst Secy, USAF
BG Herbert E. Wolff 29 October - 1 November	CG, USASA, Pacific
MG William S. Prugh, Jr. 29 October - 2 November	JAG, US Army
MG J. A. Cunningham 31 October - 4 November	CDR, Alaska Air Command

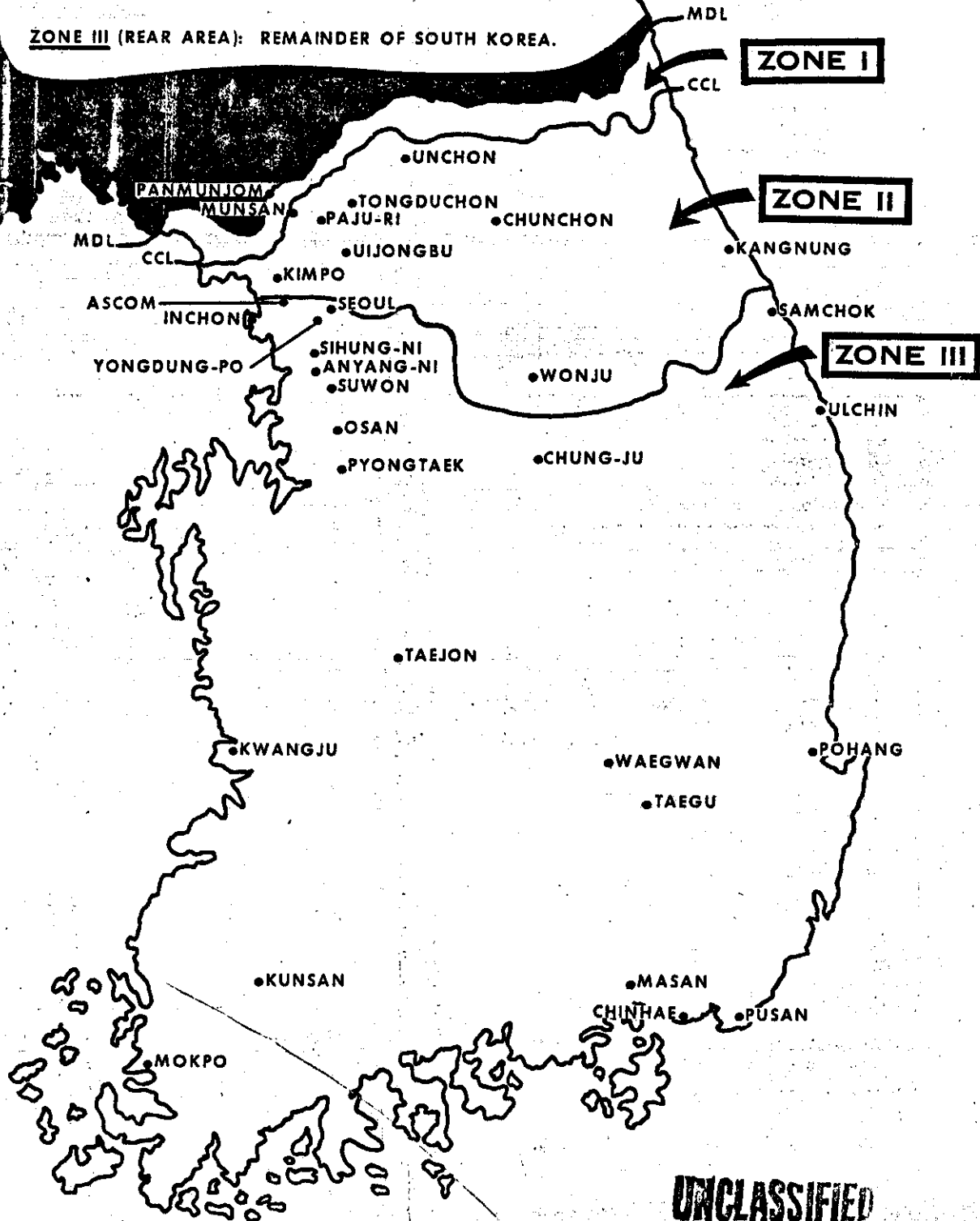
# ZONE BOUNDARIES - KOREA

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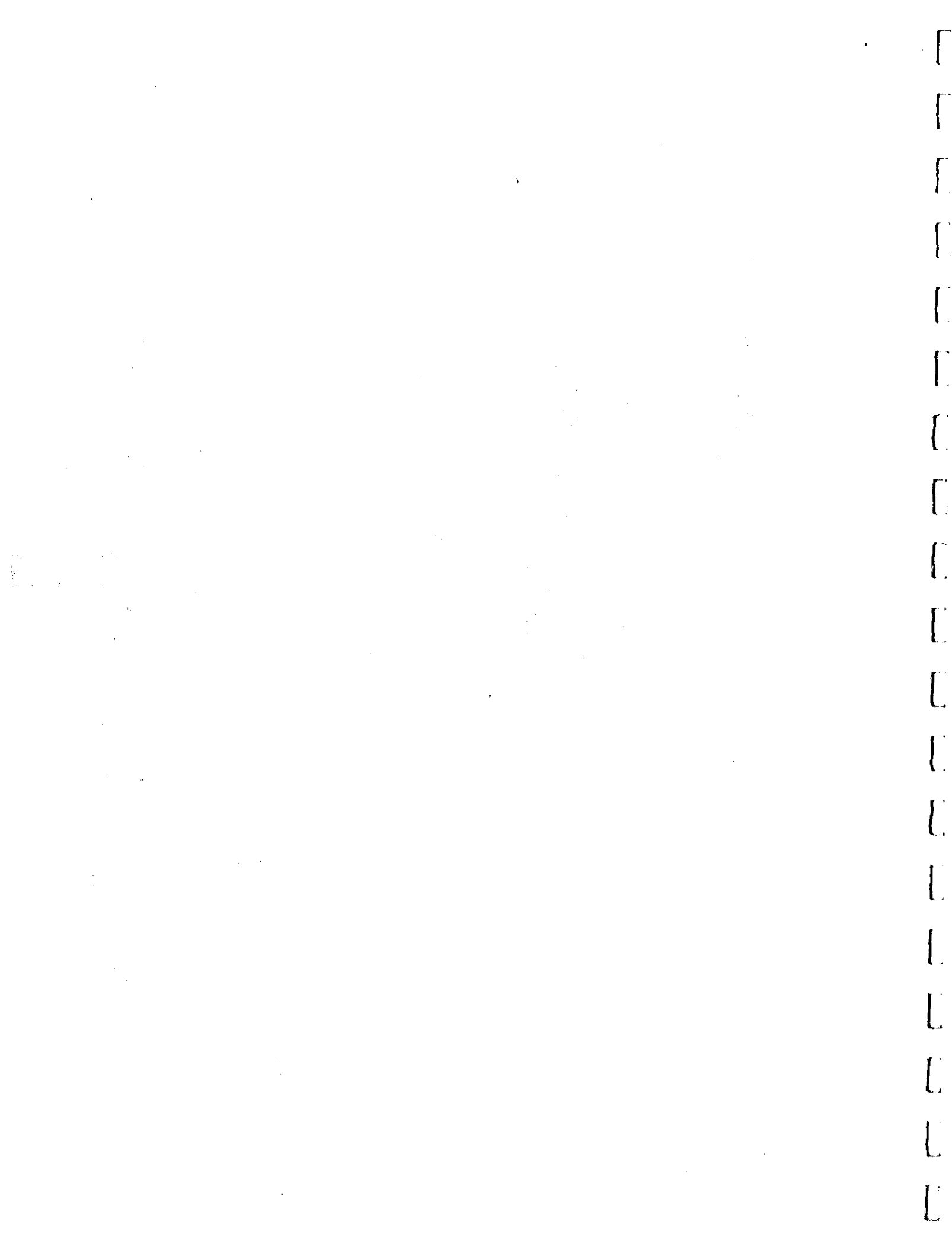
ZONE I (DEMILITARIZED ZONE, DMZ): BETWEEN THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE (MDL) AND THE CIVILIAN CONTROL LINE (CCL).

ZONE II (TACTICAL AREA): BETWEEN CCL AND I CORPS (GP) AND FROKA REAR BOUNDARY.

ZONE III (REAR AREA): REMAINDER OF SOUTH KOREA.



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EIGHTH US ARMY COMMANDS

1. (U) Major Subordinate Commands

a. Eighth US Army Area  
Comd (Prov)

Established for General Court Martial jurisdiction without troops or equipment. The DCG is designated Commander; the CO USAG-Y (Prov) is designated Deputy Commander; the SJA is assigned additional duty as Area Staff Judge Advocate.

US Army Garrison Yongsan (Prov)

HHD, 6th P&A Bn  
25th Administrative Svc Det  
199th Pers Svc Co

Staff Supv AG  
Further assigned P&A Bn  
Further assigned P&A Bn

7th Ordnance Det (EOD)  
8th Ordnance Det (EOD)  
24th Ordnance Det (EOD)

Staff Supv G3  
Staff Supv G3  
Staff Supv G3

HHC, 309th Avn Bn (Cbt)  
6th Avn Plat (Aerial Surv)  
19th Avn Co (Assault Spt Hel)  
55th Avn Co (Army)  
239th Avn Co (Assault Hel)  
294th Avn Co (Assault Hel)

Staff Supv G3  
Further assigned Avn Bn  
Further assigned Avn Bn  
Further assigned Avn Bn  
Further assigned Avn Bn  
Further assigned Avn Bn

US Army Civilian Pers Office,  
Korea

Staff Supv OCPD  
Staff Supv Compt

21st Finance Ctr (Disb)  
USA Yongsan Data Processing  
Ctr, Korea

Staff Supv Compt

USA Finance & Acct Office,  
Korea

Staff Supv Compt

Eighth US Army Band  
Honor Guard Co, EUSA  
38th Chemical Det

Staff Supv HQ Comdt  
Staff Supv HQ Comdt  
Staff Supv G3

US Army Mgmt Control Det,  
Korea

Staff Supv G3

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21st Trans Co (Car) (Army)	
557th Engr Det (Terrain Intel)	Staff Supv G2
584th Trans Det (Intel Rsch)	Staff Supv G4
USA Korea Procurement Agency	Staff Supv G4
USA Element AFKN	Staff Supv PAO
USA MP Det, Korea	Staff Supv PMO
USA Special Services Opns, Korea	Staff Supv G1
19th APU	
284th Avn Co (ATC)	Staff Supv G3

b. I Corps (ROK/US)

\*HHC, I Corps (Group) (MTOE)  
\*HHB, I Corps (Group) (MTOE)  
I Corps Special Troops  
US Army Flight Det (Prov)  
USA Element I Corps (ROK/US) Group Hqs (TDA)  
USA Element I Corps Arty (ROK/US) Hqs (TDA)

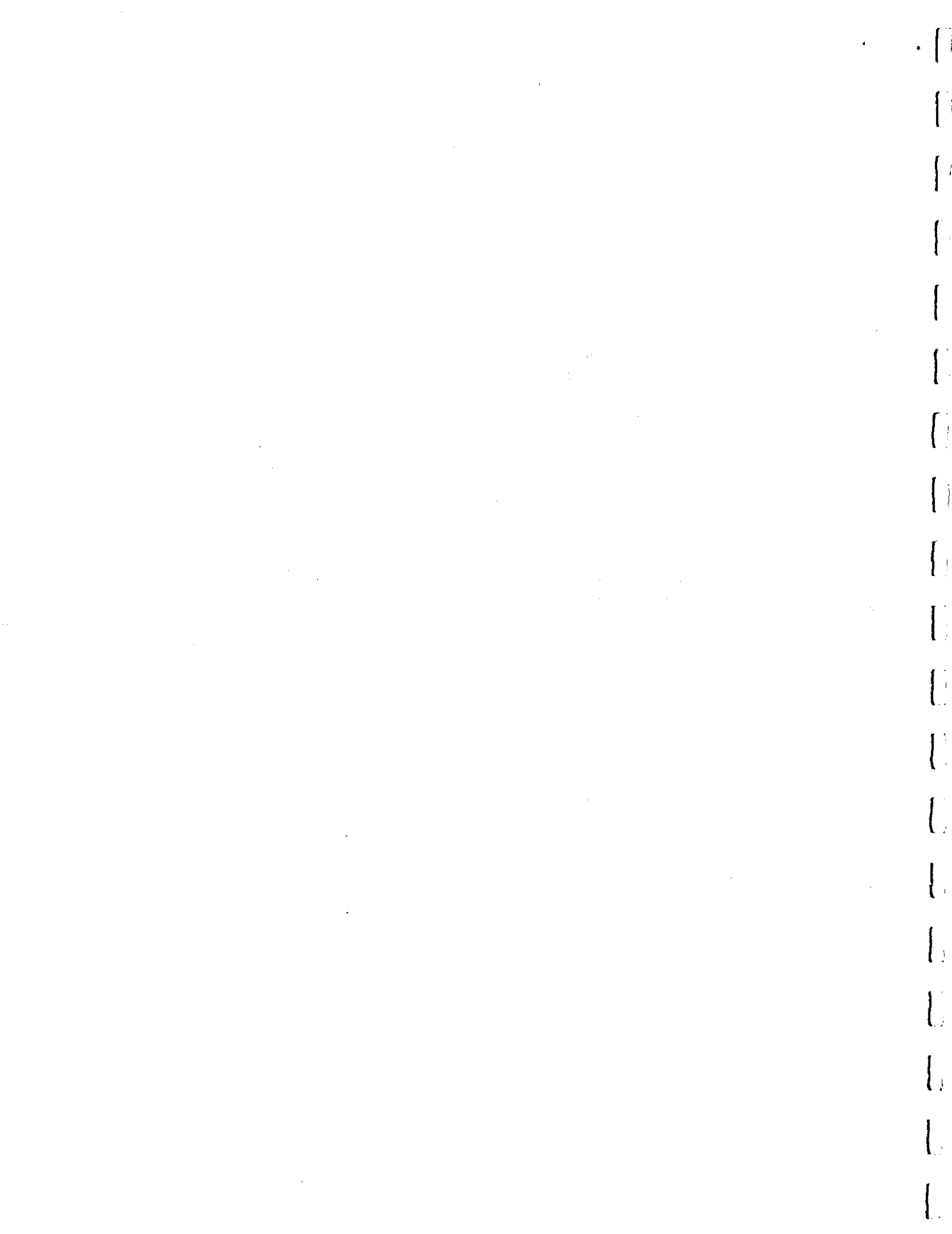
\*Active without personnel and equipment.

c. 2d Infantry Division	Op Con I Corps (Gp)
3d MP Det Reassigned to Div	Op Con I Corps (Gp)
10th APU	Op Con I Corps (Gp)
d. 38th Artillery Brigade (AD)	Op Con 314th Air Div
e. Korea Support Comd	
f. 4th US Army Msl Comd	

2. (U) Assigned Units

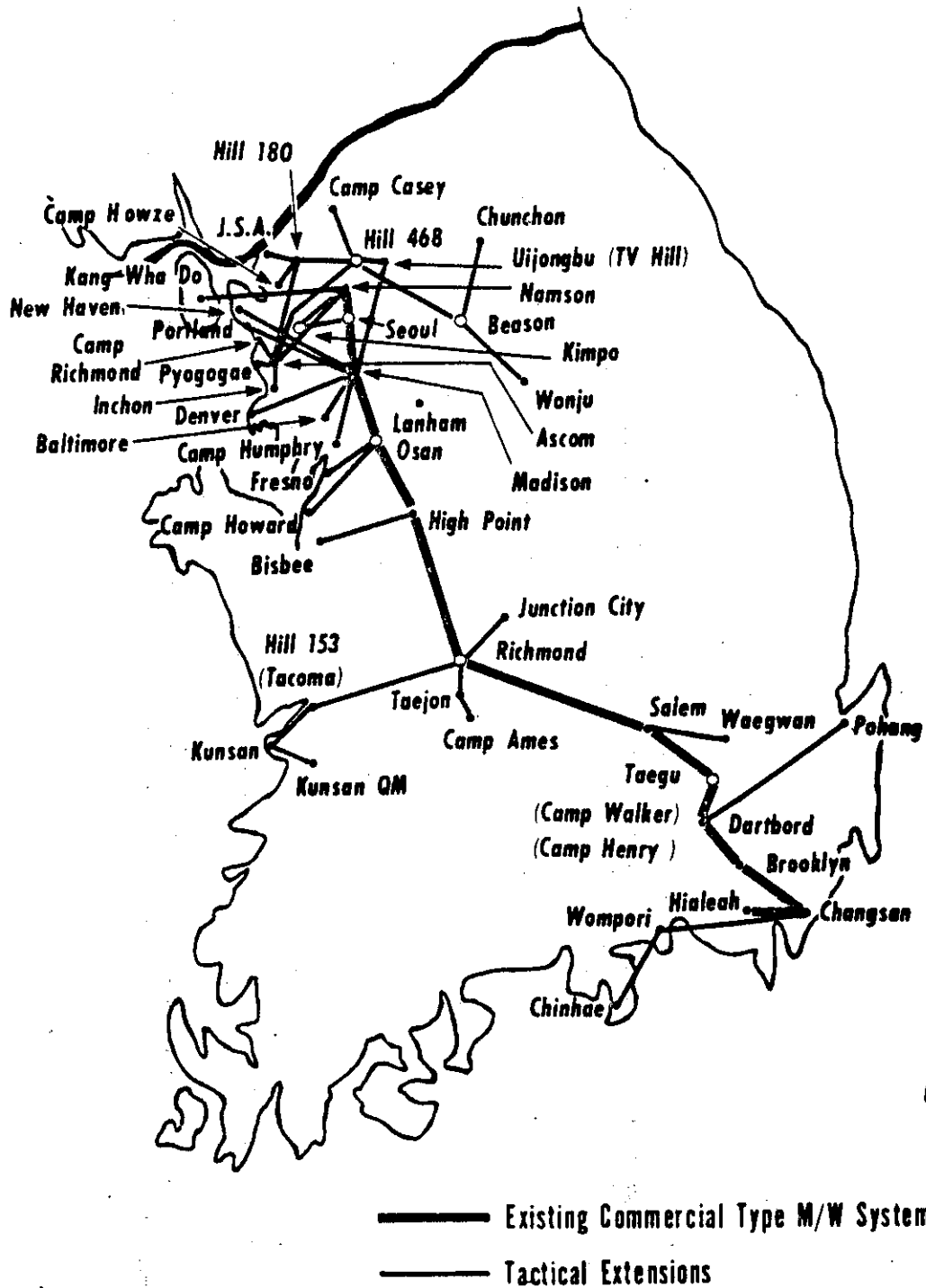
a. 2d Engineer Group (Const)	Staff Supv Engr
b. USA Medical Svcs Activity-Korea (Prov)	
c. US Army Garrison Yongsan (Prov)	Assigned Eighth USA Area Comd
d. US Army Support Group, JSA	Op Con Armistice Affairs Dir, UNC

e.	7th Military Police Group (CI)	Staff Supv PMO
f.	HHD, 4th Signal Group	Staff Supv C-E
	307th Signal Bn (Radio Cable)	
	82d Sig Det (Switchboard)	
	258th Signal Co (Const)	
	304th Signal Battalion (Army)	
	51st Signal Bn (Corps)	Op Con I Corps (Gp)
g.	Eighth US Army MI Gp (Prov)	Staff Supv G2
	502d MI Bn (Fld Army)	
	2d MI Det (Inf Div)	Op Con 2d Inf Div
	512th MP Plat (Guard)	
	USA Special Spt Activity (Prov)	
h.	36th Engineer Group	Op Con I Corps (Gp)
	USA Engr Spt Det 1, Korea	Spts 102d ROKA Bn
	USA Engr Spt Det 2, Korea	Spts 109th ROKA Bn





# KOREA BACKBONE SYSTEM



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## STATUS OF AWARD OF FY 70 MCA PROGRAM

	<u>Award</u>	<u>Estimated Completion</u>
<b>1. <u>Unawarded Projects</u></b>		
a. Troop Housing, Cp Thompson	Indef	(12 mos const period)
b. Rail Spur, ASP 063	Indef	(12 mos const period)
c. Tank Car Fill & POL Interface	Nov 71	Oct 72
d. Erosion Control, ASP 063	Indef	(8 mos const period)
e. Utility Systems, Cp Walker	Indef	(12 mos const period)
<b>2. <u>Awarded Projects</u></b>		
a. ALOC Airfield, Hoengsong, R-401	Dec 70	*Nov 71
b. ALOC Airfield, Waegwan	Jan 71	Apr 72
c. ALOC Airfield, Pochon, R-217	Feb 71	Apr 72
d. ALOC Airfield, Chunchon, A-306	May 71	Mar 72
e. ALOC Airfield, Susaek	May 71	Mar 72
f. Electronic Maint Shop, Cp Coiner	Dec 70	Jan 72
g. Ammo Stor Fac, Chinhae Masan	Feb 71	Jul 72
h. Acft Maint Hgr, Cp Humphreys	Feb 71	Apr 72
i. ALOC Airfield, A-511, Cp Humphreys	Jun 71	*Dec 71
j. Troop Housing, Yongsan	Jun 71	Jun 72
k. Troop Housing, Cp Ames	Jun 71	Jun 72
l. Troop Housing, Cp Walker	Jun 71	Jun 72
m. Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys	Jul 71	Jul 72
n. Upgrade Utilities, Yongsan	Jul 71	Jan 73
o. Residual Trp Hsg, Cp Humphreys**		

\*Change made to reflect latest schedule.

\*\*Included in m above.

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### 3. Completed Projects

- a. Paving Roads & Ramps, 2d S&T
- b. ALOC Airfield, Yanggu, R-404
- c. ALOC Airfield, Chinhae, R-813
- d. Rail Spur, Chinhae Port

### STATUS OF AWARD OF FY 71 MCA PROGRAM

<u>1. Unawarded Projects</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Completion</u>
a. HAWK Msl Spt Facs, Cp Humphreys	*Nov 71	Oct 72
b. Dispensary, Cp Humphreys	Feb 72	Dec 72
c. Cold Stor Whse, Cp Humphreys	*Jan 72	*Sep 72
d. Cold Storage Whse, Yongsan	*Jan 72	*Sep 72
e. Troop Housing, Cp Carroll	*Nov 71	*Nov 72
f. Acft Paint Shop, Cp Humphreys	*Jan 72	*Dec 72
g. Hardstand & Covered Storage, Cp Carroll	*Mar 72	Jan 73
h. Gymnasium, Cp Coiner	Mar 72	Sep 73
<u>2. Awarded Projects</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Est Comp</u>
a. Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys	Jul 71	*Oct 72
b. Restoration Bldg No. 2212, Yongsan	Aug 71	Aug 72

\*Change made to reflect latest schedule.

CAMP CLOSURES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Camp McMahon Brks	10 Jul 70	\$ 23,597	1956-1958
Love (partial of power line)	10 Jul 70	28,050	NA
Camp Coursen	20 Jul 70	340,728	1955-1960
Camp Johnson	20 Jul 70	137,707	1955-1960
Kant (partial of water line)	20 Jul 70	15,647	NA
KMAC Housing Hadong	23 Jul 70	40,141	1966
KMAC Housing Sunchon	13 Aug 70	119,791	1967
Jenkins (partial)	29 Aug 70	167,933	1955-1960
Keesler	31 Aug 70	145,810	1956-1957
ASP #63 (partial)	18 Sep 70	41,032	1953-1960
Marble	24 Sep 70	Land only	NA
Camp Humphreys (partial)	30 Sep 70	98,384	1952
Camp Ethan Allen	1 Oct 70	169,632	1955-1960
ASP #63 (partial)	5 Oct 70	92,314	1953
Browning	13 Oct 70	150,987	1954-1960
Blue Moon	29 Oct 70	Land only	NA
Hyades	29 Oct 70	Land only	NA
Site #92	29 Oct 70	Land only	NA
Plymouth	10 Nov 70	278,600	1955-1960
Camp Clinch	10 Nov 70	186,241	1955-1960
Camp Wilbur	10 Nov 70	210,437	1955-1960
Camp Kaiser	15 Nov 70	4,273,684	1955-1960
Thailand Compound	16 Nov 70	223,597	1955
Camp Beavers	30 Nov 70	1,624,380	1955-1959
Camp Alex N Williams	30 Nov 70	846,400	1960-1961
Sang Moo Dae	1 Dec 70	222,163	1954-1958
Camp St Barbara (partial)	3 Dec 70	1,380,148	1955-1959
Camp McIntyre (partial)	7 Dec 70	470,680	1955-1959
Camp Brittin	7 Dec 70	113,395	1955-1959
Camp Sill (partial)	7 Dec 70	123,064	1956
Camp Paine	11 Dec 70	442,416	1955-1959
Wonji Ammo Stor Area (partial)	21 Dec 70	61,243	1959
Camp Sitman (partial)	10 Feb 71	197,303	1956-1960
Camp Peterson (partial)	10 Feb 71	816,123	1956-1960
Hill 651 VHF Site	10 Feb 71	53,764	1962
Camp Hartell	12 Feb 71	241,098	1957-1961
Camp Summerall (partial)	15 Feb 71	287,830	1957-1961
Camp Rose	15 Feb 71	842,263	1956-1959
Coleridge	15 Feb 71	146,000	1955-1956
Dove:	15 Feb 71	133,836	1955-1956

Inclosure #12

REF ID: A55577

DATA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Camp Dodge (partial)	19 Feb 71	\$603,080	1957-1967
Thor Charlie	22 Feb 71	197,053	1953-1959
Hapo Ferry Site	25 Feb 71	Land only	NA
Memphis Signal Site	25 Feb 71	Land only	NA
Tongduchon Airfield	25 Feb 71	Land only	NA
Exeter (partial)	25 Feb 71	15,611	1959
Thor Alpha	26 Feb 71	Land only	NA
Camp Saber	26 Feb 71	602,783	1960-1969
Camp McNair	1 Mar 71	414,066	1955-1959
Camp Wentzel	4 Mar 71	720,855	1955-1959
Camp Matta	5 Mar 71	315,531	1957-1959
Camp Young	5 Mar 71	813,039	1955-1957
Newton	5 Mar 71	160,347	1956-1958
Camp Sill	6 Mar 71	316,454	1955-1957
Kensington	7 Mar 71	345,707	1955-1959
Jeb Stuart	8 Mar 71	152,862	1955-1959
Camp Lawton	8 Mar 71	793,481	1955-1959
Camp Sitman	9 Mar 71	1,049,851	1956-1960
Adams	10 Mar 71	316,688	1955-1959
Camp Beard (partial)	11 Mar 71	734,396	1955-1959
Camp Ringgold	12 Mar 71	100,072	1955-1958
McDonald Barracks	12 Mar 71	498,748	1956-1960
Camp Summerall	13 Mar 71	129,482	1957-1959
Camp Snow (partial)	13 Mar 71	528,651	1956-1960
Blue Lancer Valley	14 Mar 71	2,019,474	1957-1960
Camp Custer South(partial)	15 Mar 71	829,041	1955-1958
Jennings	15 Mar 71	316,454	1955-1959
Camp Custer	16 Mar 71	815,822	1955-1959
KMAG Housing Kyongju	17 Mar 71	168,632	1967-1968
Camp Ross (partial)	17 Mar 71	582,731	1955-1958
Unity Temple (partial)	17 Mar 71	48,898	1957
Love (partial)	17 Mar 71	97,089	1956-1959
Camp Baker (partial)	18 Mar 71	233,739	1952-1959
Camp Wilson	19 Mar 71	431,405	1956
George (partial)	20 Mar 71	728,057	1955-1958
Camp Rodstrom	23 Mar 71	419,769	1955-1959
Camp Necessary (partial)	26 Mar 71	398	NA
Camp Warner	26 Mar 71	295,917	1956-1961
SP #49	27 Mar 71	69,606	1953-1960
Impc Starcom Trans Site	30 Mar 71	94,204	1959-1961
Jonju Ammo Stor Area (partial)	30 Mar 71	548,030	1959
ac 4, Site 39	30 Mar 71	603,431	1961-1964
Camp Knox	1 Apr 71	719,294	1955-1960
Camp Jesup	1 Apr 71	612,217	1956-1959
Love (partial)	1 Apr 71	431,813	1955-1960
Bull's Eye #2 (partial)	9 Apr 71	564	1956

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Camp Custer South	9 Apr 71	135,705	1959
Thor	12 Apr 71	Land only	NA
Training Area #1	12 Apr 71	Land only	NA
Tac 2, Site 34 (partial)	13 Apr 71	Land only	NA
Market (partial)	15 Apr 71	309,628	1955-1960
Camp Brown	15 Apr 71	218,400	1956-1960
Camp Noo	15 Apr 71	173,732	1953-1960
Camp Cox	16 Apr 71	172,088	1955-1960
Seattle (partial)	16 Apr 71	10,019	1955-1960
Camp Jonathan Williams	17 Apr 71	775,445	1953-1960
Gray (partial)	20 Apr 71	8,025	1954-1960
Camp Peterson	20 Apr 71	1,339	1955-1960
Anyang Quarry	7 May 71	Land only	NA
Camp Piliilaau (partial)	7 May 71	158,571	1953-1960
Love (partial)	7 May 71	5,318	1955-1960
Camp Piliilaau (partial)	19 May 71	225,272	1953-1960
K-16 Airfield	20 May 71	684,272	1953-1960
Love (partial)	28 May 71	103,581	1955-1960
Camp St. Barbara	18 Jun 71	2,174,530	1953-1960
Camp Albany	7 Jun 71	37,356	1953-1960
Star VHF Site	8 Jun 71	38,183	1960-1967
Tac 4, Site 40	8 Jun 71	675,254	1962-1970
Tac 2, Site 31 (partial)	9 Jun 71	70,839	1963-1965
Tac 4, Site 35	9 Jun 71	681,922	1961-1970
Camp Piliilaau (partial)	22 Jun 71	213,223	1953-1960
Camp Nabors	30 Jun 71	559,252	1952-1960
Woluido	30 Jun 71	1,298,350	1953-1959
Love	30 Jun 71	144,900	1955-1960
Camp Piliilaau	30 Jun 71	369,483	1953-1960
Market (partial)	30 Jun 71	458,868	1955-1960
Ech Training Area	10 Jul 71	Land only	NA
Beaumont	15 Jul 71	366,314	1956-1960
Camp Ross	9 Aug 71	336,413	1955-1960
Tac or Ice Plant	31 Aug 71	165,414	1955-1957

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Commander's Overview of the Military Situation in Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, were held in Washington, D. C., on 8, 9 and 10 June 1971. The hearings were chaired by Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-NJ). They were conducted to review in depth American-Korean relations, current developments in Korea, and how American policy can best assist the Republic of Korea to meet the responsibilities of its emerging role as a leader among the free nations of Asia. Principal administration witnesses were Ambassador to Korea William J. Porter and General J. H. Michaelis, Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Commander, US Forces Korea/Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. General Michaelis testified concerning military conditions and security problems facing the Republic of Korea today. His prepared statement is reprinted here in its unclassified form from the Congressional record to give the reader an authoritative look at the military picture in Korea.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, it is a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee. In presenting this statement my purpose is to inform you of my role in the Republic of Korea and the facts that give substance and dimension to the military forces under my command. Since the forces are shaped to respond to the mission, I want to make it unequivocally clear that I consider my mission is to maintain the Armistice and keep the peace on the peninsula.

In the meantime, a democratic Republic of Korea with a virile and growing economy is the best guarantee for a peaceful solution. Without the armistice, the economic miracle that we have witnessed in Korea could not have taken place. The job is not yet done. A few more years are needed to build a more nearly self-sufficient economy. This, of course, will only be possible under the umbrella of the military armistice that has prevailed since the tragic days of the Korean War. How to create a credible deterrence against North Korean aggression while the Republic of Korea builds a sound economy is the challenge.

In juxtaposition, North Korea's Dictator, Kim Il Sung, possessing the fourth largest Communist army in the world and a large modern jet air force has repeatedly stated his objectives as:

The removal of all U.S. troops in South Korea and disruption of the U.S.-Republic of Korea relations.

Reverse Republic of Korea economic development and foster political instability.

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At the appropriate time complement subversive warfare activity with conventional operations to unify Korea.

To keep peace and to deter aggression from the north, I command three separate commands.

As Commander in Chief, United Nations Command (CINCUNC), under agreement of May 26, 1961, I have operational control of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces, a force of approximately 600,000. This authority is granted to--and I quote--"only to defend the Republic of Korea from Communist aggression." I exercise this control through the United Nations Command component commanders, and, as CINCUNC, I report to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the executive agent for the United Nations, which stems from a resolution of the United Nations Security Council of July 7, 1950.

My second command is that of the Commander, United States Forces, Korea (COMUSK)--a planning and coordination staff in peacetime that becomes an operational staff in wartime, whose members also fulfill the UNC staff functions. In this role, I report to the Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC).

Thirdly, as the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, I report to the Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific (CINCUSARPAC), and have command of U.S. Army forces of approximately 34,000.

#### THE THREAT

North Korea, with a population of 14 million, has developed the fourth largest army in the Communist world. Highly trained and rigidly disciplined, this force maintains the capability to conduct both limited conventional and unconventional warfare against the Republic of Korea. Each of these aspects of the threat which have been present since the end of the Korean War, is felt in a very real way in the Republic of Korea today.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the Marxist leader, continues improving North Korea's military posture and converting the country into a military fortress. He has ongoing programs of dispersing population and selected industries and building underground factories, as well as improving the survivability of the armed forces with underground hangars, command and control posts, and weapon positions.

The major force of the North Korean military is the Army--consisting of approximately 400,000 effective, well-trained personnel. Its combat effectiveness is considered good.

In general, the Army is equipped with conventional weapons and modern equipment supplied by Communist China and the Soviet Union. These include AK-47 rifles, T-54 medium tanks, 100-mm assault guns, and truck-mounted rocket launchers.

In addition to the regular forces KIM also has a paramilitary organization of approximately 1.3 million personnel--called "Laborer/Farmer/Red Guard", who undergo reserve training and are armed with basic infantry and crew served weapons.

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Contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Army is the increased level of training and the conduct of larger field and command post type exercises. This training, along with other improvements, is indicative of North Korea's ongoing programs to strengthen its military capability. However, North Korea is still dependent on the Soviet Union for sophisticated military equipment.

The capabilities of the North Korean Army are formidable. The most immediate threat, however, is the North Korean Air Force, because of its capability to launch a surprise, low-level attack.

This force, virtually non-existent in 1953, is now equipped with over 400 jet fighters and in excess of 60 light-jet bombers. Most of these aircraft are housed in underground shelters on the numerous jet-capable airfields. Additionally, a modern surface-to-air missile system provides defense of the major population and industrial centers and major military installations.

The combat radii of NK fighters extend far into the ROK. Strike aircraft operating from their two southernmost bases, can reach the Seoul area in three minutes after crossing the DMZ and our southernmost installations in less than 25 minutes.

The North Korean Navy is configured primarily for the defense of its ports and shorelines--as well as for the protection of fishing operations and the surveillance of North Korean-claimed territorial waters. Although not as modern as the other services, the navy provides a limited offensive threat to the ROK. Of primary concern are the agent boats used to land agents/infiltrators along the ROK coasts and the submarines and guided missile boats.

Despite efforts to become more self-sufficient militarily, North Korea does not possess the resources to sustain a prolonged conventional war. North Korea would be heavily dependent on Soviet and/or CHICOM aid. At the present time it is not expected that this aid will be provided. Lacking such assurance, Kim Il Sung will probably continue unconventional warfare operations.

The unconventional warfare capability of North Korea is considerable with all elements highly trained in infiltration, sabotage, and subversive tactics. These forces are encountered in the ROK today and present a considerable threat now and in the future.

The North Korean agent boats are the primary means used by Kim Il Sung in sea infiltration operations against the ROK. Their low wood hull construction profile and resemblance to fishing boats make them difficult to classify even when detected. These boats, equipped with high powered diesel engines, provide speeds up to 40 knots.

The total number of incidents along the DMZ and in the ROK rear area has decreased from approximately 761 in 1968 to 110 in 1970. This reduction is even more apparent this year with only 9 incidents thus far in the first months.

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Primarily, I believe this reduction is due to several factors; (1) the construction of a barrier fence across the entire length of the 151-mile DMZ; (2) increased effectiveness in detection and elimination; and (3) world reaction.

Summarizing the threat, North Korea has the fourth largest Army in the Communist world, with the capability to conduct limited conventional warfare against the Republic of Korea. Regular military forces total approximately 400,000 backed by a 1.3 million-man paramilitary force.

North Korea will probably strive to develop an economic and industrial base to relieve its dependency on others and to improve its international standing. To gain control over all Korea remains Kim Il Sung's ultimate goal. For the present he appears to be emphasizing political rather than direct military means to achieve it.

As long as armed aggression remains a means for accomplishing Kim Il Sung's objective to unify on his terms a divided nation, the Republic of Korea cannot meet its national objective without an effective deterrent force. While the primary purpose of maintaining such a force is to deter aggression, it must be able to defend itself if deterrence fails.

#### **ROK MILITARY CAPABILITY, NEEDS AND PROBLEMS**

The ROK Army, consisting of about 500,000 personnel, is presently capable of maintaining internal security and defending against a North Korean attack. As a result of the withdrawal of one U.S. division, the ROK Army is now responsible for the defense of the entire DMZ, with the exception of a small sector on the road to Panmunjom.

The ROK Navy, consisting of about 100 ships and small craft has the mission to defend the extensive--about 1600 miles of coastal perimeter--of the Republic from seaborne attack and infiltration.

The ROK Air Force is a small, highly trained competent force. The Air Force has the all-weather, high-performance tactical fighter F-4D and the F-5A Freedom Fighter. The remainder of the tactical fighters consists of F-8E aircraft. The ROKAF transport aircraft are mainly the WW II type C-46s and C-54s.

The Marine Corps is a well-trained and capable force.

#### **MAP OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

As is well known, the purpose of United States assistance has been to assist independent nations to preserve their independence by fostering their defense capabilities as well as their economic stability and growth. Korea is truly a showpiece of what assistance programs can accomplish.

In consonance with the Nixon Doctrine, the objectives of the MAP in Korea are:

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To continue development of modernized forces capable of deterring North Korean aggression and lessen dependence on U.S. military presence.

To assist economic and social growth.

The ROK Armed Forces are fully capable of using and maintaining properly and effectively MAP equipment provided.

In recent years, military assistance for Korea has had only limited amounts of grant aid for modernization. Military assistance has been sufficient to support the operating costs of the armed forces which of necessity are being maintained to counter possible invasion and actual infiltration. There is a need to: Replace obsolete equipment in all services, improve mobility, upgrade command and control facilities, and expand logistic capabilities.

#### PROGRESS AND CONTENT OF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The modernization of the ROK Armed Forces is a major consideration in preserving the Armistice and providing the stability so necessary for the continued economic development of Korea. Recognizing the need to modernize ROK forces, a modernization plan was developed, representing the minimum modernization necessary to maintain an adequate deterrent posture.

A rapid and constructive pace has been set toward the goal of modernization. Foreign Aid legislation passed by the Congress last year has made it possible to fund procurement of new equipment and provide equipment of redeploying U.S. forces to the ROK Armed Forces.

The Modernization Plan provides a higher degree of mobility, increased firepower, and modernized tactical communications, all of which will improve the Army's capability to deter attack.

For ROKAF, the Modernization Plan provides for acquisition of the new International Fighter, the F-5E, establishment of a Tactical Air Control System, and improved radar equipment.

The ROK Navy counterinfiltration capability will be improved and the ROK Marine Corps amphibious capability will be upgraded.

#### ROK EFFORTS IN IMPROVING SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Republic of Korea has recently moved ahead in developing military self-sufficiency. In October, 1968, a U.S. Department of Army Weapons Survey Team concluded that it was feasible to establish a Rifle Plant in the Republic and consequently the ROKs have entered into a co-production arrangement with an American manufacturer.

An excellent example of technological development in Korea is a fast boat which has been designed by the Korean Institute of Science and Technology and is now under construction.

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Another significant step in the ROKG's march toward self-sufficiency was the establishment, by ROK Presidential Decree, in January 1971, of the Research Agency for Defense Science, called RADS. The primary mission for 1971 of this organization is to evaluate the domestic industrial capability with a view toward rapid development of Korea's defense industries.

Some objectives of RADS are to develop an in-country capability of producing repair parts for weapons and equipment, repair parts for vehicles and communication and electronic equipment.

The Military Assistance Program for Korea now underway and the ROKG efforts toward self-sufficiency fully support the Nixon Doctrine and should develop the ROK militarily and economically to the level necessary in large measure to provide for its required military forces.

#### ROK PLANNING REFERENCE SOUTH VIETNAM ASSISTANCE

ROK planning on continuing assistance to Vietnam is not fully known at this time as the ROKs have recently announced that the first phase of their withdrawal will involve one ROK Army division. Details of this planning are currently the subject of negotiations between the ROK Government and the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

#### ROK SECURITY CONCERNS WITH REGARD TO OKINAWA, JAPAN, ETC.

The ROK is particularly concerned about the U.S. military posture in this area. They have been reassured by the recent relocation of a USAF fighter wing from Japan to Korea.

#### U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN KOREA

The U.S. military role in Korea is predicated upon fulfillment of U.S. and UN objectives designed to insure the maintenance of peace and stability on the peninsula of Korea. The adequacy of the U.S. role can best be assessed by the accomplishments in the Republic of Korea in development of its economy, while continuing to provide for a larger share of its own defense in Korea and at the same time providing substantial assistance to the Republic of Vietnam in its struggle for survival.

Accomplishment of the U.S. forces reduction and modernization of ROK forces are both examples of implementation of the Nixon Doctrine in Korea. At the same time the modernization program and relocation of a fighter wing to Korea has assured the Republic of Korea of the U.S. intent to honor fully our treaty commitments in recognition of the North Korean threat.

While it is impossible to predict the future, there can be no doubt that the Republic of Korea will survive the many crucial tests it will face in the future. In my judgment, our combined programs will maintain the Armistice and provide the umbrella for continued economic expansion. North Korea can be deterred as it has for the past two decades. While the ROKG continues to develop the capacity to assume an increasing share of the

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overall security requirement, the U.S. Government must assist as necessary, based on a continuing realistic assessment of the threat. The military situation is stabilized and I have every confidence it can continue for the foreseeable future.

Inclosure #13

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Overall security requirements, the U.S. Government must assist as necessary, based on a continuing realistic assessment of the threat. The military situation is stabilized and I have every confidence it can continue for the foreseeable future.

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