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operational Report
LESSONS LEARNED

4/1972

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OPERATIONAL REPORT LESSONS LEARNED
PERIOD ENDING 30 APR 72

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annual screening board set up under the provisions of paragraph 3-58a, AR 635-100. Eighth Army was notified on 5 and 6 Feb 72 of the selection for release from active duty of 43 officers under the provisions of paragraph 3-58a, commonly called the "A Board." One officer had departed and two officers were due in but did not arrive. Forty officers in the command were affected. The grade and branch of the officers released by the "A Board" were:

GRADE	AD	AG	AR	AVN	EN	FA	IN	OD	SC	TC	WC
CPT	3	2	4			9	10	2	1	3	1
LT							2				
WO				1	1	1					

Eighth Army was notified on 20 Jan 72 of the selection for release from active duty of 36 officers under the provisions of paragraph 3-58b, commonly called the "B Board." The grade and branch of the officers released by the "B Board" were:

GRADE	AD	AG	AR	EN	FA	IN	OD	QM	SC	TC	WC
CPT	1		2	4	5	9	2	1	3	1	1
LT						4					
WO		2		1							

Eighth Army was notified on 1 Feb 72 of the selection for release from active duty of six majors, also under the provisions of paragraph 3-58a. One officer had already departed the command for reassignment. The branches of the majors released by the "A Board" were: three IN, one FA and one WC.

(3) (U) DA Management Team Visit. On 28 Feb 72, a team of officers from Office of Personnel Operations, DA, visited Eighth Army. The purpose of this visit was to brief officers on career management trends and to hold personal interviews concerning career preferences. The briefing team was comprised of seven officers, representing all of the career branches except JAGC, AMEDD, and Chaplain. Approximately 1,200 officers received the standard presentation and 661 officers were personally interviewed. Although four days were allowed, the dispersion of Eighth Army installations required a consolidation of briefings for several units.

(4) (U) Worldwide Briefing Team. The Army Chief of Staff has directed that a program be established to provide Army personnel worldwide with accurate, timely and official information on current and projected Army programs. To accomplish this, DA Briefing Teams traveled to selected

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Army commands and installations throughout the world to present a series of briefings and seminars. On 14 Mar 72, a briefing team consisting of six members arrived in Korea to brief Eighth Army personnel. Briefings were conducted on 15, 16 and 17 Mar 72 at Yongsan, Camp Casey, and Camp Henry respectively. Capacity audiences attended at each location and were briefed on a total of 53 subjects of general interest to officer and enlisted personnel of all grades.

(5) (U) DOD Dependent School Eligibility Changes. DOD schools in Korea are under the operational control of CINCPACAF and consist of schools in Seoul, Taegu, Chinhae and Pusan. The Office of the DOD Coordinating Principal presently monitors and coordinates operations of the school system. Office of the Secretary of Defense has denied Eighth Army's request for an additional one-year extension for schooling non-command-sponsored dependents. Accordingly, the following priorities for enrollment have been established:

Priority I - Space-required, tuition-free: dependents of all military and civilian personnel who are command-sponsored.

Priority II - Space-required, tuition-paying: dependents of State Department employees and its agencies, dependents of Red Cross personnel, dependents of Technical Representatives, dependents of Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) employees, and dependents of third state nationals (military and civilian) who are serving with or accompanying the United Nations Command.

Priority III - Space-available, tuition-paying: dependents of retired military personnel; dependents of other US personnel, e.g., missionaries, American businessmen, etc.; and dependents of foreign nationals.

Priority IV - Space-available, tuition-free: Non-command-sponsored dependents of US military and DOD civilian personnel.

CINCPACAF has directed that dependents of Priority IV personnel will not be enrolled in DOD schools. However, sponsors listed under Priority IV, who elect to pay tuition for their dependents, may be changed to Priority III and enrolled as space-available, tuition-paying. Priority III dependents will be admitted to DOD schools providing adequate facilities and logistical support are available. The 649 children affected by this decision are 108 Priority II dependents of retired military (28), other US (65), and foreign nationals (15); and 541 Priority IV dependents of non-command-sponsored Army (376), Air Force (60), Department of the Army Civilians (99), and Air Force Civilians (6) personnel. Tuition costs in DOD schools will be approximately \$1,000 per year.

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(6) (U) Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) Programs. An Eighth Army MVA Coordinating Committee was formed in Nov 71. Meetings are being held twice each month. Representatives of major subordinate commands attend the second session. The committee provides a forum to discuss, evaluate and assign staff responsibility for actions to improve the MVA program within Eighth Army. As a result of the 1971 Army Commanders' Conference, the following programs have been addressed:

(a) Saluting Policy - Eighth Army saluting policy is currently being revised to include rendering appropriate salutes to all officers whether in uniform or recognized in civilian clothes. Officers in vehicles will be saluted when recognized. Officers of friendly foreign nations will also be rendered an appropriate salute. Additionally, general officers occupying vehicles bearing star plates will be rendered a salute by all military personnel.

(b) Pass Restrictions - Eighth Army pass policy is being revised to include the use of a special pass form during curfew hours and for 72-hour passes. During normal off-duty hours, no pass forms will be required. This pass policy is not designed to preclude personnel from using off-post facilities during normal off-duty hours.

(c) Pin-up Pictures in Barracks - Individuals have been permitted to express individual preferences when decorating rooms or living areas within the limits of propriety and good taste. Decorations that are determined to be obscene, anti-religious, anti-patriotic, or anti-military are not permitted.

(d) Chief of Staff's Special Letters - Department of Army pamphlet entitled "Chief of Staff's Guidance to Officers of the Army" was distributed to all officers. This pamphlet includes the two letters written by the Chief of Staff, subjects: "Special Trust and Confidence in Officers" and "Integrity of Character."

(7) (U) Tour Lengths. Current tour lengths in Eighth Army are either 13 months unaccompanied or 24 months accompanied (command sponsored).. The 24-month tour is currently being served by accompanied personnel assigned to key positions throughout the command. Key positions are identified by commanders as positions essential for continuity of operations. However, there are some individuals who are not accompanied by dependents but who occupy a key position. Personnel falling into this category serve the 13-month tour. The 13-month unaccompanied tour is the most unattractive aspect of military life within the ROK and presents the greatest obstacle to overall mission accomplishment and continuity of operation. To enhance attractiveness and reinforce continuity of operations, the following tour

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possibilities were proposed by Eighth Army to DA in conjunction with the March 1972 DOD Interservice Study of Oversea Rotations and Tour Lengths:

Unaccompanied: 12 months less mid-tour leave or 13 months with mid-tour leave option.

Accompanied: 24 months, command sponsored in economy quarters with Station Housing Allowance (SHA) in Seoul, Taegu or Pusan areas.

Accompanied: 30 months, command sponsored in on-post quarters or rental guaranteed housing with option to extend to 36 months.

Action by higher headquarters is pending.

(8) (U) Yongsan Community Council. The Yongsan Community Council, consisting of 27 civilian organizations/activities in the Yongsan area, was formed in Oct 71. The Council meets on the first Wednesday of each month in the SOFA Conference Room and is chaired by LTG Peers, Eighth Army DCG. The purpose of the Council is as follows: coordinate monetary requirements within the community, eliminate duplication of effort, coordinate requirements of service organizations and activities, and inform the member organizations of the various activities in other organizations in the community. The majority of council members (organizations) require a source of revenue for continued operations. In an effort to raise funds, the Council voted on 5 Jan 72 to conduct a Fourth of July Carnival. To accomplish this, 72 military and civilian organizations were invited to participate with fund raising enterprises. To date 42 organizations have agreed to participate.

(9) (U) 1972 DOD Overseas Combined Federal Campaign-Pacific. During the 1972 campaign, US Forces Korea/Eighth Army personnel made contributions totaling \$80,005. Last year's campaign resulted in a total collection of \$86,654. The fact that this year's campaign total was less can be attributed to fewer personnel assigned in the command. In 1971, the command had 53 percent voluntary participation; this year it achieved 83 percent participation from all personnel assigned.

(10) (U) Korean National Red Cross/Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNRC/KNTA) Fund Drive, 1971. Since 1956, US Forces Korea has conducted an annual joint fund raising campaign for the KNRC/KNTA. The 1971 joint campaign was conducted on all command installations from 1 Nov to 15 Dec 71. US military personnel, DOD civilians, Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA), and Korean National (KN) employees of US Forces Korea contributed a total of \$6,350 in Military Payment Certificates (MPC) and 838,000 Won. Total donation was 3,250,000 Won (or \$8,560).

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which was divided equally between KNRC and KNTA. From 1956 to 1971, funds contributed by US Forces Korea personnel to these organizations have amounted to over \$198,000.

(11) (U) USO Christmas Pilgrimage to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Approximately 400 enlisted men serving along the DMZ at Camps Greaves, Pelham and MacKenzie were entertained on 19 and 23 Dec 71 by representatives of the Seoul USO. The Junior Volunteers of the USO presented the servicemen with gifts donated by local American and Korean businesses.

(12) (U) Junior Officer Retention. The retention of qualified junior officers is a high priority objective in Eighth Army. To foster the retention program, Junior Officer Councils have been established. Several major subordinate commands have implemented "Junior Officers' Day" programs. The programs vary from command to command but essentially target the junior officers for a soft sell, low-key pitch on a career in the Army. The "Junior Officers' Day" program held on 18 Apr 72 by HQ, Eighth Army included command briefings at Eighth Army headquarters, I Corps (ROK/US) Group, and the Joint Security Area (JSA) which included a tour of Panmunjom. The day was concluded with a dinner hosted by the DCG and Chief of Staff. The retention program of the command has been favorably received and the retention rate for the 1st Qtr of CY 72 was 11 percent.

(13) (U) Realignment of Civil Affairs, PSYOPS, Korea Service Corps (KSC), and International Relations Functions. Effective 1 May 72, the Civil/Military Operations Division of G1 will be dissolved and its personnel redistributed. Its functions, with the exception of G1 Plans, were or will be incorporated into other staff sections. The Civil Affairs and PSYOP planning activities were transferred to G3 on 29 Mar 72 at the direction of the Chief of Staff. The transfer paralleled the organizational structure of USARPAC which, in the absence of a G5, has located its Civil Military Operations Division in G3, and placed Civil Affairs/PSYOP in the operations area which facilitates exercise planning and expansion in the event of hostilities. Among the functions assumed by G3 were: (a) Civil Affairs Policies and Procedures; (b) Civil Affairs plans, operations and training to include ROK Army civilian/refugee related plans; (c) ROK Armed Forces Civic Action Program (EA Reg 550-8); (d) Disaster Relief (EA Reg 550-12); (e) Civil Demonstrations (EA Reg 550-11); (f) Civil Affairs Handbook (EA Pam 530-4); and (g) PSYOP plans, operations and training. Staff responsibility for the Korea Service Corps was assumed by the Force Development Division, G3, on 10 Apr 72. The International Relations functions will be merged with the Community Relations activities of the Public Affairs Office effective 1 May. On the same date, a Human Relations Branch will be established under the Personnel Services Division

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of G1. This branch will have responsibility for planning, coordinating and supervising Eighth Army's Human Relations activities. Initially its functions will be directed primarily toward Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) and Race Relations educational programs for US and Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) personnel. After the initial phase, its functions will be expanded to revive the Korea/American Mutual Understanding Program and its inclusion in the Human Relations Program. The foregoing reorganizations were undertaken to consolidate previously overlapping areas of interest. (See page 90.)

(14) (U) Human Relations Program. The Human Relations Program is a new Eighth Army program that includes EOT and race relations educational programs initially directed toward US and KATUSA personnel. Assignment of EOT responsibilities as an additional duty is no longer appropriate above battalion level. A human relations staff has been organized in Eighth Army with the responsibility of planning the command's Human Relations Program. Full time staffs comprising motivated and qualified personnel are required at major subordinate levels to exercise staff responsibilities in the implementation of human relation education programs. Eighth Army has not yet established a formal educational program as directed by DOD Directive 1322.11. This directive requires an educational program in race relations to be conducted on a continuing basis for all military personnel. Development of a formal Human Relation Educational Program is underway. Presently, the command has one two-man team trained by the Defense Race Relations Institute. Recently, Eighth Army received another one team quota for the same course commencing 12 Jun 72. By 19 May 72, four teams of two men each will have been trained by the USARPAC Race Relations Discussion Leaders Course. The human relations staff proposes to conduct a discussion leaders course at Eighth Army level during the month of June. A Human Relations Pilot Program survey was completed at Camp Humphreys. Troop-community relation classes of the pilot program will commence during the month of May at Camp Humphreys.

(15) (U) 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 maintain harmonious US Army/ROK relations and to gain support of the Korean people by fostering and maintaining cooperation and understanding between Eighth Army and the Korean community through community and personal relationships. Eighth Army included \$36,000 in the GMA 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 Korean American Friendship Councils (KAFC), formerly called Community Relations Advisory Councils (CRAC). During the first three quarters of FY 72, a total of \$24,540 was expended from the total FY allocation of \$36,000.

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(16) (U) Korean-American Friendship Councils (KAFC). Korean American Friendship Council is the new name for the Community Relations Advisory Council which came about as a result of a recommendation of the Panel on Local Community and Governmental Relations. This action was taken because it was felt that the councils were not appropriately named. The KAFCs have a history in Korea dating back to 1946 when the first council was established in Taegu. The KAFC 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 KAFC meetings. The topics most frequently discussed during this reporting period were US aid in some form or other, donations and contributions, sanitation, black-marketing, drug abuse, theft, venereal disease, safety, indebtedness of personnel, tours, and social and entertainment programs.

(17) (U) Civil Administration of Taesong Dong (also known as Freedom Village). Taesong Dong is a rural Korean community consisting of about 200 residents comprising 32 families. This village lies in the southern half of the DMZ, within view of Panmunjom and within sight of North Korea. Taesong Dong was established in 1954 following the signing of a supplementary agreement to the Armistice Agreement which permitted those Koreans who were residing or farming in the DMZ at the time the Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953 to resettle in Taesong Dong. Eighth Army delegated this responsibility to I Corps, I Corps to 2d Division, and 2d Division to 3d Brigade. The villagers have been governed by a village council, but because of lack of political and administrative experience, the council was ineffective until a nine-man ROK Army Civil Affairs Team lead by a captain was introduced into Taesong Dong in Oct 63. The village has been helped for many years by US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK) assistance to include generators for electrical systems, material for civic buildings and private dwellings, pipes and storage tank for a water system, and bulldozers for their use. Substantial improvements have been planned by the ROK Government which has allocated ₩66,395,000 (equivalent to \$168,089) to undertake 14 projects. The building of new houses, reformation of land, purchase of a bus and extension of electric power into the village are among the ROK Government's projects. Close coordination is being maintained with Eighth Army, I Corps (ROK/US) Group, and 3d Brigade, 2d Division.

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(18) (U) 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. At Eighth Army level the program includes the training of instructors in major subordinate commands. This is usually accomplished by a one-day clinic given to the KAMUP officer of the commands. Additional assistance to commanders in establishing an effective program is needed in the form of revision of current instructional material and making it readily available. The US Army Research Unit, Korea, is conducting a Human Relations Pilot Program consisting of troop-community relations that may include the scope and material of KAMUP. Upon the conclusion of the testing of this program, a study will be conducted to determine the possibility of absorbing the KAMUP program into the Human Relations Pilot Program.

(19) (U) Racial Incidents. The only noteworthy racial incident during this period occurred when an undetermined number of white personnel erected a cross in a company area at Camp Mercer. These personnel wrapped the cross in gasoline soaked underwear and set fire to the cross. This incident triggered a reaction by black personnel, who went through the barracks assaulting white personnel at random. All injuries sustained in the incident were minor. Racial disharmony continues to exist in the command in varying degrees. There remains a degree of self-imposed polarization on and off post. Reduction of incidents can be contributed to the winter season and command awareness of racial problems at the unit level.

(20) (U) Drug and Alcohol Abuse Division. The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Division of G1 was organized on 22 Nov 71 and staffing was completed on 5 Jan 72. The Division is authorized a Division Chief (O6), one Operations Officer (O4), one Action Officer (O3), one Administrative NCO (E7), one Reports Clerk (E4), and a Secretary/Stenographer (GS5). The Division has overall staff supervision of the Eighth Army Drug Program and acts as a focal point for all alcohol and drug abuse activities as well as representing Eighth Army on an Ad Hoc Subcommittee for Civil-Military Operations.

(21) (U) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP). Eighth Army published the ADAPCP on 5 Jan 72. The Eighth Army ADAPCP promulgates basic policy, outlines programs, and provides guidance to staff sections and subordinate commanders. (See page 105 for medical aspects of the Drug Abuse Program.) A drug and alcohol abuse seminar was held 17 Mar 72 at Eighth Army headquarters. Major subordinate commanders and their staffs were in attendance. The purpose of the seminar was to familiarize all subordinate commands with the Eighth Army ADAPCP. Portions of the seminar were presented by the DCG, G1, Provost Marshal, Staff Judge Advocate, Surgeon, and Mobile Drug Education Team.

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<u>Category (Cont'd)</u>	<u>USARPAC Objective</u>	<u>Eighth Army Achievements 3d Qtr FY 72</u>
Foreign Language Tng-EM	2%	4.4%
MOS-Related Tng-All Personnel	6%	19%
EM with GT Score Below 90	20%	33%
Project 100,000	20%	52%
EM Below 5th Grade Reading Level	100%	100%

(b) University of Maryland Enrollments. University of Maryland enrollments for Term 3, academic year 71/72, totaled 523 and were nine percent (53) lower than those for the corresponding term in academic year 70/71 and were 22 percent (147) lower than the average Term 3 enrollment for the past five academic years. These decreases are lower than the percentage reduction in troop population.

(c) Project Transition. Project Transition is designed to offer servicemen, six months prior to ETS, assistance in preparing for employment after they are released from the service. Project Transition services in Eighth Army are performed by eight counselors and are of three types: pre-separation counseling which includes vocational aptitude and interest testing; educational and skill training such as that offered through GED, the predischage education program (or PREP) and on-the-job training; and job placement assistance where the serviceman receives assistance in job resume preparation and correspondence with CONUS employers. In order to make Project Transition skill training opportunities more readily available to soldiers in the command, HQ, USARPAC has arranged for training courses funded under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) to be offered at Army installations throughout USARPAC. The MDTA is jointly administered by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and is designed to provide occupational training by agreement with public or private training institutions through state or national contracts. Under the Act, funds are made available to the institutions or agencies to pay for the instruction, administration, supplies and materials and, where needed, renovation of the training site. Two pilot training courses are scheduled to begin in Korea during May 72. The first is a television repair course at Camp Humphreys. This is a state contract course administered through the State of Hawaii and to be taught by the University of Hawaii which is providing an instructor and the necessary equipment. A suitable building has been made available at Camp Humphreys and is being renovated under MDTA private contract. The second pilot course is a national contract proposal for a waste-water treatment plant operator course under the auspices of the Environmental Protection Agency. A contract has been signed with a technical school specializing in this instruction. This course is scheduled to begin in late May at the Camp Casey Education Center and students will make use of the waste treatment and water treatment

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facilities at that installation. It is anticipated that courses in welding, auto mechanics, refrigeration and office occupations will be offered in other areas of the command as USARPAC makes them available. During the period, 216 EM in the command completed OJT in such occupations as automatic data processing, postal operations, welding and telephone installation.

(d) Interagency Counseling Team. An Interagency Counseling Team composed of a member of the Veterans Administration (VA) and one from the Department of Labor (DOL) was assigned on 13 Dec 71 to assist the Eighth Army Transition Program. It is one of 13 such teams serving US military installations throughout the world at the request of the Department of Defense. The purpose of the team is to minimize scheduling problems for the military units and provide men and women leaving the service with a "single package" of answers in trying to help them establish themselves in civilian life. The team presents factual and up-to-date information concerning VA benefits and the labor market to departing service personnel. Since their arrival, this team has counseled over 5,000 servicemen throughout Korea.

(e) Predischarge Education Program (PREP). During the reporting period, PREP, conducted in cooperation with DOD schools, was expanded to the following areas: Pusan, Taegu, Camp Page, Camp Casey and Kimpo AB. In addition, the PREP in Yongsan doubled its program with total enrollments of 403 enlisted men during the period. Also during the period, 49 diplomas were awarded to military students by the DOD schools.

(31) (U) Safety.

(a) Safety Statistics. Eighth Army completed 3d Qtr FY 72 with excellent results compared with cumulative FY 71, 3d Qtr statistical rates. Motor vehicles accidents decreased from 404 to 193, US personnel injuries decreased from 213 to 100, "other" personnel injuries decreased from 67 to 42, motor vehicle accident fatalities decreased from 41 to 24, and aircraft accidents decreased from five to four. Significant activities during the reporting period involved increased emphasis on driver training, winter safety, staff assistance visits and improvement of safety standards of off-post housing.

(b) Driver Testing. Each driver testing station throughout Korea now makes up its own driver tests and determines passing grades. These passing grades vary from 80 to 88 and number of questions vary from 50 to 150 at the various testing stations. Percent of failures vary from 30 percent to 50 percent. Some tests are several years old and do not include Korean traffic laws. These variations adversely affect the command motor vehicle accident prevention by allowing a potential driver who fails his driving

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test at one testing station where the criteria is high, to go to another testing station where criteria is low, and pass. It also permits issuance of a driver permit to personnel who are not fully qualified and who do not know Korean traffic laws. EA Suppl 1 to AR 600-55 is being formulated to centralize all driver testing procedures. New driver tests are being written, with associated study material.

(c) EA Pam 385-8, Safe Driving Rules in Korea. When preparing for their written driver's examination, personnel have difficulty obtaining necessary study information. Information needed to study is in several documents which are difficult for an individual to obtain. In addition, the Korean traffic laws have not been published by Eighth Army. Percentage of potential drivers failing the written driver's test is high when considering the need for personnel to operate military vehicles. EA Pam 385-8, Safe Driving Rules in Korea, is being formulated. This pamphlet includes Korean driving rules, road signs, and EA traffic regulations. It provides a complete study guide for personnel preparing for their written driver examination and educates them to become a safe, defensive driver. When published, sufficient copies will be maintained at all driver testing stations throughout Korea.

(32) (U) Eighth Army Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) Agency (Provisional). On 1 Mar 72, pursuant to Eighth Army GO 108, 24 Feb 72, a new organization, the Eighth Army NAF Agency (Prov), was established in HQ, Eighth Army replacing the NAF Division of the G1 section which was dissolved. The NAF Agency is under the direct staff supervision of the Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, and is charged with directing the operations of all Eighth Army NAF activities (less Special Services). The new agency was organized as a result of studies and detailed recommendations by a Special Audit Team which conducted an in-depth analysis of existing operational practices and management controls of Eighth Army Club and Open Mess Systems and in line with the OSA-approved reorganization of the Army Open Mess System providing for intensified open mess management and supervision. This reorganization eliminated the procurement and entertainment functions from the agency's responsibilities. The procurement function for all NAF activities was assumed by the US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA); the booking and auditioning of entertainment was assumed by the Special Services Division, ACofS, G1. Recruitment is underway to staff the Agency with high-quality experienced personnel and when adequately staffed, will enable it to respond to the results of the current DA test of a club command concept, versus the chain of command concept. The agency is organized to provide professional advice, assistance, and training to open messes as well as a capability to monitor, review, analyze, and evaluate their operations. Other activities which come under the Agency are the Eighth Army Central Mess Fund, Central Welfare Fund and the Central Locker Fund. This concept provides for centralized supervision of the operations of these

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funds as well as for effective coordination with subordinate fund activities throughout the command. As the Agency's capability expands, it is intended to extend management control to other NAF activities (less Special Services) to include Central Post Funds, Sundry Funds and Private Associations.

(33) (U) Adjutant General Activities.

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

(b) Reenlistment.

1. Due to oversubscription, DA terminated the Reserve Components Active Army In-service Recruiting Program on 21 Feb 72. The program was initiated within Eighth Army on 3 Jan 72. A total of 714 Eighth Army applicants received USAR/NGUS assignments from the Reserve Components Career Counselor Activity, Office of Reserve Components, DA (located at Fort Lewis, Wash.). At the time of termination, this command recommended to DA that the 178 Eighth Army applications which the latter still had for assignment determination be honored. The intent was to maintain the credibility of career counselors with first-term soldiers. One hundred and twenty-five of the 178 were provided assignments before DA message 291405Z Mar 72 directed that disapproval action be taken on all pending applications to include those approved applications within the intermediate headquarters which were not in the hands of individuals concerned. The balance of 53 applications at the Reserve Components Career Counselor Activity were consequently returned to Eighth Army without action. As anticipated, IG and Congressional queries resulted from the sudden cancellation of the program.

2. This command has 13 PMOS/SMOS OOE Recruiter/Career Counselor (CC) personnel assigned as opposed to an authorization for 70. Forty-three of these positions are filled by OJT full-time primary duty personnel working out of their PMOS. The balance of three is vacant. Some prospective reenlistees state that they are not receiving adequate counseling from OJT Career Counselors. Lack of PMOS OOE supervisory personnel (primarily E7 and E8) affects Eighth Army's ability to fully train and supervise OJT Career Counselors at battalion level. Consequently, an adverse effect on a unit's reenlistment program occurs whenever there is an inadequate counseling incident. Quotas levied by higher headquarters further hinder an appropriate training program since quality training of Career Counselors is secondary to attaining tasked quotas.

3. Eighth Army, in response to a DCSPER, DA query, recommended that the verification of PMOS, as a prerequisite to the reenlistment of first

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term soldiers, be eliminated preferably on a worldwide basis or, if not feasible, within short tour areas.

4. Based on the enlistment program in effect prior to Feb 72, the following accomplishments were attained:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attained</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Nov	12	9	75
Dec	11	11	100
Jan	25	25	100

Based on the new objective system established by DA, first term reenlistments are shown below:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attained</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Feb	77	15	19.4
Mar	105	33	31.4
Apr (estimate)	106	40	37.7

5. Eighth Army is studying the feasibility of establishing Installation or Area Reenlistment Offices, similar to the CONUS Reenlistment Office/ Recruiting Station concept. Such an arrangement will maximize utilization of experienced career counselors and should solve some problem areas generated by the shortage of PMOS Career Counselors.

(c) Administrative Helicopter Courier Service. On 20 Jan 72, an administrative helicopter courier flight was initiated between HQ Eighth Army and HQ KORSCOM with stops at ASCOM, Osan, Pyongtaek, and Taejon. This system augments a similar land courier schedule. Due to weather conditions 75 percent of the scheduled flights were actually performed.

(d) Reproduction. During the period 1 Nov 71 to 30 Apr 72, AG reproduced a total of 9,979,857 impressions. This amounted to a 1.6 percent decrease from the workload recorded for the previous reporting period. No improvement has been made by the customers to reduce short delivery dates and eliminate the necessity for expending extra manhours.

(e) Postal Operations. The movement of the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal from Inchon to Kimpo AB was directed by the DCG due to the geographical and security problems at Inchon. The movement was to be completed in two phases. Phase one, the relocation of the operations portion of the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal (consisting of the Bulk Mail Handling Section, the Registry Section, the Insured/Certified Section and the Mail Breakdown Section) to Building 594, Kimpo AB, was completed on 28 Feb 72.

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Phase two, the construction/renovation of Building 591 (old MAC terminal building) to provide facilities for troop billets, company administration, supply, finance and area postal directory continues. Estimated completion dates are: 1st floor (30 Apr 72) and 2d floor (30 May 72). The relocation of the operations portion has already shown a marked increase in the security provided to the mail processed by this organization. By relocating the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal adjacent to the USAF Aerial Mail Terminal, greater speed and efficiency of delivery of US mail to APOs has additionally resulted.

(f) Records Management Training. One eight-hour class in records management was conducted by the Command Records Administrator during the reporting period. The attendance of more than 40 military and civilians at this course is indicative of the requirement and interest in this subject. The requirement for an additional space to be filled by a qualified Korean National records management training instructor was recognized during the last manpower survey.

(g) Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) Program. During the reporting period, 1,234 KATUSA replacements were obtained from ROKA. The KATUSA authorized strength remained at 7,240. The assigned KATUSA strength averaged 98 percent of the authorized strength. The return of 43 KATUSA NCOs to ROKA control upon termination of their 24 months tour was accomplished.

(h) Qualitative Management Program (QMP) Screening Boards. The QMP basically consists of two phases, control and screening. 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. KORSCOM and 2d Division are operating this program. Total number of personnel processed were as follows: 81 personnel identified; 12 authorized to reenlist; 37 denied reenlistment; two cases pending; and 30 reassigned prior to any action.

(i) Outprocessing Staging Area. A centralized out-processing facility began full operations at Yongsan Military Reservation on 17 Apr 72. It includes money exchange, canine drug detection, customs inspection, and all other processing incident to departure.

(j) Moratorium on Enlisted Personnel MOS Reclassification Actions. A moratorium on enlisted personnel MOS reclassification actions was initiated per DA message 101643Z Jan 72. Primarily, this message placed a freeze on all but a limited number of reclassification actions. Actions excluded from the freeze were senior enlisted personnel (grades E7, E8, and E9) and personnel in a few other categories. Further, OJT personnel

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now have the MOS in which they are OJT awarded as a SMOS only, unless they are undergoing OJT as a result of an Army Career Group Enlistment Option. Other exceptions for the following reasons are authorized: failure to obtain a qualifying evaluation score of 70 for the second consecutive time; loss of qualification due to lack of security clearance or disciplinary action under UCMJ; withdrawal of volunteer statement by individuals holding PMOS which require them to volunteer for duty in the MOS; and retraining and reclassification where necessary for the purpose of reenlistment. Additionally, the message cited above outlines procedures to be followed with regard to requests for quotas to attend service schools and for reenlistment under the Army Service School Reenlistment Option. Prior to enlistment of former officer/warrant officer and award of a PMOS, approval of OPO, DA must be obtained. Personnel promoted during the moratorium, if outside their PMOS, will not have PMOS changed, but will have MOS in which promoted awarded as SMOS, and may perform duty in their SMOS. In the event individual is promoted to a grade higher than that authorized by AR 611-201 for his PMOS, an appropriate MOS within career feeder pattern designated by AR 611-201 will be awarded and designated as PMOS.

(k) Centralized Assignment by Military Occupational Speciality (CAMOS). Eighth Army has been selected as the test command for a proposed centralized requisitioning system. This new push-type system will generate automated requirements at a central location at DA level. The intent is to relieve field commanders of problems associated with requisition lead time, (approximately seven months advance notice must be provided in most instances) unscheduled losses, and changing MOS authorizations. High level emphasis is being placed upon commanders to fully support the servicing Personnel Service Division/Company (PSD/PSC) to insure that representative data maintained in the Personnel Information Systems Command (PERSINSCOM), DA, Enlisted Master Tape Record (EMTR) as reported by the servicing PSD/PSC during cyclic updates is accurate and current. Accurate results can be achieved by commanders in coordination with the servicing PSD/PSC, to insure that each individual is gained/lost on the Morning Report at the correct time; also by meeting all requirements in support of monthly PERMACAP rosters and insuring all data (essential/non-essential) for each individual soldier is complete and accurate. It is important that commanders make every effort to utilize personnel in their PMOS.

(l) Purification of Authorization Strength Files. Additional controls and audit procedures were initiated to insure that the Eighth Army authorization strength data file is current and contains complete accurate required data. These data are used by the AG for enlisted requisitioning purposes. The PSC and PSD maintain the data file for the monthly updating of the Personnel Information Roster. The additional emphasis placed upon the authorization strength data file resulted in a marked improvement in requisitioning capabilities due to a more accurate system of personnel authorizations.

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(m) Purification of Personnel Master Files. In order to eliminate/reduce the error rate in the Personnel Master File (PMF), revised procedures were implemented within the PSC to insure that rosters returned from the units to the PMF are processed with accuracy and timeliness. All unit personnel actions are being up-dated in accordance with procedures to support the PERMACAP system in order to furnish DA with accurate personnel information on the Expanded Officer Master File and the Enlisted Master Tape Record.

(n) Phasedown Release Program-Expanded. The Phasedown Release Program instituted by DA Message 121008Z Oct 71 was expanded by DA Message 102035Z Dec 71 to include all AUS and first term RA personnel with an ETS date not earlier than 1 Jul 72 and not later than 31 Dec 72. The expansion of the early release program was estimated to have affected approximately 3,000 additional enlisted personnel under this command. Eighth Army Message 280816Z Dec 71, provided guidance on policies and procedures necessary for eligible personnel to qualify for separation under this program. Eligible personnel who would normally rotate from this command with more than 180 days remaining until their ETS, were encouraged to seek an extension of their present oversea tour by a sufficient number of days to qualify them for separation at the port of debarkation upon their adjusted DEROS, if they so desired. The authority for approval of these extension requests was delegated to the custodian of the EM's Military Personnel Records Jacket to simplify administrative procedures. Both the original Phasedown Release Program and the Phasedown Release Program-Expanded resulted in a shortage of personnel in many MOS's and some delays in the accomplishment of assigned missions. Due to the worldwide shortages of personnel which the Army has experienced, DA has issued a supplemental message, 172335Z Mar 72, which stated "effective immediately and through 21 Apr 72, AUS and first term RA personnel with adjusted ETS through 30 Jun 72, who are subject to the involuntary 150 or 179-day early release provisions of DA Message 102035Z Dec 71, at their request be extended by addressees beyond their adjusted ETS for a period of no less than 60 days and no more than original ETS; extensions beyond 60 days must be by increments of 30 days." Authority for approval of these requests was retained by AG to simplify administrative procedures necessary to report to DA the number of personnel who take advantage of this message. Response to this message has been minimal. As a result of the loss of personnel in greater numbers than was anticipated by DA, it is further anticipated that additional delays will be incurred by this command in obtaining replacements for the personnel affected by the early release program.

(o) Command Personnel Management Inspection (CPMI) Team. During the period of 1 Nov 71 to 30 Apr 72, the CPMI Team inspected the 199th PSC and 2d Infantry Division PSD. The 2d Division PSD passed the inspection

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with a rating of 2.2 or "satisfactory." The 199th PSC was inspected three times. On 27 Mar 72, a third inspection was conducted and the 199th PSC received a rating of 1.6 or "satisfactory." The CPMI Team is presently conducting inspections at unit level in reference to Morning Reports and Recurring Rosters and Reports. Inspections are being conducted to improve the Personnel Master File maintained at the 199th PSC. Eighth Army will conduct a test by DA for a Centralized Assignment by Military Occupational Specialty (CAMOS). The accuracy of the Personnel Master File at the 199th PSC is the key to this test.

(p) Relocation of 6th Personnel and Administration (P&A) Battalion and Movement of the 199th PSC and KATUSA School. The 6th P&A Battalion and the 24th Admin Svc Det will be inactivated and the 199th PSC will be reorganized. The 199th PSC will be located at Yongsan with teams at Taegu and Camp Humphreys. In and out-processing will be consolidated at Camp Humphreys. The KATUSA Training School will also be moved to Camp Humphreys. The initial phase of the reorganization began on 24 Apr when a team from the 199th PSC arrived at Taegu. Actions related to reorganizational changes are in process. Exact dates for the moves to Camp Humphreys and Yongsan are dependent on the completion of billets now under construction.

(34) (U) Civilian Personnel Activities.

(a) Eighth Army Civilian Strength. Eighth Army, as of 31 Mar 72, had a civilian employee strength of 37,589 (871 US citizens and 36,718 Korean Nationals (KN)). The command's civilian employee strength for the same period in 1971 was 39,959 (1,016 US citizens and 38,943 KNs). The decrease in the overall strength represents a loss of 2,370 civilian employees or a six percent loss. The US citizen strength showed a greater percentage loss than the KN strength.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Previous Strength (As of 31 Mar 71)</u>		<u>Current Strength (As of 31 Mar 72)</u>	
	<u>US</u>	<u>KN</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>KN</u>
Appropriated Fund	849	18,016	680	14,110
Non-Appropriated Fund	46	3,689	37	3,314
Contract Hire	121	10,727	154	13,574
Personal Hire	-	6,511	-	5,720
Total	1,016	38,943	871	36,718

While most of the categories above reflected a loss in civilian employees, contract hire civilian employees strength showed a gain of 2,847 civilian employees, or an increase of 33 US citizen employees (an increase of 24 percent) and 2,225 KN employees (an increase of 21 percent). The increase in civilian employees in this category was mainly due to the accelerated MCA construction and rehabilitation of troop billets and recreational facilities in line with the MVA program. The decrease in the total civilian

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employee strength was the result of the troop drawdown coupled with a reduction in operating funds which began in early FY 71 (i.e., withdrawal of the 7th Infantry Division, closing of Inchon Port, relocation and continuing drawdown of many ASCOM activities and closure of many non-appropriated fund clubs).

(b) DA Personnel Management for Executive (PME) Course. The DA PME Course, #88, was successfully conducted by USARPAC Regional PME Coordinator, and Eighth Army 1-10 Dec 71. This course was initially developed in 1954 and revised this year. It has been highly successful throughout the Army, and is in high demand among key military and civilian executives. The course objectives are to train military and civilian executives in contemporary approaches to resources management, to develop a broad perspective of the personnel management job in relation to the total management function, and to improve human relations skills. The Harvard case study method is used which includes films and tapes narrated by distinguished authorities, and lectures by local guest speakers in the field of management and psychology. A total of 60 executives from US Forces Korea, Eighth Army, US Embassy, ROK Government and industry successfully completed the course.

(c) Advanced Management Program (Little Harvard). The Advanced Management Program, sponsored by the University of Hawaii, is to be conducted during the period 18 Jun - 29 Jul 72 at the Ilikai Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii. This program is designed to increase the executive's competence in the execution of his managerial role, to develop perception in handling human resources, and to examine environmental factors within the national and the international community which affects organizational management. This program is a condensed version of the 13-week Harvard University Course and selection for attendance is a highly desirable achievement. Three Eighth Army personnel were nominated to USARPAC. Two were accepted. This is the second consecutive year that two Eighth Army nominees were accepted for this highly competitive executive development opportunity.

(d) Long-Term Training and Education of Civilian Employees. Eighth Army was directed by DA, through HQ, USARPAC, to submit US civilian employee nominations for long-term training and education. The training program is designed to develop the potential of civilian career employees to assume key positions of significant responsibility at policy making levels as managers and executives of the US Government. To support the program, the DA central pool of funds and manpower spaces are used to finance training either fully or in part, and to provide a replacement for selected employees while participating in a formal training course. Eighth Army nominated a Computer Systems Analyst to attend a program of graduate studies in the ADP field at the University of Hawaii, Sep 72 to May 73. The nomination is pending DA approval.

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(e) Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNOP). The KNOP, established 22 Sep 70 by US Forces Korea in coordination with the ROK Government and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU), is designed primarily to minimize the impact of USFK civilian manpower drawdown on the local economy. The program objectives include: providing vocational training to develop additional skills of employees to prepare them for job opportunities on the Korean economy when their services with USFK are terminated; providing ROK Government testing for licensing and certification of employees to qualify them for specific jobs in local industry, as required by Korean Vocational Training Laws; and providing outplacement assistance in other organizations within the US Forces Korea and on the local economy of excess Korean employees faced with reduction in force. Since the establishment of the program a total of 1,342 contacts with top level executives in local industry and Government organizations were made by KNOP personnel. The following results were accomplished: 5,265 employees were trained in 21 different job categories; 1,937 employees have been tested and 1,617 employees received licenses or skills certificates from the ROK Government; 780 employees were tested during the period 24 Mar - 2 Apr 72 and are awaiting results; and 3,218 employees have been placed in new jobs through the KNOP. In order to implement this program, a total of 11 training centers were established in eight geographical areas throughout Korea where US Forces are concentrated, utilizing available US military facilities and equipment for training and testing purposes. Under an agreement between USFK and the ROK Government, the Office of Labor Affairs (OLA) provides funds for payment of KNOP instructors, while USFK provides necessary facilities, equipment, and materials for the conduct of vocational training. Since the program's establishment, OLA has allocated a total of ₩6,024,000 (\$15,213) to Eighth Army for payment of KNOP vocational training instructors. The KNOP is well acclaimed by the Korean Government and the private sector, as well as by Korean employees. By implementing the program USFK reaffirmed its image as a responsible and reputable employer, and has contributed considerably to minimizing the impact of manpower reductions.

(f) Customer Service Training in Support of MVA. HQ USARPAC developed a three-day Customer Service Seminar designed to support MVA objectives by improving the quality of customer services provided to all Army personnel and their dependents. To set the example, HQ USARPAC conducted three seminars for top level managers and supervisors in Korea during the period 31 Jan - 15 Feb 72, and directed that subordinate major commands conduct further Customer Service Training for all managers, supervisors, and employees of service point activities. The USARPAC Customer Service Seminars were successfully conducted for 97 military and civilian managers of customer service points. The seminars were opened by the DCG, Eighth Army; CG, USAKORSCOM; and CG, 2d Infantry Division at Seoul, Taegu, and Camp Casey respectively. Five additional seminars for US military and

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civilian managers have been scheduled for the remainder of FY 72. Additional training plans have been developed by Eighth Army to train Korean supervisors and non-supervisory personnel of service point activities.

(g) Suggestion Program. HQ, Eighth Army's suggestion submission rate is below the DA objective. To remedy the situation, a command suggestion campaign, "Suggest Today for MVA," was initiated on 12 Apr 72 by the CG and will continue until 30 Jun 72. Two thousand posters publicizing the campaign were prepared. American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) radio and TV were furnished publicity material. Ball point pens were purchased for each suggester. Representatives from each Area Civilian Personnel Office attended a special conference at Eighth Army on 12 Apr to discuss publicity techniques and campaign plans of action. Letters were sent to the President of Local 1363, National Federation of Federal Employees and to the National President, Foreign Organizations Employees Union soliciting their personal support of the campaign.

(h) Control of Average Grade. This requirement for the control of grade escalation was initiated by an Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 72-4, dated 5 Aug 71, and was indorsed by a DA letter dated 14 Sep 71 and a USARPAC letter dated 20 Oct 71. During the past three years there has been a continuing increase in the average grade under the General Schedule (GS) government-wide. This trend in average GS grade has also been experienced by Eighth Army. To counteract this grade escalation, the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, has directed that the average grade be stabilized during FY 72 and that it be reduced during FY 73 and FY 74. During FY 71 the average grade level of Eighth Army increased from 9.80 on 30 Jun 70 to 9.97 on 30 Jun 71 for all full time filled positions, an increase of 0.17. DA developed an implementation plan calling for the stabilization of the average grade during FY 72 and requiring an Army-wide reduction in the average GS grade by 0.15 in FY 73 and an additional 0.15 in FY 74. HQ USARPAC has directed Eighth Army to establish command procedures which will insure that the average GS grade will be reduced by 0.15 for each of FY 73 and FY 74. Goals have been established calling for an average grade of 9.82 by 30 Jun 73, and 9.67 by 30 Jun 74, a reduction of 0.15 of a grade during FY 73 and an equivalent decrease for FY 74. A command letter, signed by the Chief of Staff on 17 Dec 71, has been published and distributed for implementation by all subordinate commands and assigned activities. This letter provides guidance and direction to be followed in controlling GS grades and achieving established goals.

(i) Position Management Study-Eighth Army HQ. In response to a request from the Eighth Army Chief of Staff, a position management study was conducted of all staff elements of Headquarters, Eighth Army. The

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study was designed to ascertain mission areas where position economies could be effected through abolishment of unneeded positions, consolidation of functions and organizations, and conversion of US citizen position vacancies to local national incumbency. The position structure in each staff element was comprehensively examined with a view toward determining specific position changes to be considered by the staff section as a means for achieving desired economies. Preliminary identification of potential position actions was based on position management studies and information coordinated during annual surveys or TDA/MTDA review. Based on these studies, recommendations were made for each staff element proposing position abolishments, consolidations, and in some cases conversion to local national incumbency. At a series of meetings with the Headquarters staff section chiefs, the preliminary findings were discussed and their support was solicited in reaching agreement on preliminary findings, taking into consideration the impact on workload and projected mission requirements. At follow-up meetings with each staff element, final recommendations were developed, and a presentation was made to the Chief of Staff, who approved the following basic findings and recommendations: 24 positions identified for potential elimination; 10 percent reduction of current position authorization; decrease in average grade of 0.07; selected recruitment freeze on DAC vacancies; and implement RIF not earlier than 30 Jun 72. The approved study findings are being implemented in coordination with Force Development officials and are expected to minimize substantially the impact on the current workforce in FY 73.

(j) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program. Although the EEO program in Eighth Army has been carefully planned to meet the needs of minority group employees, unless the EEO Officer for Eighth Army headquarters earnestly monitors the progress and provides aggressive leadership to the EEO counselors, the efforts of all others responsible for a successful program will be less productive. The duties of the EEO Officer are in addition to normal job requirements and require a person of sufficient stature to warrant the respect of commanders and management officials. The most recent EEO Officer served from Sep 71 until he recently departed the command for a CONUS assignment. His predecessor performed EEO Officer duties for approximately five years. Neither of these former EEO Officers were able to provide sufficient guidance to the 11 EEO counselors located throughout Eighth Army who perform counselor duties voluntarily. Employees possessing the qualifications for EEO Officer duties are generally willing to accept the additional duties; but, because they occupy highly responsible positions, their time is extremely limited. The Eighth Army EEO Program as embodied in the annual plan of action is designed to identify and eliminate those conditions and practices that cause employees to lodge complaints. Therefore, because the emphasis is on preventive measures rather than on mechanical responses, it is important that the EEO Officer continually review progress and identify program areas that require remedial action. To allow the EEO Officer to accomplish this, a proposal has been forwarded to the Eighth Army Chief of Staff which recommends the designation

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of three Deputy EEO Officers to serve in the areas assigned to I Corps (ROK/US) Group, HQ USAKORSCOM, and the US Army Garrison, Yongsan.

(k) Revised Living Quarters Allowance Policy. In order to alleviate problems resulting from limited and inadequate Bachelor Officer Quarters and comply with recent changes in Army regulations, command action was taken to authorize living quarters allowance to civilian employees not previously authorized. Employees at grades GS-11 and below with non-command-sponsored dependents and bona fide bachelors, GS-12 and above, are now authorized to live off post and receive living quarters allowance at the without family rate. Previously, only grades GS-12 and above with command-sponsored dependents were authorized the allowance for off-post quarters.

(l) USARPAC Intern Programs. There are 17 USARPAC and seven Eighth Army interns assigned to this command for training under formal USARPAC intern training plans in seven career fields. This is an expansion of the intern training program as compared with 15 USARPAC and two Eighth Army interns trained in six career fields during FY 71. Eleven of these 17 USARPAC interns were assigned to this command for training during the current FY in accordance with FY 72 USARPAC Career intern intake plan. The USARPAC interns are recruited at HQ USARPAC and their salaries, TDY for training, and PCS costs are budgeted, paid and approved by HQ USARPAC. They are normally retained on the rolls of the USARPAC Command Intern Center for one year and then assigned to subordinate commands TDAs upon completion of the initial phase of training to supplement manpower losses from retirement, separations, resignation, etc. During the current fiscal year 10 USARPAC interns were reassigned into Eighth Army command TDA spaces for subsequent training and filling of journeyman vacancies. The USARPAC intern training program has been operating successfully and has proven to be an effective program in training and developing manpower resources in specialized career fields. Ten of 24 interns currently on board are minority group members.

(m) Annual KN Wage and Fringe Benefits Survey. The annual wage and fringe benefits survey was conducted during the period Oct-Nov 71. The results of this survey were forwarded to USARPAC for tri-service coordination through the PACOM Joint Labor Policy Committee (JLPC). Approved USFK Wage Schedules were received from USARPAC on 20 Dec 71 with an effective date of 1 Jan 72. The average increase for USFK employees was 20.1 percent which was applicable to approximately 27,000 employees.

(n) KN Retirement System. The KN retirement system was approved by the PACOM Component Services and notification of this approval was forwarded to Eighth Army by USARPAC on 24 Dec 71. This approved plan provides for

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optional retirement at the employee's request and retirement at management discretion when employees reach a designated combination of age and years of service. The provisions of this retirement system became effective on 1 Apr 72 and have been incorporated into the revised EA Reg 690-1.

(o) Federal Employee Wage and Salary Freeze. As a result of a Comptroller General decision, the US Civil Service Commission issued FPM Bulletin #531-60, dated 1 Mar 72, which authorized retroactive payment of within grade increases, quality step increases, and incentive awards that were previously suspended for US citizen employees. It also lifted the restriction on effecting promotions resulting from job enlargement, correction of classification error, or changes in standards.

(p) Labor-Management Relations.

1. Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU). The FOEU represents all Korean employees of US Forces Korea. This union is entitled to negotiate an agreement and be consulted on personnel policies, the personnel implications of management decisions, and/or any aspect of working conditions. On 26 Nov 71, the FOEU presented USFK with a series of resolutions approved by the Central Executive Council regarding the Local Wage Survey which was then being conducted. The actions approved by the Council were as follows: to file an official dispute with the ROK Government Office of Labor Affairs (OLA); to take a strike vote on 2-3 Dec 71; to hold another council meeting on 10 Dec 71 to evaluate the voting results; and to strike on 15 Dec 71 if a strike vote is favorable. An official dispute over the proposed wage increase was filed by the FOEU on 26 Nov 71 with the OLA. On 26 Nov 71 a letter was forwarded to the National President, FOEU advising him that a strike was in violation of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and the USFK-FOEU Labor Management Agreement. The letter further advised that if FOEU failed to comply with these legal and regulatory requirements prescribed for settling an official dispute in a systematic and orderly manner, the USFK would have no alternative but to withdraw its recognition as exclusive representative of USFK Korean employees. On 29 Nov, USFK representatives met with the staff of the ROK Foreign Ministry to discuss the actions planned by FOEU and to solicit support in assuring compliance with SOFA requirements. The ROK representatives stated appropriate ROK action would be taken to prohibit a strike, but felt that the FOEU should be allowed to have the strike vote as long as it was held off post in an orderly manner. A command message was sent to commanders, alerting them to the proposed FOEU actions and requesting the use of contingency plans in handling of labor disturbances. On 10 Dec 71, the FOEU cancelled their plans for a strike, allegedly to comply with President PARK Chung Hee's declaration of a State of National Emergency. On 24 Dec 71, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed agreeing to the implementation of the USARPAC-approved wage schedules thereby terminating the official dispute.

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2. Local 1363, National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE). Local 1363 represents non-supervisory, US citizen employees assigned in the geographical area designated as the Special City of Seoul. Local 1363 is entitled to negotiate a formal agreement and to be consulted on personnel policies, the personnel implications of management decisions, and/or any aspect of working conditions. One year ago, a review committee made up of members of the Office of the Civilian Personnel Director (OCPD) and Seoul CPO completed a preliminary analysis of the proposed formal agreement submitted by NFFE Local 1363. This preliminary analysis was intended to minimize the time, effort and manpower required to complete the formal negotiation of the agreement. The written comments reflecting this analysis were furnished to Local 1363 on 5 Apr 71. More than one year has now elapsed and Local 1363 has not resubmitted their proposed agreement. The former president of Local 1363 made persistent efforts to begin formal negotiations for an agreement with HQ Eighth Army. However, Local 1363 was unable to develop their proposed agreement. A new slate of officers was elected in Dec 71 and the new officers are working on the proposed agreement. Informal, friendly consultations have been regularly held between Seoul CPO and Local 1363 officials on a wide variety of matters affecting the US citizen workforce. On numerous occasions, Seoul CPO representatives have been invited to attend Local 1363 general meetings and speak on personnel policies and procedures. Since the new President of Local 1363 has accepted a CONUS job offer and will be leaving soon, it is anticipated that negotiations for a formal agreement between Local 1363 and Eighth Army will be further delayed.

(35) (U) Provost Marshal Activities.

(a) Relocation of Customs Teams. During the later part of CY 71, the processing of transients through Osan AB raised several problems. The major problem area was that of congestion. This overcrowding contributed to operational inefficiency in processing personnel throughout the facility. In early 72, the command decided to establish an alternate flight processing station for Army personnel at the Yongsan Rest and Transient (R&T) Center. Flight processing teams, and Marijuana Detector Dog Teams were shifted from Osan to the R&T Center at Yongsan. The first flight was processed from the R&T Center, on 17 Apr 72.

(b) Intensification of APO Surveillance. With the relocation of customs personnel from Osan to Yongsan Military Reservation, customs personnel, when not processing a flight, will be made available to intensify surveillance of the APO system to combat smuggling and other abuses of the Army postal system.

(c) Centralization of Marijuana Detector Dog Teams. In an effort to be more responsive to the command's requirements for marijuana dog support,

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all Marijuana Detector Dog Teams (MDDT) were centralized under Eighth Army control. This centralization has expanded the number of teams available from four to seven. With this centralization, new kennels were built and a training course was constructed by the dog handlers. The new kennel and training course are located adjacent to the 477th Veterinary Detachment, Yongsan. From this central facility, the MDDT conducted an average of four barracks inspections weekly throughout Korea. An extensive publicity campaign on the employment of marijuana dogs was conducted with great success. Requests for their use tripled upon completion of the publicity program. The marijuana dog has proved to be an extremely effective tool for the detection of marijuana.

(d) Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) Reregistration. With reports of illegally registered POVs mounting, and a lack of accurate accountability for USFK POV registration throughout the command, a reregistration of POVs was necessary. Working jointly with the ROK Government, the necessary coordination was effected, and the reregistration commenced on 25 Jan 72. All vehicle registrations are centrally controlled by the Eighth Army Provost Marshal's Office, and seven vehicle recorders have been designated throughout Korea to effect local administration of the system. During the reregistration program, a mobile team from Eighth Army was dispatched throughout Korea to effect on-the-spot reregistrations. To date, approximately 2,100 automobiles have been registered. One facet of the new USFK vehicles registration procedure is the provision for annual POV reregistration and relicensing.

(e) Computerized Offender Report. A computerized system for the reporting of US offenders throughout Korea was established by Eighth Army. The new procedures were required to present major subordinate commanders with an accurate picture of the offenses created by their personnel. Of particular concern was the reporting of offenses committed by personnel in other areas (i.e., an offense committed by a KORSCOM soldier in the 2d Infantry Division's area of responsibility). This new reporting system will assist commanders in determining their entire discipline, law and order profile.

(f) Revised Ration Control Regulation. The revised tri-service draft regulation (EA Reg 60-1, 314th AD Reg 147-3, CNFKINST-4066.1B) has been changed to restrict commissary entrance privileges to officer personnel on active duty in Korea and enlisted personnel who have been granted separate rations by a competent authority. Other personnel authorized commissary privileges include DOD civilians who are receiving Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) or those US citizen employees not receiving LQA but having bona fide dependents in country and all other GS-5 or equivalent and above. This change is in contradiction with UNC/USFK PD 7-27. However, a recommendation has been made to USFK to reflect this change in the Policy Directive.

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(g) Computerized Purchase Control System for Commissaries. One of the major sources of blackmarket items has now come under effective and stringent surveillance by Eighth Army. Commissary purchases are now an integral part of the computerized Ration Control System. Monthly dollar limitations and control item purchases are now being effectively monitored by the computerized ration control system.

(h) Transfer of Functions from G1 to Provost Marshal. Effective 24 Mar 72, the Eighth Army Provost Marshal was made responsible for the following functions, formerly performed by the ACofS, G1: exceptions to policy on the registration of POVs; customs clearance of imports for USFK personnel; and Blue Bell reporting.

(i) Liquor Ration Control. The alcoholic beverage ration control system has proven to be inadequate. Beverage ration coupons are easily counterfeited and difficult to detect. Additionally, it is realized that controls are lax in the distribution of the legitimate liquor ration books. This was evidenced with the discovery that approximately 4,000 genuine alcoholic beverage ration books were missing and presumed stolen. On 22 Feb 72, the Eighth Army Chief of Staff tasked the Provost Marshal with instituting a ration control system using the current USFK ration control plate and computerized management of the system. An initial survey revealed the necessity to reduce and consolidate the existing 170 Class VI outlets to approximately 30. Data Recorders and USFK Retail Liquor and Beverage Ration Control Purchase Records (USFK Form 1332) were obtained for implementation of the liquor ration system. Classes were conducted for club managers, custodians, and Class VI clerks to provide them a working knowledge of the new system. At a future date, and to enhance control procedures, conspicuous and highly tenacious labels will be applied to the distiller's label. These labels will distinguish retail liquor from barstock liquor and also provide the exact location from which the bottle is sold or dispensed. Any attempt to remove the labels will noticeably deface the distiller's label thus reducing the liquor's blackmarket value. Implementation of the new system will occur on 8 May 72.

(j) Sentry Dog Program. Several significant problems in this program have been uncovered in recent months. First, there is a shortage of properly trained sentry dog handlers. This has been caused by: units not requisitioning dog handlers by failing to indicate the additional skill identifier (ASI) requirements to their requisitioning agency, and units not knowing which specific TOE or TDA space authorizations are designated as dog handlers (ASI-P5). The TOE/TDA were not annotated with ASI requirements. An insufficient number of dog handlers arriving in Korea has resulted in units meeting their handler requirements through an OJT program and by training personnel at the KORSCOM Sentry Dog School. This has resulted in soldiers working outside of their MOS and, as far as the OJT dog handlers

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(54) (U) Aviation Safety. The aircraft accident rate for the six-month period was 7.02 accidents/100,000 flying hours. A UH-1D helicopter was involved in a major accident on 7 Nov 71 due to the aircraft striking a wire near a landing site used on a field exercise. There were no injuries other than minor scratches and bruises. A CH-47A helicopter was destroyed and six killed, two seriously injured, on 22 Mar 72. This accident is under investigation. Two developments show promise of improving Eighth Army's aircraft accident prevention program. Inauguration of a new system of aircraft mishap reporting on 1 Jul 71 (Change 2, AR 95-5, and Change 2, AR 385-40) enables closer monitoring of all aircraft accidents, incidents, forced landings, and precautionary landings for cause factors. Early detection of potential accident causes serves as a guide for corrective actions before accidents occur. Movement of aircraft maintenance responsibility from Eighth Army G4 to Aviation Division, G3, gives the Eighth Army Aviation Safety Officer ready access to a responsive agency when material factors must be corrected to improve safety. An apparent change in DA training policy has resulted in a greater proportion of Army Aviation Safety Course classes (University of Southern California) being made up of company grade officers and warrant officers. More graduates are becoming available for assignment as unit aviation safety officers. This should result in more active safety program at aviation unit level and should improve the effectiveness of the aviation safety program.

(55) (U) AH-1G "Cobra" Gunships. Eight AH-1G Cobra helicopter gunships arrived in country to replace obsolete UH-1B gunships. A new equipment training team (NETT) from the Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) was provided to train pilots and mechanics. Classes were conducted from 21 Feb to 31 Mar 72 and during this training program 10 aviators and 69 maintenance personnel received instruction. A total of 209 flight hours; 154,000 rounds of 7.62mm; 2,400 rounds of 40mm; and 576 rounds of 2.75 in-aerial rocket ammunition was expended in the training program. Advance preparation for the NETT team was excellent and the training was successfully completed as scheduled.

(56) (U) Additional Helicopter Gunships for Eighth Army. At present, there are only nine gunships authorized in Korea. These are AH-1G Cobras located in the Cavalry Squadron of the 2d Infantry Division. This headquarters has recently completed an Aviation Reorganization Study recommending that additional gunships be placed in the airmobile company of the Divisional Aviation Battalion and in each of the command's two separate assault helicopter companies. In order to gain a gunship capability with minimum increase in overall aircraft in-country, the following trade-off is being developed for MTOE submission:

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	UH-D/H		Gunships	
	Pres/Ppsd	Auth	Pres/Ppsd	Auth
A/2d Avn Bn, 2d Inf Div	17	17	0	6 AH-1G
128th AHC	23	17	0	6 UH-1M
239th AHC	23	17	0	6 UH-1M

UH-1M model gunships are being requested for the two assault helicopter companies in lieu of AH-1Gs. Although the AH-1G has superior firepower, speed and maneuverability, it can perform solely in the gunship role. The UH-1M possesses an adequate gunship capability and, with the removal of the weapons systems, the ability to act as a troop or cargo transport. This added versatility is particularly desirable since six lift aircraft are being traded off in each assault helicopter company to obtain the gunships. The above mix of gunship models will give the command the assets to conduct realistic training and to operate effectively during hostilities while still retaining the maximum potential to meet peak peacetime lift requirements. Revised MTOEs requesting these and other changes to Eighth Army Aviation units will be ready for submission to higher headquarters by mid-May.

(57) (U) Command Aircraft Operational Ready Standards. The command has shown an overall improvement in aircraft operational ready rates. Reduction in time for parts to arrive from CONUS, combined with exchange of 28 UH-1D aircraft for new UH-1H models, has improved the fleet considerably. The expected operational ready rate for the Eighth Army fleet is 73.3 percent. The rate achieved by month is as follows:

	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Operational Ready Achievement Rate	76%	70%	76%	77%	76%

(58) (U) Selected Item Management System/Aviation Intensive Management (AMI/SIMS) Conference. Eighth Army sent a representative to the quarterly AMI/SIMS Conference at Aviation Systems Command, St. Louis, Mo. During this conference, he negotiated with other Army commands for projected availability of aircraft components (i.e., engines, rotor blades, gear boxes, hydraulic components, etc.). Levels were negotiated for all current aircraft types as well as the projected CH-47C aircraft due to arrive in the command shortly. The negotiations were very successful, with the Eighth Army representative being able to obtain all quantities of repair parts requested. The presence of a command representative at future conferences is considered essential to insure Eighth Army representation in negotiations with other commands for the limited supply of critical repair parts available.

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from USARPAC and CONUS. Subsequent cancellation of some requisitions were required when approved authorization documents were received and, conversely, some additional requisitions were submitted for items not previously ordered. Current available status, provided by DA and USAMC, gives firm estimated delivery dates (EDDs) on 32 lines of equipment which exceed the scheduled conversion date from two to 24 months. No EDDs have been received for an additional 17 lines of equipment. The Division is authorized 317 lines of RICC-1 equipment. In order to attain its Authorized Level of Organization (ALO), no more than 32 lines of equipment can be at Category 4. It now appears certain, unless a higher priority can be placed on providing the Division with its required equipment, a statistical degradation in logistics readiness will occur on the scheduled conversion date.

(13) (U) Equipment Readiness Improvement Program (ERIP). Phase I of the ERIP program ended successfully on 31 Dec 70. Discounting units being drawn down as a result of reduction of forces, 96 percent of all reporting units had achieved their ALO in Equipment on Hand (EOH) as of 30 Nov 70. DA established Phase II of the ERIP for CY 71. The objective was to assist Eighth Army residual units with equipment requirements generated by new G/H series authorization documents. A target date of 31 Dec 71 was established for all units to achieve ALO. As new G/H series authorization documents were implemented by units during May and June, the number of units failing to attain ALO increased rapidly. The increase was attributed, in most cases, to the lack of sufficient requisition lead time before the effective date of General Orders/authorization documents. The majority of units did not receive their new authorization documents until just prior to the implementation date of General Orders. The supply system was then unable to promptly provide the required equipment. DA extended the target date for Phase II to 30 Jun 72. The ERIP has been a successful program within Eighth Army as evidenced by the steady increase in the percentage of units attaining equipment on hand objectives during the current fiscal year. However, several units now in the program have hard core RICC-1 shortages; particularly in electronics and testing equipment, and are not expected to attain ALO in the near future. These hard core shortages are primarily attributed to the low rating accorded to Eighth Army units by DA Master Priority List (DAMPL).

(14) (U) Wheeled Vehicle Maintenance Problem. Efforts by Eighth Army to improve its Materiel Readiness posture has resulted in a high degree of command interest designed to identify and reduce current tactical wheeled vehicle maintenance problems. The primary wheeled vehicle maintenance problem in Eighth Army is attributed to the high mortality rate of vehicle engines. The 2d Infantry Division has advised that a total of 276 engines has been replaced during the past 12 months. The possibility that deficient rebuilt engines are being received from both in-country and out-of-country sources is also being investigated. The Army Maintenance

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Management System (TAMMS) fails to capture needed data to support this investigation, consequently locally implemented procedures have been instituted to provide the command with required information needed to investigate this possibility in detail. United States Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) is providing technical assistance at Camp Carroll Depot in the area of improved QC/QA procedures for the major assembly rebuild facility. The areas of primary concern are the failures being encountered in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton vehicles. The failure rate of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck was almost 50 percent of the total engines replaced. The failure rate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton vehicle, while not considered to be above the worldwide average, is of importance because of advice recently received from USATACOM that this engine can no longer be procured and requirements must be satisfied through rebuild channels. This is also applicable to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton engine and is the result of the engine's inability to conform with pollution standards established by the 1972 Clean Air Act. Commanders at all levels have been advised to take positive steps to decrease the wheeled vehicle deadline rate by: 1) upgrading the driver training program, placing increased emphasis on operator and organizational maintenance requirements; 2) placing increased command emphasis on all phases of maintenance management; 3) insuring full compliance with the TAMMS reporting requirements, supplementing them, where necessary, in order to capture as much factual replacement data as possible to assist US Army Materiel Command and USATACOM in correcting deficiencies; 4) increasing utilization of Maintenance Assistance Teams' expertise by increasing the frequency of team visits in an attempt to upgrade the total maintenance effort; 5) insuring that units make proper use of their diagnostic test equipment in determining whether or not an engine qualifies for replacement. Efforts are continuing to identify and correct the cause of high engine mortality rates.

(15) (U) Military Assistance Program (MAP) Transfers of Long Supply and Excess (LSE) to ROKA. To date, approximately \$70 million in equipment has been transferred to the ROK Government. Examples of major items which have been transferred include 4,000 M16 rifles, TOE equipment of eight former US battalions whose missions were assumed by ROKA, 7th US Division TOE and other equipment stored at La Guardia Airfield (a detailed report on La Guardia Depot operations is at inclosure 10), 38 U-6 and 73 OH-23 aircraft, 278 M48A2C tanks, and 3,300 wheeled vehicles. ASCOM and Camp Carroll Depots continue to transfer major end items as they are offered to, and accepted by, ROK inspection teams. Other equipment scheduled for transfer includes the balance of LSE major end items, sub-assemblies (i.e., engines, transmissions, etc.), secondary items and repair parts located at ASCOM and Camp Carroll Depots. On 24 Apr 72, the 36th Engineer Group commenced the transfer of equipment to the ROKA 1102d Engineer Group. All equipment authorized to be transferred to the 1102d Engineer Group will be completed by 15 May 72.

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(16) (U) Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP). (A map of the TKP is at inclosure 11.) The requirement for petroleum pipeline delivery was recognized during the Korean War when assault pipelines were used to augment the totally inadequate rail and highway delivery system. Studies in 1968 revealed that the petroleum distribution system in Korea could not support wartime requirements long enough for construction of required facilities as outlined in contingency plans. Therefore, the TKP was justified solely on a contingency requirement. The designed throughput capacity of the system is 40,000 barrels per day to Seoul. The pipeline system at present is capable of delivering multi-products throughout the system. Since the peacetime delivery requirements will be less than the throughput capacity, two domestic oil companies have signed agreements with the US Government to lease portions of this excess. The agreements were consummated in May and June 71 with the two companies. On 7 and 17 Feb 72, respectively, Honam Oil Company, Ltd. and Korea Oil Company (KOCO) signed a lease modification which would allow them to deliver winter diesel fuel through the TKP. As of 18 Apr 72, KOCO has exercised its contract by delivering 118,000 barrels of diesel fuel at Pohang for delivery at Seoul. Honam has yet to exercise its contract. The maintenance system of the TKP was changed from the Han Jin Transportation, Ltd, contract to direct hire effective 1 Mar 72. The new form of maintenance envisions an organization comprising 62 local nationals and four US civilian technicians. Of the 62 local national positions, 57 have been hired. The remaining five will be hired by 1 May 72. The four US civilian technicians have not been hired. The action to accomplish this recruitment rests with MECOM. The date for completion of this action is not known due to contract problems MECOM is experiencing with the sole bidder, Gulf Oil Company. Gulf Oil is seeking contract provisions which would increase the total pay package beyond the amount of funds programmed. Also, several of their demands require exceptions to established Army Procurement Policy. Eighth Army, KORSCOM, and USAMC are coordinating future actions to remedy the present stalemate in negotiations. A multi-leg mooring system was determined to be the best mooring system to be used to feed the TKP at Pohang. This multi-leg system will have a T-5 tanker mooring capability. DD Form 1391 (Military Construction Line Item Data) was submitted to CINCUSARPAC for contingency funding purposes. CINCUSARPAC forwarded project documents to DA for contingency funding on 22 Dec 71. However, Eighth Army was recently notified by DA that the Office of Secretary of Defense had disapproved contingency funds being applied for installation of the proposed mooring system. DA suggested that alternative means for funding for the project be developed and asked to be informed of Eighth Army's recommended course of action. The Eighth Army Engineer, in conjunction with the G4, are evaluating the possible alternatives.

(17) (U) GAMA GOAT M561 1½-Ton Truck, Cargo, and M792 1½-Ton Truck Ambulance. This command was scheduled to receive subject trucks during

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the 3d and 4th Qtrs of FY 72. During a visit by the New Equipment Briefing Team on 8 Feb 72, the CG questioned the quantity of vehicles and the maintenance problems related thereto. Based on his concern, DA stopped shipment of the vehicles and has since directed cancellation of all repair parts and supplies in support thereof. Latest information available through the Senior US Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) representative is that the DA Distribution/Allocation Committee (DADAC) will determine whether Eighth Army will be scheduled to receive these vehicles in the future. In the meantime, all related actions are being held in abeyance, pending final determination by that committee. TACOM has been requested to provide disposition instructions for the miscellaneous related parts and support equipment received prior to the suspension. Reply has not been received to date.

(18) (U) Transfer of Conventional Ammunition Support of US Forces to ROKA. As the ROK assumes a greater role in joint logistical efforts, the management and operation of selected logistical systems could pass to the ROK. A prime logistical candidate for mission assumption by the ROK is the conventional ammunition support of US forces. At present, ROK Army and US Army operate essentially parallel ammunition systems. This duplication of effort could be eliminated by transferring the mission of conventional ammunition support of US forces to ROKA. To this end, Eighth Army requested and received DA approval to enter into informal discussions at the appropriate level with ROKA and obtain their reaction to a mission transfer proposal and to detect local problems that may have to be addressed. On 29 Mar 72, CG, Eighth Army, in a letter to the ROK Minister of National Defense, provided Eighth Army's proposal to accomplish the mission transfer. On 10 Apr 72, the Minister of Defense, ROK replied to the forementioned letter and agreed that a joint ROK/US coordinating group be formed to discuss the parameters of the proposal. Preparations for the first meeting of a joint ammunition coordinating group are being coordinated between Eighth Army G4 and applicable US Forces Korea and other Eighth Army staff elements.

(19) (U) Closing of ASP 046. The storage facilities at AD 046 were in poor condition. The depot itself was operated under a number of waivers occasioned by encroachment stemming from construction by the Korean populace. ASP 046 occupied 1,200 acres of prime real estate highly desired by the ROK Government for the City of Seoul Urbanization Program. Due to the poor storage facilities and the continued need for waiver, it was agreed that Eighth Army would return ASP 046 to the ROK Government and that the ROK Government would in turn build 20 above-ground magazines at AD 053 to compensate for the loss of ASP 046. Stocks at ASP 046 were redistributed to other depots and barrier denial materials (PKB) were turned over to ROKA. These actions were completed in early Dec 71 and the 1,200 acres were released to ROK Government in mid-December 71. The 20 magazines

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to be constructed at AD 053 have been completed and accepted by Eighth Army in Feb 72.

(20) (U) Ammunition Storage Problems. The Jun 71 visit of Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) brought to the attention of the command the unsatisfactory quantity/distance storage problems existing in some of the ammunition depots. The problems include inadequate quantity/distance between storage sites at AD 051, ASP 056, and the civilian populace; and the need for a railhead at Depot 053 in order to protect both Korean Nationals and US personnel from exposure to possible mass detonation hazards. The problem of ammunition safety in Korea as brought to light by the DDESB is recognized by Eighth Army along with the need for additional construction of ammunition facilities, railheads, and fences to protect Korean Nationals as well as US personnel. The new depot at Masan and the proposed transfer to ROKA of ammunition identified as excess to US requirements will bring Eighth Army into a more favorable storage configuration. Requests to Eighth Army Engineers for construction of a railhead/spur to relieve the unloading hazards at the civilian railhead at Songhwan (Depot 053) and a request for fencing to curtail encroachment are now being considered.

(21) (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 currently processed by the Pusan Port Detachment, a TDA organization with contractor augmentation. Due to the US force reductions in Korea and efforts to more closely integrate the ROK Army into the US Military Transportation System, Eighth Army was granted authority to discuss and negotiate with the ROK Government the conversion of Pusan Port from a US Army, contractor-augmented operation to a ROK Army operation. This initiative on the part of Eighth Army was not considered favorable by the Ministry of National Defense and prompted Eighth Army to examine the feasibility of adopting expanded contractor operations for Pusan Port in FY 73. The Eighth Army Chief of Staff concurred and the recommendation was forwarded to HQ, USARPAC on 3 Apr 72 for approval. Once approval is received from USARPAC, US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA) will solicit qualified bidders and begin negotiations which, when completed, will result in the award of a contract for the operation of Pusan Port during FY 73.

(22) (U) Container Shipment. This command was experiencing a continuing problem with containers being detained beyond the allowable free time, thereby incurring expensive demurrage charges. A recommendation was made that commanders use all available means of emphasizing the importance of prompt unloading of commercial containers. Further, it was emphasized that procedures should be established to provide maximum exchange of information between port and receiving activities. No noticeable improvement has been made in this area, primarily because container traffic continues

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to increase beyond certain consignee's ability to unstuff, re-warehouse, and stock cargo in a rapid manner. Based on the foregoing, another approach to this continuing problem was made. A message was dispatched to CINCUSARPAC requesting renegotiation of the container contract for a 240-hour provision of free time for receivers of containers in Korea. The 240-hour provision will eliminate most recurring problems currently experienced in unstuffing and returning containers to owning carrier. Experience gained under the 72-hour provision has proven to be a burden rather than an effective traffic management tool. The 72-hour time limit permits little or no margin for planning receipts of large quantities of containers. In other cases property accountability is difficult to maintain while warehousing the containerized cargo. Additionally, in early Apr 72 Eighth Army agreed to accept a limited number of MILVANS into Korea on a trial basis for evaluation by in-country transportation activities. On 21 Apr 72, US Army Materiel Command directed the shipment of three MILVAN containers and chassis to Korea. However, this action will be delayed until approximately Jun 72, so that modifications can be accomplished. The modifications will be accomplished in Okinawa, and subsequently, the three MILVANS and chassis will be shipped directly to Korea.

(23) (U) Revision of Port Call System. The high rate of Army no-shows came to command attention early in Nov 71 when a letter was received from the Commanding Officer, 611th Military Airlift Support Squadron (MASSQ) at Osan Air Base stating that Army no-shows were causing an unacceptable loss of government funds. A study conducted by Eighth Army in Nov 71 disclosed that the Air Force no-show figures were inaccurate but that a serious problem did exist. The study disclosed 12 major problem areas associated with the Single Passenger Reservation System (SPRS) which caused no-shows. Vigorous efforts by Eighth Army eliminated all but two of these problems. First, there was a lack of good communication between the Passenger Control Agency (Passenger Office, Eighth Army) and the Personnel Servicing Centers and the operational units, and between the Passenger Control Agency and the Air Force elements at Osan Air Base. Secondly, there is a lack of flexibility in SPRS that does not include provisions to cope with the volume of special cases such as Detoxification, AR 635-212, last minute extensions, flaggings, late arrivals of replacements, and personnel retained due to operational necessity. In Dec, the Early Release Program pointed out that the SPRS procedures were not going to meet the tremendous volume of troops requiring movement from Jan 72 to Jul 72. The movement requirement was more than doubled in Jan 72. In Dec 71, two major improvements were developed. First, the Rest and Transient (R&T) Center at Yongsan began to process outbound troops enroute from Korea to CONUS which reduced some of the congestion at the Osan terminal. Temporarily, certain processing such as customs inspection, border clearance, sniffer dog procedures and issuance of boarding passes continued to be accomplished at Osan Air Base. Secondly, a new port call system was developed to temporarily replace SPRS procedures. Called the Bulk Seat Allocation System, it allowed the necessary flexibility to make last minute

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adjustments caused by the Early Release Program and special cases listed above. Instead of the Air Force placing names against allocated seats, the Army accomplishes this after being allocated a number of seats for each flight. These seats are then further allocated by the Eighth Army Passenger Office to the Personnel Servicing Centers which designate names against the seats. A firm list of names need not be submitted to the Air Force until 48 hours prior to flight time as compared to a 15-day limit placed by SPRS, at which time firm names must be submitted. The Bulk Seat Allocation System proposal was accepted on a 90-day temporary basis by the Air Force in Dec 71 and became effective on 1 Jan 72. Success was almost immediate as the seat utilization soared from approximately 95 percent to 102.7 percent at the end of the trial period. The new system was so effective that a request through channels to Chief of Staff, Air Force was submitted asking for an extension. On 11 Apr 72, a joint meeting of Army and Air Force representatives took place at Travis Air Force Base, at which time Eighth Army presented its case. Approval was granted to Eighth Army to continue its system indefinitely but the decision for other overseas areas was held in abeyance until after a SPRS evaluation is made in the first quarter of FY 73. A further important refinement of the Eighth Army system was incorporated on 17 Apr 72. The complete processing of all PCS Korea to CONUS troops is now accomplished at the R&T Center. This includes the processing which was previously accomplished at Osan Air Base. This improvement has eliminated the congestion at Osan Air Base. As the current system stands, it provides the ultimate goals of any port call system, that of economy and a complete service to the military member. (A lesson learned on this subject appears on page 113.)

(24) (U) Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH). An RGH agreement was signed 2 Nov 70 with FEMCO-Sampoong (sponsor), a joint venture, for the construction of 370 family housing units (Seoul-300, Taegu-70). Construction drawings/specifications were approved by the District Engineer and official notice to proceed was issued on 7 Sep 71. The sponsor began site preparation prior to the official notice to proceed and was well ahead of schedule when financial difficulties brought construction activities to a standstill in Oct 71. The sponsor employed two methods to counter his difficulties. First he requested extensive modification to the RGH agreement in order to make it more attractive to US lenders. These proposals were not considered to be in the best interest of the US Government and DA deferred action pending outcome of the sponsor's other efforts to obtain funds. The second method was for Sampoong, the Korean partner in the venture to obtain a non-US loan. Based on a tentative agreement with a Hong Kong financier, Sampoong applied to the ROKG for permission to import foreign capital. The ROKG denied this permission. After extensive meeting of members of the USFK/Eighth Army staff with the Economic Planning Board, a favorable recommendation was ascertained. The ROKG granted Sampoong

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permission to execute a \$8.5 million commodity loan on 14 Mar 72. The sponsor reports that his representatives are now arranging the final details for the loan. As soon as the effective date of the loan is established, the sponsor will reappraise the construction schedule and forecast amended beneficial and final occupancy dates.

(25) (U) Relocation of the ASCOM Mortuary Central Collection Point. Currently the Eighth Army operates a central collection point at ASCOM for processing and temporary holding of remains pending shipment to Tachikawa, Japan, for embalming and onward movement. The 121st Evacuation Hospital which performs all autopsies in country is now located at Yongsan (Seoul). The Military Airlift Command Terminal has been shifted from Kimpo to Osan. In the interest of economy and efficiency, the collection point should be located in the vicinity of the hospital to facilitate removal of remains after autopsy and in this case also to reduce the miles traveled to effect export. A construction contract was signed 24 Sep 71 to build a facility near SP #51 in Seoul. Due to numerous other high priority projects, the Engineer was unable to stage sufficient government furnished material (GFM) to issue a notice to proceed prior to the winter construction pause. To date, only 70 percent of the GFM has been staged. In order to expedite this relocation, the Engineer has been requested to explore commercial real estate in the Yongsan area that might be suitable to house the collection point.

(26) (U) Property Disposal. Since Apr 71, inventories of usable material were reduced 70 percent. This reduction is attributed to aggressive merchandising, increased bidder interest associated with a reduction in ROKG constraints, and initiation of off-shore sales in Japan. Presently inventories are below our objective of \$3.8 million. Inventories have remained stable during the reporting period. It is anticipated that generations will substantially increase as the ROK Army purges its supply system as the result of transfers under the Public Law 91-652 modernization program. Effective 1 Jan 72, the Property Disposal Agency-Korea (PDA-K) was assigned directly to HQ, KORSCOM and placed under the operational control of the ACoFS, Transportation and Services. This assignment coupled with PDA-K internal staff relocations approved by CG, KORSCOM in Mar 72 will greatly enhance management and responsiveness of that unit.

(27) (U) Defense Supply Agency (DSA) Study of Property Disposal Operations. The completed study was received in mid-December. Significant among the recommendations was the proposal that disposal organization, all the way down to the Property Disposal Holding Activity (PDHA), both in CONUS and in the overseas theater, should be directed by the DSA. Paramount in USARPAC's comments/reclama was a general concurrence in concept for efficiency in CONUS operations but, of equal significance, the need to insure responsiveness to the requirements of the local overseas commander was stressed, especially when operating under conditions of hostile environment.

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(28) (U) ASCOM Laundry Closure. As a result of a DA technical staff visit, a study was conducted and it was determined that, due to diminishing troop strength in ASCOM, the ASCOM laundry should be closed and the mission transferred to the US Army Garrison, Yongsan laundry. Through direct coordination between the two laundry operators concerned, a phased transfer of mission and personnel was accomplished. The 31 Dec 71 target date for closing was met. Equipment that was required by the other laundry plants in country was laterally transferred and the remaining equipment has been reported as a supply excess for redistribution/disposal actions.

(29) (U) Dining Facilities Improvement Program. Eighth Army re-organized its Dining Facilities Improvement Program after receiving guidance at the DA Food Service Seminar held at Fort Lee, Va., 17-21 Jan 72. In order to accomplish the MVA standards required by the program, a series of projects were initiated by Eighth Army in the following phases: mission essential kitchen equipment, near term and long term. At the USARPAC Budget Execution Review in Dec 71, this command was allocated \$450,000. Of this amount, \$70,000 was for equipping two newly constructed 1,000-man dining facilities at Yongsan Military Reservation (Seoul); \$50,000 was used to conduct an Engineer Dining Facilities Survey to include both construction and facility upgrade requirements; and \$330,000 was used to purchase mission essential dining facility equipment during FY 72. On 31 Mar 72, requisitions amounting to \$330,000 were submitted to the US Army Food Center (USAFSC), Fort Lee, Va. In some instances, USAFSC substituted modern equipment in place of currently authorized obsolete items. As a result of command-wide surveys, USARPAC was informed in Mar 72 that a total of \$1,424,000 will be required to purchase kitchen equipment in FY 73 to upgrade dining facilities to MVA standards. The total dollar requirements for upgrading Eighth Army Dining Facilities are estimated at \$10,170,000; of which \$7,085,000 will be used for construction and alterations, the remaining \$3,085,000 for maintenance and repair. There are six 1,000-man barracks with accompanying dining facilities under construction in Korea: three at Camp Humphreys, two at Yongsan, and one at Taegu. Equipment to furnish two of the dining facilities was programmed with FY 72 funds and the remaining four will be equipped using FY 73 funds. A comprehensive cost survey is being conducted by Eighth Army to determine whether replacement or repair costs are more feasible in upgrading existing facilities. Completion of this survey is expected in early June.

(30) (U) Supply Constraints. At the end of Oct 71, it became apparent that, if the rate of requisitioning was allowed to continue, Eighth Army would be in an overobligated position by 31 Dec 71. Supply constraints were applied in Nov 71 and a subsequent request was made to USARPAC to advance Eighth Army \$3 million from the 4th Qtr FY 72 program. The \$3 million was provided as an advance during the FY 72 budget execution review

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and USARPAC recognized the \$3 million as an annual requirement and increased the Eighth Army's annual program accordingly. Analysis of OMA expenditures for supplies at the end of Dec 71 indicated that the requisitioning rate had not slowed down sufficiently to allow lifting of constraints. However, during Jan 72, OMA expenditures indicated that sufficient improvement had been achieved to permit the partial lifting of supply constraints. Accordingly, Eighth Army partially lifted supply constraints on 29 Jan 72. Continued favorable expenditure rates through Feb 72 resulted in further relaxation of constraints on 3 Mar 72. All constraints were lifted on 17 Mar 72.

(31) (U) Stock Fund Operations. The Eighth Army Stock Fund financial position at the end of the 2d and 3d Qtrs FY 72 was good. This is due to a strong sales position and a controlled rate of obligations for the procurement of supplies and equipment. Actual procurement obligations through the 3d Qtr FY 72 were \$61.8 million, with a net sales of \$71.4 million which is considered an acceptable obligation sales ratio of 86.5 percent against the approved objective of 84.6 percent. The 3d Qtr FY 72 cumulative stock fund obligation authority of \$65.3 million was sufficient to cover stock fund procurement requirements. Personnel from USARPAC and Eighth Army conducted an on-site review of the FY 72 Mid-Year Review and FY 73 Apportionment Request for the Eighth US Army stock fund at Taegu, during the period 6-10 Mar 72. The approved FY 72 stock fund obligation authority was \$83.5 million, with a net sales program of \$93.7 million. During the joint USARPAC and Eighth Army on-site Mid-Year review, the reapportionment program requested by the command of \$93.5 million sales and \$76.4 million obligations was approved for \$93.5 million sales and \$79.1 million obligations. After conclusion of the Mid-Year review, USARPAC provided \$13.8 million obligation authority for a cumulative 4th Qtr FY 72 total of \$79.1 million, which provides the balance of the funding requirements stated in the current financial plan. The balance of \$13.8 million obligation authority for the remainder of the 4th Qtr FY 72 is considered marginal to sustain minimum essential stock fund procurement. Eighth Army is continuing to analyze the effectiveness of the 3d Qtr stock fund sales and obligation program objectives to ascertain if a request for additional obligation authority for the remaining period of FY 72 is justifiable.

(32) (U) Division Logistics System (DLOGS). The 2d Infantry Division converted to DLOGS in mid-February 1971. This system automated stock records of the Division Maintenance Battalion on a UNIVAC 1005 computer and computed Prescribed Load Lists (PLL) for supported units. The first application of DLOGS applied to Class IX (repair parts) only. In late Jun 71, a revised Class IX application was installed in the Division. This package accommodated the stock records of aviation and missile maintenance

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units and incorporated the Direct Supply Support-Korea (DSSK) procedures. An automated Property Book/Army Equipment Status Reporting System (PB/AESRS) was initiated in early Aug 71 and automation of "E" series TOE property was completed late Nov 71 for the Division. This system consolidated all Division TOE property books into one, automated the AESRS report, and computes a portion of the Unit Readiness Report. The Division initiated automation of "H" series TOE property book in mid-Jan 72. Estimated time of completion is 30 Jun 72. Automation of TDA property will commence subsequent to 30 Jun 72.

(33) (U) Collocation of US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA) with the US Air Force Korea Procurement Center (USAFKPC). The General Accounting Office, following a study during late FY 71 of procurement in Korea, recommended USAKPA, located in Seoul, and USAFKPC, located in Osan, be consolidated. Office space was assigned in Bldg 1306, Yongsan, and KPA moved to its new location during 12-13 Nov 71. KPC was collocated with KPA two weeks later. The two activities informally agreed that each would furnish those common services that it was best able to do. It was initially agreed that KPA could best provide legal, duplicating, mail, and messenger services while KPC could best provide telex, flexowriter and key punch. It was also agreed that whenever possible, requirements for both Army and Air Force purchases would be included in a single contract and that procedures would be formulated to facilitate such actions. It was further agreed that maximum flexibility should exist during the early months of collocation to better enable the most effective relationship to emerge. A mechanism to further this effort is the Overseas Coordinating Group's Joint Procurement Coordinating subgroup (JCPB), consisting of members from each procurement element in Korea. The JPCB is actively studying all procurements and making recommendations for single service procurement assignments. This will assist in consolidation of procurements and further reduce duplication of effort.

(34) (U) Eighth Army Procurement in Korea. The procurement mission is assigned to USAKPA. Appropriated fund procurement is under the operational control of Eighth Army G4, and under the technical supervision of CINCUSARPAC, the Head of Procuring Activity (HPA). Except for certain approvals which are reserved for higher authority, the HPA has unlimited authority to approve contract awards or to delegate the authority to the Commander, USAKPA. Delegation has been made to CO, USAKPA for most supply contracts. Most high dollar services contracts are approved by the HPA, under an intensive management program. The nonappropriated fund (NAF) procurement activity prior to 1 Mar 72 was collocated with USAKPA for technical advice but operated by G1. The mission and functions were assigned to USAKPA on 1 Mar. The Procurement Agency supports military customers in Korea and Southeast Asia with a staff of approximately 125 people. NAF procurements require 10 additional employees and are currently being

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effected at the partial expense of appropriated fund procurements. In general, the Agency procures those supplies and services which are not available from the supply system or from US sources but are essential for military operations. The appropriated fund program (in \$ millions) for FY 70 was \$73 and for FY 71 was \$69, including subsistence of \$5.1, other supplies of \$17.0, minor construction and Facilities Engineer of \$24.3, transportation and other services of \$21.3. The NAF program for FY 71 was approximately \$1.3 million. FY 72 appropriated fund procurements are expected to approximate \$65 million and NAF \$1.5 million. FY 72 has been a very trying time for procurement in Korea, as well as for the requiring activities, because of reduced command resources and necessary changes in physical posture. There were necessarily many shortfalls in advance planning and in timely development of procurement requirements. FY 73 is expected to present even greater challenges to insure that desired procurements are accomplished in the government's best interests. The necessity for advance planning and the greatest circumspection in the procurement process, from development of requirements by the customers to execution of contracts, has received emphasis in numerous forms, including publication in the CG's Command Summary.

f. COMPTROLLER.

(1) (U) Eighth Army Cost Reduction Program. Effective 1 Apr 72, responsibility for administration of the Eighth Army Cost Reduction Program was transferred from ACofS, G4 to ACofS, Comptroller. As of 21 Apr 72, savings actions in excess of \$9,700,000 had been accepted and processed by this headquarters. This figure represents 313 percent of Eighth Army's Fiscal Year 72 goal. DA has accepted and validated \$8,000,000 of the total amount to date.

(2) (U) RCS/ADP/Control/Output Project (RACOP). Project RACOP was initiated to evaluate the mission essentiality of ADP listings produced by the Yongsan Data Processing Center-Korea. To date, 84 listings have been eliminated as a direct result of this project. Over 300 listings are currently under critical review by the ACofS, Comptroller. This project is scheduled for completion during 1st Qtr FY 73.

(3) (U) Management Practices in TOE Units (MAP-TOE). This project is being conducted on a centralized basis using a 14-man MAP-TOE Mobile Training Team. During the period 22 Feb through 14 Apr 72, over 739 personnel received MAP-TOE orientation and training. MAP-TOE application in Eighth Army faces unique problems due to the wide dispersion of commands and units, and the rapid turnover of personnel. It is anticipated that, by 31 Aug 72, MAP-TOE training will have been presented in all subordinate commands. Significant results, in terms of improved work center operations are being achieved through this program.

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(4) (U) Defense Integrated Management Engineering Systems (DIMES). DIMES encompasses work measurement applications as the basis for performance evaluation, improvement in productivity, manpower reductions, and achievement of a balance between workload and resources. The achievement of a true performance based budget in DA is dependent upon the success of this program. Current DIMES applications include storage facilities at Waegwan, Pusan, and ASCOM; ammunition facilities at Haeundae and Songwan-ni; and the maintenance facility at Camp Carroll Depot. Work method and layout studies, to determine the optimum mix of manpower, facilities, and equipment for effective mission accomplishment, are being scheduled in areas that have a high dollar savings potential.

(5) (U) Review of Requirements Placed on TOE Units. The objectives of this project were to identify and eliminate unnecessary non-mission effort in TOE units, and reduce the non-mission burden on TOE unit commanders. Savings resulting from this project were estimated at 1,172 man-years redirected to mission effort. Results of this study have been made available to staff offices of Eighth Army headquarters and major subordinate commands for guidance and retention in continuity files.

(6) (U) Management Studies.

(a) Study of Eighth Army Rod and Gun Club. The purpose of this study was to develop improvements in the club's business management practices. A comprehensive financial analysis was prepared, recommending changes to existing merchandise ordering and vendor payment procedures. Overall operations were evaluated and recommendations were provided for improving markup and price structuring procedures to increase revenue needed for KN pay raises and loss of amusement machine income.

(b) Study of Yongsan Commissary. This study provided recommendations for management improvements in all areas of commissary operations. Special attention was given to improving inventory reporting procedures, grocery market operations, pricing and price change documentation, and commissary staffing. Documented observations and recommendations were forwarded to the CO, US Army Garrison, Yongsan for evaluation and implementation.

(c) Study to Improve the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Headquarters, Eighth Army. Acting on guidance provided by the Chief of Staff, the Comptroller initiated a series of organizational and procedural studies directed towards functional realignments to achieve greater headquarters efficiency. Significant actual and potential manpower and dollar savings have resulted from these studies, as reflected in the following summary of actions:

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1. G3 Data Reduction Operations Study. The requirement for a keypunch machine and DAC clerk typist operator was reviewed during the course of this study. The utilization rate for the keypunch machine was determined to be less than the command minimum. The keypunch machine was removed, with Yongsan Data Processing Center supplying required data reduction support for G3. Potential savings, resulting from elimination of annual keypunch rental and approval of pending action to delete one DAC space from G3, exceeds \$8,000.

2. Transfer of Cost Reductions Functions Study. As a direct result of this study, responsibility for administration of the Eighth Army Cost Reduction Program was transferred from G4 to the Comptroller on 1 Apr 72. An estimated annual savings of \$22,000 will be realized by deleting one DAC authorization from G4.

3. G1/PAO Community Relations Functions Study. (See page 7.) Prior to the study, responsibility for the Eighth Army Community Relations Program had been divided between the G1 and PAO. The study identified duplicative functions and recommended consolidation under the PAO. Reorganization has been directed to be accomplished on 1 May 72, with an estimated annual savings of \$23,000, resulting from withdrawal of one DAC and one KN authorization from G1.

4. Travel Approval System Study. This study was directed towards decentralizing the administration of travel requests to facilitate processing and restore command prerogatives to chiefs of staff sections and subordinate commanders. Withdrawal of one DAC space from the G1, as recommended, will result in an estimated savings of \$12,000 for this command.

5. Official Use Taxi Study. This study concluded that the PX taxi concession is capable of providing all required official use services in support of the headquarters staff, thereby eliminating the requirement for the existing military taxi system. Manpower and operational savings, resulting from closure of the military taxi point, could exceed \$61,000. An Ad Hoc Task Group, under direction of the Comptroller, is currently evaluating all aspects of this proposal.

6. Manpower Utilization and Requirements Report Study. Additional ADP applications, to reduce manpower and manhours required to compile data for this report, were recommended by this study. Overall savings will be determined when final staffing and evaluation of this study are completed.

7. Centralized Courier Study. To improve the efficiency of administration within the headquarters, this study recommended establishment

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of an AG courier service to perform pick-up and delivery of command correspondence and message traffic in support of headquarters staff activities. An Ad Hoc Task Group is compiling additional data to document the feasibility of implementing this proposed service.

8. Eighth Army Budget Functions Study. The purpose of this study is to provide a more effective budget system throughout Eighth Army. Significant manpower savings are anticipated as a direct result of this study. Coordination of recommendations is currently being accomplished with major subordinate commanders.

9. Engineer Data Reduction Operations Study. This study was conducted to evaluate the requirement for a keypunch machine to be located in the Engineering Division, Office of the Engineer. It was determined that more economical keypunch support could be provided by the Yongsan Data Processing Center. The keypunch machine was removed, saving an annual \$720 in rental costs.

(d) Study of Pusan Port Operations. During the course of this study, over 20 management improvement actions were identified and documented. It is estimated that annual savings in excess of \$160,000 will result from improved control of overtime, renegotiation of stevedore contracts, and changes in operating procedures. In addition, there is a possibility that turn-in of excess harborcraft will result in a \$225,000 additional savings.

(7) (U) Program/Budget Activities. During the period 1 Nov 71 to 30 Apr 72, this command has prepared and submitted to HQ, USARPAC two major budget submissions: FY 72 Budget Execution Review and FY 73 Command Operating Budget. These two submissions are part of the normal budget cycle, and serve as a vehicle to inform higher headquarters of financial needs and financial problem areas of this command.

(a) FY 72 Budget Execution Review presented \$36 million in unfinanced requirements. USARPAC and DA funded a total of \$16 million and deleted the balance. Of particular importance were: KN pay increase of 1 Jan 72 (\$2.4 million), troop housing upgrade in 2d Inf Div (\$4.0 million), barracks furniture (\$.15 million), upgrade of dining facilities (\$.45 million), and special services (\$.25 million). The balance was for regular mission requirements to include supplies, engineer and signal projects, drug abuse program and depot operations. In addition to the above funding, a request has been submitted for additional year-end funding totaling \$9.155 million for Special Services (\$.477 million), American Forces Korea Network (\$.300 million), barracks furniture (\$4.077 million), engineer projects (\$2.556 million), and signal projects (\$1.745 million).

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(b) The FY 73 Command Operating Budget was submitted to HQ, USARPAC in March identifying \$29.1 million in unfinanced requirements. Results are not expected until late May.

(8) (U) Internal Review Activities. During the reporting period, HQ, Eighth Army audit and review activities included completion of 16 internal reviews, and 14 nonappropriated fund audits. Additionally, a report was issued on one internal review followup. At the close of the period, one internal review was still in progress. Also, nine special projects were performed during this period as follows: Price Stabilization in Army Commissaries, Korean Service Corps Finance Records, Study of Feasibility of Withdrawing the Eighth Army Central Locker Fund from the Far East Locker Fund, Military Payment Certificate (MPC) Series Memorandum Records Account, Management Assistance Study of Eighth Army Rod and Gun Club, Board of Investigation--Camp Howze NCO Open Mess Slot Machine Loss, Korean National Pay, Review of Report of Excess and Surplus Materiel at Disposal Activities, and a Special Assist Audit at the Central Mess Fund (Eighth Army) performed for USARPAC. In this period, six technical assistance visits were accomplished as follows: 38th ADA Bde; 4th Msl Comd; US Army Garrison, Yongsan; I Corps (ROK/US) Gp; 2d Inf Div; and KORSCOM. In addition, 13 US Army Audit Agency audits were initiated, replies were furnished to 10 final audit reports, and five exit conferences were held. Five US General Accounting Office reviews were completed and five exit conferences were held. Two Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit) reviews were completed and two exit conferences were held.

(9) (U) Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) - Army. In Nov 71, the Eighth Army Finance and Accounting Office, converted to JUMPS-Army. Under the centralized system, the computations for all military pay accounts are made on a computer at the US Army Finance Center, and payments are disbursed by local finance officers. Input to update accounts is transmitted or mailed to the Finance Center, and therefore, must arrive in local finance offices early in the month in order to affect a member's end-of-month payment. The conversion to JUMPS-Army necessitated a complete reorganization of the Examination Division. This reorganization is still taking place. A team from the Finance Center, US Army visited this command during the months of March and April 1972 to assist in the reorganization of finance offices. New controls, procedures, and policies have been initiated. The Personal Financial Records (PFRs) have been filed in strict alphabetical sequence in order to utilize control and work-flow procedures of the new centralized system. As a result, immediate and significant improvements were realized; however, the system was still not functioning properly. On 31 Mar 72, the rejection rate for input from Korea was 12.9 percent compared to an Army-wide rate of 10.3 percent. Units are no longer serviced by individual pay clerks. Instead, pay documents and requests for information flow through the office in assembly-line

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fashion. The mission of the Examination Division has not changed. Its functions and operations, however, have been revamped to conform to the centralized-pay concept. Prior to Nov 71, computations for all pay accounts were done at this office. The conversion to JUMPS has made Eighth Army a part of the Army's worldwide, cost-saving pay system. Conversion to the new system has caused many pay discrepancies and misunderstandings. Eventually, however, JUMPS will insure the accurate maintenance of PFRs by reducing the possibilities of human error. Furthermore, information on an individual's pay record can be rapidly obtained through a telephonic or AUTODIN message to the Finance Center. An analysis of pay discrepancies and inquiries reveals that individuals are unable to understand their pay vouchers in many cases. In addition, unit commanders have failed to submit pay documents and transfer orders in a timely manner as required by Army regulations. In addition to the strict controls implemented to convert to the pay system, extensive coordination and education of service members and unit commanders has been conducted to assure success of the new system.

(10) (U) Accounting Services--Staff Visits.

(a) A three-member team from ODCSCOMPT, USARPAC visited HQ USAKORSCOM during period 25 Oct to 5 Nov 71 to provide assistance in stock fund financial accounting. The team reviewed financial assistance in stock fund financial accounting. The team reviewed financial accounting operations and records in the Stock Fund Accounting Division, KORSCOM and made recommendations for resolving accounting and related problems identified during the visit.

(b) A representative from the F&AP Division, OACS, Comptroller visited the Finance and Accounting Office, Korea (FAO-K) during the period 16-28 Feb 72 to perform a review of consumer fund accounting operations in accordance with the objective of the accounting surveillance program outlined in EA Reg 37-55. A written report was forwarded to the FAO-K for their review and implementation of recommendations made in the report.

(c) A two-member team from the ODCSCOMPT, USARPAC visited the Stock Fund Accounting Division, KORSCOM, during the period 6-14 Mar 72 to conduct an USARPAC accounting surveillance visit and to review FY 73 Stock Fund Apportionment Requests. Upon completion of the visit, an exit interview was made with the Eighth Army Comptroller. The team members concluded that a substantial improvement in operations has been achieved since the last accounting surveillance visit.

(d) A representative from ODCSCOMPT, USARPAC visited the command during the period 13-21 Apr 72 to conduct semi-annual accounting surveillance as required by USARPAC Reg 37-35. He reviewed accounting operations in the Finance and Accounting Office, Korea. Particular emphasis was placed on deficiencies noted during the previous visit and corrective actions taken.

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(11) (U) ROK Income Tax Law. ROK Income Tax Law, which provides a legal basis for income tax withholding from Korean National (KN) employees, was amended effective 1 Jan 72. The amendment provided lower income tax rates and higher tax exemption for regular pay and severance pay. Approximately 30,000 KN employees of US Forces Korea will benefit by the amendment. Eighth Army Reg 37-25, which provides procedural guidance on income tax withholding, was revised and published to implement changes.

(12) (U) Management Information Systems (MIS).

(a) Improvement of ADPE Utilization. Command inventory of ADP equipment components and punched card machines has dropped by 219 from the 1 Jan 71 level. While troop drawdown and restructuring, equipment upgrades, and administrative actions accounted for some of this reduction, the large majority of equipment was released through intensive management by the ACofS, MIS.

(b) Improvement of ADPE Maintenance Management. Agreement for primary maintenance of the command's seven UNIVAC 1005 card processors outside of Seoul has been made a formal contract, effective 1 Apr 72. Services previously provided will continue, at a yearly savings to the command of over \$25,000. Impetus for development of this contract, in view of other agencies' reluctance to act, was provided by the command's decision to discontinue desired contractor services on a phased basis, placing greater reliance on in-house resources, until serious negotiations were underway.

(c) Disposition of Excess NCR 500 Systems. With the return to service of the NCR 500 system at Supply Points 47 and 48 on 11 Apr 72, all eight of the command's mechanized Direct Support Unit/General Support Unit ADPE systems are in productive operation.

(d) Management Information Systems Study. The formal study of command management information systems which began early in 1971 was concluded in Jan 72. Identification and release of excess leased ADP equipment and refinement of contract administration procedures continue. A project to inventory, control, and improve command-unique ADP software has focused on the system of financial management applications which support the headquarters. A Financial Management Information System steering committee has been tasked with eliminating unnecessary ADP programs in this area and consolidating and improving the flow of remaining work, both on and off the computer.

(e) Automated Army Commissary System 0488. Scheduled for installation by 30 Jun 72 in the Yongsan Commissary is a small, Army standard bookkeeping-type stock management system designed to assist store management in determining requirements and posting stock records. Based on an ACofS, G4

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The KWN upgrade of the ROKA system with the backbone at Yongsan, Taegu, and Changsan has been completed. Also, US-manufactured, DCS compliant, DC power generation-distribution and reserve capacity systems will be installed in FY 73, thus providing eight-hour reserve battery capacity to carry the operational communications load of the sites during AC power failures/fluctuations.

(2) Military Satellite Ground Terminal Station. An AN/MS-46, tactical communication satellite system (5 channel), previously located in Wildwood, Alaska, has been installed at Song So Transmitter Site near Camp Walker, Taegu. Necessary construction was completed in Jan 72 by Eighth Army in-house forces. Operation of the system, which increases satellite communications for US Forces Korea five-fold, is an Army (STRATCOM) responsibility.

(3) Common User Telephone Changes. In order to improve the common user telephone service in Korea, CINCPAC and CINCUSARPAC directed that telephone exchanges (US) within Korea achieve a ratio of not more than 40 percent Class A and not less than 60 percent Class C telephone service. These actions were directed in Oct 71. A tentative date of 1 Apr 72 was chosen as the target date for completion of this program. In Mar 72, a message was sent to the field indicating the requirement and tasking major commanders with areas of responsibility. Administratively, the task was a tremendous one. Operationally, the sacrifices made by units and agencies clearly showed that Eighth Army and US Forces Korea could comply with the requirements of CINCPAC in order to receive a better common user telephone service in Korea. Although the program is still not complete, it is anticipated that by 15 May 72, all US telephone exchanges throughout Korea will have achieved the 40/60 ratio.

(4) AUTODIN DSTE/MODE V Implementation. The American Embassy Mode V terminal was installed, tested and placed in operation with the Automatic Switching Center, Camp Drake, Japan, on 17 Apr 72. An engineer from US Army Communications and Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency (USACEEIA) - Pacific Field Office, Okinawa visited the command during the period 29 Mar - 5 Apr 72 for the purpose of preliminary engineering of the Yongsan DSTE and Communications Center consolidation project. Personnel of USASTRATCOM Long Lines Bn, North, have commenced relocation of point-to-point circuits as a part of this effort. Seven boxes of installation materials have been received from Okinawa to date. USACEEIA-PAC Field Office, Okinawa has not furnished a firm installation start date.

(5) Tempest Upgrade. Tempest upgrades of communication centers throughout the command are continuing on schedule. These upgrades provide new, modern fixed station equipment and the installations are in full conformance with DCA Circular 300-175-1, and AR 380-46. The Camp Page

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installation is being held in abeyance pending receipt of required additional material. Support construction for Camp Long communications center is scheduled for completion 28 Apr 72. Equipment installation is scheduled to commence 15 May 72. Activation of AUTODIN Mode V is scheduled for 30 May 72.

(6) Installation of Microwave Links for Eighth Army Command and Control and the 38th ADA Brigade. The new Eighth Army Command and Control microwave links between Crown-Bucket and Richmond-Ames are completed and have been accepted by the US Government. Equipment installation for the Yongsan-Hill 3 link is in the final stage with completion targeted for 1 Jun 72. The links from Camp Howze, Camp Casey, Kimpoo AB, and Camp Red Cloud to Namsan are being installed. Installation of microwave systems has begun at 38th ADA Brigade sites.

(7) Other Projects.

(a) The underground communication duct system in Yongsan-South Post compound presently consists of 95 manholes and 31 handholes. This makes a total of 126 manhole/handholes in the underground system. Various size cables are being pulled through the underground duct system in both Main and South Posts. All major feeder cables will be relocated from the existing aerial location to the underground system. Underground cable has been installed in the new duct system from the Yongsan telephone exchange to Camp Coiner and the US Army Element, JUSMAG-K area and all the laterals have been spliced to the new underground feeder cables. All the Camp Coiner main aerial feeder cables and poles have been removed, and the JUSMAG-K aerial feeder cables have also been removed.

(b) A contract is being submitted to US Army Korea Procurement Agency to provide for the installation of a 24-channel PCM system from Red Cloud to Camp Howze, a 24-channel PCM system from Camp Howze to Camp Giant and a 24-channel system from Camp Giant to Camp Dodge.

(c) The contract for the expansion of the Outside Cable Distribution System within Camp Stanley has been completed. This expansion provides additional communications necessitated by troop relocations.

(d) Camp Stanley was converted from manual to dial telephone service by installing a 400-line Strowger-type dial central office. Cut-over was made on 5 Dec 71.

(e) The 200-line manual L5-E switchboard was removed upon the closure of Stonestown Compound.

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(f) Obsolete L5-E switchboard at Camp Ames was replaced with new 200-line AN/TTC-7 received as surplus from Taiwan.

(g) A new 200-line AN/TTC-7 switchboard at Masan Ordnance Depot was installed to replace the old AN/MTC-7 (SB-86) switchboard.

(h) Terminals were installed for an alternate control circuit for the Petroleum Distribution System/Korea via the backbone microwave system. A cordless switchboard was installed at the Petroleum Distribution System/Korea, Taegu, for a control console.

(i) The replacement of the obsolete Grey Ghost Intercom System with hot lines continues. All Grey Ghost equipment in the Command Building (Bldg 2462) has been removed and replaced with hot lines terminated on Key Telephone Systems. Systems outside the Seoul area are being replaced. Approximately 80 percent of the project has been completed.

h. (U) ENGINEERING.

(1) Mapping and Intelligence.

(a) City Plan. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) under contract to the US Army Topographic Command (USATOPOCOM) has compiled 30 city maps in the ROK. All sheets were compiled by Oct 71 and forwarded to Eighth Army for field edit. The field edit and preparation of Korean type to make the maps bilingual was accomplished by the Republic of Korea Army Map Service (ROKAMS). The ROKAMS phase of the project was completed in Dec 71 and all sheets were returned to TVA by Jan 72 for incorporation of the field edit results. As of 30 Apr 72 six sheets had been printed by USATOPOCOM and received in Korea. The remaining sheets will be completed and distributed by the end of FY 72.

(b) Beach Pictomaps. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) under contract to the USATOPOCOM compiled five pictomaps covering important over-the-beach logistics operational sites in the Pusan-Pohang area. The original compilations were completed prior to Jul 71. In Jul 71 the five sheets were received in country for field edit by the 557th Engineer Detachment (Terrain) and preparation of the Hangul type to make them bilingual by the Republic of Korea Army Map Service (ROKAMS). The field edit and type preparation was completed in Dec 71 and all data returned to USATOPOCOM in the same month. All five sheets are scheduled for completion in FY 72. These beach maps will be the first pictomaps produced for areas in the ROK.

(2) Construction.

(a) FY 68(S) MCA Program. During this reporting period, the remaining deficiencies on the POL Pipeline, Korea, the last project of this FY, were corrected thus terminating this program.

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(b) FY 69 MCA Program. The Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility at Camp Humphreys and Phase I of the Underground Command Post south of Seoul (Project TANGO; see page 53) were completed on 14 Jan 72. Phase II of the Underground Command Post project was awarded shortly after completion of the first phase and is scheduled for completion during Jul 73. A third phase of the project consisting of the installation of an extensive communication system is presently under design and will be administered and monitored by ACofS, C-E.

(c) FY 70 MCA Program. This program is funded and underway. A restatement to more accurately reflect present requirements was submitted in Nov 71 with an approval received Mar 72. The status of the program as of 15 Apr 72 is indicated in inclosure 12.

(d) FY 71 MCA Program. This program is also funded and underway with its status indicated in inclosure 12.

(e) FY 72 MCA Program. Funds for the accomplishment of the only approved project in this program, Barracks Modernization, Korea, Various Locations, Phase I are being retained by OCE and are being utilized to modernize enlisted barracks presently under construction as part of the FY 70 and FY 71 MCA programs to MVA standards. Appended to this program year for administrative purposes and funding is a project for the upgrading of three ALOC airfields previously included in the FY 73 MCA program. This project had originally been part of the FY 72 MCA submittal but was deferred to FY 73. On 25 Jan 72, DA again deferred the project. Through a successful reclama effort three of the four airfields are now supported for special funding in DA. The fourth airfield will be submitted as a supplemental item in the FY 74 MCA Program.

(f) FY 73 MCA Program. This program is presently before Congress and includes the following projects: Barracks Modernization, Korea, Various Locations, Phase II; Redeye Moving Target Simulator, Camp Stanley; and Low Bay Maintenance Shops, Camp Humphreys. Design is underway on these projects.

(g) FY 74 through FY 83 MCA Short, Intermediate and Long Range Submittal. This submittal is indicated in inclosure 13. In addition to the regular submission, certain supplemental projects will be required during this period to accommodate the serious impact of the MVA space criteria upon barracks assets in Korea. Further, relaxation during this reporting period of previous long standing space criteria restriction on BOQs will generate an extensive requirement for additional facilities for our officer personnel. As previously noted, one ALOC airfield will also be submitted on a supplemental basis in FY 74.

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(h) Termination of I Corps Tactical Road and Bridge Program. In Dec 71, the I Corps Tactical Road and Bridge Program, started in 1968, was concluded since the once serious roadnet deficiencies have been corrected and an adequate tactical roadnet has been achieved.

(i) Confinement Facility, Camp Humphreys. This project was submitted by Eighth Army in the FY 75-78 Intermediate Range MCA Program for FY 77 in order to provide an adequate confinement facility at Camp Humphreys and close out the current ASCOM Stockade. The original submission for FY 77 indicated an estimated cost of \$994,000. In Feb 72, CINCUSARPAC placed the project in the FY MCA Program due to SECDEF direction that DA implement the recommendations of the Special Civilian Committee for the Study of the US Army Confinement System. CG, Eighth Army indicated no objection if additional funds were provided by DA or CINCUSARPAC for the project. Deletion of any FY 74 programmed projects was not acceptable to Eighth Army. Drawings for a 90-man confinement facility were requested from DA OCE to assist in developing programming documents. The cost of the facility was estimated to be \$845,000 when data was received and local cost of construction calculated. CINCUSARPAC concurred in placing the project in the FY 77 MCA Program as originally requested by Eighth Army. In Mar 72, the confinement facility was placed in priority 57A in the CINCUSARPAC Intermediate Range MCA Construction Program for programming in FY 77. The position of the project will be reviewed again when the FY 75 MCA Program is prepared in the 2d Qtr, FY 73.

(j) Ammo Storage Facility, Chinhae (Masan). This project was planned to satisfy a requirement for an ammunition storage area in support of the Chinhae Ammo Port and as a replacement for the existing 051 at Pusan. The project was originally approved as part of the FY 70 MCA Program in Feb 70. A restatement of the program submitted in Nov 71 and approved in Mar 72 forms the basis for the present project. The project originally included 50 Stradley Igloos and associated support facilities. The Nov 71 restatement of the FY 70 MCA Program reduced the project to 26 Stradley Igloos and eliminated some other facilities. This reduction was initiated when USARPAC granted Eighth Army authority to negotiate with ROKA to accept and store Eighth Army ammunition excesses in Aug 71. In addition, far greater quantities of hard rock mining and excavation were encountered than originally anticipated, thus causing delays in the engineer troop production which had an impact on the construction schedule and caused a contract slippage of about 180 days. The contractor on site, who was to do the vertical construction of the Stradleys, had a potential claim for extended, non-productive overhead expenses. To eliminate this claim and obtain the maximum facility with available funds, the contractor was tasked to prepare a portion of the sites and the scope of the construction was reduced to 26 Stradleys. The 44th Engineer Battalion will complete their work and be available for other construction jobs at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible. Completion is scheduled in Dec 72.

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(3) Real Estate.

(a) Facilities and Areas Subcommittee (FASC). The FASC constitutes an integral part of the US-ROK Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Joint Committee, and performs various tasks relating to acquisition and disposal of real estate Korea-wide. As of 1 Nov 71, the number of tasks on the agenda of the FASC was: 1,112 assigned, 1,084 completed, and 28 pending resolution. As of 30 Apr 72, the number of tasks on the agenda of the FASC was: 1,174 assigned, 1,148 completed, and 26 pending resolution.

(b) Action Program. The current action program is to consolidate units, relocate US military installations out of metropolitan areas, and release installations not essential to USFK operations. As of 31 Dec 69, real estate holdings by USFK were 338,000 acres of land and 264 installations. As of 30 Apr 72, 210,273 acres of land and 137 installations have been released to the Ministry of National Defense, ROK. A listing of camps closed or scheduled for closure is shown at inclosure 14. USFK holdings as of 30 Jun 72 are projected to be 94,000 acres of land and 128 installations.

(c) Development of the FY 73 Camp Closure Program. A list of 15 installations has been forwarded by this headquarters to the major subordinate area commanders for study (closure/release to ROK Ministry of National Defense). Seven of these installations comprise ammunition storage (supply) facilities, the entire functions of which are being considered for transfer to the ROK Army.

(4) Facilities Engineer.

(a) Upgrade of Kitchens and Dining Facilities. (See page 85.) Along with other Eighth Army staffs, the Engineer is deeply involved in the upgrading of kitchen and dining facilities. Funds, specially allocated for the upgrade of kitchen equipment, have required careful administration to prevent the purchase of modern kitchen equipment and fixtures for facilities unable to accommodate them due to a lack of adequate utilities. The improvement of these facilities is, of necessity, very carefully coordinated since the installation of improved mess equipment and fixtures invariably requires a major renovation to the existing structure.

(b) Improvements for MVA in Northern Area. This program for which \$4,000,000 is being provided in Korea (north of Yongsan, Seoul) is to be used to accomplish those projects which will be of maximum benefit to the improvement of living conditions for military personnel and will assure that the necessary utilities, etc., are adequate to keep the facilities operational. The magnitude of this program has made it necessary to contract the services of outside agencies to assist in design and preparation of the projects.

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(5) Fire Prevention and Protection. During this reporting period, Eighth Army experienced an increase in fire losses in comparison to the same period in FY 71. There was a total of 16 reportable fire incidents (\$100 or more loss), which caused one fatality, one serious injury, and approximately \$241,334 damage to US Army property and equipment. They included three fires attributed to malfunctioning warm-air furnaces causing \$126,893 loss; two fires originating in motor vehicles and powered equipment causing \$73,862 loss; two fires originating at portable heating equipment causing \$4,481 loss; one fire attributed to unsafe disposal of smoking materials causing one fatality, one serious injury, and \$7,854 loss; one fire attributed to an unauthorized, unattended electric hot plate causing \$5,525 loss; and one fire attributed to incendiaryism causing \$4,475 loss. Delayed reporting of fire, high winds, and inadequate water supplies contributed to a single \$111,549 fire loss involving an eleven-bay, wood frame, metal-clad, plywood-lined vehicle maintenance facility.

i. (U) LEGAL.

(1) Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Criminal Jurisdiction. Operations under Article XXIII (Criminal Jurisdiction) of the ROK-US SOFA resulted in 701 incidents reported to the ROK for the period covering 1 Nov 71 to 15 Apr 72. This reflects a decrease of 29 as compared to the preceding six-month period. Of these, the ROK exercised jurisdiction in 22 cases (15 military and seven civilian), as compared to 29 cases (15 military and 14 civilian) for the preceding six-month period. The results of court proceedings held during the reporting period were: three cases in which confinement was not suspended and offenders were sent to Suwon Prison (John Blount, James Walter, and Doyle Matheny), 11 sentences suspended, three unsuspended sentences being appealed and five trials still in progress. Of particular note was the affirmation by the ROK Supreme Court of the life sentences of SGT John Blount and SP4 James Walter for murder.

(2) Reporting on Cases Involving Korean National Offenders. As a response to frequent comments of commanders that Korean Nationals do not get prosecuted for offenses involving larceny of US Government property, the Staff Judge Advocate is monitoring all Serious Incident Reports for comparison with the ROK report on disposition of cases involving Korean National offenders. The ROK Government report was abated in 1971 but is now being received quarterly and will soon be received monthly. Input from these reports is sent to pertinent Staff Judge Advocate's to pass on to their commanders.

(3) Claims. During the period 1 Oct 71 to 31 Mar 72, the US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea received 313 SOFA claims which arose from activities within performance of official duty. During that period,

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552 claims were settled representing a total US liability of \$215,933.10. This compares to 558 SOFA cases received and 289 claims settled, for a total US liability of \$195,730, during the preceding six-month period (1 Apr 71 to 30 Sep 71).

(4) Claims Recovery Program. The US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea has been pursuing a vigorous recovery program in the medical care (AR 27-38), property damage (AR 27-37), and carrier recovery (Ch 11, AR 27-20) areas. This program has pointed up the continuing need for timely investigation of incidents likely to result in claims for or against the United States. Claims Officer guides have been prepared and passed out to unit claims officers in briefings given throughout Korea. The guide describes the various types of claims and the proper format to be used. This information will improve the quality of investigations and shorten the time necessary for their preparation.

(5) Military Justice Instruction. On 3 Jan 72, Eighth Army initiated a continuing program of instruction in the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Eighth Army provided JAG officers to give presentations in units throughout Korea, excluding the 2d Infantry Division, where instruction is handled through its Staff Judge Advocate. A total of 1,098 personnel have attended these classes. Separate classes are presented for field grade and senior officers, company grade and senior noncommissioned officers and enlisted men. These classes are aimed at improving the credibility of the military justice system by stressing the rights of the enlisted man under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and in drawing analogy between the military system of criminal law and the civilian system of law. The instruction has been well received.

(6) Courts and Boards Assistance Visits. A JAG officer has been designated as Inferior Courts and Boards Officer with responsibility to visit the major special court-martial convening authorities for the purpose of assisting the convening authority and their courts and boards personnel. The JAG officer makes pre-announced visits three or four days each week, inspecting the procedures used by the courts and boards personnel and making on the spot corrections. The goal of this new operation is to improve the processing time of courts-martial and administrative discharges as well as to improve the overall quality of legal work in this command.

(7) Courts and Boards School. A Courts and Boards School has been organized by the Eighth Army SJA. The school will be conducted quarterly. The first school was held 11 and 12 Apr 72 with 31 courts and boards personnel attending from HQ, Eighth Army, KORSCOM and 2d Infantry Division. The school is intended to furnish specialized training to courts and boards personnel in an effort to improve the quality of the work of the legal clerk.

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(8) JAG Visits to Stockade. Each week a JAG officer visits the stockade to speak with any prisoner who wants to see a lawyer. The program is designed to minimize prisoner complaints, to allow each prisoner to be seen by a defense counsel, and to insure that his case is moving to speedy disposition.

(9) Administrative Law. During the 1 Nov 71 to 15 Apr 72 period, the Staff Judge Advocate, Eighth Army, handled 274 major administrative actions. Examples of these projects are complete revisions of regulations, reviews of investigation boards, preparing legal opinions for the command group and review of investigation reports dealing with loss and theft of property throughout Korea. In addition, a full time member was furnished to the working group on black marketing and a full time field grade officer was provided to assist in an investigation of large monetary loss out of a noncommissioned officer open mess system.

(10) Legal Assistance. During the period 1 Nov 71 to 15 Apr 72, approximately 1,691 persons were served by the Legal Assistance Office. This figure does not include all notarizations of documents and persons served through telephone conversations. During this period, legal assistance was switched to an appointment basis, except for emergencies. Eighth Army has also been scheduling pre-announced weekly visits to Camp Humphreys and Camp Page to render legal assistance on the spot which minimizes lengthy travel of many troops to Yongsan. Eighth Army conducted an Income Tax School in Jan 72. Units throughout the command selected unit tax advisers to attend three days of classes conducted by two Internal Revenue Service representatives from Japan. The unit tax advisers received instruction in the income tax area to assist in the filing of income tax forms in their respective units.

j. (U) MEDICAL.

(1) Organization of the US Army Medical Department Activity-Korea (MEDDAC-K). The Headquarters, USA Medical Department Activity-Korea was organized on 31 Jan 72 in accordance with USARPAC General Order 773, dated 29 Dec 71. This organization replaced the similarly organized provisional unit, USA Medical Services Activity-Korea (Provisional). The mission continues for this Headquarters to function as the Command and Control element for 19 subordinate units stationed throughout Korea serving personnel on an area basis or in direct support for specified units.

(2) Staff Supervision of Medical Aspects of the Eighth Army Drug Abuse Counteroffensive. The operations of the Urine Collecting Stations and the Drug Observation-Detoxification Wards are progressing smoothly and, with the exception of the staffing problem described herein, no major problems have been encountered. Sufficient medical personnel were provided to activate Rehabilitation Teams 1 and 2 (at Yongsan in Dec 71 and Camp

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Casey on 14 Apr 72, respectively) and personnel of these teams were trained in their duties. Medical staffs were provided for four of the eight Resocialization Centers, and the remaining centers will be staffed with military or civilian psychology-social work technicians as personnel become available. Military social work technicians to staff rehabilitation facilities were scheduled to arrive in Apr 72. However, these requisitions were not filled. Emergency requisitions have again been submitted for July and August arrival. Staff supervision of medical aspects of the Eighth Army Drug Abuse Counteroffensive is exercised by the Assistant for Professional Services, Office of the Surgeon, the Eighth Army Consultant in Psychiatry, and Medical unit commanders as appropriate. The program is ongoing and has operated successfully to date.

(3) Staff Supervision of Eighth Army Military Professional Consultant Program. The Eighth Army military professional consultant program, instituted in Nov 71 under the staff supervision of the Assistant for Professional Services, Office of the Surgeon, has operated productively and has been highly successful since its inception. Military medical experts in each of the major medical specialties were designated as consultants to the Eighth Army Surgeon on 2 Nov 71. The Eighth Army Surgeon established an Eighth Army Military Medical Consultant Program and provided detailed guidance regarding its operation. Quarterly visits by all consultants to each major Eighth Army medical facility are required, as well as visits by the consultants in medicine and surgery to all medical facilities. A report of the findings and recommendations arising from each consultant visit is submitted to the Surgeon. The first visits were initiated in Dec 71, and observations indicate that the program is progressing satisfactorily. To date, the consultant program has been well received by the command. Consultants' reports furnish a substantial amount of useful information to the Surgeon. Over a period of time, the program may be expected to upgrade the quality of medical practice throughout Eighth Army.

(4) Medical Equipment Density Program. The medical equipment density program established a reporting procedure to provide information on age, location and projected year of replacement for medical equipment throughout Korea. The data is used to develop and justify medical equipment replacement programs. New procurement is automatically added to the density listing. This project insures effective budgeting for equipment and provides a base for more efficient utilization of on-hand equipment.

(5) Medical Library Committee. An Eighth Army Medical Library Committee was established to act as liaison between the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office and US military medical units located throughout Korea with the purpose of eliminating duplication of requests for medical reference material. The Medical Library Committee has standardized books, journals,

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and periodicals that should be ordered. The library at the US Army Hospital, Seoul, has many highly technical books, journals, and periodicals available for loan to all medical units. Medical personnel were encouraged to use these library facilities.

(6) Drug Formulary. During the period 1 Sep-31 Dec 71, the Drug Formulary was prepared and distributed throughout Korea. The Formulary reduced depot stockage of drug lines from approximately 1,141 drug lines to a stockage of approximately 741 drug lines. This reduced the dollar value of depot stocks by \$129,000. The purpose of this publication was to inform medical department personnel of the availability of medical preparations within the ROK and of restrictions placed on their use. The Formulary is arranged by therapeutic class to include standard and non-standard pharmaceuticals which are approved for use by the Eighth Army Surgeon's Therapeutic Agents Board. In addition, this Formulary contains detailed information on security, monthly inventories, and accountability of drug items. The Formulary is updated, to include additions and deletions, by the Therapeutic Agents Board at least every two months.

(7) Army Nurse Corps (ANC) Supervisor of Troop Health Clinics. An ANC officer will be assigned to visit all 21 Troop Health Clinics and 16 Aid Stations in Eighth Army. Due to the shortage of experienced enlisted medical personnel in MOS 91B and 91C, there is a need for an Army nurse to provide teaching, continuous guidance and supervision for the young, less experienced, enlisted technicians. The assignment of an ANC officer as a supervisor of the Troop Health Clinics' nursing service staff is a concerted effort to further insure that the principles of concerned patient care are promoted. The nurse will spend consecutive days or weeks at the Health Clinic/Aid Station, thus insuring better continuity of patient care. Reports and recommendations will be submitted to the Surgeon after each Health Clinic/Aid Station visit. The nurse supervisor will be in a position to recommend to the Health Clinic commander those enlisted medical technicians who would benefit by the 30-day OJT courses at US Army Hospital, Seoul. As an additional advantage, the ANC supervisor will be able to offer positive direction to those enlisted medical technicians preparing for MOS proficiency testing.

(8) Reduction of Inventories. Effective 1 Jul 71, MEDDAC-K established a requisition objective of 60 days for hospitals and 45 days for dispensaries. This imposed inventory ceiling generated \$100,000 in excesses that were redistributed to other units. This provided for more effective inventory management by reducing deterioration, and usable stocks and

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losses. This project is constantly monitored to insure maintenance of established inventory ceilings.

(9) Relocation of 6th Medical Depot. Eighth Army is planning the relocation of the 6th Medical Depot from ASCOM to Yongsan. Planning is expected to be completed prior to 15 May 72. Advantages to relocation are the proximity to customers; savings of one officer, nine EM, and 10 local national civilians; a one-time savings of \$150,000 in sub-program 84, OMA, through elimination of a separate hospital inventory; and reduced potential for supply diversion. At present, no space has been allocated at Yongsan Military Reservation for the depot facility and troop housing. Provided space is made available, the project is expected to be completed before 30 Sep 72.

(10) Medical Excesses. Excess medical material and equipment generated within Eighth Army medical units have been listed by the individual units on an excess list and in material readiness reports. Lists of excess were circulated among medical units in Eighth Army. The excess items were available at no cost to the requesting unit. The lists were valid for 60 days after which those items not requested were turned in to the 6th Medical Depot. The redistribution of medical excesses to other units in the command has helped to fill shortages without using OMA funds.

(11) Radiation Safety Programs. Radiation surveys were conducted during the period 3 Apr to 14 Apr 72 by personnel of the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office and USARPAC Environmental Health Engineering Agency (EHEA). All X-ray facilities in the northern half of the ROK were surveyed. This accounts for approximately two-thirds of the X-ray units in Eighth Army. The purpose of the radiation survey is to minimize radiation exposures to those individuals who are occupationally exposed to radiation, to the patient, and to individuals who are in the X-ray facility. Previous to the USARPAC EHEA team survey, personnel of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Surgeon's Office made staff and liaison visits to the units scheduled to be surveyed in order to assist those units in correcting obvious deficiencies. Information describing the proper recording procedures was also disseminated in letter form, through the "Surgeon's Notes," and during staff and liaison visits. In spite of these efforts, deficiencies in the personal dosimetry procedures and recording techniques on DD Form 1141 were still prevalent at nearly all facilities. The recording procedures for DD Form 1141 (Record of Occupational Exposure to Ionizing Radiation) is a continuing problem and every effort is being made to educate individuals who prepare and maintain the form. Several deficiencies in operational techniques were observed during staff visits and again during the X-ray radiation survey. These operational deficiencies were immediately brought to the attention of the immediate supervisor for correction and closer supervision of X-ray technicians. In older facilities, inadequacies

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in construction had been detected by previous survey and corrected. However, in some newer facilities design deficiencies were found and recommendations for correction given to the responsible person. Follow-up inspections will be conducted by the Preventive Medicine Division of the Surgeon's Office to aid commanders in correcting all deficiencies found during the survey. The remaining one-third of the X-ray units in the southern half of the ROK are scheduled to be surveyed in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

k. (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(1) Inspections. During the reporting period, the Office of the Inspector General conducted 108 Annual General Inspections, and 10 Technical Proficiency Inspections. While retaining the objective of keeping the Commander informed of the status of units, equal emphasis has been placed on assisting the inspected units. As deficiencies are noted, inspection team members take time to insure that unit personnel understand the deficiencies and the action required to correct and prevent recurrence of such deficiencies. In Annual General Inspections, four units were rated unsatisfactory and seven units, although rated satisfactory, had a significant number of unsatisfactory areas. All of these units were reinspected as soon as possible after they had completed corrective action to determine that deficiencies had been properly corrected and that each unit had attained Eighth Army standards. In Technical Proficiency Inspections, four units were rated unsatisfactory. Two unsatisfactory ratings resulted from personnel being assigned to nuclear duty positions prior to being fully qualified for such duties. The other two units failed to adequately supervise the security guard force. The deficiencies were corrected and upon immediate reinspection the four units were rated satisfactory. Nuclear capable units have demonstrated proficiency in technical procedures in a satisfactory manner. A continuing effort by the AG and Personnel Services Companies, with emphasis on the correction of minor administrative entries has caused a significant improvement in the personnel records associated with the Personnel Reliability Program.

(2) Investigations and Assistance. During the reporting period, Eighth Army processed 842 complaints and requests for assistance and performed 28 inquiries. The 842 case load represents an increase of 27 percent over the previous reporting period. The case load average for the first half of the reporting period averaged 178 cases per month, but has declined to approximately 103 per month for the last half. The heavy case load during the first half of the reporting period was caused primarily by a combination of administrative irregularities concerning outprocessing, port calls, nonreceipt of assignment instructions, publication of orders, missed port calls and pay problems associated with implementation of the Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS). As a result of strong command

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interest, an Inspector General survey, and vigorous action on the part of the Adjutant General, the administrative processing system was completely reorganized. Since the implementation of this revitalized system, cases concerning nonreceipt of orders, delayed port calls and other related administrative actions have declined significantly. Prompt corrective actions, followed by implementation of preventive measures by the Comptroller, have reduced pay complaints to the pre-JUMPS level.

1. (U) PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(1) Public Information and Press Liaison.

(a) Relative quiet marked the reporting period from a public information standpoint for several reasons: a significant decline in provocative activity in the Demilitarized Zone, a continued low profile by US Forces, and watching and waiting by most press agencies for the US President's trip to China. The Republic of Korea, however, stepped up its efforts to discredit North Korea's propaganda program of peaceful coexistence and in Dec 71 President PARK Chung Hee declared a state of national emergency. The US State Department, while declining comment on the speech by President Park in which he announced this act, publicly disagreed with the ROK view that North Korea was ready to invade the South. Such influential US newspapers as the New York Times, Washington Post and Christian Science Monitor criticized the ROK Government action and said it seemed aimed more at political and press suppression than a realistic necessity based on the military situation vis-a-vis North Korea. Subsequently, ROK Government spokesmen have emphasized the state of national emergency as being necessary for the spiritual and patriotic preparation of the ROK rather than to meet an impending North Korean attack, although this is still a major ROK theme in both domestic and international media. Throughout this period, the US command here declined comment, deferring press queries on US views on the state of national emergency to the US Embassy in Seoul.

(b) Eighth Army support of the press was primarily for Military Armistice Commission meetings and north-south Red Cross talks. Support requirements for the Red Cross talks declined considerably in Feb 72 when the two sides replaced the preliminary meetings, which had attracted some 70-80 newsmen, with working level meetings, at which press coverage was restricted by mutual North-South agreement to a "pool" of four newsmen from each side. Reporters from Germany, Japan and Upper Volta, in addition to the United States and the ROK, were supported by Eighth Army, either in the form of arranging visits to US units and/or Panmunjom or obtaining interviews with command officials.

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(c) Other significant activities during the period included releasing information about Eighth Army support of rescue efforts in the Christmas Day fire at the Tae Yun Gak Hotel in Seoul, disseminating an interview about the Army's racial problems as they affect the military judicial system with the Army Judge Advocate General, providing photographic support for visits by CINCPAC, CINCUSARPAC, Mrs. US Savings Bonds, and other distinguished visitors, and promoting support for the National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.

(2) Command Information.

(a) The American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) Radio was reduced by one facility--an unmanned Radio Rebroadcast transmitter at Paeng Yong Island (P-Y) during March 1972 following notification that the US Air Force was removing its personnel from the island. The remainder of the TV and radio networks remain intact. Among events carried "live" on TV via satellite were the Army-Navy, Oklahoma-Nebraska, Orange Bowl and Super Bowl football games. Events covered live on radio and delayed on TV were highlights of the Presidential trip to China and the Apollo 16 flight. AFKN continued to give attention and priorities to materials in support of Command Information goals. Issues of ecology, racial equality, fight against inflation, modern volunteer armed forces, drug abuse, school busing and the primary elections were given regular exposure. The "early out" policy for Army personnel caused severe dislocations as regards manning of necessary sites and positions in the AFKN Network. Announcements noting a need for qualified broadcasters brought considerable response. Eighth Army assisted greatly in directing potential replacements to AFKN.

(b) The Freedom's Frontier orientation booklet was revised and distribution is expected in May. Eighth Army published the following Fact Sheets and Troop Topics: "Discharges Under AR 635-212;" "Army Civil Schooling Program;" "Good Ideas are Worth Money;" "Law of Land Warfare;" "Voting by Personnel of the Armed Forces;" "Glossary of Drug User's Terms;" "Release of Information on Controversial Issues." The following unit newspaper editorials were also published: "The Importance of Voting" and "Prisoners of War/Missing in Action." These editorials were furnished editors of unit newspapers with the recommendation that they be printed in complete or modified form.

(3) Community Relations.

(a) On 1 May 72, the International Relations functions, formerly in GI, were merged with PAO's Community Relations Division. Two DA civilians and one ROKA officer transferred from GI. PAO abolished one DA civilian position. See page 7.

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(b) Sixteen Korean-American Friendship meetings were held during this period at the Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center. The total participation was 504 college students and 463 retreatants from US units stationed throughout the country. The meetings primarily involved group singing and discussion. The Eighth Army Chorus gave 32 performances including the Christmas tour, the National Prayer Breakfast and Easter Sunrise. The total audience was approximately 5,000. Six "Hello Korea" orientation programs were conducted jointly by Eighth Army and the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information for approximately 1,000 American servicemen. The two-hour program featured an orientation film, Korean traditional dances, a Taekwondo (Korean self-defense sport) demonstration, and a question-and-answer session.

(c) One meeting of the Korean Customs Panel was conducted at Osan Service Club before an audience of 23 servicemen. Eighth Army presented nine letters of appreciation, signed by the DCG, in recognition of contributions to the success of the "Hello Korea" orientation program (six letters to participants, one to a panelist, and two to officials of the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information). Eighth Army, in coordination with the ROK CIA and Ministry of National Defense, is sponsoring a summer tour program for Eighth Army enlisted men and officers. The theme of the tours is "Get-to-Know Korea Today." The CIA's tour for 40 officers and MND's tour, a 100-man group of approximately 30 officers and 70 enlisted men, take the participants to MND and CIA for briefings before visiting educational, cultural and industrial institutions in the Seoul area. A dinner and floor show at Walker Hill concludes the one-day tours. Both tours are to be conducted once monthly. Since 28 Mar there have been three tours.

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

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

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SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 30 April 1972, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

i. Other.

(1) (U) Port Call Reservation System.

(a) OBSERVATION. The port call system for Army members in Korea has been a matter of intense command interest. Prior to 1972 two major problem areas were encountered: congestion and inconvenience of Army personnel at the Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE), Osan AB; and the number of "no-show" passengers experienced under the Single Passenger Reservation System (SPRS).

(b) EVALUATION.

1. On 1 Jan 72, a space-block system of port calls, devised by this headquarters, went into effect. It circumvents the Military Airlift Command's Single Passenger Reservation System (AR 56-1 and MAC Manual 76-2). Since the implementation of this system, Army seat utilization has improved from 92 percent to over 100 percent of those seats allocated to the Army at considerable savings to the US Government.

2. On 19 Dec 71, a Reception and Transfer (R&T) Center concept went into operation at Yongsan Military Reservation in Seoul. Effective 17 Apr, the R&T Center began performing most of the outprocessing functions which were previously accomplished at Osan AB. This cut down the congestion at Osan by approximately 65 percent.

3. A request from Eighth Army to USARPAC requested continuation of the space-block system. Subsequently, USARPAC, with DA backing, caused a decision meeting to be held at Travis AFB, California on 10 and 11 Apr 72. The conference discussion centered on whether to revert to the Single Passenger Reservation System or to continue the present space-block system. The decision reached was to continue the present port call system (space-block) through Aug 72.

4. A Single Passenger Reservation System effectiveness survey is being conducted by Military Traffic Management Terminal Service (MTMTS). The Military Airlift Command is conducting their own study. At the conclusion of the two studies, a final decision will be made as to the future of the Single Passenger Reservation System.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. The space-block system works extremely well in Korea and should be continued.

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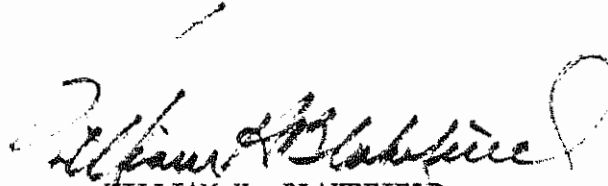
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(d) COMMAND ACTION. Great strides have been made in providing quality PCS transportation to Eighth Army members. Close scrutiny of this service will continue.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



WILLIAM H. BLAKEFIELD
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

- 14 Incl
- 1. Organization Chart
- 2. Command Structure
- 3. List of Eighth Army Commands
- 4. Map: Dispositions of Selected US Army Units in ROK
- 5. List of Distinguished Visitors
- 6. Incident Summary
- 7. Map: Zone Boundaries
- 8. FOCUS LENS After Action Report
- 9. Force Stationing Plan
- 10. LaGuardia Depot Transfer Operations
- 11. Map: Trans-Korea Pipeline
- 12. FY 70 & 71 MCA Programs
- 13. FY 74-78 MCA Programs
- 14. Camp Closures

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DISTRIBUTION:

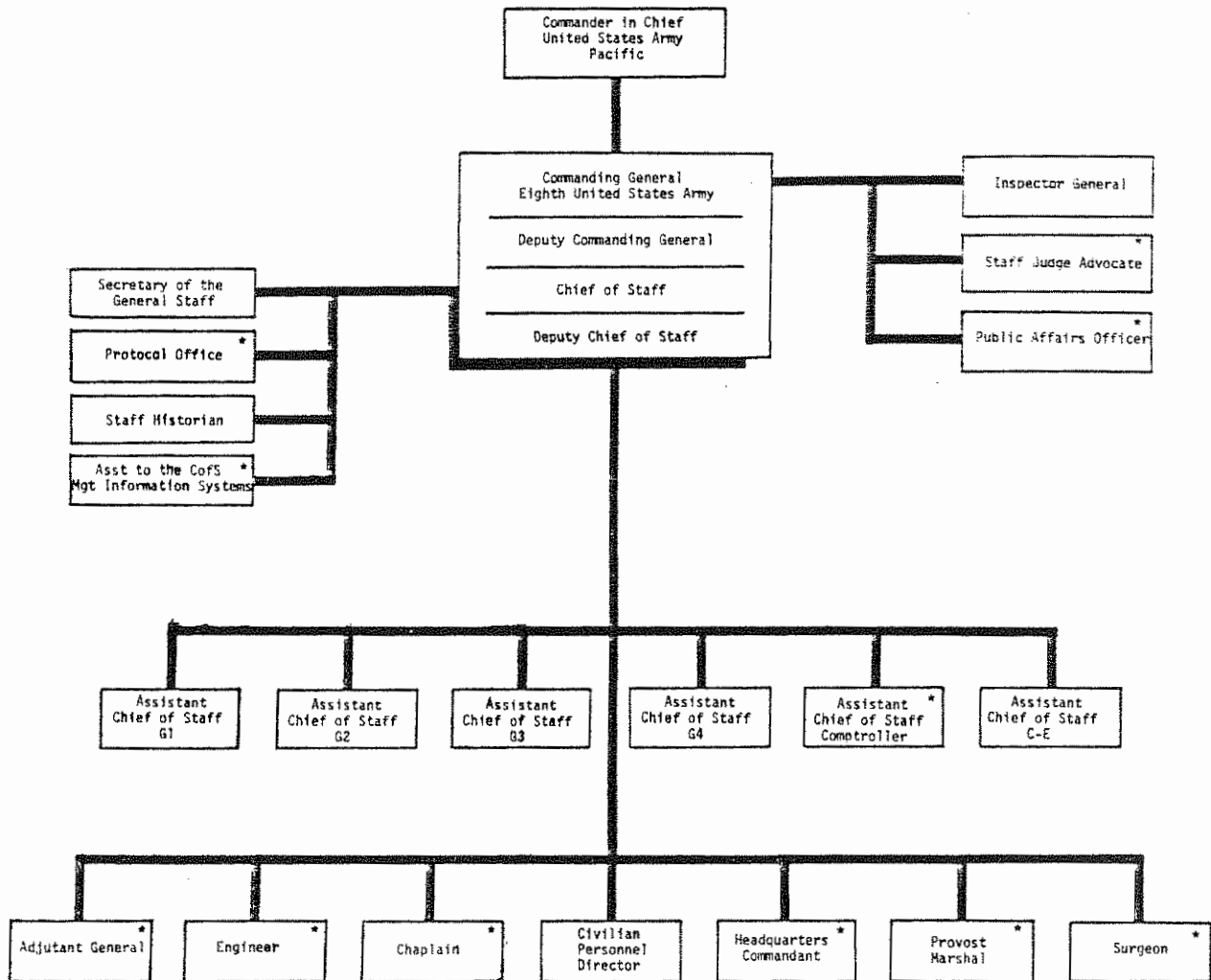
3-OACSFOR thru CINCUSARPAC
1-OCMH, DA
2-CINCUSARPAC, ATTN: GPOP-FD
1-CINCUSARPAC, ATTN: GPOP-MH
1-CINCUSAREUR, ATTN: DCSOPS (Mil Hist)
1-CG, USACDC
1-CG, USAMC
1-CG, USCONARC
1-COMDT, US Army War College
2-CG, 2nd Inf Div
2-CG, KORSCOM
1-CG, 38th ADA Bde
1-CO, 4th US Army Msl Comd
1-CO, 2d Engr Gp (Constr)
1-CO, USAG-Y
1-CO, USASA Gp, Korea
1-CO, 51st Signal Bn (Corps)
1-CO, 304th Signal Bn (Army)
1-FESS, USARPAC, APO 96301
1-SGS
2-SGS, 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-AG
1-PM
1-Engineer
1-SJA
1-Surg
1-PAO
1-Protocol
1-IG
1-PCPD

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STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART

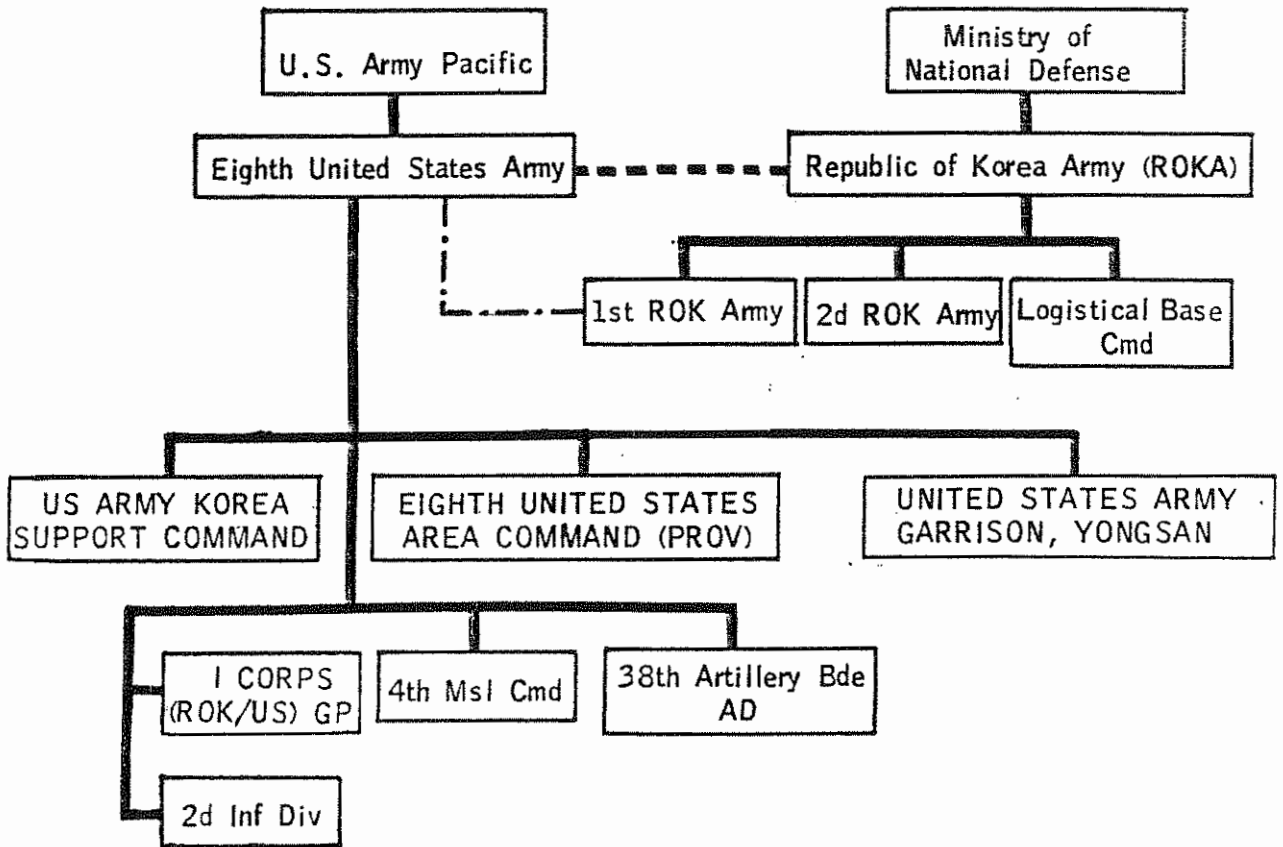


*Dual United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea and Eighth United States Army Responsibility

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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

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EIGHTH US ARMY COMMANDS

1. (U) Major Subordinate Commands

a. Eighth US Army Area
Cmd (Prov)

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

b. US Army Garrison Yongsan

HHD, 6th P&A Bn
24th 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 Plt (Aerial Surv)
55th Avn Co (Army)
239th Avn Co (Assault Hel)
128th Avn Co (Assault Hel)

Staff Supv G3
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

21st Finance Cen (Disb)

Staff Supv Compt

USA Yongsan Data Processing
Cen, Korea

Staff Supv Compt

USA Finance & Acct Office,
Korea

Staff Supv Compt

Eighth US Army Band

Staff Supv HQ Comdt

Honor Guard Co, EUSA

Staff Supv HQ, Comdt

38th Chemical Det

Staff Supv G3

US Army Mgmt Control Det,
Korea

Staff Supv G3

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142d MP Co

21st Trans Co (Car) (Army)	
557th Engr Det (Terrain Intel)	Staff Supv Engr
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
USA Korean Service Corps Control Det	Staff Supv G3

c. I Corps (ROK/US) Group

- *HHC, I Corps (Group)
- *HHB, I Corps (Group)
- 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.

d. 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)

e. 38th Artillery Brigade (AD) Op Con 314th Air Div

f. USA Korea Support Cmd

g. 4th US Army Msl Cmd

2. (U) Assigned Units

a. 2d Engineer Group (Const)	Staff Supv Engr
b. USA Medical Dept Activity - Korea	
c. US Army Support Group, JSA	Op Con Armistice Affairs Dir, UNC

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EIGHTH US ARMY

1 Nov 71 - 30 Apr 72

<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
MG Charles J. Denholm, 2-3 Nov	CG, US Army Security Agency
MG William B. Campbell, 3-6 Nov	Chief, AAFES
Rev Frank Roughton (GS-17 E), 5-13 Nov	Protestant Retreat Leader
Defense Orientation Conference 7-9 Nov	30 members of US Def Orientation Conf Assoc composed of academic, business, and press representatives
BG Kenneth L. Tallman, 7-9 Nov	Deputy Asst DCS Personnel, USAF
Mr. Willie C. Law (GS-18), 7-11 Nov	Member, Survey and Investigations Staff, House Appropriations Committee
Hon Richard J. Borda, 9-11 Nov	Asst Secy of USAF
Mr. W. J. Abernathy (GS-17), 10-11 Nov	Director of Civilian Personnel, USAF
MG Roy M. Terry, 11-13 Nov	Chief of Chaplains, USAF
BG Donald L. Werbeck, 12-14 Nov	Vice Cmdr (Desig), AFCS
MG James S. Cheney, 13-14 Nov	The Judge Advocate General, USAF
Gen John C. Meyer, 15-16 Nov	Vice Chief of Staff, USAF
Mr. Don S. Rubenstein (GS-16), 15-17 Nov	Deputy Director, Civilian Personnel, DA
MG Gerhardt W. Hyatt, 15-19 Nov	Chief of Chaplains, US Army
Mr. Joseph P. Welsch (GS-18), 16-20 Nov	DASD Audit, OASD
GEN Jack J. Catton, 17 Nov	Cmdr, Military Airlift Command
MG Jack A. Albright, 17-19 Nov	DCG, US Army STRATCOM
Mr. Charles Bailey (GS-18), 18-20 Nov	Director, GAO Defense Division

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Mr. Morris I. Liebman, 18-22 Nov	Civilian Aide at Large to Secy of the Army
LTG Paul K. Carlton, 25 Nov	Cmdr, 15th Air Force
Mr. Maurice J. Roffensperger (GS-17), 1-3 Dec	Tech Dir, DCA Systems Engineer Facility
Hon Robert C. Seamans, 2-3 Dec	Secretary of the Air Force
Mrs. Frances Harmon, 5-7 Dec	National President, Ladies Auxiliary to VFW
Mr. Wayne A. Smith (GS-16), 6-10 Dec	Tech Advisor to ADCSLOG, DA
ADM Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., 14-16 Dec	Chief of Naval Operations
Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo), 23-26 Dec	Chairman, Subcommittee on US Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad
Dr. Oswald C. S. Hoffman (GS-18 E), 30 Dec-2 Jan	Lutheran Hour Preacher
Rev Robert S. Lochner (GS-17 E) 6-12 Jan	Notre Dame University
Rep Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-NJ), 6-8 Jan	Chairman, Subcommittee on Asian & Pacific Affairs, Foreign Affairs Committee
Rep David N. Henderson (D-NC), 10-12 Jan	Chairman, Subcommittee on Manpower and Civil Service, House Committee
LTG Wallace H. Robinson, 11-12 Jan	Director, DSA
BG Richard W. Swenson, 12-14 Jan	DCG, ELECOM
LTG Stanley R. Larsen, 12-16 Jan	Dep CINCUSARPAC, CS USARPAC
Rep Otto E. Passman (D-La), 20-22 Jan	Chairman, Foreign Operations, Appropriations Subcommittee
COL Willard M. Shankle, 23-26 Jan	OASD, Atomic Energy
Rep Lester Wolff (D-NY), 24-27 Jan	Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs
Rep John Buchanan (R-Alabama), 24-27 Jan	Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs
Senator James L. Buckley (Cons-NY), 26-28 Jan	Member, Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
RADM John D. Chase, 27-29 Jan	Deputy Cmdr, Military Sealift Command
BG Robert Brofft, 28-30 Jan	Cmdr, PACEX
Rev Clarence E. Hobgood (GS-17 E), 28-31 Jan	Episcopal Bishop to the Armed Forces
Rev M. D. Blair (GS-17 E), 4-6 Feb	Secy, Commission of Chaplains, United Methodist Church
Gen William B. Rosson, 5-10 Feb	CINCUSARPAC
ADM John S. McCain, Jr., 6-8 Feb	CINCPAC
BG William H. Best, Jr., 7-9 Feb	Cmdr, Air Weather Service, MAC
LTG Charen Pongpanich, 7-13 Feb	Dir, Joint Intelligence, Supreme Command Hqs, Thailand
MG Fred Kornet, Jr., 9-11 Feb	CG, USAVSCOM
Mr. Douglas R. Earich (GS-16 E), 13-16 Feb	DOD, NAF Management Study Group
Mrs. Donald J. Goreham, 17-20 Feb	Mrs. US Savings Bond
MG Joseph E. Peiklik, 18-19 Feb	CG, USA Tank Automotive Command
BG, William J. Dietrick, 21 Feb	Vice Cmdr, 22d Air Force
MG Ernest T. Cragg, 23 Feb	Director, Aerospace Programs, USAF
MG John R. Deane, 22-23 Feb	Director, Defense Special Projects Group
LTG Jammie M. Philpott, 29 Feb-2 Mar	Deputy Director, DIA
LTG Timothy F. O'Keefe, 1-3 Mar	Vice CINC, PACAF
LTG John M. Wright, Jr., 2-4 Mar	Comptroller of the Army
BG Edward J. Miller, 7-9 Mar	ADC, 3d Marine Division
MG Henry R. DelMar, 7-9 Mar	Cmdr, Western Area Military Traffic Management & Terminal Service
Dr. Wilson Elkins (GS-18 E), 16-17 Mar	President, University of Maryland
LTG Alonzo A. Towner, 16-17 Mar	Surgeon General, USAF

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Rev William H. Borders (GS-17 E), 16-19 Mar	Protestant Speaker
BG Dorwood W. Ogden, Jr., 22-24 Mar	CG, USA Communications System Agency
Dr. William H. Harwood (GS-16 E), 22-24 Mar	Rep, St Louis High School, Honolulu, Hawaii
BG George Rhodes, 23 Mar	DCS, Material Management AFCL
LTG William K. Jones, 27-30 Mar	CG, FMF, Pacific
Mr. J. W. Jamieson (GS-18 E), 27 Mar-5 Apr)	General Manager, San Diego Federal Credit Union
Mrs. Robert L. Parker, 2-6 Apr	National President, American Legion Auxiliary
Mr. Robert C. Gibson (GS-18), 4-7 Apr	Research and Engineer Consultant, CINCPAC
Mr. Milton S. Zaslów (GS-18), 5-7 Apr	Dep Asst Director Production, NSA
Mr. Thomas W. Nelson (GS-17), 6 Apr	Admin Asst to Secy of the Air Force
MG Maurice R. Casey, 6 Apr	Dir of Transportation, Hq, USAF
LTG Robert R. Williams, 6-8 Apr	ACSFOR, DA
LTG Thomas K. McGhee, 8-10 Apr	Commander, ADC
MG William G. Moore, 7 Apr	Cmdr, 22nd Air Force
Gen Lyman L. Lemnitzer (Ret), 10-14 Apr	Former CINCUNC (Jun 55 - Jul 57)
MG Carl W. Hughes, 12-15 Apr	Chief Surgeon, USARPAC
Dr. E. C. Killen (GS-16), 12-15 Apr	Dir of Dependent Schools, USARPAC
BG Erwin A. Hesse, 13-14 Apr	Vice Cmdr, Hq, USAFSS
Mr. John F. Shea (GS-17), 14 Apr	MAC Asst Director of Plans
MG Henry C. Schroder, 17-19 Apr	CG, USA Computer Systems Command
Mr. Harry J. Shaw (GS-16), 19-25 Apr	Asst Chief, Intr Programs Dir, Office of Management and Budget
Mr. Benson K. Buffman (GS-18), 20-22 Apr	Department of Defense Special Representative

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NAME/DATE

POSITION

Rev Magnus P. Lutness (GS-16 E),
22-25 Apr

Representative of the Lutheran Council, US

Mr. Thomas H. Wilkenson (GS-16),
24-26 Apr

Director of Safety, ODCSPER, DA

BG Herbert E. Wolff, 25-28 Apr

CG, USASA, Pacific

BG Jonathan R. Burton, 26-28 Apr

Dep Cmdr, AAFES

MG Erwin I. Donley, 27-28 Apr

CG, US Army Missile Command

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COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS BY ZONE						
ZONE I (DMZ)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Firefights	143	236	55	35	17	
Harassing Fires	5	19	4	7	14	
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	280	223	28	19	3	
Mining	16	8	0	0	0	
Others	18	56	12	5	3	
TOTAL	462	542	99	66	37	0
ZONE II						
Firefights	27	51	8	11	6	
Harassing Fires	6	5	0	0	0	
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	1	8	0	0	1	
Others	18	32	5	2	0	
TOTAL	52	96	13	13	7	0
ZONE III						
Firefights	80	69	14	15	0	
Harassing Fires	3	1	0	0	0	
Suspected Intrusion/wpns Fired	3	9	2	1	0	
Others	123	44	10	18	3	
TOTAL	209	123	26	34	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	723	761	138	113	47	0

NK INFIL/AGENT NEUTRALIZED (KIA, CAP, APP) 1965 - 1972									
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NK INFILTRATED	NK	45	39	255	334	90	57	43	2
	JAPAN	8	5	14	28	24	16	25	5
	OTHER	18	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
KOK PCI	AGENT	100	156	103	28	53	9	10	7
	COLLABORATOR	0	0	101	58	58	34	52	149
	TOTAL	171	205	475	448	225	116	130	163 *

*Of this figure, 113 are Anti-Communist Law violators.

Inclosure #6

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US/ROK CASUALTIES BY ZONE - 1972															
	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															
GRAND TOTAL:												0	0	0	

US/ROK CASUALTIES BY YEAR (KIA/WIA/MIA)									
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
U.S.	0/2/0	6/1/0	16/65/0	15/53/0	5/6/0	0/0/0	0/0/0		
KATUSA *	0/0/0	1/0/0	2/15/0	9/12/0	0/2/0	0/1/0	0/0/0		
ROK MILITARY	12/11/0	29/36/1	123/257/0	139/235/7	10/36/0	9/21/0	22/47/0		
ROK CIV	10/2/0	0/1/0	2/4/0	32/9/0	10/6/3	1/6/0	3/2/0		
ROK GOVT	0/0/0	3/1/0	5/17/0	11/13/0	9/11/2	6/11/0	5/4/0		
TOTAL	22/15/0	38/39/1	146/343/0	197/310/7	34/59/5	16/38/0	30/53/0	0/0/0	

* KATUSA Casualties also Included in ROK Military totals.

NORTH KOREAN CASUALTIES - 1972				NK CASUALTIES BY YEAR						
	KIA	Captured	TOTAL	ZONE I	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
					KIA	89	163	17	15	16
	Captured	2	0	0	1	1				
ZONE II										
	KIA	37	70	16	10	10				
	Captured	2	4	1	0	1				
ZONE III										
	KIA	74	88	22	21	8				
	Captured	29	9	5	2	0				
	TOTAL									
	KIA	200	321	55	46	34	0			
	Captured	33	13	6	3	2	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0							

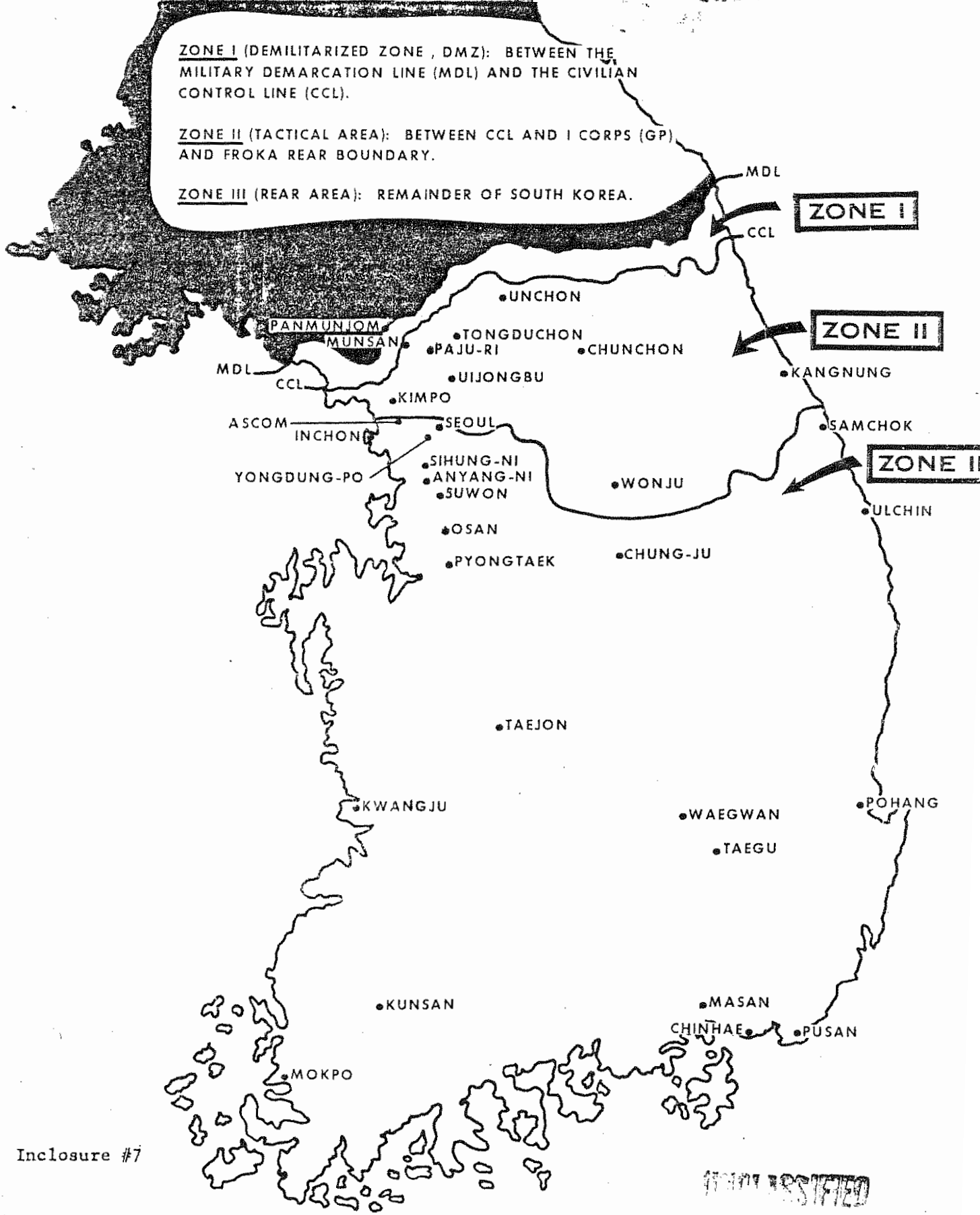
ZONE BOUNDARIES - KOREA

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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.



Inclosure #7

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ments for information they considered essential were found quite demanding, e.g., names, ranks and branches of service of patients.

b. Recommendation: That EUSA Surgeon re-evaluate information requirements.

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FORCE STATTONING PLAN
(As of 30 Apr 72)

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FORWARD AREA

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Camp Essayons (CS2879)	HHB, A, B, C, D Btrys, 6/37 Fld Arty (155/8")(2d Div); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Med Aid Sta (2d Div)
Camp Red Cloud (CS2679)	HHC, I Corps (ROK/US) Gp; HHB, I Corps Arty (ROK/US); HHB, 2/71 Air Def Arty (Hawk)(38th ADA Bde); 51st Sig Bn(-) (4th Sig Gp); 125th Med Det (MDA-K); Team 10th Med Det (MDA-K); Fld Off, 502d MI Bn (EUSA); Det R/USASA Fld Sta Korea; 3d MP Det (2d Div); 19th MP Det (CI) CI Gp (EUSA); Element 10th AG APU (2d Div); Sp Svc Element; Finance "B" Agent (2d Div); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Det, A Co, 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp)
Camp Stanley (CS3275)	HHB, Div Arty (2d Div); HHB, A, B, C Btry, 1/15 Fld Arty Bn (105)(2d Div); HHB, A, B Btry 1/31 Fld Arty Bn (HJ) (2d Div); HHB, A, B, C Btry, 5/38 Fld Arty Bn (105) (2d Div); Det Co A, 51st Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); Corps Avn Det; Div Arty Avn Sec (2d Div); 239th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter)(309th Avn Bn); C Co, 2d Med Bn (2d Div); Team 10th Med Det (MDA-K); Co D, 702d Maint Bn (2d Div); Plt, 2d MP Co (2d Div); Facilities Engr (Corps); Sp Svc Element
Falling Water (Post Engr)(CS2877)	Fac Engr (Corps); ATMO, 25th Trans Cen (KORSCOM)(Uijongbu TMO)
Homyong-San VHF Site (Hill 468) (Concord)(CS2480)	Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Camp Kyle (Kumo-Ri Ord Ctr)(CS2979)	61st Maint Co (-) (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
LaGuardia (A-210)(CS2778)	128th Avn Co (309th Avn Bn)
Mermaid (CS2775)	Royal Thai Co (Rotational)
Jackson (CS2773)	HQ 36th Engr Gp; Det, Co B, 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp)
Camp Mosier (CS2781)	D, 2/71 Air Def Arty (HAWK) Admin Area (38th ADA Bde); 43rd Surg Hosp (MA) (MDA-K); "A" Team, 106th Med Det (VFI) (MDA-K); Team, 5th Prev Med Unit (MDA-K) 560th Med Co (Ambulance)(MDA-K); Sp Svc Element

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FORWARD AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Camp Jerome F. Sears (SP39)(CS3080)
NAK-TA VHF Site (BS8774)
Tac 2, Site 32 (CS2691)
Tac 2, Site 34 (Opr)(CS1779)
Tac 2, Site 36 (Opr)(CS1889)
Tobong-San Ammo Ctr (056)(CS2777)
USA KSC Control Det (CS3165)
KSC Camp (CS2999)
Camp Edwards (CS0583)

Camp Dodge (Cp Greaves)(CS0096)

Camp Howze (CS0879)

Camp McKenzie (CS0594)

Camp Pelham (CS0792)

Camp Irwin (CS1390)

Giant (CS0691)

Kant (CS0892)

Kitty Hawk (JSA)(Liberty Bell)
(CT0000)

Stanton Army Airfield (CS1084)

Rice (CS1087)

Lexington (CS1089)

Unity Temple (RC#4)(CS0792)

Alamo (Hill 508)(CS3326)

Camp Casey (A-220 & Site) (MSA 31)
(CS3098)

Det, 61st Maint Co (KORSCOM); Sp Svs Element
Det, 51st Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp)
B, 2/71 ADA (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde)
D, 2/71 ADA (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde)
C, 2/71 ADA (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde)
696th Ord Co (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
KSC Det
KSC Unit; Labor Office
Co B, 2d Engr Bn (2d Div); Co D, 2d Med Bn
(2d Div); Co C, 702d Main Bn (2d Div);
Plat, 2d S&T Bn (2d Div); Class "B" Fin
Agent (2d Div)
HHC(-) A&C, 1/31 Inf (M)(2d Div); Med Disp
(2d Div); Sp Svc Element
HHC, 3d Bde (2d Div); HHC, E(-), 2d Engr
Bn (2d Div); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig
Bde-K); Det, Co B, 122 Sig Bn (2d Div);
Med Disp (2d Div); Team, 10th Den Det
(MDA-K); MI Det (Elm of 2d MID)(2d Div);
APU (2d Div); Sp Svc Element
1/17 Inf (M)(2d Div); Med Disp (2d Div)
Sp Svc Element
7/17 Fld Arty Bn (105)(2d Div); Team,
10th Den Det (MDA-K); Med Disp (2d Div)
1st Plt, 2d MP Co (2d Div)
Btry B & C, 2/71 ADA (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde)
(Admin Area); Air Force Radar Det
Det, Co C, 122 Sig Bn (2d Div)
Water Supply System
Co B & Wpns Plt, Anti-Tank Plt, HHC, 1/31 Inf
(M) (2d Div); US Army Spt Gp JSA; MP Det
(2d Div); Sp Svc Element
HHT(-), D Trp, 4/7 Cav (2d Div); Avn Sec,
3d Bde (2d Div); Med Aid Sta (2d Div)
Det HHT, A, B, C Trp, 4/7 Cav (2d Div)
Med Disp (2d Div)
Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
A Btry, 8/61 ADA (2d Div); AFKN Radio Sta
(Det)(Eighth Army); Sp Svc Element
Det #1, USASA Fld Sta Korea
HHC, 2d Div; HHC, 1st Bde (2d Div); 1/32 Inf
(2d Div); HHC, B, C, D Btry, 8/61 ADA (2d Div)
1/72 Arm (2d Div); 1/73 Arm (2d Div);
90th Ord Det (CV)(2d Div); HHC, A, B, C
122 Sig Bn (2d Div); Det, A/LL Bn-N
(STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 2d Avn Bn (2d Div)

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FORWARD AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Camp Casey (cont'd)

Avn Sec 1st Bde (2d Div); Avn Sec 2d Bde (2d Div); HHC, A, B, 2d Med Bn (2d Div); Team, 10th Den Det (MDA-K); HHC, A, E 702d Maint Bn (2d Div); HHC, A, S&T Bn (2d Div); HHC 2d Div Spt Cmd; 2d Admin Co (-)(2d Div); 2d MP Co (-)(2d Div); 2d MI Det (Div)(502d MI Bn); 2d Repl Det (-)(2d Div); Eighth Army NCO Academy; 10th AG APU (-)(2d Div); 2d Inf Div Schools; Fin Office (2d Div); 2d Div Fac Engr; Sp Svc Element

Camp Hovey (CS3196)

HHC 2d Bde (2d Div); 1/9 Inf (2d Div); 1/23 Inf (2d Div); 1/38 Inf (2d Div); Med Disp (2d Div); B, 702d Maint Bn (2d Div); Sp Svc Element

Camp Nimble (CS2997)

B Co, S&T Bn (2d Div)

Chorwon VUNC Site (CT3831)

VUNC Microwave Program Det

Post Engineer (CS2999)

A, C, D Co, 2d Engr Bn (2d Div)

Shinbuk Relay Station (Hill 754)

Det, Co B, 122 Sig Bn (2d Div)

(CS3797)

Koyang Ammo Depot (ASP 063)(CS1775)

Element, 696th Ord Co (KORSCOM)

REAR AREA

AFKN Studio (CS2263)

AFKN

Allison (Gazan POL)(CR0895)

Inchon Petr Dep (KORSCOM)

ASP #46 (Depot 46)(Siheung-N1)
(CS1446)

58th Ord Co (KORSCOM); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); HHB, 7/2 Arty (38th ADA Bde); Sp Svc Element

Bayonne Signal Site (CS4818)

Not active. Used for exercises.

Beason VHF Site (CS7257)

Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Det, 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp)

Brooklyn Hill (DQ9919)

Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); AFKN (Unmanned Site)

Buk Jin (Seoul RTO)(CS2157)

HHD, 25th Trans (KORSCOM); ATMO, 25th Trans (KORSCOM); Seoul TMO

Press Liaison Office (CS2159)

PAO, UNC/USFK/Eighth Army

Camp Ames (SAD 200)(CR6131)

Co C/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 833d Or Co (Sp Ammo)(KORSCOM); HHC, 10th Ord Bn (Pr (KORSCOM); 150th Med Det (MDA-K); Team 655th Med Det (MDA-K); Class B Agent, 1st FS (D)(KORSCOM); 110th MP Co (Scty)(KORSCOM) RTT Tm 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); 1st BPO Sub Office (KORSCOM); USA Security Co (KORSCOM); Det, 83d Ord Bn (KORSCOM); 6th Ord Bn (KORSCOM); 30th Ord Co (MSE)(KORSCOM) HHC, USA Camp Carroll Depot (KORSCOM); Co D 44th Engr Bn (Constr)(2d Engr Gp); Spt Activity CCD, 19th GSG (KORSCOM); HHC,

Camp Carroll (DQ4784)

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REAR AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Camp Carroll (cont'd)

728th MP Bn (KORSCOM); Camp Carroll Res Off, Co B, 502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); 65th MP Det (CI)(CI Gp Eighth Army); Det, B/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Class B Agent, 1st Fin Sec (D)(KORSCOM); Dispensary (Branch of 543d Gen Disp)(MDA-K); Team, 1st FS(D)(KORSCOM); Tm, 665th Med Det (MDA-K); 117th APU Det #3 (KORSCOM); Class B Agent CCD (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element

Camp R. E. Coiner (CS2156)

HHC, 2d Engr Gp; HHD, Co A, B, C/LL Bn-N (-) (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); HQ 106 Med Det (VFI)(MDA-K); 18th MP Det (USAGY); HHC, Co B/502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); Sp Svc Element

Camp William H. Colbern (CS4352)

3/81st Fld Arty (SGT)(4th Msl Cmd); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Sp Svc Element

Camp Eiler (CS0556)

HHC, 307th Sig Bn (Radio & Cable)(4th Sig Gp) 258th Sig Co (Constr)(4th Sig Gp); 82d Sig Det (Switchboard), 307th Sig Bn (R&C) (4th Sig Gp); Aid Sta (544th Med Disp)(MDA-K) Sp Svc Element

Camp Handrich (CS1542)

Camp Henry (DQ6466)

HHC, KORSCOM; Det 1st Fin Sec (D)(KORSCOM); US Army Inventory Management Center (KORSCOM); US Army Petr Dist System, Korea (PDSK)(KORSCOM); 543d Gen Disp (MDA-K); Team 665th Med Det (MDA-K); RTT Tm, 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); Tm 5th Prev Med Unit (MDA-K); Det Comm Ops Fac (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); HHC 19th GSG (KORSCOM); 117th APU (KORSCOM); 2d Plt 142d MP Co (KORSCOM); Tm, 106th Med Det (VFI)(MDA-K); 65th MP Det (CI)(CI Gp) (Eighth Army); Taegu Fld Office, Co B 502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); AFKN Radio and TV Station; 503d MP Co (KORSCOM); Det JUSMAG-K; Det 7th MP Co (CI)(Eighth Army); Sp Svc Element

Camp Howard (ASP 053)(CR3788)

Det, C/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 55th Ord Co (Ammo)(DS/GS)(KORSCOM); AADCP #1, Admin Area (38th ADA Bde); Aid Sta 545th Gen Disp (MDA-K); DSP 6/44th ADA Bn (38th ADA Bde); B/304th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); Det Co B, 728th MP Bn (KORSCOM); 7th EOD (USAGY); Sp Svc Element

Camp Long (R401)(DS0738)

FROKA Det JUSMAG-K; JUSMAG-K, III Corps Team; JUSMAG-K, I Corps Team; Wonju Res Off, Co B, 502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); USA Camp Long Spt Det (KORSCOM); Team, 10th Med Det

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REAR AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Camp Long (cont'd)	(MDA-K); 119th Med Det (MDA-K); Det, 304th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); APU Sub Office; FROKA Det Avn Sec (JUSMAG-K); Sp Svc Element
Camp Mercer (CS0554)	40th Engr Co (TOPO)(Corps)(2d Engr Gp); B Co, 802d Engr Bn (2d Engr Gp); STRATCOM Sig Bde Log Element; Sp Svc Element
Kimpo (CS0558)	Det A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); HHC, 4th Sig Gp (Eighth Army); HHC, 304th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp)
Niblo Barracks (CS2355)	HAWK Support Element (KORSCOM); 30th Ord Co (KORSCOM)
Camp Page (MSA42)(A-306)(CS8793)	HHC, 4th Msl Cmd; 4th Spt Trans Co (4th Msl Cmd); 161st Engr Co (4th Msl Cmd); Det A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); JUSMAG-K, II Cor Tm; Fld Off, Co B, 502d MI Bn (Eighth Army) 4th Msl Cmd Avn Det; 226th Sig Co (4th Msl Cmd); 1/42 Fld Arty (HJ)(4th Msl Cmd); APU Sub Office; AFKN Det (Eighth Army); "B" Agent, 21st FS (D)(Eighth Army); Plt, 61st Maint Co (KORSCOM); USAF Weather Det; Tm, 10th Med Det (MDA-K); Chunchon TMO (25th Trans Mov Con)(KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
Camp Walker (DQ6365)	Comm Ops Fac (-)(STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); SROKA Det, JUSMAG-K; HHD, LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); VHF Tm R&C Bn (4th Sig Gp); Taegu Tel Exch; Co B, LL Bn-S (-)(STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Disp (Branch of 543d Gen Disp (MDA-K); Tm 665th Med Det (MDA-K); 106th Med Det (VFI)(MDA-K); Sp Svc Element
Chakpyong Tng Area (CS4355)	Tng Area, 19th GSG (KORSCOM)
Changsan (EP1393)	Det, A/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Eighth Army Retreat Center (CS2356)	Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center (USAGY)
Madison VHF Site (CS2434)	Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); AFKN (Unmanned site)(Eighth Army)
Dart Board (DQ7254)	Det, B/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); TROPO Tm R&C Bn (4th Sig Bn); AFKN (Unmanned site)(Eighth Army)
Dist Engr Compound (CS2459)	Far East District Engr (FEDE); Korea Regional Exchange (Main Office); OSI/District 45 (USA)
Gray (CS1652)	NCO Open Mess Stor; Co A/502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); 512th MP Det (502d MI Bn); USARPAC Audit Agency; Army & Air Force Motion Picture Service
Haeundae (ASP 051)(EP1791)	609th Ord Co (Ammo)(KORSCOM); ASP 051 Storage

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REAR AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Hialeah (EP0691)	HHC, 2d Trans Gp (Prov)(KORSCOM); 142d MP Co (-)(KORSCOM); 11th Evac Hosp (Semi-mobile)(MDA-K); Class "B" Agent/1st Fin Sec(D)(KORSCOM); 5th Prev Med Unit Team (MDA-K); Tm, 106th Med Det (VFI) Tm Delta (MDA-K); 665th Det Tm (MDA-K); Det A/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 117th APU Det 2 (KORSCOM); MI Fld Off Co B, 502d MI Bn (Pusan)(Eighth Army); 7th MP Co (CI)(Eighth Army); ALC Det, JUSMAG-K; Com Log Spt Ctr (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Sp Svc Element
Pusan Depot (Camp Carroll Depot) (EP0587)	HQ Det Camp Carroll Depot (KORSCOM); Direct Support Unit (2d TG)(KORSCOM); 46th Trans Co (KORSCOM); Marine maint Det (KORSCOM); Det 106th Med Det (VFI)(MDA-K); Det 40th Engr Co (TOPO)(2d Engr Gp)
High Point (CR4073)	Det, C/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); TROPO Tm R&C Bn (4th Sig Gp); AFKN (Unmanned site)(Eighth Army)
Idlewild (A-805)(DQ6365)	Det B/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 3d Avn Det (KORSCOM)
K-16 Airfield (CS3355)	4th Sig Gp Avn Sec; 55th Avn Co (Army)(309th Avn Bn); FEDE Avn Sec; 6th Avn Plt (Air Surv)(309th Avn Bn); Det A Co 304th Sig Bn
K-9 Airfield (EP1291)	Sec, 3d Avn Det (KORSCOM)
Kanghwa Do (BS7481)	Det #3, USASA Fld Sta Korea; Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Sp Svc Element
Pulmosan Site (DP8192)	PCM Team Radio & Cable (4th Sig Gp); Det, A/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Little Inch (BQ9284)	Kunsan POL Terminal (KORSCOM); LL Bn Sig Site (Unmanned)
Hwaaksan AFKN Relay Site (CT6804)	AFKN
Market (BS9851)	HHC/Aug 20th GSG(KORSCOM); ASCOM Depot (KORSCOM); 6th Med Depot; USA Property Disposal Agency (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
Grant (A-102)(BS9651)	ASCOM Area Storage Div (SP #50)(KORSCOM); A/728th MP Bn (KORSCOM); 37th Maint Co (Hvy Equip)(KORSCOM); Det C, 7th MP Co (Eighth Army); 28th Trans Co (Med Tr)(KORSCOM); 43d Trans Co (Lt)(KORSCOM); 377th Med Co (Air Ambulance)(MDA-K); HHC/B/13th S&S Bn (DS)(KORSCOM); 2d Engr Gp Avn Det; HHC/227th Maint Bn (KORSCOM); 595th Maint Co (KORSCOM); 60th Trans Co (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element

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REAR AREA (CONT'D)

STATION AND COORDINATES

UNITS

Hayes (BS9751)	6th Pers and Admin Bn (Eighth Army); Class "B" Agent 21st FS (D)(Eighth Army); 544th Med Disp (-)(MDA-K); 665th Med Det & Tm Clinic (MDA-K); 106th Med Det (VFI) Tm Bravo (MDA-K); 5th Prev Med Unit (MDA-K); MI Fld Off (ASCOM) Co B, 502d MI Bn; Det, C/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Det, A/LL Bn-N(STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); 25th Admin Service Det (6th P&A Bn); Det A, 7th MP Co (CI)(Eighth Army)
Camp Tyler (ES9753)	Eighth Army Stockade; 249th MP Det (Cnf Fac) (KORSCOM); HHD/69th Trans Bn (KORSCOM)
Camp McCullough (Masan-Ni Ord Storage Area)(CS8899)	MSA Security Det (4th Msl Cmd); PCM Tm Radio & Cable Bn (4th Sig Gp)
Morse (Namsan Hill #3)(CS2356)	Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Naija Hotel (CS2159)	R & R Center
Orleans (3d Port, Pier 3)(EP0485)	Pusan TMO (KORSCOM); ATMO III (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
Palgong-san Site (DQ7285)	Army Air Defense Command Post #1 (AADCP #1) (38th ADA Bde) TAC Site
Pohang POL Depot (EQ3491)	POL Terminal and Tank Farm
Pyongtaek CPX Area (CR2790)	UNC/USFK/Eighth Army Tng Area
Richmond (CR6317)	Det, B/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); AFKN Det; Sp Svc Element
R-212 (CS2388)	Airfield
R-217 (CS4193)	Airfield
Salem (DQ3694)	Det, B/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); AFKN (Unmanned site)
SASP #11 (SAD 300)(Thompson) (CS1339)	83d Ord Bn (Ammo)(KORSCOM); 7th Ord Co (Sp Ammo)(KORSCOM); 260th MP Co (Physical Security)(KORSCOM); RTT Tm 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); USA Scty Co (KORSCOM)
Seattle (BS9048)	503d MP Det (KORSCOM); 544th Aid Sta Medical Dispensary (MDA-K); Inchon Scty Det (KORSCOM); Korea Regional Exchange Depot; 25th Trans Co; Container Control Det (KORSCOM); Military Sealift Comd (Navy); Inchon TMO and Storage Area; Tm 665th Den Det (MDA-K); Inchon Petrl Tml (KORSCOM); Det, A/LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Term Svc Con Tm (KORSCOM); 1st AG Mil Mail Term (KORSCOM)
SP #31 & 51A (CS2658)(CS2758)	Det A/13th S&S Bn (KORSCOM); POL Tank Area SP 51A (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element
SP #47 (DQ6269)(DQ6871)	Taegu POL Depot (KORSCOM)
SP #48 (EP0687)	Not occupied (KORSCOM)
Camp Humphreys (SP #52) (Desiderio Airfield A-511)(CR2591)	HHC/Aug 23d DS Gp (KORSCOM); 516th Maint Co (LEM)(KORSCOM); 271st Avn Co (Assault Sup Heli)(309th Avn Bn); Class "B" Agent 21st

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REAR AREA (CONT'D)

<u>STATION AND COORDINATES</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
Camp Humphreys (cont'd)	FS (D)(Eighth Army); B/728th MP Bn (KORSCOM); 45th Trans Co (Acft)(KORSCOM); 545th Gen Disp (MB)(MDA-K); Tm 665th Med Det (Den)(MDA-K); 348th S&S Co (KORSCOM); HHB, 4/44th Air Def Arty Bn (38th ADA Bde); 802d Engr Bn (-)(2d Engr Gp); Det C/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); TROPO Tm 307 Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); Humphreys Res Off, Co B, 502d MI Bn (Eighth Army); 194th Maint Bn (KORSCOM); Sp Svc Element; 306th Trans Co (Acft)(KORSCOM); 520th Maint Co (KORSCOM); 1st BPO Sub Office (KORSCOM); HQ USASA Fld Sta, Korea; Div Spt Co, USASA Fld Sta Korea; USASA Gp Avn Det; 2d MP Det
Suwon (CS2333)	Not occupied
Tac 1, Site 1 (BS9342)(BS9444)	F/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th ADA Bde); Admin Area, IFC, LCH; USA Security Plt
Tac 1, Site 2 (CS7628)	D/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th ADA Bde); Admin Area, IFC, LCH; USA Physical Security Plt; Sp Svc Element
Tac 1, Site 3 (CR5877)	A/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th ADA Bde); Admin Area; IFC; LCH; USA Security Plt
Tac 1, Site 4 (BR5971)	C/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th ADA Bde); Admin Area, IFC, LCH; USA Security Plt; Sp Svc Element
Tac 1, Site 5 (BR7922)	B/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th ADA Bde); Admin Area, IFC, LCH; USA Security Plt
Tac 1, Site 6 (CQ1360)	E/4/44th Air Def Arty (Nike-Herc)(38th Arty Bde); Admin Area, IFC, LCH; USA Security Plt; Sp Svc Element
Tac 1, Site 10 (CQ0282)	Det, C/LL Bn-S(STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); AFKN Det
Tac 3, Site 41 (CS0337)	B/7/2d Air Def Arty (HAWK) TAC & Admin Area (38th ADA Bde)
Tac 3, Site 38 (CR1889)	A/4/44th Air Def Arty (HAWK) TAC & Admin Area (38th ADA Bde)
Tac 3, Site 37 (CS0919)	C/7/2d Air Def Arty (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde) TAC & Admin Area; Battalion Operations Center (BOC)(38th ADA Bde)
Tac 3, Site 74 (CS1347)	HHB/7/2d Air Def (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde)
Tac 3, Site 42 (BS9865)	A/2/71st Air Def (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde) TAC & Admin Area
Tac 4, Site 45 (CS3603)(CS3704)	A/7/2d Air Def Arty (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde; TAC & Admin Area
Tac 5, Site 43 (BR8103)	D/6/44th Air Def Arty (HAWK) Tac & Admin Area (38th Arty Bde)

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REAR AREAS (CONT'D)

<u>STATION AND COORDINATES</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
Tac 5, Site 46 (BR8390)	C/6/44th Air Def Arty (HAWK) Tac & Admin Area (38th ADA Bde)
Taechon Firing Range (Sea Range) (BR7819)	38th ADA Bde Tng Area
Tac 5, Site 44 (BQ9275)	B/6/44th Air Def Arty (HAWK) Tac & Admin Area (38th ADA Bde)
Tac 5, Site 44 (BQ8577)	Det, C/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Tac 5, Site 91 (CR4279)	Not occupied
Tac 5, Site 33 (CS2245)	D/7/2d Air Def Arty (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde) Tac & Admin Area
Taegu STARCOM Receiver Site (DQ7764)	Det, Comm Opns Fac (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Taegu STARCOM Transmitter Site (DQ5765)	Det, Comm Opns Fac (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K)
Taegu POL Facility (DQ5079)	POL Depot (KORSCOM)
Tac 5, Site 75 (BR8744)	HNB/6/44th Air Def Arty (HAWK)(38th ADA Bde) Tac & Admin BOC
Taejon POL (CR6422)	POL Pipeline
Fire Station #10 (CS2757)	Post engr 20th GSG (KORSCOM)
VUNC (BS7583)	VUNC
Camp Baker (CS1553)	Milk Plant; Sp Svc Element
Yongsan Reservation (CS2255)	HQ, UNC/USFK/Eighth Army; 10th Med Det (DS) (MDA-K); Central Disbursing Office (USA Fin and Acct Korea); 2d MP Det (CI Group Eighth Army); 21st FS(D)(Eighth Army); 477th Med Det (SAH)(MDA-K); 106th Med Det (VFI) (MDA-K); A/13th S&S Bn (KORSCOM); HHC, STRATCOM Sig Bde; Det, B, C, LL Bn-N (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Tel Exchange (STRATCOM); 523d MP Det (CI Gp)(USAGY); USAG-Y (Eighth Army); 548th Gen Disp (MC)(MDA-K); Tng Aids (Eighth Army); USA Mgt Cont Det, Korea (Eighth Army); Claims Svc Office (KORSCOM); 1st AG DPU (Eighth Army); 19th APU (USAGY); Eighth Army Band (USAGY); Eighth Army Honor Guard (USAGY); 21st Trans Co (Car)(USAGY); 38th Cml Det (USAGY); 584th TC Det (Intel Rsch) (USAGY); Medical Department Activities-Korea (MDA-K); Sp Svc Element; 121st Evac Hosp (MDA-K); 24th Ord Det (EODC)(USAGY); JUSMAG-K; US Army Research Unit Korea (USAGY); RTT Det 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Gp); HHC, 142d MP Co; 284th Avn Co (ATC); Comm Ctr (STRATCOM); HHC, 309 Avn Bn; 160 Med Det (MDA-K) Ammo Port Facility; Det, A/LL Bn-S (STRATCOM Sig Bde-K); Aid Sta 11th Evac (MDA-K); Det, 307th Sig Bn (4th Sig Bde)
Chinhae Ammo Port Fac (DP7284)	44th Engr Bn (Constr)(-)(2d Engr Gp); Det, 142d MP Co; CI Det, 7th MP Co; Det, 11th Evac Hosp (MDA-K); Det, District Engr
Masan Ammo Depot (DP6797)	

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THE LA GUARDIA PROJECT
The Transfer of \$30 Million of US Equipment to the ROK Army

HISTORIAN'S NOTE: Associated with US Programs in Korea (the reduction of the US Army strength in Korea by 18,400) has been the planning and execution of a massive transfer of US Army-owned equipment to the Republic of Korea (ROK) Armed Forces. The acquisition cost of the excess materiel approved for transfer totals \$750 million. Previous Headquarters, Eighth Army Operational Reports-Lessons Learned (Periods ending 30 Apr and 31 Oct 71) have focused on this subject and presented an overview of the entire operation. One of the major keys to the successful accomplishment of the transfer project was the establishment of a temporary depot in the forward area which could receive, account for, store, and issue to the ROK Army, the excess equipment generated in I Corps (ROK/US) Group units by the drawdown of US forces in Korea. This depot was established at La Guardia US Army Airfield and activities of the depot became known as the La Guardia Project. Because the La Guardia Project is typical of transfer operations throughout Korea and offers valuable insights and lessons learned for all similar equipment transfers, a special treatment is offered below for the historical record. It represents a selective abridgement of the La Guardia Depot After Action Report and was prepared with the cooperation of Mr. Leroy Rodgers, a Department of the Army Civilian Logistician on the Eighth Army staff.

1. La Guardia Mission. The mission of the La Guardia Project was to establish a depot facility at Army Airfield A-210 to receive condition code B (serviceable, but shop-worn or soiled) equipment generated as a result of US Programs in Korea (USPIK); to establish depot accountability for the Inventory Management Center (IMC, a unit of Korea Support Command responsible for depot stock records in Korea); to process the equipment for long-term storage in accordance with the TM 750 series manuals; to provide technical assistance to deactivating units in as far as preparation of equipment for turn-in was concerned; and to turn over to ROK Army the assets collected at La Guardia. Shortly after the project was conceived, it became obvious that portions of the mission were unrealistic. Specifically, the requirement that equipment must be in a code B condition when turned in. After consultation with representatives of Korea Support Command (KORSCOM) and Eighth Army, it was decided that equipment could be turned in to La Guardia if the unit had performed all of the maintenance it was capable of performing and if no maintenance deficiencies of a higher level than organizational existed, i.e., La Guardia would not perform

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direct support or general support maintenance on the equipment. This decision resulted in other mission requirements as La Guardia now had to requisition all repair parts needed to bring the equipment up to code B condition and to repair equipment to the extent repair parts were available. The requisitions were to include all Basic Issue Items (BII) as well as repair parts.

2. The 4th Maintenance Battalion. On 10 Sep 70, the 4th Maint Bn (DS) was given the mission of establishing this temporary depot at La Guardia airstrip in Uijongbu, Korea. It was decided to use Co C of the battalion (minus a platoon which would continue to provide direct support of the units of the 4th Missile Command at Chunchon) as the core around which to build a force of men and equipment necessary to operate the depot. Additional manpower resources were drawn from companies A and D of the 4th Maint Bn, Co C of the 13th Supply and Services Bn, and from other units of KORSCOM. The company's TOE authorized strength of three officers and 115 EM was augmented by one officer, 60 EM, 46 Korean Nationals (KN), and approximately 50 Korean Service Corps (KSC) workers. During a visit by the CG, Eighth Army on 25 Oct 70, the decision was made to augment the force further by the addition of a ROK Army maintenance company (109th Maintenance Support Company) to provide support and to assume the physical security responsibility for the compound. The ROK Army company arrived on 1 Nov 70 and consisted of four officers and 116 EM. One officer and 25 EM (augmented by C Company's 18 KN guards) were designated the security guard force. The remaining personnel were maintenance oriented. The addition of the 91 maintenance personnel permitted the release of all of the KSC workers to their original unit assignments. On 23 Sep 70, the advance party of C Company arrived at La Guardia followed by the main body on 26 Sep 70. On 1 Oct 70, the first piece of equipment was turned in to the depot. From that time until 30 Apr 71, La Guardia received and processed in excess of \$30 million of selected line items of US equipment turned in by 66 different US units scheduled for reduction to zero strength. On 30 Apr 71, receipts at La Guardia ceased and during the period 14 to 18 May (after considerable depot transfers and unit issues to fill US Army equipment requirements) the equipment remaining at La Guardia was transferred to ROK Army. On 18 May 71, the airfield was divided into two areas by a triple strand of concertina wire with ROK Army hand receipting for the vehicle parking area and some maintenance shops. Company C retained possession of all other buildings and real estate. The portion of the compound hand-receipted to ROK Army was to be utilized by them to deprocess the wheel and track vehicles and to prepare them for issue to ROK units. Company C retained overall responsibility for the compound as well as for providing technical assistance and equipment (wreckers, cranes, forklifts) as needed by ROK Army.

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3. Organization and Operation of La Guardia. La Guardia's mission elements were divided into three main areas: Technical Assistance Team (TAT), Production, and Operations.

a. Technical Assistance Team. The TAT was composed of one officer and 27 EM. It had the capability of working in two separate locations using two teams with one OIC. The personnel for the team were drawn from 4th Maint Bn and other KORSCOM units and were skilled in inspection and maintenance techniques for all types of US equipment. The team visited unit sites and performed technical inspections on all TOE and station property that was to be turned in under USPIK. Additionally, the TAT instructed the units in the procedures for turn-in to La Guardia. Results of the inspections were recorded on DA Form 2404 (Equipment inspection and maintenance worksheet). Prepared in four copies, these Technical Inspection (TI) sheets became the controlling documents for the equipment acceptance and equipment maintenance at La Guardia. The unit was instructed to perform all of the maintenance it could and to replace all of the needed repair parts that could be obtained (requisitioning on a "fill or kill" basis) before the turn-in deadline. They were further instructed that, if the TI revealed direct support or higher level maintenance, the equipment should be job-ordered to the Direct Support Unit (DSU) or General Support Unit (GSU) as appropriate. If the DSU work was completed prior to the unit's close-out deadline, the unit would turn the equipment in to La Guardia. However, if the unit's close-out date came before the equipment was ready for release from the support unit, the equipment would be laterally transferred to the DSU who, upon completion of repair, would either turn it in to La Guardia or dispose of it through normal excess channels. The TAT schedule and priority of inspections was established by I Corps Headquarters which established priority for unit phasedown.

b. Production. Equipment turned in to La Guardia first underwent a receiving inspection using the TAT DA Form 2404 as a guide. The unit's work copy of the 2404 and the La Guardia copy were matched up at the appropriate inspection point. During the receiving inspection, notations were made on the TI sheets to reflect the true status of the equipment when received at La Guardia. Each entry on the TAT 2404 was marked to show one of the following: (1) work completed; (2) work not completed, repair required; (3) work not completed, repair parts required; (4) additional deficiencies found that were not on the original TAT 2404. It is important to note that any deficiencies existing on the equipment at the time of turn-in to La Guardia that were not detected by the TAT inspection or occurred after the TAT inspection were not considered grounds for refusing to accept equipment. Equipment was refused only if the unit had failed to perform maintenance within its capability, but only as detected by the TAT. Thus, the TAT 2404 was the controlling document. This procedure was instituted in view of the extremely short period of time between the

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notification of the unit that it was to deactivate and its close-out date. Units who conscientiously performed all of the work noted on the 2404 that they were capable of were thus protected against the equipment being rejected at La Guardia because of newly discovered faults. After the receiving inspection had been completed, the original copy of the 2404 was forwarded to the operations office and the equipment entered the maintenance stage. The maintenance section chief would screen the 2404 and would note what repair parts, if any, were required to bring the equipment up to a code B condition. He would have requisitions made for all needed parts. The repair parts section would issue those parts that were on hand and maintenance was performed to bring the equipment to a code condition B. If parts were not available, all possible maintenance was accomplished before processing the item for storage. Because of the extremely high quantity of equipment being received, it was not feasible, in any shop, to have an "awaiting parts" area. Processing and storage operations would have created a backlog of such quantity that production would have ceased. Maintenance not completed at the end of the maintenance stage was noted on the 2404 and the form was forwarded to the operations office for filing and possible future reference, and the item was processed and put in storage. It should be noted that, except for wheel vehicles and trailers, all stages of production on a piece of equipment were accomplished in the one shop established for that particular type of equipment (e.g., signal generator/air compressor, track vehicles, etc.). Because of their quantity and the complexity of their maintenance and long-term processing procedures, wheel vehicles and trailers required three shops: an inspection shop, a maintenance shop, and a processing building. The processing building was constructed from seven maintenance tents joined end-to-end. In this building, processing functions and checks were made such as changing oil, lubrication, checking air pressure, checking and changing anti-freeze, removing batteries, painting and engine fogging. After a vehicle left this tent it arrived at a defueling point where all fuel was removed just prior to being stored. The processing for long-term storage was accomplished in accordance with the TM 750 series. For smaller items this usually involved spot painting, cleaning, lubricating, packaging in heatsealing paper, and for some items, boxing in a wooden box surrounded by cushioning material.

(1) Storage Procedures. Storage procedures varied from item to item but they can be essentially classified into two categories:

(a) Open Storage. All trucks, tracks, trailers, trailer mounted generators, and large engineer equipment were stored outside, grouped together by like Federal Stock Number (FSN). Because of the unusually high densities of equipment projected to be turned in to La Guardia, it was decided to forego the usual depot procedures of parking vehicles back to back in rows two deep with enough room between rows to allow

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the vehicles to be removed for periodic exercising and maintenance. Rather, since estimates indicated that only approximately 70 percent of the expected receipts could be stored, vehicles were packed with only 18 inches between them. This same space problem prompted the decision to store all cargo-type trailers on top of 1/4-ton and in the beds of larger vehicles. It was found that an M416 (1/4-ton utility trailer) would fit, inverted, on a 1/4-ton truck, M101 trailers would fit on a 5/4-ton truck bed and all cargo trailers could be loaded in 2 1/2-ton and 5-ton truck cargo beds. The trailer loading operation was accomplished by using either a 5-ton wrecker or a 20-ton crane. All wheel and tracked vehicles were pulled into location by either track, 5-ton tractor or 5/4-ton towing vehicles as appropriate. Trailers were subsequently loaded onto the vehicles "in place." Vehicles were not stored on wooden blocks, but were left with all wheels on the ground and no method was used to take any weight off the tires or springs.

(b) CONEX Storage. All items other than those mentioned above were stored in CONEX containers. Empty CONEX containers were positioned in front of the various shops and were filled as items completed the packaging stage. At night, these partially filled CONEXES were locked. When a CONEX was completely filled, the CONEX control section of the operation office was notified. This section prepared a packing list in three copies: one to be placed in the CONEX, one placed in a waterproof bag in the recess of the front door panel, and one filed for future reference in the operations office. The CONEX was sealed by welding three steel strips connecting the two front doors. The CONEX was then fork-lifted into its storage location on the north-south runway. CONEXES containing communications items were placed door-to-door to deny access to these high value items. Basic issue items arrived at La Guardia boxed in the back of vehicles. These were inventories and stored in CONEXES by type vehicle. Shortages noted were forwarded to the operations office where they were placed on requisition using DA Form 2765-1 (Request for issue or turn-in). Canvas for vehicles arrived folded but not boxed in the cargo beds. These were also stored in CONEXES by type vehicle and FSN.

(2) Special Handling Operations. Circumstances necessitated special handling procedures be established for certain types of items.

(a) Gas Masks. The extremely large number of gas masks received at La Guardia and the fact that 98 percent of the gas masks received were in a code B condition made individual handling of these items at La Guardia both unnecessary and almost a physical impossibility. Therefore, a gas mask team was created which went out to the unit to receive the masks. They were inspected, counted, and boxed with the aid of the unit's personnel, and the unit was given a receipt for the masks on the spot. On return to La Guardia, these mask boxes were

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stenciled and packed into CONEXES. Any necessary repairs were accomplished before packaging. It was found that all gas masks in a battalion-size unit could be picked up in one day using this procedure.

(b) Small Arms. The high density of small arms turned in created the same problems as those associated with gas masks and prompted similar special handling procedures. Security considerations required small arms to be pre-boxed in locked CONEXES before being moved to the compound. Small arms, although processed at La Guardia, were to be stored at Camp Carroll Depot. Again, five-man teams, with the assistance of unit personnel, would inventory, clean, lubricate, box and secure in CONEXES, all small arms at the unit. A battalion's weapons could be picked up in about two days.

(c) Vehicle Weapons. Weapons that were "basic issue" to the vehicle were received, processed and stored at La Guardia. These included .50 caliber machine guns (BII on most track vehicles), 7.62mm M60 machine guns (BII on M114 reconnaissance vehicles) and 106mm recoilless rifles (BII on M151A1C "gun jeeps"). Since these weapons are considered part of the vehicle itself, receipt was not given to the unit for the weapon. Units turning in vehicles that were short BII weapons were required to produce documentation showing disposition of the weapon. These shortages were requisitioned by La Guardia. Two buildings were equipped with cages, and other control measures, such as inventory control sheets and weapons sign out sheets, were instituted to provide adequate security for the weapons. Otherwise, processing of weapons was carried out according to the TM 750 series in the same manner as for other equipment.

(d) Radios. Because of the large number of radios and the time-consuming complexity of "bench-testing" them, vehicle mounted radios were required to be on the vehicles at the time of arrival at La Guardia. A comms check was made from the vehicle to a station at 4th Maint Bn Hqs, approximately three miles away. From this check and a visual inspection, the condition of the radios were determined. Subsequently, radios were repaired if necessary, processed for storage, and packed in wooden boxes. All non-vehicle radios were tested utilizing a signal repair van and other test equipment provided by A Company's electronic shop. All communication equipment and radios, with the exception of those radios in track vehicles or signal shelters, were stored in CONEXES. The equipment stored in track vehicles or signal shelters was put into the vehicle, and the vehicle welded shut. Radio and antenna mounts were a special problem because of the difficulty of removing them. It was usually found that removal was possible only by cutting the bolts with a torch. This procedure produced some minor damage to the equipment but, more significantly, created a logistical problem in that replacement nuts, bolts and brackets were hard to obtain. Thus, the decision was made to leave the mount connected to

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the vehicle in storage while annotating the vehicle's mount type on the record file in the operations office. The vehicle was signed for by ROKA with a specific type of mount on it.

c. Operations. The operations office was responsible for all depot functions not considered part of inspection, maintenance, processing for storage or storage. Essentially, it was responsible for paper work, supply action, CONEX control, location control and liaison between La Guardia and customer units, IMC, KORSCOM, and other headquarters.

(1) Receiving Section. Probably the most important and time-consuming function of the operations office was performed by the receiving section. There representatives of IMC were responsible for establishing accountability for the equipment. When a unit turned in a piece of equipment, it brought all of the paper work required into the receiving desk. Included in this paper work was a "Request for Turn-In," DA Form 2765-1. Although usual depot supply actions require the use of DD Form 1348 (single line item requisition system document) for receipts and issues, the 2765-1 was employed because of its familiarity to the units who have no experience in filling out 1348s. This same 2765-1 was accepted by IMC. All of the paper work, to include the 2765-1, the unit's workcopy 2404, the logbook, the shortage lists, the transfer documents and the certificate of ammunition inspection were screened by the receiving section to insure accuracy and completeness. A folder was made for each piece of equipment and the folder was placed into an "awaiting inspection" file. At this point an entry was made in the "receiving document register." The entry contained, besides date, nomenclature and USA or serial number, the unit's document register number and an "AT document number" of the DSU supporting that customer. To provide an "audit trail" for the equipment, each DSU whose supported units were turning in to La Guardia provided Operations with a block of AT document numbers. One of these numbers was assigned to a particular turn-in and was written on both the 2765-1 and in the document register entry. The work copy 2404 was forwarded to the appropriate inspection area where it was matched up with the La Guardia copy 2404 and screened against the equipment. Most particularly the equipment was checked to insure that its USA number or serial number and its FSN corresponded to that on the 2404 so that correct accountability could be made. After inspection, the workcopy 2404 was returned to the receiving section. At this point the turn-in document, 2765-1, was initialed and the #2 copy was given to the unit to clear its property book. It must be noted that this procedure caused a two or three day delay in the unit getting receipt for its property. Although this may not be desirable, it was necessary due to the large quantities of equipment processed, and in only a few minor cases did it cause any concern to the unit. The original copy was forwarded to IMC along with one copy of all of the other paper work. La Guardia retained the #3 copy for its records and the #4 copy was forwarded to the unit's DSU.

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Next, the folder was moved from the "awaiting inspection" file to the permanent file where it was filed by FSN and by USA or serial number. After the maintenance stage was completed, the La Guardia copy of the 2404 was returned to the Operations Office and filed in the pertinent equipment folder.

(2) Repair Parts Supply Section. At the beginning of the project, it became apparent that La Guardia was going to have to requisition a large quantity of repair parts and that neither a conventional shop-stock nor a tech-supply operation would be appropriate. Since the project was to be of relatively short duration and since there were going to be so many different types of equipment at La Guardia that would require parts, it was felt that any type of demand-supported supply system would be too complicated and would require such large stockage levels as to be impractical and unmanageable. Consequently, a system was devised so that a requisition was submitted for every single part required. La Guardia requisitioned through A Co, 4th Maint Bn as a normal customer except that, instead of placing a normal unit identification code (UIC) in the supplementary address block, La Guardia used "AT 4324" which was the AT account number assigned to the project by IMC. This procedure prompted a lateral transfer of credit from La Guardia's account to that of Co A, both reimbursing Co A and providing a means of costing out the supply expense. At the very beginning of the project, there were no parts on hand at La Guardia. For this reason, the first items of equipment received had no repair parts put on them. Since La Guardia had no "awaiting parts" area, this equipment was stored with outstanding deficiencies. When the parts that had been requisitioned were received, they were stocked with the intention of applying them to the equipment at the time of issue. However, these stocked parts, if required for other equipment that came in after the parts were stocked, were used on the other equipment in the maintenance stage. A replenishment requisition was then made to replace the parts used. Towards the end of the project, the stockage levels were sufficiently high to provide most of the parts needed to repair the equipment. Basic issue items were requisitioned in the same manner as repair parts.

(3) Packaging and Processing Material Supply Section. Operations was responsible for providing all of the material needed by the production shops to include POL items, cardboard boxes, wrapping paper, plywood, cushioning material, etc., as called for in the TM 750 series. Stock records cards were established for all needed FSNs, and requisitioning objectives (ROs) were established based on demand experience. Replenishment requisitions were made with the purpose of providing a continuous supply of materials.

(4) CONEX Control Section. This section kept track of CONEX accountability, supply and location. Additionally, it kept records of all equipment stored in each CONEX.

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(5) Location Control Section. This section was responsible for the location of all equipment not stored in CONEXES. Location cards were filed by FSNs and USA number sequence.

(6) Shipping Section. During the project, a large quantity of equipment was both issued to US units and shipped to the depots. Documentation for the shipment was cut at IMC. In the case of "depot transfers," the shipping section coordinated vehicle or rail transportation as appropriate. For customer issues, the procedures were more complex. Upon receipt of a customer's issue document from IMC, the shipping section made an entry into the "customer issue log" giving the nomenclature, FSN, AT document number, UIC, and quantity. The DSU was called, asked to validate the due-out and told to arrange for pick-up at La Guardia. The date the DSU was called and the person notified was noted in the log. Once the DSU or the customer made a pick-up, the entry in the log was closed out and an entry was made in the "issue document register" giving AT number, nomenclature, FSN, USA or serial number, quantity and date completed. Depot transfers were also entered in this register. A supporting voucher file containing one-time signature cards, Transportation Control and Movement Documents (TCMD) and a copy of the signed 1348 was established to support the issue document register. Because of the large quantity of customer issues, La Guardia was not required to make the equipment ready for issue. Rather, KORSCOM Reg 720-1 held the supporting DSUs responsible for bringing the equipment up to an issuable condition.

(7) Reports Section. Two recurring weekly reports were required from La Guardia--a receipts and issue report and a manhour report. The receipts and issue report was phoned in weekly to KORSCOM giving the line numbers and quantities of items received and shipped. The manhour report was sent to CO, 4th Maint Bn.

4. Turnover Procedures. The actual turnover of equipment to ROK Army occurred between 14-18 May 71. A ROK Army representative from each of the various tech services was linked up with a US representative. Together they made a complete inventory of all of the equipment applicable to the particular tech service. Each wrote down quantities and USA/serial numbers on an inventory sheet made in three copies. At the end of the inventory of a certain FSN, the inventory sheet was closed out and signed by both representatives, who then exchanged their copy of the inventory sheet. Open storage items were inventoried by going out to the parking areas and physically inventorying each piece of equipment. However, for CONEX storage items, only about 10 percent of the packages were actually opened. Rather, a package box count was made which was accepted by both sides. Class IX repair parts which were stocked at the time of turnover were jointly inventoried in a similar manner. The formal turnover transaction was accomplished using pre-numbered, controlled TCMDs, which were each signed by a representative of ROK Army, the US Army, and the Military Assistance Program (MAP) transfer team.

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5. Problems and Lessons Learned. The following is a discussion of some of the problems encountered and some of the solutions found. Armed with the experience data contained herein, it is believed that another unit's efforts may be enhanced.

a. Establishing the Project.

(1) Probably the problem which most affected the project was the lack of advance notice. Information concerning the new mission was given on 10 Sep and the first vehicle arrived for storage 20 days later. This was not sufficient time to move a company, modify an airfield, obtain the required tools and supplies and train personnel. The high classification of the project in its early stages made it impossible to maintain real security while moving and training local national employees and KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to the US Army) personnel. The short time frame did not allow for much guidance from higher headquarters and caused hurried planning. However, the initial planning surprisingly remained basically unchanged throughout the project. Making the transition from concept to reality was difficult in the time allotted. The physical layout was not perfected and operations for the first month were improvised. Although, as time permitted, improvements and refinements were made to bring the operation closer to the concept of what it should be, some inefficient and unfortunate precedents were established during the early stages that took a long time to undo. One of the keys to the establishment of the project were the nightly meetings with all officers and key NCOs during which needs, critical shortages, and priorities for the next day were reviewed.

(2) Many problems arose from the lack of "lead time" given to La Guardia and the units scheduled to turn in equipment. In the case of the La Guardia depot, the short period of time prevented assembly of all the supplies and equipment needed for the operation of the facility. This was particularly evident in the area of packaging material such as barrier material and cardboard boxes which are in short supply in Korea because of low demand. At least 60 days should have been allowed for adequate stocks to be requisitioned and received. Additionally, depot-peculiar pieces of hardware such as heat-sealing machines, hand trucks, roller conveyor, warehouse trailers and forklifts could not be acquired and put into operation in time. For the deactivating units, the lack of time meant that they were unable to do more than minimal repair and maintenance on the equipment to be turned in. If at all possible, the units turning in equipment should be given detailed instructions of what will be required of them at least 60 days in advance. The TAT should inspect the unit's equipment at least 45 days prior to turn-in but not more than 75 days prior. This period will not only permit time for preparation of equipment, but also allow them to make effective use of the depot turn-in SOP. It is

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suggested that major commands that will be turning in equipment to a depot establish their own control procedures in a Letter of Instruction (LOI) which will give instructions for all areas of the deactivation.

(3) Control of the TAT to include personnel, scheduling and procedures, was held at the 4th Maint Bn Hqs. In retrospect, this lack of control by the depot itself contributed to a lack of communication between the depot and the TAT. Policy and procedures were constantly being modified at the beginning of the project as experience was gained and problem areas encountered, and good lines of communication were very important. Although no major problems were met here, support to the customer would have been improved had the TAT reported directly to the depot commander.

(4) It was found that a turn-in would be successful only if the depot took the following steps:

(a) Require the operations officer or the CO of the depot to hold a personal coordination session with representatives of each deactivating unit of battalion size or larger. These representatives must include the Property Book Officer, the personnel actually preparing the paper work and the officer and NCO in charge of the unit's turn-in. These sessions would involve in-depth discussion of procedures. At this meeting, copies of the external SOP would be handed out. It was found that copies delivered to a division or brigade headquarters rarely got down to the unit.

(b) Require the unit to provide the name and telephone number of the personnel in charge of the turn-in.

(c) Provide the unit with billeting space and encourage them to send a representative to the depot to act as liaison during the turn-in. When this opportunity was used by the unit, invariably its turn-in went smoothly. The necessity of this becomes apparent when it is considered that La Guardia at times was accepting equipment from as many as 15 separate battalions simultaneously. Telephone systems were inadequate to solve the many minute problems that arose daily.

(5) To solve the problem of assembling equipment for the project, La Guardia received permission to use some of its receipts for internal operations. Particularly useful were the 5-ton tractors which were used for towing the equipment into and out of storage. Additionally, the fuel which was pumped out of the processed vehicles was used to fill the depot's substantial POL requirements.

(6) The decision which had great impact on the project concerned responsibility for repairing the equipment. Discussions, notably with GAO representatives, indicated that the DA position was for

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equipment to have been turned over to ROKA in a "where-is-as-is" condition. However, guidance was interpreted to include the requirement to deliver the equipment to ROK Army in a code B condition (an impossibility considering the time frame, facilities, density of equipment, condition of equipment, and supply system). If the mission had been only to transfer "where-is-as-is" equipment, the only function of the depot would have been to process for long-term storage and store. This requirement would have necessitated 60 percent of the personnel and 20 percent of the expense of the operation as it was performed. These lower expense estimates would have resulted from the loss of all of our maintenance personnel and from the loss of the requirement to requisition repair parts and BII. Considering that the repair parts supply function and equipment maintenance function were the two largest areas, the larger scope of the mission requirement was particularly significant.

(7) Another major problem was the lack of a density list which gave a fairly accurate, projected receipts. The list which was received was as much as 400 percent too high. This caused the storage plan to be unnecessary and costly in terms of inadequate space for effective maintenance-in-storage and inventory control, manhours, equipment hours, and the inevitable damage caused by stacking equipment with a crane. The cause of the inflated projected receipts was that consideration was not given to the equipment shortages that existed in units which did not deactivate. Both through lateral transfer in the divisions and customer issues from La Guardia, these shortages were filled with equipment that was projected to have been stored at La Guardia. Another problem with the storage plan was the difficulty with providing proper security for the vehicles. On several occasions, vehicles were found which had parts stripped off after they were in storage. The tight packing of the equipment prevented good observation and acted as concealment for the would-be thief.

b. Receiving at La Guardia. Problems with equipment receipts were numerous but were usually small procedural ones which were effectively dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Some of the more significant problems follow:

(1) Track vehicles, without exception, arrived at La Guardia on low bed-type trailers. An off-loading ramp was fabricated out of six-inch pipe which solved this problem.

(2) Units, despite prior coordination, insisted upon sending equipment to La Guardia with full fuel tanks. Although most of this fuel was consumed by La Guardia equipment, many manhours were spent pumping the tanks dry and some fuel was sent to the Property Disposal Office, a fairly involved process.

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(3) The established policy was that units would not be given credit for a piece of equipment until a complete inspection was made to verify USA or serial numbers and quantities, and that the unit had performed all of the maintenance within its capability. Although this was a reasonable requirement, difficulties developed because of the large inspection backlog which was maintained throughout most of the project. During some periods of large receipts, wheel vehicle backlog at the inspection section was as much as seven days long. Though the problem never arose, there was always concern over the possibility of a unit claiming a piece of equipment had been turned in without being able to locate it on the compound. Probably the best solution would have been to set up a pre-inspection station at the depot entrance which would have verified quantities and USA/serial numbers of equipment being brought in. Return of the paper work would still have been contingent on acceptable inspection results, but this procedure would have eliminated the main source of friction between La Guardia and the various Property Book Officers. Additionally, this pre-inspection would have helped solve another problem. At the end of the project, it was found that in several instances items under incorrect FSNs and/or USA numbers had been picked up. FSN discrepancies occurred mainly on small items which closely resemble similar items (e.g., different size gas masks, telescopes, binoculars, etc). As a result of incorrect inventory adjustment report procedures on the part of the customer units, FSNs on turn-in documents often more closely reflected property book entries than the actual FSN of the equipment. USA number discrepancies were usually typographical errors. This proved to be a major problem and could have been solved by tighter quality control in acceptance procedures. It is suggested that the external SOPs call for the units to make a comprehensive check of property book FSN and USA number entries against the actual equipment.

(4) It was generally found that units which concentrated their turn-in over a short period of time had the best results. However most units turned in a large amount in the first week, followed by bits and pieces over a longer period of time, sometimes up to two months. Although unit operational considerations and the inevitable "scrounging" to close out the property books were the primary cause of this protracted turn-in. This resulted in lost paper work, forgotten procedures, and ineffective coordination. Ideally, a unit should delay the turn-in until it can be completed at a rate of one company size unit every two days.

c. Supply.

(1) The main supply problem was an inability to receive adequate quantities of packaging and processing materials in order to be able to prepare equipment in accordance with TM 750. For a similar project, it is essential that large quantities of these needed materials be

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requisitioned well in advance of the beginning of the project. As stated before, insufficient demand experience in Korea for some of these items makes resupply impossible in a reasonable period of time. In many instances, material was due out to La Guardia for as long as 120 days; some material was never received. Aggressive follow-up action was employed.

(2) All requisitions for Class IX, BII and packaging materials were submitted through the tech supply at Co A, 4th Maint Bn, and through SP 39, in the manner that any normal customer would. In retrospect, this was probably a mistake and consequences of this procedure proved damaging to the depot operation, to the tech supply and supply point operation and to the other customers of the 4th Maint Bn. The problem resulted from the large quantity of La Guardia requisitions which put a tremendous work load on the tech supply, increased their zero balance rates significantly, and thus reduced their demand satisfaction and accomodation drastically. This affected items for which both La Guardia and the tech supply's customers had a high useage rate such as spark plugs, tires, inner tubes, distributors, shock absorbers and brake shoes. Since the tech supply employed an NCR 500 system, and since La Guardia's "dues out" usually were so large and so old, any receipts of these items were automatically issued to La Guardia. At the beginning of the project, as many as 500 requisitions were being submitted a day to the tech supply. To combat the paper work load, alike FSN requisitions for a two-week period were consolidated before submitting them. Although this relieved the paper work somewhat, it did nothing to relieve the problem of supplying the normal customer requisitions. The NCR 500 system is set up to handle normal customer demands and employs stockage levels which are based on demand experience over a lengthy period of time. It could not adjust to La Guardia's unusual supply needs over the short period of time involved in this project. In fact, to make the system adjust, it would have been necessary to classify demands as "recurring." Whatever relief could have been gained by this would have been overshadowed by the huge ROs that would have been generated at the tech supply which would have had significant damaging effects for months after the project was over. It is estimated that A Co's Tech Supply would have picked up several hundred lines of authorized stockage list (ASL) FSNs which are not used by any of its other customers. The solution to this problem would have been to give La Guardia an AT account with the capability of requisitioning and receiving its own supplies. This system could have been easily run using "manual" stock accounting procedures. This would have been a more appropriate method of supply and would have had much less damaging effects on the DSU supply system. This is a very key point and is considered to be one of the major errors made during the entire operation. This type operation cannot be correctly supported using normal supply channels. La Guardia needed

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its own AT account number. The adverse impact that La Guardia requisitions had on the DSU supply system will require four to five months to rectify.

(3) The repair parts supply section kept track of the repair part requirements for each vehicle using 3x5" cards. Another card was kept for each FSN showing which vehicle required the parts that had been ordered. In this way, the problem of accounting for repair parts was solved. However, BII was handled a little differently. Each vehicle's BII was boxed and accompanied the vehicle to the turn-in point (ammo boxes and code H foot lockers served this function well). An inventory of the BII was taped to the box and another two copies were submitted to Operations with the other paper work. The box was then put into a CONEX designated as BII for that particular type vehicle. Requisitions for shortages were then made on a consolidated two-week basis. This storage system caused some problems. It made checks on shortages and inventories impossible and made it difficult to assemble complete sets for issue to US units. A better method would have been to stock the BII that is common to many different vehicles by FSN in separate bin-type locations. Unique sets of BII, such as that for 105mm howitzers, could still be boxed separately. Other BII problems included low quantity turn-ins with the equipment, inaccurate pre-turn-in inventories and failure of the supply system to provide even 10 percent of required shortage replacements.

d. Inventory Management Center (IMC).

(1) Being in control of all depot operations in Korea and of most supply transactions, IMC played a major role in the La Guardia project. IMC, in conjunction with the ACofS Supply, KORSCOM, provided La Guardia with detailed instructions of the format of acceptance and requisitioning paper work, and provided two NCOs who were to be responsible for insuring correct accountability procedures. Unfortunately, they were not given any written detailed instructions on administration of depot records. Because of the lack of experience and detailed instructions, all record systems and procedures were improvised. Several different records and procedures were initiated long after the project had started as the realization of the need for them became apparent. This caused the loss of some information.

(2) The procedure for getting the acceptance paper work to IMC where it was entered on the computerized account (AT 4324) involved a once-a-week courier flight to Taegu. The courier aircraft were often grounded. In some instances large packets of paper work failed to reach the Taegu destination. A better solution would be to ship all documentation by registered mail. This would have insured that the equipment was picked up in the account.

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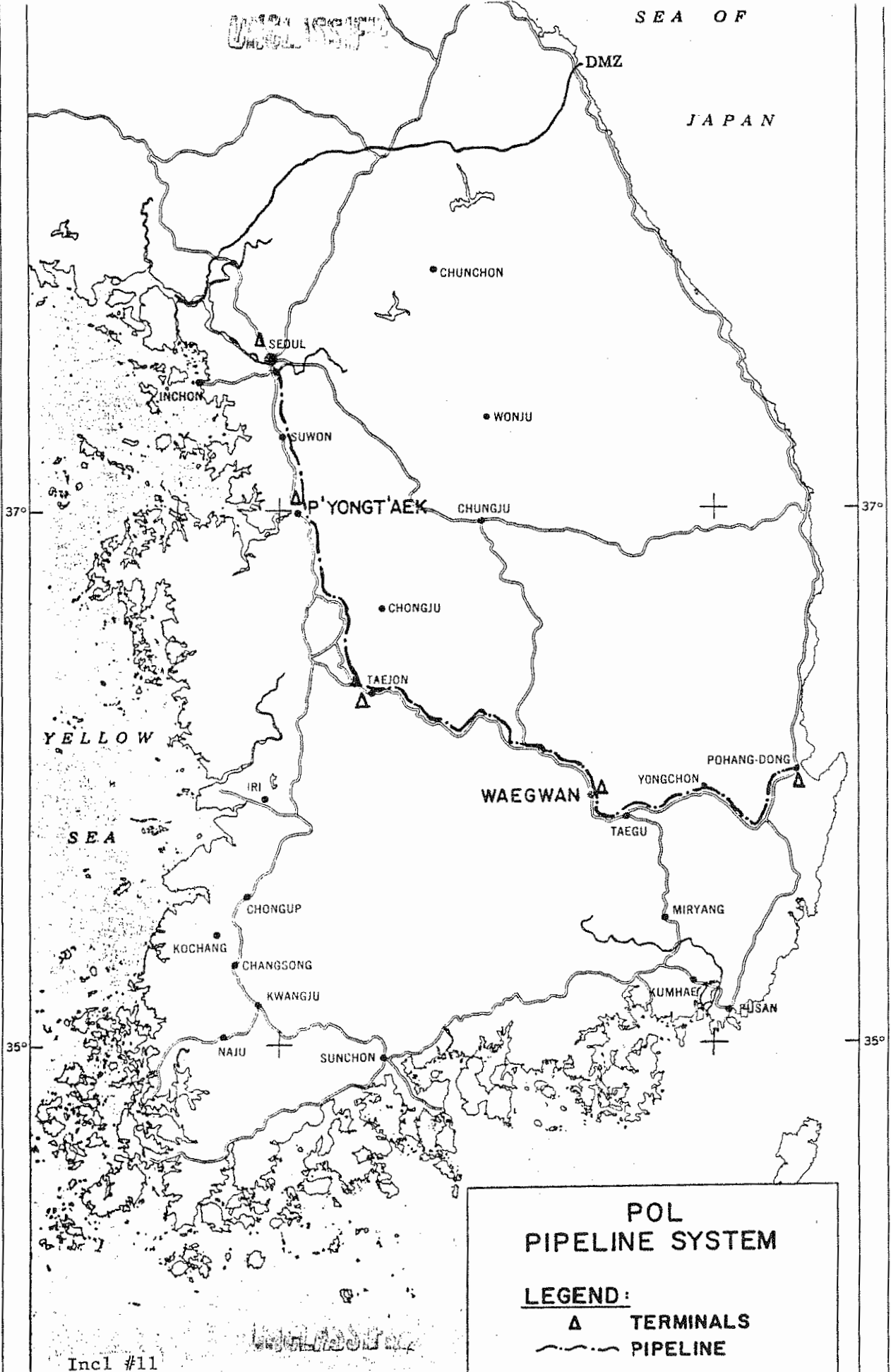
(3) During the project, large quantities of issues to units were required to fill due-outs at IMC. The problem that developed was that a large percentage of these due-outs were no longer valid due to unit deactivation and the large quantity of lateral transfers that accompanied the USPIK actions. It would have been helpful if IMC could have forced units to reconcile requisitions for major items.

(4) Other large shipments of equipment were made to ASCOM and Camp Carroll to replenish depot stocks. Despite the fact that shipping documents were stamped "location-transfer," many problems getting the equipment into the depots were encountered. The depots insisted that La Guardia follow normal customer turn-in procedures. After several month's time was spent trying to explain that paper work was already on file at IMC, a working relationship was eventually established. This points out another problem area that was encountered with IMC. An understanding of La Guardia's position in the supply system was reached with the top levels of management at IMC, but it never filtered down to the operational level at which daily contact was required. The confusion as to La Guardia's role in the system was a chronic source of frustration.

(5) All of the problems involved in the coordination with IMC could have been solved by publishing an IMC LOI which would cover in detail both records management procedures and the supply procedures for La Guardia. This LOI could have been distributed throughout IMC and at the depots so that ready reference would be available when problems arose. Additionally, at least one individual should have been assigned at IMC to handle nothing but La Guardia receipts and issues of equipment, repair parts and supplies. This individual would have served as liaison between La Guardia, IMC and the depots. Such action would have greatly increased the efficiency of this operation and would have insured more accurate accounting of depot stocks.

6. Conclusion. The La Guardia mission was accomplished successfully and as efficiently as conditions and resources permitted. A better operation could be carried out in future projects of this nature if adequate time is provided for planning and preparations. It is hoped that this report will provide a good starting point for that planning.

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STATUS OF AWARD OF MCA PROGRAMS

FY 70 MCA PROGRAM

1. <u>Unawarded Projects</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	
	<u>Award</u>	<u>Completion</u>
a. Helicopter, Cp Carroll	*	
b. ALOC Airfield, K2, Taegu	*	
c. EM Barracks, Cp Humphreys	*	
d. Utility System, Cp Humphreys	*	
2. <u>Awarded Projects</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Est Comp</u>
a. ALOC Airfield, Pochon, R217 (PhII)	Apr 72	Aug 72
b. Electronic Maint Shop, Cp Coiner	Dec 70	Jun 72*
c. Ammo Stor Fac, Chinhae Masan	Feb 71	Dec 72
d. Acft Maint Hgr, Cp Humphreys	Feb 71	Jun 72*
e. Troop Housing, Yongsan	Jun 71	Aug 72
f. Troop Housing, Cp Ames	Jun 71	Jun 72
g. Troop Housing, Cp Walker	Jun 71	Jun 72
h. Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys	Jul 71	Aug 72
i. Upgrade Utilities, Yongsan	Jul 71	Jan 73
j. Residual Trp Hsg, Cp Humphreys	Included in "h" above	
k. Tank Car Fill, SP 51A, Seoul	Dec 71	Aug 72
3. <u>Completed Projects</u>		
a. Paving Roads and Ramps, 2d S&T, Cp Edwards		

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3. Completed Projects (Continued)

- b. ALOC Airfield, Yonggu, R404
- c. ALOC Airfield, Chinhae, R813
- d. Rail Spur, Chinhae Port
- e. ALOC Airfield, A511, Cp Humphreys
- f. ALOC Airfield, Heongsong, R401
- g. ALOC Airfield, Susaek
- h. ALOC Airfield, Chunchon, A306
- i. POL Interface, Suwon and Osan

FY 71 MCA PROGRAM

1. Unawarded Projects	<u>Award</u>	<u>Estimated Completion</u>
a. Acft Paint Shop, Cp Humphreys	May 72	Mar 73
b. Hardstand and Covered Storage, Cp Carroll	May 72	Feb 73
c. Gymnasium, Cp Coiner	Sep 72	Jun 73
2. Awarded Projects	<u>Start</u>	<u>Est Comp</u>
a. Dispensary, Cp Humphreys	May 72	Feb 73
b. Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys	Jul 71	Nov 72
c. Restoration Bldg #2212, Yongsan	Aug 71	Aug 72
d. Troop Housing, Cp Carroll	Nov 71	Nov 72
e. HAWK Msl Spt Facs, Cp Humphreys	Dec 71	Jan 73
f. Cold Stor Whse, Cp Humphreys	Feb 72	Mar 73
g. Cold Stor Whse, Yongsan	Feb 72	Mar 73

*Estimated award and completion date not yet determined.

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FY 74 SHORT AND INTERMEDIATE RANGE MCA PROGRAMS

FY 74

Overall
Priority

Project

- 1 Community and Admin Facs, Cp Humphreys
- 2 General Purp Fac, Cp Walker
- 3 Air Condition Seoul Mil Hospital, Yongsan
- 4 Troop Housing, Yongsan
- 5 Troop Housing, K16
- 6 Stock Control Center, CCD
- 7 Dispensary, Cp Walker
- 7a Upgrade ALOC Airfield
- 7b POL Mooring System, Pohang

FY 75

- 8 POL Terminal Fac, Taejon
- 9 Troop Housing and Spt Facs, Cp Humphreys
- 10 Gymnasium, Cp Walker
- 11 Community Facs, Cp Humphreys
- 12 Aircraft Maint Hangar, K16

FY 76

- 13 Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys
- 14 Dynamometer Test Facility, CCD

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Overall
Priority

Project

15 General Purpose Warehouse, CCD

FY 77

16 Troop Housing, CCD

17 Stockade Fac, Cp Humphreys

18 General Purp Warehouse, Cp Humphreys

19 Acft Parts Stor Bldg, Cp Humphreys

20 Drum Filling and Cleaning Fac, Cp Humphreys

FY 78

21 Flammable Storage, Cp Carroll

22 Perimeter Security Lighting, Cp Humphreys

23 Railroad Tracks, Cp Humphreys

24 Swimming Pool, Yongsan

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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
KMAG Housing Hadong	23 Jul 70	40,141	1966
KMAG Housing Sunchon	13 Aug 70	119,791	1967
Jennings (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
Wonju 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
Dover	15 Feb 71	133,836	1955-1956

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<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
Mapo 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
Kimpo Starcom Trans Site	30 Mar 71	94,204	1959-1961
Wonju Ammo Stor Area (partial)	30 Mar 71	548,030	1959
Tac 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 Woo	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 Pililaau (partial)	7 May 71	158,571	1953-1960
Love (partial)	7 May 71	5,318	1955-1960
Camp Pililaau (partial)	19 May 71	225,272	1953-1960
K-16 Airfield	20 May 71	684,272	1955-1960
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	1959
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 Pililaau (partial)	22 Jun 71	213,223	1953-1960
Camp Nabors	30 Jun 71	559,252	1952-1960
Wolmido	30 Jun 71	1,298,350	1953-1959
Love	30 Jun 71	144,900	1955-1960
Camp Pililaau	30 Jun 71	369,483	1953-1960
Market (partial)	30 Jun 71	458,868	1955-1960
Echo 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
Taejon Ice Plant	31 Aug 71	165,414	1955-1957
Icicle Range (Partial)	21 Oct 71	Land Only	NA
Nightmare Range	21 Oct 71	Land Only	NA
Yuma (Partial)	5 Nov 71	313,674	1952-1957
Kant (Partial)	15 Nov 71	123,922	1956-1959
Tracy	22 Dec 71	279,722	1952-1957
Camp Richmond	23 Dec 71	456,300	1953-1960
Thor Echo	30 Dec 71	190,053	1953-1958
ASP 046 (Partial)	30 Dec 71	682,360	1953-1957
Alamo (Partial)	10 Jan 72	223,109	1954-1959
ASP 046 (Partial)	11 Jan 72	284,793	1953-1957
Camp Mercer (Partial)	21 Jan 72	145,645	1952-1957
Market (Partial)	8 Feb 72	465,987	1953-1960
Kanghwado (Partial)	12 Feb 72	567,566	1953-1957

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Hyongari Tank Range	24 Feb 72	14,840	1955
Stonestown	28 Feb 72	708,396	1956-1960
Seattle (Partial)	3 Mar 72	1,652,928	1951-1957
Taegu RTO	1 Apr 72	4,800	1951
Market (Partial)	15 Apr 72	196,078	1953-1960
Camp Mackenzie (Partial)	20 Apr 72	15,584	1956
Camp Mosier (Partial)	28 Apr 72	23,054	1961-1963

CAMPS PROJECTED FOR CLOSURE IN FY 72

<u>Name</u>	<u>Projected for Release</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Yuma	4th Qtr	1,757,000	1952-1957
Fire Station #10	4th Qtr	13,500	1960
Camp Baker	4th Qtr	419,000	1958-1964
SP #47	4th Qtr	82,500	1953-1959
Bukjin (RTO)	4th Qtr	9,900	1952-1958
Camp Handrich	4th Qtr	374,400	1953-1955

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OPERATIONAL REPORT LESSONS LEARNED
1MAY - 31 OCT 72

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by volunteers handing out flyers to hundreds of potential students. With the increasing number of families entering the command, the ACS program becomes an increasingly more important asset. Current programs can be expanded as required to support community needs.

(4) (U) Key Position/Housing Priority List. The purpose for establishing a Key Position/Housing Priority List is to identify those positions which the command deems necessary for continuity of operations. Personnel requisitioned to fill these positions are programmed for a 24-month "accompanied" tour and their dependents are considered "command sponsored." The command policy is to designate as many key positions as required to fulfill mission requirements. To implement the command policy, chiefs of staff sections and subordinate commanders were advised to assess their requirements for key positions. Additions to the Key Position Lists are made by the Joint Housing Committee based on recommendations submitted by commanders and chiefs of staff agencies. Key Position Lists are revised annually. The 1972 revision was completed on 27 Jun 72 and the Joint Housing Committee has recommended its approval to Commander, US Forces Korea. Eighth Army will continue to use priority lists to identify those positions essential for continuity of operations.

(5) (U) Station Housing Allowance (SHA) and Living Quarters Allowance (LQA). Military personnel whose duty assignment is within the Seoul metropolitan area and all US citizen employees are eligible to draw allowances for any day upon which government quarters are not assigned. Military personnel are entitled to SHA which is prescribed by Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) and funded against military personnel Army appropriations. In the case of US citizen employees, the State Department provides LQA; however, payment of LQA comes from Eighth Army Operations Maintenance Army (OMA) funds. Eighth Army has requested DA to initiate a change to the JTR which will authorize payment of SHA to all servicemen required to live on the economy in the dependent areas of Pusan, Taegu, Chinhae, and Seoul, regardless of duty assignment. Action is pending.

(6) (U) DOD Dependent Schools. DOD dependent schools in Korea are under the operational responsibility of the Department of the Air Force. The school system consists of schools located at Seoul, Taegu, Chinhae, and Pusan. Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces (CINCPACAF) acts as the executive agent and supervises the operation of these schools. The Seoul and Pusan schools have grades kindergarten through 12th, while Chinhae and Taegu have grades kindergarten through 8th. Since there is no high school in Taegu, 31 high school students travel by train to Pusan on a weekly basis to attend class. During the week, these students are housed in a dormitory located on the school grounds. Transportation and boarding fees are presently paid by the Army and Air Force. School year 72-73

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marks the first time in the history of the DOD dependent school system in Korea that noncommand sponsored students are required to pay tuition fees. This action resulted from a DOD decision made in Feb 71 declaring that, after 30 Jun 71, noncommand sponsored dependents would no longer be authorized Priority I, space required, tuition free education. However, in Jul 71, OSD granted Eighth Army a one-year exception to this policy. In Mar 72, this command requested an additional one-year exception to policy regarding noncommand sponsored dependents. This request was denied by OSD. As a result of the above action, DA transmitted a message worldwide informing noncommand sponsored US military and civilian personnel on orders to this command of the educational problems involved. In a follow-up action on 19 Apr 72, CINCPACAF ruled that under no circumstances would dependents of noncommand sponsored personnel be enrolled in any DOD-operated school. However, in Jul 72, CINCPACAF softened its stand and granted noncommand sponsored personnel permission to enroll their dependents on a space available, tuition-paying basis only. Tuition fees are \$1,038 per year. Priorities of enrollment are:

- PRIORITY I: Space Required, Tuition Free. Command Sponsored Active Duty Military or Command Sponsored DOD Civilians.
- PRIORITY II: Space Required, Tuition Paying. State Department Employees, American Red Cross, Contract Technical and Maintenance Employees (when specified in contract), Nonappropriated Fund Employees, and Third State Nationals (military and civilian) accompanying US Forces overseas.
- PRIORITY III: Space Available, Tuition Paying. Noncommand Sponsored Active Duty, Deceased or Retired Military Personnel, US Citizens (missionaries, businessmen), and Foreign Nationals (when there is no objection from host country, and when such inclusion does not displace or prevent inclusion of United States citizen-sponsored dependents seeking admission on the same basis at the same time).

Enrollment of Priority III students in the Seoul DOD schools was suspended effective 9 Oct 72 as the maximum desirable pupil-teacher ratio had been reached. Priority III students may still enroll at Taegu, Chinhae, and Pusan schools.

(7) (U) Tour Lengths. Current tour lengths in Eighth Army are either 13 months unaccompanied or 24 months accompanied (command sponsored). The 24-month tours are served by accompanied personnel assigned to key positions throughout the command. The 13-month unaccompanied tour is the most unattractive aspect of military life within the ROK and presents the greatest obstacle to overall mission accomplishment and continuity of operations. To enhance attractiveness and reinforce continuity of

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operations, the following tour possibilities were proposed by Eighth Army to DA in conjunction with the Mar 72 DOD Inter-Service Study of Oversea Rotations and Tour Lengths:

- Unaccompanied - 12 months less 30-day mid-tour leave.
- Accompanied - 24 months, command sponsored in economy quarters.
- Accompanied - 30 months, command sponsored in public quarters or rental guaranteed housing.

Action by higher headquarters is pending.

(8) (U) Bachelor Housing. This command continues to provide on-post housing for bachelor and unaccompanied personnel on an as-available basis. There are approximately 200 structures on the Yongsan Compound designated as BOQs. These have a total capacity of 1,329 rooms. Incoming personnel are permitted to select the quarters of their choice from those that are vacant at the time of their arrival. With the exception of the US Overseas Mission (USOM) quarters, the Yongsan Garrison Commander has determined that all bachelor quarters fail to meet the minimum standards of adequacy as prescribed in AR 210-16. When quarters are not available or are determined inadequate for occupancy, personnel are authorized to live off-post. Additionally, as buildings become vacant, they are renovated into bachelor quarters which meet prescribed standards. Eighth Army has authorized commanders to grant permission for all eligible personnel to reside off-post when quarters have been declared inadequate or overcrowded. As a result of eligible personnel moving off-post, 15 buildings have been renovated.

(9) (U) Visit of Mr. Curtis R. Smothers. Mr. Curtis R. Smothers, Director for Equal Opportunity (Military), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, visited the Republic of Korea 20-24 Jun 72. The purpose of his visit was to review US Forces Korea (USFK) equal opportunity programs and to evaluate current DOD policies and directives concerning equal opportunities. Mr. Curtis R. Smothers tour of Eighth Army included a visit to the 23d Direct Support Group at Camp Humphreys; US Army Garrison, Yongsan; and 2d Infantry Division at Camp Casey. An informal discussion with the officers, NCOs and enlisted men of the 2d Infantry Division was held. A summary of Mr. Smothers' observations and impressions was covered in debriefing during his stop in Hawaii. He stated that he was pleased with the race relations progress made in Korea during the past year and it was obvious that much thought and energy has been devoted to programs that are having visible and highly desirable results.

(10) (U) Eighth Army Human Relations Program.

(a) The Human Relations Branch was organized 1 May 72 as a staff element under the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1. This branch is

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responsible for actions related to equal opportunity and treatment of military personnel and race relations training. The Human Relations Branch currently consists of one lieutenant colonel, a major, a captain and two noncommissioned officers.

(b) Eighth Army Regulation 600-21, Human Relations, was published and distributed in Aug 72. It establishes specific responsibilities in the implementation of the Human Relations Program to include education in race relations as directed by the Department of the Army.

(11) (U) Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) Organization. The current Human Relations effort is to insure that all military personnel are afforded the same privileges, opportunities and services. Every echelon of command is endeavoring to identify and correct deficiencies which are contrary to the objectives of Eighth Army's Equal Opportunity Program.

(a) Get It Together (GIT) Committee. The GIT Committee was authorized by the Commanding General, Eighth Army, on 22 Mar 71, to provide an additional channel of communication between the Commanding General and members of this command in matters of equal opportunity and treatment. This committee is composed of one officer and six enlisted men and their mission is to assist local commanders in identifying and eliminating acts of discrimination within their commands. On 1 Jul 72, the GIT Committee was assigned as a staff element in the Human Relations Branch, OACofS, G1, to strengthen the implementation and execution of Eighth Army's Equal Opportunity Program. The GIT Committee operates only through the existing chain of command.

(b) Race Relations Training. DOD Directive 1322.11 states that race relations training would be conducted on a continuing basis for all military personnel in the effort to improve and achieve equal opportunity within the Department of Defense in keeping with the human goals proclaimed on 18 Aug 69. Eighth Army has five instructors trained by the Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI). Three of these instructors are conducting two-week Discussion Leaders Courses to train human relations personnel from units throughout Eighth Army to conduct racial training within their organizations. Each individual in the unit will receive a minimum of 12 hours in human relations training. The recommended method of instruction for this training is the seminar or small discussion group consisting of not more than 25 individuals. After commencing, the 12-hour seminar will be completed within 10 working days. Newly assigned personnel will receive their training as soon as possible after arrival in the unit. After an individual has received 12 hours of training, refresher training

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will be scheduled as required. Additionally, this training will be integrated with command information, Commanders' Call and other classes of unit training as appropriate. Eighth Army has conducted three Discussion Leaders' Courses which have graduated 71 instructors. Two additional classes are scheduled to be conducted by 24 Nov 72.

(12) (U) Ration Control System. Ration control systems in the US Army have traditionally used some sort of paper card or book requiring paper to be removed, marked, or holes punched. Some smaller ration control systems store the ration card or book at the sales outlet, but most systems require that the ration control document be issued and carried by the customer. The Eighth Army in Korea has operated the US Forces ration control system for over 20 years and during that time has experimented with many versions of the card and book system. All systems worked well for a short period after they were initiated, but all were eventually discarded or modified for various reasons. On 1 Jan 71, the USFK ration control plate system was introduced in Korea. Based on the familiar plastic credit card plate, the new system replaced four separate heavy paper cards with one embossed plate. The system became fully operational on 7 May 71 when the gradual initial issue of ration control plates was completed. Clearly embossed in distinctive raised lettering on the USFK ration control plate is the individual's social security number, the number of plates issued to the individual (original or replacement plate), status (unaccompanied, accompanied spouse, dependent), name, rank, pay grade, privilege data, family size, unit address, APO, expiration date of the plate, the issuing agency of the plate, the sex of the plate holder and a code letter indicating the monetary ration monthly dollar limit allowed the plate holder. All of this information is clearly printed each time the ration control plate is used. Military personnel in uniform are authorized access to PX facilities without further identification except at the Yongsan Main Exchange. Individuals in civilian clothes must show their identification card and the USFK ration control plate in order to enter a PX sales outlet. The individual customer completes his or her purchases and pays for the items at the cashier's counter. All purchasers then present a USFK ration control plate to a controller who places the ration control plate in a data recorder and records the purchase on a standard IBM card. This operation takes from five to 10 seconds to complete. The imprint on the IBM card clearly identifies the customer, the controller, the sales outlet, the type of transaction, the monetary amount of the transaction, and the date of the transaction. The IBM card is then delivered to the computer facility, key punched, and the above data recorded on a 360 IBM computer tape. The computer tape is processed frequently and any individual who makes purchases in excess of the authorized dollar limitation is identified along with a record of all his transactions on a special exception printout. The ration control

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plates of violators are withdrawn based on the recorded data. Copies of the recorded data are attached to a report of the violation which is supplied to the commander or supervisor of the violator for any corrective action he deems necessary. Currently, the monthly PX dollar limit is \$75 for most plate holders, \$50 for adult dependents, and \$25 for minor dependents (10 to 17 years). Family allowances are combined in the computer under the sponsor's social security number. Children, nine years of age or younger, do not receive ration control plates, but the allowance of the family is increased and computed accordingly. A single trip to the PX by a customer with total purchases of less than one dollar is not recorded. Items costing over \$25 are recorded separately as "high value" items and do not count against the dollar limitation. These purchases do appear on the exception printout when the individual commits a violation. In addition, certain accounts are monitored constantly by the computer based on requests from enforcement agencies. Provisions can be made to identify individuals who consistently spend more per month than they earn. Thirty specific high demand black market items are limited to one per tour per person or family. These are such items as phonographs, tape decks, skillets, blenders, etc. All of these items are recorded at the time of purchase on a special IBM card that has two carbon copies attached using the same type data recorder mentioned above. The sales clerk merely writes a brief description of the item on this three-part form called a Controlled Item Purchase Record (CIPR). The data recorder automatically transcribes the customer's ration control plate information, the name of the sales clerk, the sales outlet, the date, the code number of the rationed item and the dollar amount of the transaction. The card copy of the CIPR is computer-recorded and the other carbon copies replace the PX sales slip in the event the customer seeks a refund. These items are not computed against the individual's monthly dollar limitation. Twelve of the 30 controlled items require special advance permission to purchase and are recorded on a special form called a Letter of Authorization (LOA) through the use of the data recorder. These 12 items are mainly large household items such as air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, etc. The average soldier customer has very little need to purchase these items and most of them require Engineer approval for installation in billets. Everything (except the \$1.00 purchases mentioned above) the customer purchases is recorded by the computer and if he or she attempts to purchase more than one controlled item, the computer immediately places his or her name on the special exception printout. The ration control plates of violators are withdrawn and commanders or supervisors receive complete reports with copies of the transaction documents. Provision is made for a customer to purchase a second controlled item if this is reasonable and approved in advance by his commander or supervisor. These additional authorized purchases are computer-recorded, but do not cause the man's name to appear on the exception printout. Provision is also made for

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with a truly random method for selection of personnel to be tested. This method insures that the population at large is tested 1.6 times per year. The breakdown of personnel tested by month is: May-4,121, June-5,110, July-4,206, August-2,999, and September-2,210. The sudden drop in personnel tested between July and August reflects the change in DA policy which eliminated testing of personnel 29 years of age and older as of 1 Aug 72. Of the 18,646 personnel tested since May, 538 have been clinically diagnosed as drug users. Of these, 422 were barbiturate users, 42 amphetamines, 71 morphine/alkaloids, and three were using methadone.

(17) (U) DA Drug Assistance Team--Staff Visit. The DA Drug Assistance Team visited Eighth Army 23-26 Oct 72. The 10-man team's mission was to assist commands in their alcohol and drug abuse programs. During the four-day visit, the team called at US Army Garrison, Yongsan; 2d Infantry Division; 20th General Support Group; the Eighth Army Stockade; 121st Evacuation Hospital; and numerous Eighth Army staff sections. While visiting these units and staff sections, the team discussed current DA policy and provided guidance in handling numerous problems associated with the drug abuse program.

(18) (U) Drug and Alcohol Mobile Education Team. The Drug and Alcohol Mobile Education Team is designed to conduct workshops for officers, NCOs and civilian supervisors and to educate them as to the causes and treatment of drug abuse. The Eighth Army team presently consists of four personnel who were trained at Yale University in Jan 72. These four men travel throughout Korea presenting classes to commanders and supervisors. The team also trains Unit Counselors and Drug Education Specialists for placement in each company and battery size unit in Korea. The team completed the first cycle of workshops for commanders and staffs of major subordinate commands on 21 Mar 72, and the second cycle, which was targeted primarily at battalion commanders and staffs, on 15 Jun. The third cycle, aimed at company and battery level supervisors, began 10 Jul and ended on 28 Sep. A fourth cycle is underway and will last until December. To forestall rotational losses, three personnel from the Eighth Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program are attending a US Army-sponsored Drug Education Course at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The dates of the course are 21 Oct-4 Nov 72. (See lesson learned on page 157.)

(19) (U) Effectiveness of Special Services Program. The Secretary of the Army visited Korea and commented that Special Services needed to compete for the off-duty time of the well motivated soldier. Based upon this observation, a study was conducted to determine how Special Services could upgrade its program. Two key factors were evident--more people and

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more money would be required. An outline plan was forwarded to HQ USARPAC indicating the following requirements:

- (a) An additional 90 personnel.
- (b) \$967,000 to upgrade furniture and equipment.
- (c) \$3,508,000 to renovate and construct new Special Services facilities.
- (d) \$350,000 to implement unit level workshops where musical instruments would be available for use.
- (e) \$300,000 to increase intramural competition and allow for additional officials fees.
- (f) Favorable action on the FY 73 submission for Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) construction.
- (g) Favorable consideration of a Funland concept, whereby large air structures would house an entire amusement center.

USARPAC responded by asking for additional information and a completed plan encompassing each of the requests. Detailed plans have been forwarded on all requirements except for items (a) and (g). Headquarters, Eighth Army future force reductions will negate the requirement for the additional 90 spaces, thus creating the requirement to re-evaluate all planned construction. Action is pending.

(20) (U) Reorganization of Eighth Army Special Services. Approval was granted on 16 Mar 72, by the Eighth Army Chief of Staff to prepare an Agency Concept Plan for Special Services to include all operations Korea-wide. The plan and all documentation was submitted to G3 Force Development on 13 Jun 72. On 2 Sep 72 it was forwarded to HQ USARPAC for approval. Approval has not been received as of the end of this reporting period. Prior to the plan being forwarded to G3 Force Development, all major subordinate commanders were briefed on the concept, as was the DCG. All agreed in principal and made recommendations for minor changes in the Agency organization. Basically, the reorganization plan calls for the establishment of an Agency under the staff supervision of the ACofS, G1. All Special Services personnel currently on the TDA of the various commands would be placed on one TDA under the control of the Agency Commander. Three area staff offices would be created to control facilities and activities within their geographical areas. As a move toward

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consolidation of Special Services Operations, the US Army Special Services Operations Office, Korea, assumed the mission for US Army Garrison, Yongsan, Special Services on 30 Aug 72 by Letter of Instruction.

(21) (U) Education.

(a) Educational Goals. The 1st Qtr FY 73 marked the 33d consecutive quarter in which this command met or exceeded all 10 DA/USARPAC priority educational objectives. Participation rates for the 1st Qtr showed a decrease from those of the previous quarter and an increase over those of the same quarter of the previous year. The following figures represent percentages of people in each category who participated during the period.

<u>Category</u>	<u>USARPAC Objective</u>	<u>Eighth Army Achievements 1st Qtr FY 72</u>
Overall Participation	20%	30%
Comm Off Below Bacc Degree	20%	53%
Warrant Off Below 2 yrs College	25%	56%
EM Below High School Completion	25%	47%
EM 12th Grade But Below Bacc Degree	7%	15%
Foreign Language Tng-Officers	10%	11%
Foreign Language Tng-EM	2%	3.6%
MOS-Related Tng-All Personnel	6%	11%
EM with GT Score Below 90	20%	25%
EM Below 5th Grade Reading Level	100%	--

(b) University of Maryland Enrollments. University of Maryland enrollments for Term I, academic year 72/73, totaled 635 and were 43 percent (190) higher than those for the corresponding term in academic year 71/72 and were 0.5 percent (3) lower than the average Term I enrollment for the past five academic years.

(c) Project Transition. Project Transition is a program to train soldiers of any rank in skills which have a high job potential on the civilian market and in which soldiers have expressed interest. It was first implemented in Eighth Army in Oct 71. Transition services include pre-separation vocational counseling, occupational training and job placement assistance for military personnel who are within their last six months of military service. These services are provided by eight counselors in the field under the technical supervision of a Transition Director at HQ, Eighth Army. Approximately 1,000 soldiers received counseling each month and about 110 are presently enrolled in occupational skill training programs. Transition training is provided either through

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on-the-job training at local installations or through Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) funded courses provided by contracted institutions. The first MDTA course offered outside CONUS began at Camp Humphreys in May 72. This course in TV repair is taught by Univ of Hawaii instructors and has 20 students enrolled. Other courses taught by the University of Hawaii are welding (Kimpo), and refrigeration and auto repair (Camp Coiner). A highly successful MDTA Program in Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations, sponsored by the US Environmental Protection Agency, has recently graduated its first 21 students, all of whom have either received offers of employment or are planning to continue their training in CONUS. During the period, 118 students have been enrolled in the aforementioned courses and 58 have completed training.

(d) Predischarge Education Program (PREP). PREP, in operation in Eighth Army since Feb 71, is designed for the man who wants to earn a regular high school diploma rather than a GED certificate. The highly successful PREP offered by the DOD Dependent Schools was prevented from expanding to many areas of the command due to statutory restrictions against hiring of off-duty military instructors. In many areas civilian instructors were not available. This problem was resolved by USARPAC's contracting the St. Louis High School (Hawaii) to provide PREP instruction. This private institution is not subject to statutory regulations in their hiring of military instructors. In July, St. Louis High School established its program in Korea and has enrolled over 800 students at 43 locations in the command as opposed to the six locations where DOD school courses were offered. Servicemen who complete the PREP program will receive diplomas from St. Louis High School as if they had attended on the Hawaii campus.

(e) Job Information Fair. On 21-22 Sep Job Information Fairs were conducted at Yongsan and at Camp Casey by 19 representatives of US industries and agencies. The Job Information Fairs were jointly sponsored by the President's Jobs for Veterans Committee and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (M&RA). CINCPACAF was the executive agency for the fairs in the Pacific area. Fair representatives provided information on jobs at such industries as American Telephone and Telegraph, General Motors, IBM, and Cummins Engine. Attendance at the two, three-hour Job Information Fair sessions at Yongsan was 416 military personnel while the two sessions at Camp Casey attracted 849 servicemen.

(f) Interagency Counseling Team. The Interagency Counseling Team, composed of a representative of the Veterans Administration (VA) and one from the Department of Labor, provides up-to-date and factual information concerning VA benefits and the labor market to separating service personnel. The team has been assigned to Korea since Dec 71 and travels

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to all parts of the command to offer their services. During the period, this team has counseled, individually and in groups, over 6,500 servicemen.

(22) (U) Safety.

(a) Eighth Army Safety Well Done Award. The Eighth Army Safety Well Done Award is presented on a quarterly basis for professional performance during a hazardous situation which significantly contributes to the Eighth Army accident prevention program. The nominee may be active duty military or DA civilian and can be recommended for his or her outstanding safety accomplishment during either on-duty or off-duty status. For military personnel (officer or enlisted), one or all of the following can be presented to the award recipient: Eighth Army Safety Well Done Award plaque, including certificate signed by the Commanding General, Eighth Army; an appropriate military award (Army Commendation Medal or Soldier's Medal; and modified leave of seven days with monetary award, up to \$350. For civilian personnel, one or all of the following can be presented: Eighth Army Safety Well Done Award plaque, including certificate signed by the Commanding General, Eighth Army; Certificate of Achievement or Meritorious Civilian Service Award; and modified leave of seven days with monetary award, up to \$350. In view of the contributions to the command's accident prevention program which individuals working for Eighth Army can make, the Eighth Army Safety Well Done Award is receiving strong command emphasis. All subordinate commanders are aware of the importance of the award as an incentive for prevention of accidents and injuries.

(b) Increase in Motorcycle Accidents. Since 18 May 72, US Army personnel have been involved in 10 motorcycle accidents, eight of which involved Korean National pedestrians. In all 10 accidents the operators did not possess operator's permits (SF 46) as required by Eighth Army Regulation 385-3. In eight of the 10 accidents, the vehicles were not owned by the operators but were rented from a commercial agency. Eighth Army subordinate commanders have been required to implement the following steps to eliminate unauthorized and unsafe operation of motorcycles:

1. Deny entry at all Eighth Army installations to motorcycle operators who do not possess a valid SF 46 and prescribed protective equipment as set forth in Eighth Army regulations.

2. Inform all US personnel within the commander's area of responsibility of Eighth Army's requirements for motorcycle operation.

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3. Contact all off-post motorcycle rental agencies within the commander's immediate geographical area of concern, and inform them of Eighth Army's requirements for individual possession of valid operator's permit, prescribed protective equipment, and the Korean government-required insurance before motorcycles can be rented to Eighth Army personnel.

4. Under the provisions of Eighth Army Regulation 192-6, place those motorcycle rental agencies off-limits which do not comply with Eighth Army safety and Korean government insurance requirements.

5. Insure that aggressive enforcement action of the regulations which govern the use/operation of motorcycles by Eighth Army personnel is taken.

6. Inform individuals who operate both privately owned and rented motorcycles that they may be held financially liable for damage, injury, or death resulting from any accident due to their own negligence.

(c) Command Safety Program. Comparing the 4th Qtr FY 72 with the 4th Qtr FY 71, Eighth Army's motor vehicle accident rate decreased 40 percent and the motor vehicle accident fatality rate decreased 95 percent. However, comparing the 1st Qtr FY 73 with the 1st Qtr FY 72, Eighth Army's motor vehicle accident rate decreased 10 percent but the motor vehicle accident fatality rate increased 62 percent. During the months of June and July, 22 persons lost their lives as a result of Army and privately owned motor vehicle accidents. This drastic increase in Army and privately owned motor vehicle fatalities may be indicative of failure by Commanders to communicate to their personnel the essentials of defensive driving principles which must be applied when operating a vehicle in the ROK.

(23) (U) Adjutant General Activities.

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

(b) Reenlistments.

1. Eighth Army reenlistment rates are shown here:

	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attained</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
May 1972	110	89	80.9
June 1972	82	70	85.1
July 1972	78	99	126.9
August 1972	84	122	145.4
September 1972	89	123	138.2
October 1972 (estimate)	84	135	160.7

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2. The decrease in lump sum payments of the variable reenlistment bonus (VRB) is having a significant effect on the reenlistment program. Due to a reduction in funds for VRB lump sum payments, DA has placed all commands on a quota system and delegated approval authority to major area commanders. HQ, USARPAC, in turn, has delegated approval authority to the CG, Eighth Army. Quotas for lump sum payments are distributed to USARPAC by DA and are further distributed based on command strengths. Allocations to Eighth Army average 14 per month. In a few instances, prospective reenlistees have declined to reenlist, while others have postponed their decision because of the Army's policy which no longer guarantees payment of the VRB in a lump sum.

3. Information has been received that DA is considering a proposal to increase the objective from the present two first-term reenlistments per thousand of the assigned enlisted operating strength to four per thousand. For the 1st Qtr FY 73, Eighth Army has exceeded present DA goals and is likely to continue to do so. However, reenlistment personnel feel that a goal of four per thousand is not realistic as it may serve as a hindrance to maintaining a competitive spirit among commands. The higher objective would also encourage relaxation of quality standards in order to meet quantity requirements. In response to a USARPAC request, Eighth Army forwarded a message to that HQ outlining the above objections to the proposal. A recommendation was made to retain the present objective or to increase it to a maximum of three per thousand of the assigned enlisted operating strength. Reply is pending.

4. The recent assignment of experienced MOS OOE (Recruiter/Career Counselor) personnel has been a decisive factor in the upward trend of the reenlistment program. It has been discovered that counseling of potential reenlistees is not effective in most instances when performed by inexperienced, OJT personnel. Eighth Army should have all career counselor slots throughout the command filled by the end of Oct 72 (a total of 62 are authorized, with 54 presently assigned).

5. The MOS testing program recently initiated by this headquarters to test (for reenlistment purposes) a fixed number of first-term personnel each month has met with considerable success. The effects can be seen in the reenlistment rates achieved by Eighth Army since this program began.

(c) Administrative Helicopter Courier Service. In Jan 72 an administrative helicopter courier flight was initiated between HQ, Eighth Army and HQ, USAKORSCOM at Taegu. On 11 Sep 72 the administrative helicopter courier flight was temporarily suspended to effect a conclusive study

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of a ground courier system. To date, the advantage of a timely ground courier which can travel during all kinds of weather, rather than the utilization of helicopters which are subject to abortings due to inclement weather, is evident. The truck courier system provided by the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal has proven to be a more efficient operation and is now utilized daily within this command.

(d) Reproduction. During the period 1 May to 31 Oct 72, the Adjutant General's Office reproduced 11,675,387 impressions. This amounted to a 17 percent increase from the workload recorded for the previous reporting period. AG has often been required to reproduce documents where the total number of impressions exceeds 25,000. This has been necessary due to short suspense factors which preclude the staff section concerned from having the reproduction performed in Japan. A large volume of reproduction was due to requirements involving exercises, including FOCUS LENS FY 73. This problem could be avoided through better advance planning by staff divisions. To preclude peak work load volume and to improve service, a schedule of work priorities has been distributed throughout the tri-headquarters (UNC/USFK/Eighth Army). Work priorities range from 11 working days for reproduction of forms to one working day for reproduction of emergency leave orders, command letters, itineraries, weekly bulletins, and instruction of an emergency nature. This schedule will be strictly followed. Exceptions to Priority I (one working day) will necessitate approval from the Chief of Staff.

(e) Publication Consolidation. The consolidation of all blank forms and locally produced regulations, supplements, memorandums, and policy directives at Supply Point 23 (Yongsan) has resulted in an economy of man-hours and a more efficient publication requisitioning system. Prior to this consolidation, publications were requisitioned by units Korea-wide from the AG Mail and Distribution Branch while other blank forms and publications were requisitioned from Supply Point 23.

(f) Records Management Training. Records Management Training has received new emphasis. Three Records Management Training classes were conducted at HQ, Eighth Army during the reporting period with a total attendance of 108 military and civilian personnel. Additionally, a Correspondence Management Training Program has been initiated. One eight-hour course was conducted for 26 secretaries and typists. The course is scheduled for presentation to HQ, 2d Infantry Division personnel before the end of the reporting period. Favorable comments concerning both courses have been received from students and their supervisors. Records Management and Correspondence Management classes are scheduled for presentation on alternate months at HQ, Eighth Army. These two classes will be presented at a major subordinate command each month. Assignment

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of a second Records Management Officer, a position that was vacant for 11 months, has aided program expansion.

(g) Postal Operations.

1. Eighth Army hosted three CONUS-based US Army Reserve postal units (325th AG Postal Co, 8-23 Jul; 300th AG Postal Det, 22 Jul-6 Aug; 993d AG Postal Det, 13-27 Aug 72) for their annual training. Korea was a pilot program for US Army Reserve unit annual training overseas. The individual training aspect of the program was excellent in that it afforded total integration of reserve personnel with active duty units having similar missions. Unit integrity was reduced by the fact that USAR units had to be dispersed between three active duty postal units (1st AG Military Mail Terminal, 19th Army Postal Unit, 117th Army Postal Unit). This dispersion was determined necessary by the fact that placing an entire USAR unit with one active duty unit would not have afforded ample training opportunities and would have overtaxed the support capabilities (i.e., messing and billeting) of a single host unit. The only significant problem encountered was transportation to and from CONUS, resulting in last minute changes in transportation, billeting and messing. This was caused by a commercial airline strike. Evaluation of training resulted in a favorable recommendation for continuation and expansion of the program. Early communication with USAR units is required to identify duty positions to insure equal distribution of TOE functions (i.e., window clerks, operations, etc.). The USAR officers lost training opportunities since they were required to coordinate many of the administrative/logistical matters which were unable to be completed by the part-time Eighth Army project officer (additional duty). It is necessary to locate the USAR unit headquarters on the same installation as a project officer to facilitate coordination.

2. On 15 Jul 72 a new mail address only (MAO) APO was established for the Korea Regional Exchange (KRE) at Inchon (APO 96488). This APO facility resulted in entire SEALAND van shipments originating in San Francisco being delivered directly to the addressee. The system reduced the workload of the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal; improved physical security/accountability; and resulted in greatly improved service. Maximum use of direct SEALAND van shipments on sensitive (high black market value) items will be utilized where volume is sufficient to warrant same.

3. In order to comply with the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) terms to permit ROK customs officials to inspect 10 percent of personal mail for US Forces in Korea, a revision to surface movement from CONUS

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gateways was implemented 27 Sep 72. Personal mail previously dispatched directly to Taegu, Pusan and Seoul was rerouted to the 1st AG Military Mail Terminal. This revision affords ROK customs officials the opportunity to perform inspections at the air mail terminal at Osan and the air and surface mail terminals at Kimpo.

4. Directorizing of mail at the Area Postal Directory (APD) was creating a significant delay in receipt of mail due to the large volume of mail being processed. This problem was aggravated by non-receipt of locator cards, and poor directorizing at both APO and unit levels. An intensified campaign was launched to assist centralized in- and out-processing centers to insure preparation of locator cards. Master decks of punch cards were furnished the APD and APOs to update their locator files. Command news media were utilized to encourage individuals experiencing difficulty in receiving mail to submit new locator cards. Mail received at the APD from APOs as "no record" was carefully screened to insure that APOs were properly directorizing the mail and at the same time problem trends were examined. As trends were determined, direct coordination was made with the responsible command/agency to correct the problem areas. The results of the concerted effort have started to be realized at the Army Postal Directory level. The non-receipt of locator cards and poor directorizing at APO and unit levels are perennial short-tour problems.

(h) Eighth Army Voting Program. An extensive program was launched in February of this year. Emphasis has been on "getting the word" to all eligible voters in every military community and insuring that each person had an in-hand delivery of Standard Form 76 (Post Card Application For Absentee Ballot). Unit voting assistance officers made an exerted effort to provide all needed information to the individual voter. Standard Forms 76 were handed out to all new arrivals at the ASCOM Replacement Center as a part of their in-processing. Additionally, a SF 76 was distributed to all personnel during out-processing at the Rest and Transient (R&T) Center, Yongsan, and in the 2d Division. A comprehensive and extensive publicity program was actively conducted by the Public Affairs Office.

(i) Advance Information on Personnel Arrivals. Effective 27 Jun 72, the USARPAC Liaison Team which is located at Oakland Army Base, California, began transmitting electrical messages to Eighth Army with the names, MOS, grade and OPO Control and Line number for all enlisted personnel in grades E5 through E9. This message traffic has been beneficial to the Eighth Army replacement section in that assignments can be made expeditiously prior to the arrival of the personnel.

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(j) Out-processing at the R&T Center, Yongsan. Out-processing at the Yongsan R&T Center was upgraded in July. Personnel now accomplish nearly all necessary out-processing prior to arriving at Osan AB, including turn-in of ration control plate, immunization check, customs clearance, 100 percent baggage check (to include drug sniffer dog), conversion of Military Payment Certificates (MPC), and issuance of boarding pass. Out-processing at the R&T Center continues to function smoothly; however, during the month of September, Eighth Army experienced a number of shortfalls on departing flights, which was due mainly to poor response on the part of subordinate commands in reference to following correct procedures for cancellations and additions to port call rosters. Subordinate commands have been reminded of their responsibility to insure that bulk seat allocations are filled so that Eighth Army is not charged with empty seats on departing flights to CONUS.

(k) Central Clearance Facility. A Centralized Clearance Facility has been established in the Yongsan area as a pilot program and will begin full operation on 30 Oct 72. The Commander of US Army Garrison, Yongsan is responsible for operations as directed by HQ, Eighth Army. It is anticipated that such a facility will allow an individual to accomplish approximately one-half of his installation clearance at "one point" and will save numerous man-hours and avoid a great deal of inconvenience to the person out-processing. Once perfected, the concept is to be expanded to other areas within Eighth Army..

(l) Centralized Assignment by Military Occupational Speciality (CAMOS). Eighth Army is currently involved in the testing phase of the proposed DA-centralized automated requisitioning system which is intended to relieve the local commanders of the work involved in requisitioning personnel. In connection with the testing phase of CAMOS, a Command Muster was held on 10 August. The muster proved beneficial in that it provided a one-time chance to purify the Personnel Master Files (PMF); it established a control file for the CAMOS test; and it demonstrated the accuracy of the PMF. On 1 Aug 72, a headcount report of all enlisted PCS arrivals and departures from the command was initiated, and is being sent weekly to the General Research Corporation (GRC) in McLean, Virginia. This report is used by GRC to update the CAMOS control file, and to verify the accuracy data submitted to DA from Eighth Army. Test requisitions have been run by GRC and will be furnished OPO, DA for comparison in November. After further testing in November and December, complete automation of enlisted requisitioning will begin. The CAMOS system will generate requisitions which are not inflated, and be as timely and complete as possible.

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(m) Changes to the Enlisted Efficiency Reporting (EER) System. Major policy changes in the Enlisted Efficiency Reporting system became effective per DA message DAPO-EPP-E, DTG 151608Z Jun 72. Effective 1 July 1972 three types of Enlisted Efficiency Reports are now submitted: Regular Reports, Change of Rater Reports, and Special Reports. Submission schedules for Regular Reports are changed from semi-annual to annual on a fixed reporting month per specific grade basis (i.e., E-3 and E-4, closing date of report: 31 August). Change of rater reports are submitted when the designated rater of an individual changes, upon PCS of ratee, or upon change of duty (if rater changes). Special Reports are submitted only when the individual's performance of duty has been, in the rater's opinion, so outstanding or so deficient as to clearly warrant submission of a report prior to the regular report. The minimum rating period for Regular EER or a change of rater report is 60 calendar days for E-6s and below and 90 calendar days for E-7s and above. Rater must have been the actual supervisor of the rated individual for the minimum times specified above as of the closing date for Regular Reports or as of the date a change of rater occurs. For supervisors, specific remarks indicating the individual's effectiveness in the Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) program are required on the EER. Personnel whose primary duties involve the EOT program will have "EOT Principal Duty" recorded in Section A, Part 2, of the EER. Personnel in grade E-6 through E-8 will have indicated on their EERs individual's potential for duty as a First Sergeant. Under the new EER system, the rated individual is required to sign for and receive a copy of his EER. He will acknowledge receipt by signing a typewritten statement in Item A, Part 3. The reviewer will provide a copy of the EER to the rated individual. The reviewer will then forward the completed (original copy) EER to the Personnel Services Company. Prior to forwarding an adverse EER to the Personnel Services Company, the reviewer will insure that the rated individual has been given the opportunity to submit a rebuttal statement concerning the report; and insure that the rebuttal statement, if executed, accompanies the related report along with any additional documentation the rated individual may desire to submit.

(n) MOS Fill/Shortage Experience. Eighth Army has experienced an overall improvement in fill status during this reporting period. However, critical shortages continue to exist in Air Defense Crewman, and Air Defense Maintenance Personnel, Communications and Communications Maintenance, and Atomic Demolition Munition MOS. Shortages, although not critical across the board, also continue to exist in enlisted middle manager grades. DA is monitoring the Air Defense Crewman and Maintenance personnel closely to insure that current shortages do not further decline.

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(o) Involuntary Release Program. DA announced a Qualitative Management, Involuntary Separation program in Jan 71. The program was designed to deny reenlistment to personnel in certain categories. These included: E-3 with three years total active service, E-4 with eight years total active service, E-5 with 12 years total active service, E-6 with 20 years total active service, E-7 with 24 years total active service, E-8 with 27 years total active service, and E-9 with 30 years total active service. Provisions were granted to retain individuals who have attained official order of merit promotion list status and to extend enlistment contracts beyond the mandatory separation point in order to complete a normal oversea tour and to complete obligated terms of service resulting from school or promotion.

(p) Command Personnel Management Inspection Team (CPMI). During the period 1 May to 31 Oct 72, the CPMI team inspected 80 units on preparation of Morning Reports/Recurring Rosters. In summary, nine units received an "Excellent" rating, 41 were "Satisfactory", and 30 were "Unsatisfactory." Eleven units previously rated unsatisfactory were reinspected during the period 1 Jun 72 to 31 Oct 72. Three units were still found to be unsatisfactory. During the months of July and September, the CPMI team conducted morning report seminars at Yongsan, Uijongbu, Pyongtaek, Taegu, Pusan and Chunchon. The seminar was conducted in two parts: the first part was a lecture on preparation of morning reports/personnel rosters and the second part a question and answer period. The inspections and seminars conducted by the CPMI team has improved the MR Deficiency Rating of the command from 5.34 to 3.28. Efforts are being made for accomplishing an overall command deficiency rating of less than 2.5.

(q) Inactivation of the 6th Personnel and Administration (P&A) Battalion, the 24th Administrative Services Detachment (ASD) and Movement of the 199th Personnel Services Company (PSC) and Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) School. The 6th P&A Battalion will be inactivated on or about 1 Dec 72. In its place, a 6th Replacement Regulating Detachment will be organized to control in-processing and out-processing activities. The 24th ASD will be inactivated and become a part of the 199th PSC about 10 Nov 72. On 1 Dec 72, the 199th PSC (-) is scheduled to move to Yongsan with teams at Taegu, Camp Humphreys and Camp Red Cloud. The movement of the 199th PSC will involve a relocation of the in-processing activity to Camp Coiner, Yongsan. The 199th PSC has been organized to provide personnel support in five geographical areas. Actions related to reorganizational changes are in process. Exact dates for movement from ASCOM are dependent on availability of buildings at Humphreys, Red Cloud and Yongsan. All activities should be moved not later than 16 Dec 72. The KATUSA School will move to Camp Humphreys either in late November or early December 1972.

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(r) Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) Program. The program was initiated in 1950 upon verbal agreement between the President of Korea, the United States Ambassador, and CINCUNC. Augmentation was originally based on a ratio of 100 per each US Army infantry company and 75 per each artillery battery. At its peak in 1952, the KATUSA strength amounted to 20,000 men. In July 1971, following reduction of US Forces in Korea, the authorized strength was stabilized at 7,240 men, the present figure. KATUSA replacements are selected by ROKA authority at the ROKA recruit training schools from those who completed six weeks basic training. KATUSA soldiers are integrated into US Army units. Their tour is normally 36 months during which they serve in a variety of MOSs. KATUSA are returned to appropriate ROKA reserve divisions upon publication of discharge order by ROKA unless they are returned to ROKA control for disciplinary reasons. Current KATUSA assigned strength is 6,900. During the reporting period, 1,725 KATUSA replacements were obtained from ROKA. A new KATUSA Program of Instruction (POI) was prepared for a three-week orientation course for newly arriving KATUSA replacements at the 6th P&A Battalion. The two-week KATUSA training has been extended to three weeks effective 16 Oct 72. Preparations are being made for the movement of the KATUSA Training School from ASCOM to Camp Humphreys.

(24) (U) Civilian Personnel Activities.

(a) Eighth Army Civilian Strength. The Eighth Army, as of 30 Sep 72, had a civilian employee strength of 38,240 (844 US citizens and 37,396 Korean Nationals). The Eighth Army civilian employee strength for the same period in 1971 was 37,322 (767 US citizens and 36,555 Korean Nationals). The increase in the overall strength represents a gain of 918 civilian employees or a 2.5 percent gain. The US strength showed a greater percentage gain (10 percent) than the KN strength (2.3 percent).

<u>Category</u>	<u>Previous Strength</u> (As of 30 Sep 71)		<u>Current Strength</u> (As of 30 Sep 72)	
	<u>US</u>	<u>KN</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>KN</u>
Appropriated Fund	648	14,549	674	13,636
Nonappropriated Fund	38	3,553	30	2,701
Contract Hire	81	12,302	140	15,424
Personal Hire	-	6,151	-	5,635
	<u>767</u>	<u>36,555</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>37,396</u>

While most of the categories above reflect a loss in civilian employees, contract hire civilian employees strength showed a gain of 3,181 employees, of which 59 were US citizen employees (up 72.8 percent) and 3,122 were Korean National employees (up 25.4 percent). The increase in civilian employees in this category is mainly due to the accelerated construction and rehabilitation of troop billets and recreational facilities in line with MVA programs in Korea.

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(b) Control of Grade Escalation in the General Schedule (GS). The requirement for the control of grade escalation was initiated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Bulletin No. 72-4, dated 5 Aug 71, and was indorsed by DA letter dated 14 Sep 71 and USARPAC letter dated 20 Oct 71. The continued upward drift in the average grade under the GS Government-wide prompted OMB, Executive Office of the President, to issue directives to reverse this trend and in turn reduce total payroll costs. The OMB directed that the average grade be stabilized during FY 72 and that it be reduced during FY 73 and FY 74. HQ USARPAC, in turn, established an average grade level objective for Eighth Army of 9.6003 for FY 72 and 9.5003 for FY 73. At the beginning of FY 72 the average grade level of Eighth Army was 9.9703. Efforts to reduce the average grade level during FY 72 were highly successful. This success was attributed to effective position management actions and the compliance of management officials with published command requirements. On 30 Jun 72 the command average grade level was 9.5006, well within the established USARPAC objective of 9.6003. Contributing to this success was a large number of GS-11 through GS-14 positions vacated by retirees during the 4th Qtr FY 72. It was recognized that as these vacancies were filled there would be an upward fluctuation in the average grade level early in FY 73. As predicted, the average grade level has increased to 9.6288 at the end of 1st Qtr FY 73. In a command letter dated 17 Dec 71, the Chief of Staff urged continued positive leadership in meeting the objectives of this program.

(c) Command Suggestion Campaign--"Suggest Today for MVA." Under the MVA program, civilian personnel offices participate in supporting and promoting the MVA concept. In support of this program, a command-wide suggestion campaign with the theme "Suggest Today for MVA" was conducted during the 4th Qtr FY 72. A command letter was published and distributed to all units. In this letter, the CG emphasized the need for a fully integrated military-civilian personnel team to support the suggestion campaign through the submission of ideas to make MVA a success. This program was given wide coverage and publicity. It was personally indorsed by subordinate commanders, posters publicizing the campaign were prepared and distributed, and American Forces Korean Network (AFKN) Radio/TV broadcasted publicity material. The response was highly successful. A total of 3,278 suggestions were submitted (1,877 military, 310 DAC, and 1,091 Korean National). The theme "Suggest Today for MVA" is being continued through FY 73.

(d) Korean Nationals Outplacement Program (KNOP). KNOP, initiated in Sep 70 by Eighth Army, with cooperation from the Republic of Korea Government and the Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) continues

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to be very successful in meeting its objectives. This program was established to minimize the impact of manpower turbulence and to enhance the image of Eighth Army (and USFK) as an employer. More specifically, the program objectives includes: providing vocational training to develop additional skills of employees in preparation for job opportunities on the Korean economy when their services with USFK are terminated; providing ROKG testing for licensing and certification of employees to qualify them for specific jobs in local industry as required by Korean Vocational Training Laws; and providing outplacement assistance in other organizations within the US Forces and on the local economy to excess Korean employees faced with reduction in force. Since its establishment, a total of 6,367 employees have been trained in 21 different job categories. From this total, 3,250 employees have been tested with 2,440 receiving their licenses or a 75 percent passing ratio. In addition, a total of 3,658 employees were placed in new jobs, including 1,167 on the Korean economy. The KNOP has been and continues to be well received by the ROKG, the union, and Korean employees. The ROKG allocated funds in the amount of ₩3,000,000 (\$7,500) to Eighth Army during the reporting period in support of KNOP. These funds are used to defray the costs of KNOP vocational training instructors during the first half of FY 73. Thus far, the ROKG has allocated a cumulative amount of ₩9,034,000 (\$22,585) in support of this program. Eighth Army has reaffirmed its image as a responsible and reputable employer by continuing the KNOP which has minimized the impact of manpower reduction. The comparison of the .75 percent passing rate of USFK Korean employees in the Skills Certification tests with the 43 percent passing rate of local industry clearly indicates the effectiveness of the command's vocational training program and the competency of our instructors and employees.

(e) Preretirement Counseling Seminar. DA and the US Civil Service Commission have emphasized the reduction of the aging civilian workforce through planned voluntary retirements rather than reduction-in-force actions. A command letter was signed by the Eighth Army Chief of Staff on 9 May to extend retirement eligibility to Eighth Army US civilian employees who meet the criteria for discontinued service retirement (i.e., 25 or more years of service at any age, or 20 years of service and at least age 50). Under these provisions, eligible employees will be requested to retire and, if management concurs, their retirement applications will be forwarded to the Civil Service Commission. The cost of living increase was approximately 4.8 percent, providing an incentive of early retirement for eligible employees. A number of civilian employees within Eighth Army who are either eligible to retire or rapidly approaching retirement age have been encouraged to attend a six-hour Preretirement Counseling Seminar designed by the command. The objective of the seminar is to assist DA and the US Civil Service Commission in reducing the aging

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workforce by encouraging early retirements, stressing increased annuities, other retirement advantages and the transition to retired life. This program was given wide coverage and publicity by the Seoul and Taegu Area Civilian Personnel Offices. A personal letter was written to each employee eligible for optional retirement, inviting him to attend the Preretirement Counseling Seminar. The course was conducted on three occasions in the Seoul and Taegu areas during the reporting period. A total of 86 employees attended these seminars. In addition, 87 employees received individual counseling with 47 showing sufficient interest in their retirement benefits. Also, a command letter concerning "Recognition of Retiring DA Civilians" was published on 21 Jun 72 urging subordinate commanders to give recognition to retiring civilian employees suggesting a certificate of appreciation be presented with an appropriate ceremony.

(f) Labor-Management Relations. The Foreign Organizations Employees Union (FOEU) represents all Korean employees of USFK, including Eighth Army. This union is entitled to negotiate an agreement and to be consulted on personnel policies, the personnel implications of management decisions, or any aspects of working conditions. The Labor-Management Agreement between USFK and FOEU expired on 20 May 72. The ROK Labor Union Law and a provision of the labor management agreement provides for an automatic 90-day extension of an expired agreement to allow time for negotiation of a new agreement. Past experience and lessons learned under the expired agreement demonstrated the need for a complete revision of the labor management agreement in which the provisions would be clear and equally beneficial to both parties. The Labor-Management Agreement was rewritten in coordination with representations from Air Force and Korea Regional Exchange. Copies of the rewritten agreement were provided the FOEU for their review and comments. Those comments of the FOEU which appeared feasible were incorporated into the labor-management agreement for final negotiation with the union.

(g) Customer Service Training in Support of MVA Objectives. The Customer Service Training was developed by HQ, USARPAC to support MVA objectives by improving the quality of customer services provided to all Army personnel and their dependents. Service personnel are provided training in interpersonal relationships and new insights into proven methods and techniques for building and maintaining friendly customer relations in meeting program objectives. This training program was actively prescribed by Eighth Army during the reporting period. A total of 17, 24-hour Customer Service Seminars were conducted for 430 military and civilian managers and supervisors of service point activities. In addition, the eight-hour Customer Service Training Course was given on site for 257 non-supervisory personnel by managers and supervisors completing the 24-hour seminar. The majority of the participants rated the training

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as outstanding and thought the experience was extremely beneficial for the improvement of customer service. This 24-hour Customer Service Seminar will be conducted at least four times per quarter during the remainder of FY 73.

(h) "Over Five Years" Overseas Service Group. Both DA and USARPAC require oversea commanders to manage their positions so as to reduce by 10 percent annually the number of US citizen employees with more than five consecutive years abroad. The number of employees with over five years oversea tenure was reduced from 360 on 30 Jun 70 to 297 on 30 Jun 71 and further reduced to 276 on 30 Jun 72. This represents a 23 percent decrease and exceeded the DA goal of 20 percent. The FY 73 goal calls for a 10 percent reduction of the 292 employees in this category on Eighth Army rolls as of 31 Dec 71. As of the end of the 1st Qtr FY 73, Eighth Army has achieved 45 percent of the FY 73 goal. Eighth Army continues its on-going policy to encourage registration of long-term employees in the DOD Priority Placement Program. Five of 18 new registrants during the 1st Qtr FY 73 were in the "over five years" group. As of 30 Sep, 28 employees were registered under the program of whom 12 have more than five years consecutive oversea service. The command will continue to exercise tight administrative controls such as requirement for Chief of Staff approval of extension requests to DA, evidence that a minimum of 120 days of recruitment efforts by USARPAC and DA have elapsed before any request for extension is considered, and counseling long-term employees of the advantages of returning to CONUS for further career development and to gain additional CONUS experience.

(i) US Forces Wage and Benefits Survey. The annual wage and benefits survey to determine possible wage adjustments for USFK Korean National employees was authorized by HQ, USARPAC letter dated 1 Sep 72. This survey is conducted under the direction and supervision of the USFK Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) which met 19 Sep 72 to receive an orientation as to the Committee's responsibilities for the survey. On 20 Sep a training session was held for those personnel engaged in the data collection and analysis phases of the survey. The survey commenced 25 Sep and was completed on 14 Oct 72. Collection procedures followed wage change survey procedures. Review and editing of data has been completed, the compilation of fringe benefits is in progress, and the posting and recapitulation of data is well under way. A second meeting of the USFK JLAC is scheduled for 2 Nov 72 to discuss survey findings and other related matters. Mr. George Wyman, USARPAC representative, arrived in the command on 31 Oct 72 to provide technical assistance in the final phases of the survey procedure. On 24 Aug the Korean Government Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced that wages in private industry would be frozen

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for at least one year in connection with the government's anti-inflationary drive. On 25 Aug the EPB modified this announcement by stating that wage increases can be made "freely" in consonance with increased labor productivity as long as the wage increase does not translate into a "cost-push," resulting in price inflation. To determine the impact of the announced wage freeze on potential wage increases for USFK Korean employees, an official inquiry was forwarded to the Office of Labor Affairs (OLA), ROKG. In reply, the ROKG OLA authorized the 1972 wage survey to determine wage adjustments in 1973. Implementation of survey findings will be withheld until official ROKG approval is received.

(25) (U) Provost Marshal Activities.

(a) Contract and Direct Hire Security Guards. Approximately 3,260 full-time local national contract security guards are presently employed in this command. Requirements for only 1,420 contract guards have been validated by USARPAC based on manpower surveys conducted in FY 72. The actual Eighth Army requirement for contract guards has not yet been accurately determined to reflect fluctuation caused by recent troop withdrawals, base closures, and budgetary restrictions. As a result, FY 72 contracts have been extended by USARPAC through 30 Jun 73 to provide time to determine realistic requirements without jeopardizing minimum security needs. In addition to the contract guards, Eighth Army employs approximately 875 direct hire guards. The direct hire guard is selected, trained, paid and supervised by US personnel. His performance is generally superior to that of the contract guard who is selected, trained, paid and supervised by the Korean contractor. The pay and benefits of the direct hire guard are approximately 70 percent higher than that of the contract guard. This may entice contract guards to supplement their salaries through illegal activities. In order to insure consideration of these and other relevant factors, a detailed cost/effectiveness study of all existing guard programs in Eighth Army is being initiated as part of the project to guard against theft in Korea. Its purpose will be to determine the optimum guard program for the command.

(b) Customs. The Military Police Customs Section of the Eighth Army Provost Marshal Office, in conjunction with the US Bureau of Customs (BOC), conducted a two-day, command-wide Customs Conference on 27 and 28 Sep 72. A survey team composed of three BOC officials also toured Korea examining customs inspections at major installations. The BOC officials had an opportunity to visit two facilities under the direct control of the Eighth Army Provost Marshal. They visited the Flight Processing Building of the R&T Center at Yongsan and the Marijuana Detector Dog facilities located on Yongsan Compound. In their debriefing the BOC officials termed them the best facilities of their kind in the Pacific area.

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(c) Larceny of Government and Private Property. On 25 Aug the Provost Marshal was directed to develop a formalized short range program, designed to rapidly eliminate stealing as a significant problem in Eighth Army. On 31 Aug this responsibility was shifted to G-4, as the problem primarily involves control of assets, and enforcement of regulations and policies for the logistical system. A special task group was organized to coordinate this project with the Director being the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and the Deputy Director, the Provost Marshal. (See page 101.)

(d) POV Registration. The Eighth Army Provost Marshal is responsible for registering all Privately Owned Vehicles (POV) belonging to USFK (includes Eighth Army) personnel. As of the end of the reporting period, there have been approximately 3,000 POVs registered in Korea this year. These vehicles are owned and operated by selected USFK personnel who meet the criteria set forth under command regulations. Command policy extends POV privileges to E-6s and above and GS-4s and above. Exceptions can be made for lower grade personnel based on appropriate justification. Recently, difficulties have occurred over the registration of POVs with the ROKG. Problems encountered were inaccuracies on completed Form 29s and the requirement for the original import customs documents by the ROKG before registration would be granted. Currently, there are no license plates available to distribute to USFK personnel. Appropriate action is being taken to render a solution to these problems.

(e) Sentry Dog Program. Significant problems in the sentry dog program which have been recognized during recent months, and actions taken to eliminate these deficiencies, are as follows:

1. Many sentry dog facilities are in need of immediate repair. Eighth Army Engineers have recently approved and assigned priority to the construction of new kennels, and rebuilding and/or upgrading of others.

2. A recurring problem in Eighth Army has been the shortage of trained sentry dog handlers. In the past, intended requisitions for handlers, in some cases, did not reflect the sentry dog handler additional skill identifier (ASI) of P5 to the MOS. Close liaison with AG has eliminated this problem. Previously, subordinate units had not been requisitioning replacement dog handlers. This resulted in a shortage of properly trained personnel. As of 1 Jul 72, personnel have been requisitioned by Eighth Army. Local Korean National sentry dog handlers were in need of retraining. These handlers are now being retrained as required by the 728th MP Bn Sentry Dog School.

3. Recent inspections of sentry dog units within Eighth Army resulted in 37 dogs being initially identified as unfit for military duty. Another 63 dogs are undergoing further medical evaluation. Thirty-nine new sentry

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dogs have been requisitioned, and are due in Korea during the period Oct-Nov 72. Deviations from established training standards for sentry dogs and handlers had also been common throughout the command. All training is now conducted in accordance with FM 20-20 (Military Police Dog Training).

4. USARPAC disapproved the staffing requirements for a sentry dog school within Eighth Army. KORSCOM is appealing for the following reasons. Elimination of this facility, which is currently operated by personnel from the 728th MP Bn, would also eliminate in-country training and/or retraining for sentry dog handlers. It would also require the return of sentry dogs to CONUS upon the DEROS of assigned handlers.

5. The 728th MP Bn has been studying the feasibility of forming a sentry dog company within the command for centralization and control of all dog handlers in the command. This study is based on the effectiveness of the sentry dog company utilized in Vietnam. At present, the study is being staffed at HQ, KORSCOM. After approval by CG, KORSCOM, the proposal will be considered in the next manpower study of Military Police assets within KORSCOM.

(f) Serious Incident Reporting (SIR). On 1 Jul 72, the procedures for reporting serious incidents were revised under AR 190-40. This revision superseded reporting requirements under AR 1-55, Blue Bell Reporting, USARPAC Reg 1-54, Supplement to AR 1-55, and Eighth Army Supplement to USARPAC Reg 1-54. The SIR Section in Eighth Army operates on a 24-hour basis and receives SIR information from the five major subordinate Provost Marshal offices. Current SIR procedures include reporting all incidents which are serious enough to warrant the attention of DA as defined by AR 190-40. Since 1 Jul 72, 110 incident reports and 183 supplemental reports have been dispatched to DA. SIRs normally fall into three categories which vary according to the nature of the specific incidents. CINCUSARPAC notified this command that in the near future that headquarters will implement a supplemental regulation to AR 190-40. The supplement will require reporting of incidents to USARPAC which are not reportable under AR 190-40, but are of sufficient importance to warrant the personal attention of the CINCUSARPAC. At present, there is no Eighth Army regulation which defines incidents of local interest which are to be reported. Pending receipt of the USARPAC Supplement to AR 190-40 and subsequent initiation of an Eighth Army Supplement, the SIR section will continue to report incidents of local interest as defined by Eighth Army Supplement 1 to USARPAC Reg 1-54. The revision in the reporting procedure has necessitated additional manpower requirements to staff the SIR section. Under the new system, the number of incidents reportable to DA has greatly increased. In addition, the number of supplemental reports required is

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increasing more rapidly than cases are being closed. The accumulation of supplemental reports due each day will significantly increase the workload of the SIR section under present suspense/follow-up requirements. Moreover, due to improved reporting procedures initiated by Eighth Army, the number of incidents of local interest reported has increased significantly. Overall, the SIR procedure has proven to be an effective tool for reporting incidents which could cause adverse public opinion or be of concern to this headquarters, DA and DOD. In addition, the system provides a ready source of information which, when analyzed, gives insight to the crime trends within HQ, Eighth Army and its major subordinate commands.

(g) Lost/Stolen US Government Vehicles. There has been a significant reduction in the number of vehicles lost or stolen thus far in 1972, as compared to 1971. Between 1 Jan 71 and 31 Dec 71, a total of 53 vehicles were lost/stolen in this command. Since 1 Jan 72, only six vehicles have been reported missing. Increased emphasis has been placed on securing vehicles within guarded motor pools. In addition, emphasis has been placed on securing vehicles with locks and chains affixed from the steering wheel to a sturdy, immobile part of the vehicle. Personnel are also required to remain with a vehicle when left in an unsecured area.

(h) Premarriage Background Investigations. The premarriage background investigation assists the American Embassy and the sponsor in positively establishing the identity of prospective Korean National spouses and their eligibility for admission into the United States. In addition, it provides the sponsor with the most detailed information available regarding the Korean National's background. The scope of the premarriage investigation includes the past 10 years of the prospective spouse's life. Premarriage background investigations disclose any information of derogatory nature (such as impersonation, history of prostitution/cohabitation, birth of children, previous marriages and divorce, records of arrest by Korean Police, affiliation with Communist organizations, etc.) which is considered to be of vital importance to the sponsor, the Army, and the American Embassy. During CY 72 the need for the premarriage background investigation program came into question and generated numerous formal suggestions regarding the program. Elimination of the premarriage background investigation program would allow for almost immediate marriage. The short-range effect would result in an increase in morale of those desiring to marry. However, the long range effect might very well be adverse. The service member would be permitted to marry a girl whom he knows little about in regard to her background. However, it appears that the present premarriage background

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investigation program is excessive, in that the program requires investigation of the past 10 years of the prospective spouse's life. The requirement for forwarding preliminary requests and results of a premarriage investigation through command channels, a time-consuming process, serves no known useful purpose. However, a final application for permission to marry should continue to be forwarded through command channels to Eighth Army AG for final approval action. A recommendation is currently being staffed within this headquarters which calls for the reduction of the premarriage investigation from the past 10 years to the past five years, or the period subsequent to the individual's 16th birthday, whichever is shorter. In addition, elimination of the requirement for forwarding requests and results of a premarriage background investigation through command channels is being recommended. Finally, requests for investigation and results should be forwarded directly between Eighth Army and the unit commander.

(i) Reorganization of Criminal Investigation Division (CID) in Korea. In Sep 69, the US Army CID Agency was established as a Class II Activity under the Provost Marshal General (TPMG). The CID Agency was not given command authority, but was reorganized to provide direction to the CID program worldwide. In Apr 70, the CID Agency was placed under the DCSPER. In Mar 71, the Secretary of Defense requested the Secretary of the Army to develop a CID Agency with vertical control of all CID worldwide elements. As a result, the US Army CID Command was established on 17 Sep 71. Field offices now report directly to USACIDC headquarters at DA and are completely separate from Provost Marshal operation. Effective 1 Jun 72, the 7th Military Police Group (CI) was redesignated the Korea Field Office, 4th Region, USACIDC. (See lesson learned on page 150.)

(j) Military Police Investigator Academy. With the separation of the Criminal Investigation Command from the Military Police Corps at DA, many investigations previously conducted by Criminal Investigators are performed by Military Police Investigators. On 4 May 72, a Military Police Investigator Academy was established at Yongsan by Eighth Army to be conducted on a quarterly basis. The purpose of the academy is to teach the basic skills necessary to conduct investigations of minor crimes. Each academy is a week-long course covering the techniques and legal aspects of investigations, and is taught to selected enlisted military policemen in Eighth Army. In the course, the MPs are provided instruction on a variety of subjects including the Status of Forces Agreement, the elements of proof, race relations, MPI/PM/CID relations, arrest and apprehension, search and seizure, ration control investigation and drug and customs investigation, among others. Nine separate staff

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sections provide course instructors specializing in each of the subjects covered. The cases investigated by Military Police Investigators are those involving larceny of property valued at less than \$250, or crimes with a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment or less. Upon completion of the course, the individual is provided with Eighth Army Investigator credentials and is awarded an additional skill identifier to his PMOS.

(k) Liaison With ROK Government. Over the past several months, this command has attempted to increase law enforcement liaison with ROK authorities at all levels to improve ROK/US working relationships, cooperation, and channels of communication. Efforts have been made in a number of areas, with personal contact being made whenever possible. Command emphasis has been placed upon use of joint Korean National Police (KNP)/US MP patrols for maintenance of discipline, law and order outside of US facilities and areas. Provost Marshals at all levels of command are also attempting to seek the full support of local police agencies for investigating crimes of mutual interest, and to reduce the high incidence of larceny of US Government property through rapid identification and prosecution of perpetrators, particularly when Korean Nationals are involved. This office is presently forwarding copies of all SIRs involving larceny of Government property by local nationals to the headquarters of the KNP, the Office of the ROKA Provost Marshal General Investigation Unit, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Office of Customs Administration. As a result of direct coordination with ROK authorities in matters involving larceny of US Government property, the KNP has significantly contributed to the recovery of substantial amounts of stolen goods. Recent coordination has also resulted in the ROK Government agreeing to assume a greater role in the maintenance of discipline, law and order where USFK personnel are involved in incidents which violate Korean laws. Liaison is also being performed through a number of committees/panels organized under the ROK/US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), including the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee (Security and Law Enforcement); the Finance Subcommittee (Personal Affairs); the Transportation Subcommittee; the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Civil-Military Relations; the Panel on KNP-US Military Police Cooperation; the Panel on Larceny and Black Marketing; the Panel on Narcotics and Drug Control; and the Panel on Race Relations and Equality of Treatment. Particular emphasis has been placed upon black market programs, to include increased law enforcement efforts during loading and shipping procedures; prompt return of stolen US Government property; exchange of information; prompt notification of larcenies and recoveries of stolen property; and prosecution of apprehended personnel.

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(1) UNITE ONE. Operation UNITE ONE involved support and security during the 12-16 Sep South/North Korean Red Cross talks (See page 55) held in Seoul, and subsequent visits to the South by North Korean representatives. The Eighth Army Provost Marshal coordinated with military police units and major subordinate commands to maintain a low visibility of Eighth Army activities, to include prohibiting military vehicles on main roads and other areas where visiting personnel would travel. KNP provided additional manpower resources for support in potential trouble spots near Yongsan Compound. KNP handled all off-post incidents involving US personnel. The KNP and US MPs were also prepared to respond with joint patrols to any incident which could have resulted in adverse public opinion or propaganda against the US Government or the ROK Government. An Emergency Operations Center operated 24 hours to cope with any incident. In addition, no military police vehicles or personnel wearing military police insignia of any kind were allowed off Yongsan Military Reservation unless on joint patrol with the KNP in unmarked vehicles. These vehicles were provided by the 4th Region, USACIDC, Korean Field Office and 502d MI Bn. No incidents were noted during the period.

(26) (U) Religious Activity.

(a) Eighth Army chaplains conducted 5,980 services with an attendance of 141,300. The religious education program had an attendance of 12,092 while religious instruction was given to 10,939 other personnel. The five Christian Servicemen's Centers received 23,435 military personnel and served 16,430 meals.

(b) During May, at a time, date, and location established by local commanders, 42 "Duty Day with God" activities were conducted with an attendance of 2,189 military personnel. Programs included one or a combination of the following activities: one-day religious retreat, prayer call, rap session, film discussion, conference, picnic, sports activity, visit to religious shrines or sites.

(c) The first meeting of the Eighth Army Human Self-Development Planning Unit was held on 6 Oct 72. This planning unit provides an interchange of ideas through open discussion of problems and needs facing personnel of the command.

(d) In September, 13 Catholic US Army chaplains participated in the annual retreat conducted by the Reverend Thomas McGloin, Assistant Pastor, St. Catherine's Parish, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(e) In June, Chaplain (CPT) Andrew Pawlaczyk, Chaplain at the US Army Garrison, Yongsan Rehab Center, made a five-day visit to Impact

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Center, Okinawa, to study and to evaluate their operation and thereby improve the work presently performed by the Rehab Centers of this command.

(f) On 30 July a reception, with 200 persons in attendance, was held at the Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center to celebrate the 197th anniversary of the US Army Chaplaincy.

(g) Since no ROK Army chaplains are programmed to attend the US Army Chaplains' School (USACHS) for the next two years, the Eighth Army Chaplain has initiated action to provide the ROK Army chaplains with correspondence courses written by the faculty, non-resident department, USACHS. Courses appropriate for ROK Army chaplains will be translated and distributed to them. The Eighth Army Chaplain will monitor the program and advise ROK Army chaplains.

(h) In September, LTG W. H. Peers, Eighth Army DCG, requested that all commanders implement a program of Weekday Worship Services. It has the goal of providing one Catholic and one Protestant worship service on a weekday at each installation, including separate battalions/batteries/companies. Also, one Jewish service, held on a day other than the Sabbath, will be rotated between Yongsan and another installation. Emphasis is also placed on innovative worship services.

(i) The Public Information Program continues with daily broadcasts over the American Forces Korean Network (AFKN) of a five-minute morning devotional by a chaplain, Sunday broadcasts of worship services at Eighth Army Memorial Chapel, Yongsan, and weekly publication in Stars and Stripes of religious articles.

(j) The Korean Welfare Branch received 1,909 packages and made distribution to 25 organizations serving in Korea, such as the Church of Christ Mission, Holt Adoption Program, and St. Paul's Orphanage.

(k) The Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center continues to program leaders' retreats, ecumenical, intercultural, and dual leadership retreats. During the May-October time frame, there were nine Catholic retreats, 11 Protestant, two Jewish, 69 special retreats, and 42 other special activities. A total of 11,867 retreat days were made with an attendance of 4,973.

(27) (U) Headquarters Commandant.

(a) New Diesel-Fed Incinerator. In late Aug 72, the Yongsan Area Facilities Engineer completed installation of four electrically operated,

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air-fed incinerators on Main Post, Yongsan. Designed to function at temperatures ranging from 1000-1800 degrees Fahrenheit, the new burners' primary mission is the destruction of classified material. The incinerators also represent a step forward in efficiency as well as air-saving qualities. Older incinerators merely charred paper, as their maximum temperatures only reached the 700-800 degree level. This produced the net result of a great deal of residue that was either released in the atmosphere or disposed of at the local junk pile. The new machines, which are self-sustaining as long as material is fed into the individual unit, operate on a forced-draft principle, with electric motors driving fans that swirl the material up and about in a high-temperature stainless steel receptacle fitted with ribbed edges that help to shred the paper during the burning process. Another advantage is the increased volume the new incinerators can accommodate. With all four fired up simultaneously, almost 2,000 pounds of classified documents can be disposed of in an hour's time. The only residue left is a very insignificant amount of fly ash that is blown out of the stacks and settles as dust to the ground.

(b) Preparations for FOCUS LENS FY 73.

1. General. Preparations for FOCUS LENS FY 73 were initiated in early Jun 72. However, due to the integration of Headquarters Commandant personnel among the staff and directorates of US Army Garrison, Yongsan, only marginal progress could be achieved prior to the month of September. Nevertheless on 15 Aug 72 a planning conference was held at Garrison Headquarters between representatives of the Headquarters Commandant section and representatives of the 19th and 23d General Support Groups (KORSCOM). The purpose of this meeting was to discuss support requirements for Headquarters Commandant at FALCON MAIN (Pyongtaek) and FALCON REAR (Taegu). This conference was beneficial as many unforeseen problem areas were surfaced in sufficient time for appropriate corrective action to be taken. On 5 Sep 72 the Office of the Headquarters Commandant was partially reconstituted. Full-scale planning then began, although not all details had been finalized prior to the mid-September displacement of Headquarters Commandant personnel to the exercise sites.

2. Arrangements-FALCON MAIN. Activation of on-site command post facilities and repositioning of supplies and support commenced on 25 Sep, two and one-half weeks prior to the exercise start date. Labor support for the preparatory phase of the exercise was provided by 150 Korean Service Corps (KSC) laborers from eight separate KSC companies. Overall security was furnished by two infantry companies, one US and one ROK, during the pre-exercise build up. Necessary logistical and service support was

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furnished by the 23d Support Group, Camp Humphreys. In all, approximately 650 supporting personnel were required to perform necessary on-site security, labor and services for an estimated 350 exercise players. Actual on-site supervision during both the activation and deactivation stage of the operation was provided by HHC, Eighth Army personnel under the nominal supervision of the Headquarters Commandant. All significant pre-exercise tasks were accomplished during the scheduled activation period and only minor difficulties were encountered throughout the operation.

3. Arrangements-FALCON REAR, UNC ALTERNATE CP. Planning for the deployment of UNC headquarters and Eighth Army Rear Command Post (CP) to the Taegu area commenced in early Jul 72, when all participating staff sections were asked to provide estimates. As in previous years, it had been decided that UNC Alternate CP would occupy a building set aside for this purpose at Camp Henry, and that Eighth Army Rear CP would occupy a tent city on Camp Henry ball field. On 15 Aug 72, the Headquarters Commandant held a planning conference. Representatives from HQ, KORSCOM and their subordinate 19th General Support Group attended. This unit provided the bulk of support to the Headquarters Commandant in preparation for, during, and after the exercise. To insure the success of the operation, the Headquarters Commandant formed a work party consisting of 13 augmentees furnished by HHC, US Army Garrison, Yongsan, and 20th General Support Group (ASCOM) for the exercise. This group, led by a captain, was sent to Taegu in early Sep and immediately set to work. The numerous and varied requirements submitted by the participating staff sections included billeting, messing, transportation, office space and equipment for more than 900 men. Although some items of equipment were prepositioned at Camp Henry from previous exercises, the bulk of the office equipment, bedding and supplies were drawn from KORSCOM resources. Billeting was accomplished by various means. The tent city had a capacity of approximately 170 beds. Seventeen quonset huts and a school gymnasium provided quarters for the remaining participants. Two consolidated mess halls, the KORSCOM CG's mess and the Officer Open Mess were made available. Shuttle bus service was doubled to assist in moving personnel between quarters and work stations. A KSC contingent of 75 personnel assisted in readying offices and billets, erected tents, wired tents for electrical power and performed numerous other tasks in preparing the exercise site. Tactical concertina wire was strung around each CP to enhance security. In the meantime, at Yongsan, the Headquarters Commandant coordinated transportation for advance parties and the main body. After evaluating existing assets it was decided that the staff would move to Taegu on organic and augmentation vehicles. As there were insufficient military vehicles to move both headquarters simultaneously, approximately 300 officers and men were moved to Taegu by commercial bus. Two buses were used on 9 Oct to move advance parties. Four buses were used on 11 Oct to

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by DA. Changes approved are being incorporated into the monthly DA TAADS Consolidated Changes. Currently, two unit TDA vehicle conversions are outstanding (304th Signal Bn and Petroleum Distribution System Korea).

(52) (U) Eighth Army Reorganization and New Organizational Concepts, Activations/Inactivations/Reorganizations/Redeployments.

(a) Eighth Army Command and Command Relationships. Eighth Army command and command relationships remained relatively stable. Changes were:

1. Eighth Army Nonappropriated Fund Agency (Prov) was discontinued and an Eighth Army Clubs and Open Mess Office (Prov) organized as a staff element of Headquarters, Eighth Army, effective 1 Oct 72.

2. The 21st Finance Section (Disbursing) was reassigned from US Army Garrison, Yongsan to US Army KORSCOM effective 1 Oct 72.

3. The US Army Civilian Personnel Office, Korea, was relieved from assignment to US Army Garrison, Yongsan and made an assigned unit of Eighth Army effective 31 Jul 72.

4. The 51st Signal Battalion (Corps) was relieved from assignment to 4th Signal Group and reassigned to I Corps (ROK/US) Group effective 1 Oct 72.

5. There were two Eighth Army Aviation units inactivated in Korea and replaced by assignment of two identical Aviation units from Vietnam, effective 13 Sep 72. These were the HHC, 309th Avn Bn (Combat) replaced by the HHC, 52d Avn Bn (Combat), and the 239th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter) replaced by the 117th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter).

(b) Activations/Organizations.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Command Assigned</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
2d Bn, 17th FA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
1st Bn, 38th FA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
2d Bn, 61st ADA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
2d Fin Co	2d Inf Div	30 Jun 72
1st Bn, 2d ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
2d Bn, 44th ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
1st Bn, 44th ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
USA Facilities Engr Activity, Korea	Eighth Army	15 May 72
305th Supply and Service Co	KORSCOM	30 Jun 72

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(c) Inactivation/Discontinuances.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COMMAND ASSIGNED</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
HHC, 36th Engr Gp	Eighth Army	1 Jun 72
US Army Engr Support Det 1	36th Engr Gp	1 Jun 72
US Army Engr Support Det 2	36th Engr Gp	13 Sep 72
7th Bn, 17th FA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
5th Bn, 38th FA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
8th Bn, 61st ADA	2d Inf Div	13 Sep 72
7th Bn, 2d ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
4th Bn, 44th ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
6th Bn, 44th ADA	38th ADA Bde	13 Sep 72
40th Engr Co (TOPO) (Corps)	2d Engr Gp	15 Sep 72
557th Engr Det (Terrain)	USAG-Y	15 Sep 72
HHC, 309th Avn Bn (Combat)	USAG-Y	13 Sep 72
239th Avn Co (Assault Helicopter)	USAG-Y	13 Sep 72

(53) (U) Test and Analysis.

(a) Improved Fuel Tablet. Various fuel tablet configurations for heating "C" rations have been tested to determine the best shape and weight for ignition and combustion. A disc shape incorporating a slot equal in length to the radius of the disc was finally selected. The purpose of the slot is to join two sections to form a cruciform or "X" shape. Two tablets joined in this manner constitute a fuel unit weighing approximately one ounce. This will supply enough heat to boil 12 ounces of water (½ canteen cup) in 8-10 minutes. Combat rations can be heated in 4-6 minutes. Five-thousand Improved Land Warfare Laboratory Fuel tablet units with 250 improvised stove standoff grids were shipped for evaluation to the 2d Infantry Division in late Sep 72.

(b) Improved Waste Disposal Unit. This small septic tank system is designed to replace the pit or burn-out type latrine. The system consists of a 200 gallon polyethylene tank (approximately 2' x 4' x 4'), a tight fitting cover, plastic piping and toilet seat assembly. Each system weighs approximately 100 pounds. Only one of the three disposal units airlifted to Korea in Apr 72 for test and evaluation has been installed. The lack of building materials for housing the other two units has delayed installation.

(54) (U) Flying Hour Program. Each type of aircraft in the Eighth Army inventory is allocated a yearly flying hour quota by USARPAC. Aircraft utilization for 1st Qtr FY 73 was 112 percent of the program for fixed wing aircraft and 95 percent for rotary wing aircraft. The combined

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With the installation of the new parts, the OH-58 main rotor hub is reinstated to 1,200 hours between overhaul.

(60) (U) Status of Aircraft Maintenance. During the period May-Oct 72, the experience level and quantity of maintenance personnel has shown a slow but steady increase with a corresponding improvement in the overall aircraft maintenance posture. During this time, however, the operational ready rate for some types of aircraft was adversely affected by aircraft grounding actions directed by US Army Aviation Systems Command. Such actions included inspection and replacement of a large number of UH-1 tail rotor grips, inspection of OH-58 main rotor blades for tip cracks, inspection of OH-58 main rotor hubs and replacement of CH-47 transmission oil line filters. Since the above actions simultaneously and unexpectedly affected the Army's worldwide fleet, a considerable delay in receiving required parts was usually experienced. In Aug 72, all non-divisional, separate aviation detachments were integrated into larger existing companies and assigned to an aviation battalion headquarters. This has eliminated many problems inherent in small detachments such as parts stockage, shortage of technically skilled personnel and the ability to balance operational requirements versus maintenance programs. Positive results from this reorganization are already in evidence. Project ZYA is a program to install crash-worthy fuel cells and numerous other outstanding Modification Work Orders (MWO) to UH-1 and CH-47 helicopters. Work in Korea was performed by a civilian contractor provided by US Army Aviation Systems Command. The program commenced in Mar 72 and was completed in Sep 72. A total of 579 modifications were applied to 112 UH-1s and 17 CH-47s. This project was an outstanding success and has greatly improved the overall condition of these helicopters.

(61) (U) Command Aircraft Operational Ready Standards. The command aircraft operational ready rate was adversely affected by an abnormally large number of worldwide safety groundings initiated by USAAVSCOM during the period. The DA Operational Ready standard for Eighth Army is 73.8 percent. The Eighth Army Operational Ready rate for May was 71 percent, 75 percent for Jun, 72 percent for Jul, 69 percent for Aug, 68 percent for Sep, and 74 percent for Oct.

(62) (U) Eighth Army Flood Rescue Operations. On 18 Aug a torrential downpour began which was to become the most devastating rainstorm and flooding to hit Seoul and the central South Korean peninsula in 65 years. Some 453 Koreans died and scores were injured and left homeless as 16 inches of rain fell in 15 hours in the Seoul area, the hardest hit by the flooding. Damage was estimated to be \$33 million. Eighth Army, in conjunction with UNC/USFK, officially activated a Disaster Control Center at 191100I Aug to coordinate all US activities. Simultaneously, contact

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was established with ROK government agencies to coordinate joint relief operations. The rapid reaction of US personnel held damage to US equipment and installations to a minimum. Facilities in affected areas were able to reduce the crisis situation by quickly repairing electrical and utilities systems, sand-bagging critical areas, and clearing roads and landslides. Other agencies relocated families from flooded areas on posts. Few US personnel were ever in serious danger. However, damage to US Army real property facilities at the remote tactical sites and at Mongsan Military Reservation was estimated by Eighth Army Engineers to be in the area of \$1.5 to \$2 million. By noon on 19 Aug, it became evident that all ROK government assets, including those of the armed forces, were not adequate to meet the widespread emergency evacuation required to prevent extensive loss of life. The ROK Ministry of National Defense requested US help in evacuation efforts. Eighth Army was able to respond with helicopters and boats. Boats from the 2d Engineer Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, assisted in the area of Pyongtaek until flood waters subsided. Helicopters from all US Army units in Korea answered the call in areas throughout the Republic. What follows is a summary of Army Aviation efforts. As of the date of rescue operations, the 309th Aviation Battalion (Cbt), composed of the 55th, 128th and 239th Avn Companies, was the principal Eighth Army aviation element. (See page 79 for reorganization of aviation units.) While KORSCOM aviation units participated in rescue operations in the south of the peninsula, as did Air Force helicopters in the Osan area, the main effort was directed to the region of Seoul (Han River) and northward (Pukhan River) by the 309th Avn Bn. The 128th Avn Co, placed under the operational control of I Corps (ROK/US) Group, responded to the first call for assistance on 18 Aug, evacuating 341 ROK Army soldiers who had been stranded on an island in the Imjin River during river-crossing maneuvers. Using eight UH-1 craft, the 128th flew 90 sorties. On Saturday, 19 Aug, the 55th Avn and 239th Avn Companies began their operations along the fast-rising Han River in Seoul while the 128th continued to provide support in the I Corps area. During the weekend operations, aviators from the 309th Avn Bn logged 165 flight hours while ferrying 2,266 persons to safety. Meanwhile, the 3d Avn Det, KORSCOM Avn Bn (Prov), at Camp Humphreys, flew rescue missions in the Pyongtaek area on the 19th and 20th with UH-1s while other members of the 3d Avn Det at Taegu Air Base saved 36 people in four sorties on 20 Aug. The 271st Avn Co (Assault Helicopter), also at Camp Humphreys, supplied one CH-47 which recovered a downed ROK Army UH-1 about two miles south of K-16 Air Base. Later the CH-47 was needed to evacuate 150 people from an island in the middle of a river about 60 kilometers east of Camp Humphreys. The aviation unit of the 4th Missile Command at Camp Page rescued 23 persons from islands north of Chunchon, 120 from flooded areas around Wonju, and located and airlifted to safety a ROK Army engineer platoon. Forty aircraft were

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at 10-12 days. Military Sealift Command, Japan, advised that the USMS Perseus could not be delayed past 15 Sep because of prior commitments. ROKA requested cancellation of the exercise. Per recommendation of this headquarters, concurrence was obtained from CINCUSARPAC and the exercise was canceled.

(6) (U) ROK Request for Materials to Repair Flood Damaged Bridges. On 24 Aug 72, the Korean National Railroad (KNR) requested from this headquarters release of materials from Operational Project Stock (PKG) to repair four flood damaged bridges. The request was under terms of Bailment Agreement between the KNR and Eighth Army, dated 28 Oct 70, and asked for the following materials:

	<u>48" DU Beams</u>	<u>Trestle Sets</u>	<u>Lumber</u>
Pi Dong Bridge (ERO68895)	16	0	50,000 BF
Won Guk Bridge (ERO77901)	8	0	50,000 BF
Pyeong Chang Bridge (DS509132)	40	4	0
Yong Wol Bridge (DS535143)	48	0	50,000 BF

The Pi Dong and Won Guk bridges were considered by this headquarters as vital to the security of US/ROK forces and the Pyeoung Chang and Yong Wol bridges were considered essential to the continuing economic development of the ROK. DA approval was obtained for release of materials and the request for repair materials for the Pyeoung Chang and Yong Wol bridges were fully coordinated with the local American Embassy/US Agency for International Development (USAID)-Korea. Release of material by this headquarters to KNR is being finalized.

(7) (U) LOGEX 72. Colonel N. S. McTague, Chief, LOGEX Division, Fort Lee, Virginia, and two officers visited Korea from 26 Jun to 6 Jul 72 for the purpose of presenting after action briefings and conducting discussions with Eighth Army staff concerning the 1972 Fort Lee LOGEX. This JCS-coordinated, joint logistical CPX was based on actual operational plans of the US Forces in Korea and the logistics structure needed to support those plans. As a consequence of the detailed study given the logistics plans and procedures of Eighth Army, the LOGEX staff was able to provide much information through the briefings and informal discussions which will be useful to Eighth Army logistics planners. On 3 Jul 72, Colonel McTague presented the briefing to the KORSCOM staff and conducted informal discussions with various commanders and staff of KORSCOM units.

(8) (U) Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP). The designed throughput capacity of the pipeline system is 40,000 barrels per day to Seoul and is presently capable of delivering multi-products throughout the system.

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Since the peacetime delivery requirements will be less than the throughput capacity, two domestic oil companies have signed agreements with the US Government to lease portions of this excess. The agreements were consummated in May and Jun 71 with the two companies. On 7 and 17 Feb 72, respectively, Honan Oil Company, Ltd, and Korea Oil Company signed a lease modification which would allow them to deliver winter diesel fuel through the TKP. Both companies have exercised their contract by delivering diesel fuel at Pohang for delivery to Seoul via TKP. The construction of the Korea Oil Corporation pipeline (single 12" line) which ties into the TKP at Taegu became fully operational 1 Aug 72. The line will be used for delivery to the TKP of commercial products from the Korea Oil Corporation refinery at Ulsan. The maintenance system of the Trans Korea Pipeline was changed from the Han Jin Transportation, Ltd, contract to direct hire effective 1 Mar 72. The new form of maintenance is an organization comprising 62 local nationals and three US civilian technicians. This direct hire concept for organizational maintenance provides a military control organization that is more responsive to military requirements and a base for rapid expansion of the petroleum distribution system in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The direct hire concept also eliminates duplication of administration and supervision efforts plus the savings from elimination of the cost plus fixed fee. These savings have provided sufficient significant advantages to warrant the change over from contract maintenance to direct hire. A multi-leg mooring system was determined to be the best mooring system to be used to feed the TKP at Pohang. This multi-leg system will have a T-5 tanker mooring capability. A DD Form 1391 (Military Construction Line Item Data) was submitted for contingency funding purposes but this action was ultimately disapproved by SECDEF. The project is now included in the regular FY 74 MCA program for Korea. The J4, UNC/USFK and ROK Ministry of National Defense are negotiating on policies applicable to ROK military forces using the TKP for throughput to selected terminals along the TKP trace.

(9) (U) Reevaluation of the KORSCOM Study for the Long-Term Operation of the Trans Korea Pipeline. On 6 Jan 72, the CG, Eighth Army, directed the CG, KORSCOM, to prepare a study on the future control of the petroleum distribution system in Korea. Based upon his review, the CG, Eighth Army, directed a study group be formed to expand the study to determine the future control of the Trans Korea Pipeline beyond FY 74. In Aug 72 the study group was formed and in Sep 72 an orientation meeting was held to establish milestones for the study group. Also, in September a working meeting of the study group was held to determine the alternatives available for the future control of the TKP. The alternatives are presently being evaluated by the study group. The study and recommendations will be forwarded to Eighth Army by 31 Dec 72.

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(14) (U) Combat Vehicle Replacement Program for 2d Infantry Division. The CG, 2d Infantry Division has requested the establishment of a combat vehicle replacement program using age, miles, or hours of operation as the overhaul criteria. CG, KORSCOM has indicated his intention to utilize serviceable reserve, project and claimant stock assets to accomplish an overhaul and replacement program for equipment presently on hand in 2d Division units. KORSCOM is also being requested to establish a Closed Loop Support Program with the 2d Infantry Division on secondary items, e.g., engines, transmissions, final drives, etc., to assure ready availability to meet 2d Infantry Division requirements. This entire program hinges on command support in providing the spaces and funds necessary to implement an increase in the KORSCOM 2C General Support Maintenance Program. KORSCOM is presently staffing a Program Change Request (PCR) and a Manpower Requirement Change (MRC) to obtain the additional funds and personnel resources required.

(a) The following actions have been taken in support of this program:

1. Conversion from percentage of acquisition cost criteria to age, mileage, hour criteria. On 20 Sep, 2d Infantry Division was directed by letter to provide a quarterly report to KORSCOM on categorization of combat vehicles according to age, miles, or hours in use. This information is required to enable KORSCOM to establish a schedule for repair of these assets. On 15 Oct 72, the first quarterly report providing profile data on 2d Infantry Division combat vehicles was received at KORSCOM. 2d Division has established the ninth of the month succeeding the quarter as the "cutoff" date with a submission date of the 15th of the month.

2. Conversion from Direct Exchange to Closed Loop System. On 4 Oct, KORSCOM was instructed by message to convert from Direct Exchange System to a modified Closed Loop Support System for secondary items.

(b) The following actions must be completed in order to bring the program to a successful conclusion:

1. On 30 Oct 72, KORSCOM completed review of 2d Infantry Division profile data and will initiate on-site inspection of assets to determine eligibility for repair or overhaul. Target date has been adjusted to conform with the submission schedule of 2d Division.

2. Conversion from Direct Exchange to Modified Closed Loop System. On 31 Oct, KORSCOM will adjust asset quantities to enable implementation of Closed Loop System.

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(15) (U) Direct Support System-Korea (DSS-K). DSS-K is a concept of direct delivery of supply Classes II, IV, selected V (missile system components only), and IX from a CONUS theater-oriented depot complex (TODC) to direct support units (DSU) and supply support activities (SSA) in Korea. The objective of this concept is to streamline the supply system and to improve supply response. Since the initiation of DSS-K on 15 Feb 71, the number of units under the system has grown to the present 45 DSUs and SSAs. The order ship time (OST) from CONUS has been reduced from 120 days to 75 days. The objective is 46 days for authorized stockage list (ASL) items and 52 days for non-stockage list (NSL) items. There have been no major problems during the introduction of DSS-K; however, there have been some minor problems. Receipt detail cards (DIC, DWA) which must be transceived to the Inventory Management Center (IMC) upon receipt of materiel have not always arrived in a transceivable condition or have not accompanied shipments. These cards must be transceived to IMC to close the logistical control, and a discrepancy in shipment report must be initiated when required. The OST objective of 46 days for ASL and 52 days for NSL has not been obtained because the standard for some nodes has not been reached, either in CONUS or Korea. Direct Support System (DSS) objective for in-country processing is seven days for ASL items and 10 days for NSL items. Current in-country processing time is running 20 days for ASL items and 21.3 days for NSL items. To reduce the OST, Eighth Army initiated in July a control test to measure the in-country processing time for requisitions originated at the DSUs until requisitions were received in IMC. Additionally, the control test measured the shipment time for DSS shipments received at the Aerial Port of Debarkation/Port of Debarkation (APOD/POD) until the supply support activity posted the receipts to the stock record cards. On 30 Sep, the control test was completed and an interim report was provided to the participating units. As a result of the test, Eighth Army and KORSCOM are now able to identify those units which exceed the OST standard. Presently, Eighth Army is assisting those units where the OST standard is not being met. Instructions have been passed to the field that units will cease mailing and make provisions for hand carrying requisitions to the transceiver points or to IMC. By USAMC message (DTG 081442Z Aug 72), that HQ proposed to discontinue the cyclic replacement of seven TDY DSS assistance personnel who augment the Logistic Assistance Office - Korea (LAO-K). These personnel coordinate and assist the direct support units with DSS procedures. Projected completion of phased withdrawal of USAMC assistance personnel is Feb 73. The phased withdrawal of the DSS assistance personnel will require Eighth Army to upgrade its own monitorship of the program. In the event problems arise in other aspects of the DSS system which cannot be rectified by this command, assistance will continue to be required from USAMC.

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(16) (U) Clothing Monetary Allowance System (CMAS). On 1 July, the issue-in-kind system which authorized the exchange of unserviceable military personal clothing was replaced by the clothing monetary system. Under CMAS, enlisted personnel with more than six months of active service receive a monthly clothing allowance of \$4.50 until they complete 36 months of service. Enlisted personnel with more than 36 months of active service receive \$6.30 per month. This allowance will be included in the individual's monthly pay. Clothing sales stores are in operation at various locations to service the individual soldier--both officer and enlisted. Eight stores now open are located at Yongsan, Taegu, ASCOM, Pusan, Camp Red Cloud, Camp Stanley, Camp Edwards and Camp Casey. Evaluation visits by representatives of this and higher headquarters throughout the quarter have verified the adequacy of the service despite some early internal operation problems. Although the eight stores are manned and operated by KORSCOM, evaluation of their effectiveness by the local commander is important to continued progress. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of CMAS versus the issue-in-kind system, the actual costs of the free issues versus the costs based on replacement factors of personal clothing for the 1970-71 period were reviewed. The free issue costs were valued at about \$6.1 million. The actual costs incurred were greater than the contemplated replacement costs by \$1.2 million. Based on the value of cash and charge sales (\$55,000) for the first three months of operations under CMAS and the value of the monetary allowance given to personnel for the same period, it is anticipated that dollar value savings to the MPA Budget for a one-year period under CMAS will be in excess of \$1.5 million.

(17) (U) Ammunition Operations-Chinhae Port. As a result of an ammunition safety inspection conducted by DOD Safety Explosive Board, the port of Suyong was rendered unsafe for US Army operations. The primary reason for the unsafe condition is due to population growth over the past few years. In order to facilitate safe ammunition discharge operations, it was determined that a new pier to receive ammunition was required. In Apr 69 construction started on a new pier facility located in Chinhae. On 10 Jul 72, the Port of Chinhae became operational. Effective that date, all shipping activities were advised that all US and MAP ammunition destined for Korea will be consigned accordingly. Since the opening of Chinhae Port on 10 Jul, 3,900 tons of ammunition have been processed through the port.

(18) (U) Masan Ammunition Depot. The construction of an ammunition depot at Masan was necessitated by the fact that the Haeundae (AD051) Depot was becoming increasingly unacceptable with regard to explosive safety requirements. This degradation of safety was caused primarily

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by encroachment of local nationals within the limits of the facility. The original design of Masan called for a Class V storage capacity of 15,000 tons. The scope of work was later reduced to 7,800 based upon a reduction in storage requirements and unanticipated construction difficulties. Programmed completion date was 31 Dec 72. In Sep, a comparison was made between facilities that would be available at Masan and the requirements of the user, KORSCOM. As a result of this comparison, it was determined that by 31 Dec 72 the facility would be usable but not adequate for long-term use. The major problems encountered would be an inadequate road network within the depot complex and improperly planned placement of earth berms in front of selected ammunition structures. Subsequently, a decision was made by the Eighth Army Engineer to leave significant troop labor at Masan through 31 Mar 73 to correct these deficiencies. This will result in Masan being an adequate facility by 31 Mar 73.

(19) (U) Correction of Safety Hazards in Ammunition Supply Points/ Ammunition Depots (ASP/AD). The purpose of this project is to eliminate, to the maximum practical extent, explosive safety hazards that were noted during the Jun-Jul 71 visit by representatives of the DOD Explosive Safety Board (DDESB). In May and June 72, a DDESB representative made a follow-up visit to this command. The transfer of excess Class V stocks to either ROKA facilities or retrograded out of country is a prerequisite for improving safety conditions at US facilities. The transfer or retrograde of excess stocks is being coordinated with both ROKA and USARPAC. As of 17 Oct 72 the status of recommended rewarehousing is as follows:

- (a) Depot 051 (Haeundae): 21 of 27 structures have been rewarehoused.
- (b) Depot 053 (Songhwan-ni): 25 of 28 structures have been rewarehoused.
- (c) ASP 056 (Uijongbu): 15 of 17 structures have been rewarehoused.
- (d) Suyong ammunition port facility is no longer used by Eighth Army. All US ammunition port operations are now conducted at Chinhae port facility.

Rewarehousing is expected to be completed by 31 Dec 72.

(20) (U) Control of Major Items of TOE Equipment. Army Regulation 711-5 (Army Equipment Status Reporting) assigns the Major Item Data Agency (MIDA) responsibility to establish and maintain an active technical assistance program. This program provides for annual scheduled visits to major Army commands, installations, and units/activities responsible for

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preparing the Army Equipment Status reports. During the period 15 May-16 Jun 72, a MIDA technical assistance team visited 69 percent of assigned units. Comparison of status reports with property books was made by the team at unit level. Unit representatives were provided with guidance and recommended corrective action. During exit briefing, commanders were provided with listings of the team's findings and conclusions. Continuous emphasis is being given to control of major items of TOE equipment by all echelons of command.

(21) (U) Disposition of Excesses. Disposition of excess supplies and equipment within Eighth Army consists of several related but essentially independent projects.

(a) DA letter, 9 Jun 72, outlined procedures for the implementation of Project SCRUB CLEAN WORLD-WIDE. By 1st indorsement, dated 27 Jun 72, USARPAC provided further guidance and direction for the implementation of SCRUB CLEAN within USARPAC. This project entails a TOE authorization reconciliation, and a 100 percent muster and inventory of TOE equipment for the purpose of identifying and accomplishing turn-in of excess materiel on hand above the authorization level or not on accountable records. On 23 Jul 72, project officers for all major subordinate commands were appointed and names forwarded to this headquarters. During the period 2-9 Aug 72, a team from USARPAC visited the command to monitor the implementation and progress of the program. Along with members of this headquarters they visited all major subordinate commands. The team was satisfied with the command's implementing instruction and progress to date. USARPAC was notified on 21 Aug 72 that major subordinate commands within Eighth Army had completed reconciliations between their authorized TAADS documents and property books. A complete physical inventory was accomplished by property book holders in Eighth Army during the period 1 Jul-30 Sep. A meeting was held with representatives of ACofS, Supply and ACofS, Maintenance, KORSCOM, on 26-27 Sep to determine reporting procedures, classification assistance and maintenance turn-in. Final reporting procedures will be disseminated from this headquarters on 1 Dec 72. A message (DTG 120739Z Oct 72) was dispatched to the field stating that classification assistance will be available through supporting DSUs. Message DTG 240750Z Oct 72 stated all excess equipment will be turned in through maintenance channels except equipment classified Condition Code A or B. Excess equipment in Condition Code A or B will be reported to this headquarters by the major subordinate commands not later than 10 Nov 72 for determination of equipment to be cross-leveled or turned in through normal supply channels. Final reports, in dollar value, from Eighth Army subordinate commands are due this headquarters 20 Dec 72. Eighth Army reports are due to USARPAC by 5 Jan 73.

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(b) DA assigned Eighth Army a Project CLEAN goal of \$200-250 million worth of excess materiel to be redistributed or disposed of during the period 1 Jan 70 through 30 Jun 72. During this period, Eighth Army disposed of \$417.5 million worth of excess materiel. In FY 72, \$83.7 million in excess materiel (excluding Long Supply and Excess transfers to the ROK) were eliminated. On 30 Jun, DA published the 1973 goals for Project CLEAN. The Eighth Army goal is to retrograde \$20-30 million in excess materiel. In August, the absence of a DA goal for disposal of excess, including redistribution and retrograde, prompted Eighth Army to establish a FY 73 objective of \$75 million. During the 1st Qtr FY 73, approximately \$16.7 million worth of excess supplies and equipment was redistributed, retrograded, or shipped to Property Disposal yards.

(22) (U) Logistic Assistance and Instruction Team (LAIT-71). In Mar 71, it was determined that a requirement existed for outside assistance in order to accomplish a complete location survey and inventory of ASCOM and Camp Carroll depots. Requirements were determined and forwarded to USARPAC. The team arrived in Jun 71 and began a complete inventory of ASCOM Depot and a location survey and inventory of Camp Carroll. In Jul 71, a review of the team's accomplishments was made and it was determined that a second team would be required to complete the task. The second team (LAIT-71-2) arrived in Nov 71, and by May 72, location surveys and complete inventories were completed at both the ASCOM and Camp Carroll Depots, and a variety of follow-on projects were initiated. From 1-15 May 72, the LAIT completed training of and assistance to depot and inventory management personnel in supply management, quality assurance, care and preservation, warehousing, and procedures writing. During this period, a complete rewarehousing plan for Camp Carroll Depot was completed. On 15 May, the LAIT completed all assigned tasks and departed Korea.

(23) (U) Wartime Logistics Coordinating Committee. The functioning of a combined senior logistics coordinating group (LCG) was evaluated during the CPX FOCUS LENS FY 73. This group, established under the ACoFS, G4, Eighth Army, consisted of logistic staff officer representatives of ROKA, JUSMAG-K, and Eighth Army. The LCG is designed to coordinate the wartime logistics efforts of the ROKA and US Army in all classes of supply, except Class I, VIII, X, and aviation peculiar items, by directing the priorities of logistics support for regulated items issued by KORSCOM Augmented Inventory Management Center (AIMC) and the Ammunition Supply Coordinating Group (ASCG). To a more limited extent, the LCG coordinated POL support with ROKA and US Forces. However, the ultimate control of POL was handled by Sub-Area Petroleum Office Korea (SAPOK) which is

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charged with the overall allocation of petroleum resources to the Republic of Korea. The LCG functioned effectively throughout the exercise. However, certain areas for improvement were detected, specifically, the handling of requisitions for regulated items of supply. In this area, it was found that additional data were required from subordinate units to permit the LCG to effectively make decisions for priority of logistics support. The use of JUSMAG-K logistics officer personnel on the LCG proved to be quite effective and enhanced the functioning of the LCG since these staff officers are familiar with the basic elements of both ROK and US logistics operation procedures and the structuring of the respective logistics systems.

(24) (U) Transfer of Conventional Ammunition Support of US Forces to ROKA. As the ROK assumes a greater role in joint logistical efforts, the management and operation of selected supply systems could pass to the ROK. A prime logistical candidate for mission assumption by the ROK is the conventional ammunition support of US Forces. At present, ROK Army and US Army operate essentially parallel ammunition systems. This duplication of effort could be eliminated by transferring the mission of conventional ammunition support of US Forces to ROKA. To this end Eighth Army requested and received DA approval to enter into informal discussions at the appropriate level with ROKA and obtain their reaction to a mission transfer proposal and to detect local problems that may have to be addressed. On 29 Mar 72, CG, Eighth Army, in a letter to the ROK Minister of National Defense, provided Eighth Army's proposal to accomplish the mission transfer. On 10 Apr, the ROK Defense Minister replied and agreed that a Joint ROK/US Ammunition Coordinating Group (JACG) be formed to discuss the parameters of the proposal. The JACG has met twice and designated sub-work groups made up of technically qualified ammunition personnel from both ROK and US agencies to study, identify, and make proposals with regard to various functions required within the Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea (SALS-K). These sub-work groups have encountered difficulty in developing recommended procedures to be implemented within the SALS-K system. This has been caused primarily by US personnel turnover and an accompanying change in theory with regard to implementation of a SALS-K system. It is anticipated that this problem will be resolved with the assignment of personnel who will have from 12 to 18 months to address the problems involved with the implementation of the SALS-K system. Based upon JACG discussions to date, the following target dates have been established by Eighth Army: Phase I - JACG plan to DA for approval, 31 Dec 72; Phase II - Transfer of ASP 056 (Uijongbu) and ASP 063 (Koyang), 28 Feb 73; Phase III - Transfer of AD 053 (Songhwan-ni), 31 Mar 73; and Phases IV and V - Transfer of AD 051 (Haeundae), Masan Depot and Chinhae port facilities, 30 Jun 73.

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(25) (U) The P7M Maintenance Program FY 73. The P7M Depot Maintenance Program is a DA-sponsored program, monitored and controlled by HQ, US Army Materiel Command, with the sole purpose of satisfying requirements for Army equipment worldwide. Financing, work distribution, and generation of repairable assets are the sole responsibility of the Director for Maintenance, HQ, USAMC. Periodic progress reports, providing productivity and financial expenditures are provided monthly to the US Army Major Item Data Agency at Letterkenny Army Depot. Eighth Army's primary interest in this program is that of a "beneficiary" or customer only. At the Depot Maintenance Conference convened at USARPAC in Jun 72, it was determined that Camp Carroll would be assigned the repair of all 105mm towed howitzers for Southeast Asia including 12 unserviceable M102 assets received as part of the Artillery Standardization Program of Eighth Army. This program was assigned the highest priority and was totally financed. Camp Carroll was assigned the additional responsibility of being the primary rebuild site for construction equipment in the Pacific area. This program is also totally financed and receives the second highest priority for completion. Camp Carroll requires additional personnel to complete the program. Recruiting action will be initiated upon receipt of a funded manpower voucher through force development channels. The priority portions of the P7M Program will be accomplished by Jun 73 if manpower required is recruited on a timely basis.

(26) (U) Problems with 1½-Ton Vehicles and Engines. The 1½-ton vehicle has been a problem area in Eighth Army since its initial introduction into the command. Increased difficulty is being encountered in maintaining an acceptable readiness profile in this fleet of vehicles. Availability of replacement engines is considered to be the major problem area. The problem is compounded by the fact that "Clean Air" requirements imposed on manufacturers by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have curtailed the procurement of new engines for an indefinite period. KORSCOM has taken definitive action to alleviate the anticipated shortage of replacement 1½-ton vehicle engines by establishing an engine rebuild program in the P7M Depot Maintenance Program at Camp Carroll. It is anticipated that approximately 381 serviceable engines will be produced during FY 73. To supplement this capability, additional serviceable engine assemblies and "short blocks" would be shipped from procurement. Production schedules for the rebuild of unserviceable engines at Camp Carroll has been established at 40 engines per month starting in Sep 72, with the total quantity of 381 replacement engines being completed by Jun 73. These actions, if brought to a successful conclusion, will insure that a sufficient quantity of 1½-ton engines are available to satisfy Eighth Army requirements for FY 73.

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(27) (U) Standardization Program, Howitzer, Towed, Light, 105mm, M102. In May 72, USARPAC advised DA that an insufficient quantity of M101A1 howitzer assets are available to support projected and known requirements for this weapon. To alleviate the situation, a decision was made to standardize within Eighth Army and USARHAW the M102 howitzer, thereby releasing the M101A1 assets required to satisfy anticipated shortages, DA concurred with USARPAC's plan and directed US Army Materiel Command to provide the necessary repair parts to support the rebuild of 12 unserviceable M102 howitzers and provide a schedule for issuing 48 additional assets from CONUS sources. HQ, USAMC has responded by issuing 48 M102 howitzers from CONUS. All have been inspected and found to be complete and in excellent condition. Technical assistance was provided to Camp Carroll in the form of a technician from US Army Weapons Command to assist in the rebuild of the 12 unserviceables. Support packages were consolidated in CONUS and are being airlifted. All related actions have progressed in a satisfactory manner. It is anticipated that initial issue of the new M102 weapon can be effected upon completion of the 2d Division's annual service fire in mid-November. The exchange is scheduled to be completed by 30 Nov 72.

(28) (U) Status of War Reserves. The pending closure of ASCOM has resulted in the completion of the transfer of the remaining war reserve and operational project stocks from that location to the Camp Carroll Depot. On 13 Sep 72, Eighth Army forwarded a project for revision of chemical items in the USARPAC Mobilization Reserve Stockage List (MORSL). This request was the result of an US Army Audit Agency survey of chemical items stocked at Camp Carroll Depot which indicated that certain chemical items carried in war reserves had insufficient issues to allow rotation of stocks. The request recommended that one item be added, 26 items be deleted, and that the quantity stocked for three items be revised on the MORSL for Eighth Army. During August and September, KORSCOM conducted an annual review of the MORSL, and the results were forwarded to USARPAC on 10 Oct 72.

(29) (U) Asset Control and Security Program. The drawdown in Southeast Asia, reductions in the size of the Army and the restrictive FY 73-76 budget guidance requires Eighth Army to maximize the value of attainable materiel from the limited resources available. While much progress has been made in resource management during the last year, there is still need for further improvement. Superimposed on this need to control materiel assets is a significant problem in Korea caused by the outright loss of resources by theft and diversion. The monetary losses and disruptive impact that such larcenous acts have on the supply system cannot be absorbed in Eighth Army's present or future austere environment. In recent years, confirmed losses due to theft of government and private

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property have approximated two million dollars a year. This figure represents only known losses as private property losses frequently are not reported. Additionally, many losses in the supply support system were being "written off" by inventory adjustments, and reports of survey were not included in the above total unless theft was positively established during the investigation. Recent studies involving stealing in Korea have clearly indicated that mismanagement and ineffective implementation of Asset Control procedures are the major contributory causes of this problem. This strong interrelation between management of materiel assets and theft caused this command to integrate increased security measures into an accelerated Asset Control Program. The complexity of this step-by-step effort dictated the need for special project coordination. Accordingly, a general officer was designated to direct the effort of the project through an Asset Control Task Group formed on 30 Aug 72. Within this Task Group, primary attention has been given to intensifying on-going actions while concurrently developing and implementing new courses. Special actions already initiated include command-wide dissemination of Asset Control Bulletins. These bulletins place emphasis on Asset Control management, physical security and command responsibility within the Eighth Army environment. They complement guidance originating within the DA Asset Control Task Force and are disseminated through the DA Asset Control Improvement Flasher Messages, and highlight control weaknesses peculiar to this command. Another special action is a high priority task to identify specific positions that are sufficiently critical to supply and accountability control as to require filling by US personnel. Many positions have already been identified and filled. The identification project is scheduled for finalization about the end of November. Maximum fill of these positions is targeted by the end of the 3d Qtr FY 73. A third special action is directed toward expanding the coverage of monetary rewards to personnel who, through extraordinary measures, stop larcenous acts and prevent losses of government property. Such awards have already been established for civilian personnel on appropriated fund payrolls. Correspondence has been forwarded requesting a revision to Army Regulation 672-20 that would allow for the lawful disbursement of funds to military personnel under the same circumstances. Finally, inspections and assistance visits to subordinate commands and activities by a special Blackmarket, Theft, and Supply Diversion Control Team are being planned to complement the already expanded interest of the Inspector General and the command supply review teams in this matter. An Eighth Army LOI 10-1 was published on 28 Oct 72 which established the mission, organization, staff relationships and methods of operation for the Eighth Army Blackmarket, Theft and Supply Diversion Control Team. The mission of the team is to advise and assist all echelons of the command regarding blackmarket, theft and supply diversion matters; assist commanders in solving theft problems by conducting announced and unannounced staff visits, reviewing control plans and identifying weaknesses in present systems; evaluate existing

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command policies to determine their effectiveness in preventing illegal diversion, theft and improper disposition of government and private property, with special emphasis on Post Exchange facilities, commissaries, club and mess activities, and the total logistical supply system; provide input upon which an analysis of the Asset Control and Security Program (Short Range) implementation can be based; and make recommendations concerning corrective action required. The Blackmarket, Theft and Supply Diversion Control Team is assigned as a provisional staff element in the Office of the Eighth Army Provost Marshal and is not an investigative agency. The chief of the team will maintain an additional relationship with the DCG in matters of command interest related to blackmarket, theft and supply diversion activities. The team chief will maintain an additional relationship with the Asset Control Task Group in matters pertaining to the Eighth Army Asset Control and Security Program (Short Range). Spaces for this team were not formally authorized but considered a "Chief of Staff Authorized Overstrength" in the Office of the Provost Marshal. The objectives of the Short Range Asset Control and Security Program, as developed by the Asset Control Task Group, are: the rapid elimination of stealing as a significant command problem; the establishment of a long range program designed to minimize future losses; and finally, an improvement in the overall effectiveness of the logistical base. This program was forwarded to USARPAC on 14 Sep. There are 12 goals with corresponding task objectives and milestones in the short range program. These goals are principally personnel, security and logistics oriented. While logistics management and physical security measures form the crux of the effort, the responsibility of command is considered the single most important aspect of the program. Clearly stated within the program's concept is the affirmation that command responsibility cannot be abrogated--that aggressive supervision, adherence to existing directives and procedures, and a logical application of existing personnel resources will, in itself, contribute significantly to the immediate and beneficial results that are desired. Initial indications of program execution are encouraging; however, actual results cannot yet be fully assessed. An interim lesson learned appears on page 151. It is expected that identification of further lessons learned and a meaningful evaluation of results will be possible during the compiling and submission of the first progress and accomplishment report to be prepared at the end of the 2d Qtr FY 73.

(30) (U) Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team (MAIT) Program. On 8 Mar 71, DA directed the implementation of the Maintenance Assistance Instruction Team (MAIT) Program as a replacement for the Command Maintenance Management Inspection (CMMI) Program. Three teams were formed, using current personnel assets. One team was located at Headquarters, Eighth Army, a second at KORSCOM, and the third at 2d Infantry Division.

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Under the MAIT Program, a numerical grade, which was standard procedure with the CMMI Program, is not given. After operating under the above concept for 10 months, it was felt that in order to improve the flexibility in providing MAIT services to nondivisional units within Eighth Army, a consolidation of MAIT responsibilities and resources was necessary. Accordingly, since 1 Jan 72, all MAIT services for units other than the 2d Infantry Division and I Corps (ROK/US) Group have been provided by KORSCOM. Eighth Army ACoFS, G4 maintains the capability for program direction and monitorship to insure the achievement of DA objectives and standardization of the program within country. The MAIT is a key program in the MVA effort. A mobile team composed of experts in the supply and maintenance fields is an invaluable tool in periods of extreme personnel shortage, as they can be used to trouble-shoot and provide guidance and assistance to unskilled operator personnel at the unit level.

(31) (U) Conversion of 2d Infantry Division to Division Logistics System (DLOGS). Due to the phase out of the 7th Infantry Division and the 2d Infantry Division assuming the 7th's Tactical Area of Responsibility, the decision was made in Dec 70 to convert the 2d Division from the NCR 500 system to the DLOGS as soon as possible. During the months of Dec 70 and Jan 71 many preconversion actions were taken. Demand data was captured from the PLLs of each unit of the residual division. This demand data was used to enter the PLL information into the DLOGS and to construct the residual division ASL. On-site conversion assistance and training was provided by USA Computer Systems Command representatives. On 25 Jun 71, a team from Computer System Command (CSC) successfully completed the conversion of E Company Aviation and the 90th Ordnance Company to the DLOGS. At the same time, the necessary program changes were made to initiate the Direct Supply Support-Korea (DSS-K) system. The division completed pre-conversion actions for the Property Book/Army Equipment Status Reporting System (PB/AESRS) portion of the DLOGS on 30 Jul 71. Conversion training with classroom instruction was conducted by CSC. Training completed, the conversion of TOE property was underway. On 29 Oct 71 the CSC team returned to the Division to help complete the conversion and to teach conversion training for TDA (station) property. The conversion of station property has been delayed due to a reevaluation of priorities in the 2d Division. Conversion to DLOGS Class IX application was completed on 10 Feb 72. This system processes receipts, due-outs, unit requests, initiates replenishment action and accumulates demand data for updating unit PLLs. During the conversion to DLOGS, the 2d Division has suffered many setbacks, including critical shortages of school trained supervisory, operator and/or repair personnel, considerable downtime of aged Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE), and conversion from series "E" to series "H" TOE. Requisitions for school trained personnel have been submitted. Even though some personnel have arrived, the 2d

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Division is still critically understaffed. The Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Management Information Systems is currently in the process of replacing two IBM 188 collators with later models in the 2d Division. The 188 collators account for the major portion of the downtime.

(32) (U) OMA Funding. During the 4th Qtr FY 72, it again became necessary to curtail certain supply actions due to a shortage of FY 72 OMA funds. In order to stay within limited funding, late-June requisitions that could be filled from in-country stocks were held for processing in July against FY 73 funds. These requisitions totalled \$1.8 million and caused an immediate shortage of FY 73 supply funds as the FY 73 budget was based on FY 72 being fully funded. As a result of the above situation several actions were undertaken. Machine reporting was improved; credits for excesses turned in to the depot are now accrued at Eighth Army level rather than applied to unit expense ceilings; and expense ceilings issued to units do not include anticipated Change in Selected Resources (CSR) as in the past. In addition, requisitioning ceilings have been developed for the Supply Support Activities drawing on the depot. These ceilings will be incorporated in the new Consumer Funded Requisition Ceiling Control System being incorporated in the USARPAC 3S system 1 Nov 72. This system is established to ascertain the availability of OMA funds prior to supply action being taken on order to preclude an overobligation of OMA funds.

(33) (U) Stock Fund Operations. The approved FY 72 stock fund procurement obligation authority of \$82.7 million was obligated. The stock fund sales program of \$96.2 million had an acceptable obligation sales ratio of 86 percent against the approved year-end objective ratio of 85 percent. The approved FY 73 stock fund procurement obligation authority is \$77 million, with a net sales program of \$89 million. During the joint DA/USARPAC on-site review at Taegu during the period 21-24 Aug 72, the reapportionment program requested by the command was \$94.1 million obligations and \$91.8 million sales. This program fully recognizes the implementation of Direct Supply Support-Korea. USARPAC provided \$20 million interim obligation authority for 1st Qtr FY 73. After conclusion of the on-site review, USARPAC increased the 1st Qtr funding program to \$24 million which provided the balance of the funding requirements stated in the current financial plan. Eighth Army is continuing to analyze the effects of Direct Supply Support-Korea and fund requirements to ascertain if a request for additional obligation authority in FY 73 is justifiable.

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(34) (U) Command Supply Discipline Program (CSDP). A Command Supply Discipline Program was developed by DA in an effort to achieve maximum use of materiel resources; determine the adequacy and effectiveness of established DA supply policies and procedures; insure compliance with DA supply regulations and directives; identify supply problems, thereby permitting timely corrective action by Headquarters, DA; promote supply discipline consciousness; and encourage management improvement ideas and concepts. The CSMP, Command Supply Review Team (CSRT), and the Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team Program are the subprograms which comprise the Eighth Army CSDP. A Command Supply Review Board (CSRB), chaired by the Eighth Army ACoFS, G4, with membership comprised of the senior logistician from each major subordinate command, is chartered to issue guidance and directives necessary to accomplish the objectives of the CSDP. The CSMP utilizes monthly machine listings to detect Army requisitioning malpractices. Telephonic or written follow-up is taken on problem areas. The Command Supply Review Team determines the effectiveness of DA and Eighth Army CSDP policies and procedures; reviews existing supply procedures and existing conditions at depots, Supply Support Activities (SSA) and SSA-supported units; and identifies problem areas to commanders so that they can initiate prompt corrective action. The Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team (MAIT) Program augments the commanders' capability for providing maintenance and associated logistic assistance and instruction to organic, attached and supporting units. The CSDP is designed to absorb existing similar programs in the command to avoid duplication or fragmentation of effort. With continued command emphasis, the CSDP will greatly improve the overall logistical posture of Eighth Army.

(35) (U) Implementation of Military Customs Program. Publication of the draft DOD Regulation 5030.49R and CINCPAC Instruction 5840.3A on customs inspection required the establishing of a viable customs program within Eighth Army. In content, the Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Bureau of Customs, has pursued a worldwide program of intensified military customs inspections. In this light, special emphasis was placed on insuring the inspection/examination of all outbound personal property shipments to include unaccompanied baggage, household goods and POVs, in addition to DOD-sponsored cargo. The release of the draft DOD regulation also established for the first time a common criteria for customs inspections and eliminated differences which have existed among the services regarding customs inspections. Success of the military customs program, as such, will decrease the intensity of inspections in the United States and will be accompanied by minimum delays and inconvenience to personnel in movement of personal property now caused by the enforcement of customs regulations. Eighth Army vigorously supports the military customs program.

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In the initial implementation of the program, while awaiting publication of the COMUS Korea policy directive, Eighth Army forwarded messages and customs inspection information packets to its subordinate commands. Follow up action by way of staff assistance teams, which emphasized the importance and insured an understanding of the customs program by the subordinate commands, was also accomplished. The commands, in turn, provided 25 select military personnel to attend a three-day customs training program as presented by the Bureau of Customs and Eighth Army during Sep 72. Eighth Army, in the following months, will continue to emphasize the importance of a credible customs inspection program. (See also page 33.)

(36) (U) Personal Property Shipments. Unaccompanied baggage shipments to Korea are processed through the ASCOM Consolidated Baggage Facility. Each baggage shipment is compared to the list of personnel who filled out baggage locator cards during their initial inprocessing to Korea. For those personnel, however, who had not filled out a card and whose baggage arrived at the consolidated facility without a forwarding destination, there exists no established notification system. As a result, many newly arrived military or DOD civilians were inconvenienced by the tardy receipt of their unaccompanied baggage. In Jul 72, Eighth Army established a procedure whereby the names of all personnel whose unaccompanied baggage had arrived in Korea are reflected on an ADP printout within a seven-day period. The printout is then distributed to all Installation Transportation Offices (ITO) throughout Korea. The ITOs, on receipt of the printout, can identify the personal property of individuals assigned to their area of responsibility. This personal property baggage printout has proven effective and will be continued.

(37) (U) Water Terminal Operations at Pusan Port. Pusan Port is the primary receiving location for US military cargo arriving in Korea via sea transportation. Port operations are carried out by the Pusan Port Detachment, a KORSCOM TDA organization with contractor augmentation. In an effort to reduce operation costs associated with TDA operations, USARPAC granted Eighth Army authority to negotiate and award contracts expanding contractor operations. However, as a result of a GAO audit and the previous findings of a KORSCOM port study, it was decided to negotiate a new stevedoring contract for Pusan Port, similar in scope to the previous contract effective 1 Oct 72, for a period of one year. This action was taken because the scope of the expanded contract did not allow the flexibility needed to apply proper management techniques to accounting procedures, reconciliation of Outturn Reports, documentation, checking, and supervision of Port operations.

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(38) (U) Single Passenger Reservation System (SPRS). Eighth Army, in Dec 71, requested approval to operate under the Bulk Seat Allocation System versus the Single Passenger Reservation System. The request was approved primarily on the basis that the early release program was creating personnel turbulence which could not be adequately responded to by SPRS. In Oct 72 Eighth Army was advised that approval to operate under the bulk allocation system would not be continued. The fact that SPRS was DOD-directed would in itself necessitate that Eighth Army resume passenger operations under this system. It was further pointed out that Eighth Army was the only major command not operating under SPRS. Military Airlift Command personnel also were steadfast in explaining that SPRS could and would be responsive to passenger requirements subject to type data input received from the using command. Eighth Army has agreed to resume operating under SPRS for grades E7 and above effective 1 Mar 73. Once the methods of operating under SPRS for the grades mentioned have been assimilated, action to convert the remaining grades to SPRS will be initiated.

(39) (U) Rotation of Operational Rations. In the past, operational rations were extensively incorporated into the Master Menu solely for the purpose of rotating stocks. The policy of feeding operational rations in garrison dining facilities was undesirable. This practice was a deterrent to command efforts to improve the quality of food served to Eighth Army soldiers. The current policy is to rotate rations through travel and training periods and feed only those items with high acceptability in dining facilities. In the event that travel and training periods are insufficient to consume the annual rotational requirements, units are required to submit reports stating the number of rations requiring rotations within the next calendar year. Property book officers then submit DA Forms 2765 for the quantity of rations requiring rotation. Outdated rations and paperwork are taken to the Class I supporting activity for exchange to updated rations. The Inventory Management Center (IMC) coordinates and arranges for sale of excess rations in US Forces commissary stores at reduced prices. Rations that cannot be attrited by these means are reported through command channels for disposition.

(40) (U) Relocation of Eighth Army Milk Plant. The Eighth Army Milk Plant consists of 16 buildings and is located at Camp Baker, Seoul. The International Dairy Engineering Company (INDENCO) is currently the contractor which supplies milk products for the US Forces Korea. On 26 Feb 72, ROKG requested that the real estate on which the plant is located be returned. The property has four wells that supply adequate water for the plant's production. Three wells were drilled by Koreans, and the other American-drilled. The area is desired by the ROKG because

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of its abundant water supply and ideal location for expansion of commercial industry. The ROKG offered to construct 12 buildings in exchange for the release of the real estate. Eighth Army's present position is to continue operations utilizing the present facilities and equipment, since it is an efficient and economical operation. Meanwhile, the costs of obtaining milk products from other sources/methods of operation are being compared. Based on results of the ongoing cost comparison study, the command will decide whether to renew the present contract or choose an alternate source/method of operation.

(41) (U) Family Housing Survey. The Family Housing Survey was initiated on 25 Jun 72. The survey was stopped on 15 Sep 72, when guidance was received from DA through USARPAC to the effect that Change 4 to AR 210-50, effective 15 Sep, requires that all installations conduct the annual family and bachelor housing survey using a sampling system. Department of the Army has advised that, in order to provide the guidance needed for the sample survey and to thoroughly review the procedures for the survey, a workshop would be held in Tucson, Arizona, 31 Oct to 2 Nov. Three representatives from Eighth Army are to attend this Family Housing Survey Workshop. Upon the return of the representatives from Tucson, new guidance will be presented to the Family Housing Managers who will resume final tabulation of housing requirements. Estimated date of completion is 30 Dec 72.

(42) (U) Dining Facility Upgrade. Eighth Army has made progress toward upgrading dining facilities to MVA standards. In order to upgrade dining facilities to MVA standards, a series of projects was initiated in the following phases: Quick Fix, Near Term, and Long Term. The tentative completion date for the Quick Fix phase is Dec 72. During this phase unserviceable kitchen equipment is to be replaced and shortages of equipment alleviated. The Near Term phase envisions minor repairs and upgrade for dining facilities open after Jun 72, but closing before Jun 75. The Long Term phase will be limited to improvements at dining facilities open after Jun 73. Functional layout of equipment for kitchen efficiency, equipment modernization, and dining atmosphere are some of the planned improvements. At the USARPAC Budget Execution Review in Dec 71, this command was allocated \$450,000. Of this amount \$70,000 was used for equipping two 1,000-man dining facilities at Yongsan Military Reservation (Seoul), \$50,000 was used to conduct an Engineer Dining Facilities Survey to include both construction and facility upgrade requirements, and \$330,000 was used to purchase mission essential dining facility equipment during FY 72. Of the 484 pieces of equipment requisitioned, 220 items have been received and installed with the remainder due to arrive in country by 1 Mar 73. An additional \$700,000 has been approved by USARPAC for dining facility equipment in FY 73. It is anticipated that all of the equipment for the Facility Upgrade Program will be on hand and operational in existing structures before new dining facilities are completed. The Eighth

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Army Dining Facility Modernization and Renovation Program was forwarded to DA for approval in Sep 72. Currently there are six 1,000-man dining facilities under construction. These will be completed by the end of this calendar year. Continued command emphasis and support of the Dining Facility Upgrade Program will enable Eighth Army to improve facilities to meet MVA standards.

(43) (U) Property Disposal Activities, Korea (USPDAK). On 5 Jun 72, Property Disposal Agency, Korea was physically relocated from ASCOM to Taegu and placed under the direct control of Assistant Chief of Staff, Transportation and Services, KORSCOM. It appears that better working relations have been established between USAPDAK and HQ, KORSCOM staff elements, since the physical relocation of USAPDAK from ASCOM. The ability of ACofS, Transportation and Services to furnish guidance and monitor the progress of PDAK is evident. The overall advantages include the fact that the Commander, USAPDAK has more command assistance in monitoring and providing guidance to the Property Disposal Holding Activities and Sales Contracting Office and he is better equipped to provide command assistance to the KORSCOM staff.

(44) (U) Relocation of the ASCOM Mortuary Central Collecting Point (CCP). Eighth Army now operates a CCP within the ASCOM compound for the processing and temporary holding of remains pending their shipment to the mortuary at Tachikawa, Japan for embalming, further processing and onward movement. The US Army Hospital, Seoul (121st Evac) which performs autopsies and prepares death certificates for all deceased personnel in country, has relocated to the Seoul area. The Military Airlift Command (MAC) terminal relocated from Kimpo to Osan Air Base. In the interest of economy and efficiency, to facilitate removal of remains after autopsy, and to reduce the miles traveled to the outloading air terminal, it was decided to relocate the CCP to the vicinity of the hospital. In order to expedite relocation of the CCP, the Eighth Army Engineer explored the possibility of leasing commercial real estate in the Yongsan area. The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) makes no provision for leasing of privately-owned Korean real estate and there are no Korean mortuary facilities available for acquisition which would meet US requirements. Therefore, a construction contract was signed 24 Sep 71 to build a facility near Supply Point 51. However, due to numerous other high priority projects, the Engineer was unable to stage sufficient government furnished materiel (GFM) to issue a notice to proceed prior to the winter construction pause. As of 27 Jun 72, all of the GFM has been staged. The notice to proceed (NTP) was delayed temporarily by the US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA) to meet the DA and USARPAC requirement that all contracts citing prior year funds be rejustified before a NTP is issued to contractors. This contract was returned to Eighth Army Engineer on 1 Aug 72 and the

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additional justification was furnished to USAKPA on 11 Aug 72. Notice to proceed was issued to the contractor and construction began on 26 Aug 72. As of 15 Oct 72, the contract is estimated to be 42 percent complete. Construction is scheduled for completion by 15 Dec 72. The new mortuary will commence operations on 1 Jan 73.

(45) (U) Eighth Army Procurement. The procurement mission is assigned to the US Army Korea Procurement Agency (USAKPA). Appropriated fund procurement is under the operational control of the Eighth Army G4, and under the technical supervision of CINCUSARPAC, the Head of Procuring Activity (HPA). Except for certain approvals which are reserved for higher authority, the HPA has unlimited authority to approve contract awards or to delegate the authority to the Commander, USAKPA. Delegation has been made to Commander, USAKPA for most supply contracts. Most high dollar services contracts are approved by the HPA, under an intensive management program. The nonappropriated fund (NAF) procurement activity prior to 1 Mar 72 was collocated with USAKPA for technical advice but operated by G1. The mission and functions were on that date assigned to USAKPA. The Procurement Agency supports military customers in Korea and Southeast Asia with a staff of approximately 120 people. NAF procurements require eight additional employees. In general, the Agency procures those supplies and services which are not available from the supply system or from US sources and are essential for military operations. The appropriated fund program (in-\$ millions) for FY 71 was \$69 and for FY 72 \$50, including subsistence of \$5.4, other supplies of \$13.4, minor construction and Facilities Engineer of \$15.5, transportation and other services of \$15.7. The NAF program for FY 72 was approximately \$1.3 million. FY 73 appropriated fund procurements are expected to approximate \$50 and NAF \$1.0. FY 72 was not a good year for Eighth Army procurement because of a lack of planning. Approximately 46 percent of the purchase requests were received and the resultant procurements effected during the 4th Qtr. FY 73 procurement began with the same lack of planning. However, late in FY 73 positive steps to effect Eighth Army procurement in a phased and orderly manner throughout the fiscal year were taken. The procurement performance during the remainder of FY 73 will depend on the command's ability to influence procurement planning during the 2d and 3d Qtrs.

(46) (U) Rental Guarantee Housing (RGH). An RGH project is one means to provide housing for US Forces Korea personnel. With the guidance and approval of the Department of the Army, USAKPA executed a Rental Guarantee Housing agreement on 2 Nov 70 for the construction and operation of 300 housing units in Seoul and 70 in Taegu. The project value was estimated at \$9.5 million. The project is to be built by a US-ROK joint venture, to conform to US-approved specifications. Each location will

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contain recreational facilities, paved all-weather roads and complete utility services, including potable water. Rental charges average \$230 per month, with a range from \$170 for a two-bedroom to \$270 for a four-bedroom, not including utilities, which are estimated to range from \$69 to \$92 monthly. In return for the contractor's effort, the US Government guarantees, for 10 years, rent money equivalent to 97 percent occupancy with a limit of \$185 per unit. Although rent and utilities charges can be increased when justified on the basis of rising costs, the amount of Government guarantee cannot. After the agreement was signed, the joint venture's bank withdrew the letter of intent to finance, claiming that certain aspects of Korean law would have to be complied with before the Korean Government would approve the promised letter of guarantee. The joint venture began the work with their own capital and continued until they ran out of funds. Meanwhile they continued to seek alternate financing and the necessary approvals of the Korean Government. Around mid-Apr, after it appeared that all obstacles to financing were overcome, the proposed lending source received a notice of an alleged corporate takeover of the US partner, and discontinued loan negotiations. The joint venture continued cautiously to explore other loan possibilities and resumed construction on local interim credit. On 22 Jun the joint venture requested an extension of the project completion date, alleging excusable delay in securing the loan and obtaining a construction permit from Korean authorities. The evidence submitted did not clearly establish excusable delay, and during subsequent negotiations the joint venture agreed to a waiver of claims to the date the construction permit was issued and to certain housing improvements in return for a 10-month extension of the completion date. A contract modification setting forth these conditions will be issued following DA approval. The joint venture had meanwhile made remarkable progress at both construction sites on interim financing, and announced on 26 Oct that a US lender had on that date released the loan to the Korean partner. The attempted corporate takeover of the American partner has not yet been resolved, but the outcome is not likely to have any great effect upon construction since financing has already been obtained. The structural work for all units at both sites should be completed by the end of November, with a final completion of the project taking place approximately 21 Oct 73.

f. (U) COMPTROLLER.

(1) Eighth Army Cost Reduction Program. During FY 72, a total of \$10,631,600 in validated savings was achieved by HQ, Eighth Army and subordinate commands. This represents 342 percent of the assigned FY 72 goal of \$3,112,000. Management Improvement Plans have been developed by subordinate commands to facilitate accomplishment of program objectives. As of 26 Oct 72, savings of \$1,899,200 have been reported and credited toward the Eighth Army goal of \$2,579,000 for FY 73.

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(2) Defense Integrated Management Engineering System (DIMES). Cost effectiveness of the DIMES program at ASCOM storage facility was reviewed. Only limited benefits were anticipated. Accordingly, the ASCOM program was discontinued effective 31 Aug 72. Statistical standards have been developed for storage and warehousing activities (AMS Code 721111.10000). Statistical or engineered standards will be applied to all Camp Carroll Depot and Pusan Depot Activity personnel during FY 73.

(3) Management Practices in TOE Units (MAPTOE). MAPTOE is an Army-wide program designed to teach and assist first-line managers in selected modern management techniques in order to increase work efficiency and effectiveness. Eighth Army has continued to implement MAPTOE using a centralized training team, under ACoFS, Comptroller staff supervision. All subordinate commands; plus Army Security Agency, Korea; Army Section Joint US Military Assistance Group, Korea; and USASTRATCOM Signal Bde, Korea received training. During this reporting period 180 commanders and staff officers attended the course, bringing the total of personnel trained since the initiation of MAPTOE to 2,230. Three Eighth Army representatives participated in a DA MAPTOE Seminar conducted in Washington, D. C. from 19 to 22 Sep 72. Staff follow-up visits to units that have received MAPTOE indicate that command emphasis is the single most important factor influencing successful completion of the course and installation of job improvements by MAPTOE students. Significant dollar savings can be achieved by MAPTOE students only if unit commanders are knowledgeable and display an active interest in the program. Future plans call for extending the 24-hour MAPTOE course to unit commanders, second-line military supervisors and civilian employees.

(4) Review of Requirements Placed on Subordinate Units. This project has been expanded to include a comprehensive review of all command directives, forms and reports. The objective of the project is to simplify and reduce the administrative workload placed on subordinate commands by Eighth Army headquarters. In addition to significant revision and simplification of command directives, 183 directives, 573 forms and 15 reports have been eliminated. Recommendations on staffing and procedures for preparing and publishing command directives and forms are being incorporated into the headquarters administrative system. This project revealed deficiencies in the headquarters regulations and procedures for staffing and publishing command directives. Many directives were not being properly staffed prior to publication. Numerous duplicative forms and directives confused and complicated the administrative system. Stringent controls are required to eliminate excessive and unnecessary requirements on subordinate units.

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(5) Command Analysis of OMA Funding. During the reporting period, accumulation of Base Operations expense, workforce and workload data was completed and forwarded to USARPAC for analysis. Major Activity Directors were tasked to identify new project and recurring expenses. Guidance was received from USARPAC for accumulation of Mission Account data. Major Activity Directors have been requested to assist in selected phases of data collection. Input for Mission Account data is expected after 1 Nov 72, with a target date of 1 Feb 73 for submission of results to USARPAC.

(6) Eighth Army Output Measurement Program. This project was initiated by direction of USARPAC in Jul 72 to provide data for the USARPAC and DA Output Measurement Programs. The project is directed toward a review of all performance factors identified in AR 37-100-XX, and selection of those factors which can be best utilized to forecast resource requirements. Major Activity Directors and KORSCOM provided data pertinent to this review. Results of the project have been submitted to USARPAC for analysis.

(7) Major Program/Command Analysis, USARPAC. Under direction of the Comptroller of the Army (COA), a major command analysis of USARPAC was conducted during Aug and Sep 72. The objectives of this analysis were to determine resource utilization in relation to command mission, and to recommend reduction, consolidation or elimination of selected operations to the Chief of Staff, Army. Areas of particular interest to the COA team visiting Korea were:

- (a) Facilities Engineer organizational structure, staffing and costs.
- (b) Supply operations to include costs and excess inventories.
- (c) Installation equipment and utilization.
- (d) Aviation activities.
- (e) Motor pool operations.
- (f) Billeting facilities.
- (g) Medical organizations.

A final report, approved by the Army Chief of Staff is expected during Dec 72.

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(8) Management Studies Program. During the period 1 May through 31 Oct 72, the following significant management studies were completed:

(a) Tailgate Delivery System for Rations in 2d Infantry Division. Recommendations were made to replace unit pick up of rations with a contractor operated delivery service to each mess hall. Estimated savings are \$120,000. In addition, 44 tactical vehicles now used three days a week for this function will be available to meet operational requirements.

(b) Project Scheduling System for Yongsan Data Processing Center. A system of scheduling and controlling Automatic Data Processing projects was developed to provide better customer service and increase productivity. Additional projects can be assumed without increasing data processing equipment and personnel (except for data reduction requirements).

(c) Drug Abuse Reports and Forms System. A total of 27 non-standard forms were replaced with seven standard forms. Three unnecessary reports were eliminated. Greater standardization is now possible in the administration of the drug abuse program.

(d) Military Banking Services in Korea. A total of nine facilities were studied. Recommendations were made on matching the banking facilities to current population centers. Continued adequate service can be provided to new population centers without any overall increase in banking facilities and cost.

(e) Logistics Assets Documentation and Controls. A study was made of the entire logistics system in Korea. Eleven logistics facilities ranging from the Camp Carroll Depot to customer units were studied in depth. A total of 17 major improvements in the logistic assets control system were recommended. Savings cannot be tangibly estimated. However, significantly better controls on assets will be possible using the improvements contained in the study. Many of the recommendations are already a part of the Eighth Army formal program on assets security and controls.

(f) Appointment Scheduling System for US Army Hospital, Seoul. A centralized appointment system was developed for the outpatient clinic. Benefits will accrue through better utilization of available professional personnel manhours and improved patient services.

(g) Management and Operations of the Taegu Commissary. A complete management study was conducted of the commissary operation. Improvements were recommended in 18 areas. Savings are estimated at \$54,000 annually.

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(9) Congressional Delegation (CODEL) Visit. During the period 18-23 May 72, representatives of the Surveys and Investigations Staff, House Appropriations Committee visited this command. While in country, they contacted personnel at HQ, UNC/USFK, JUSMAG-K, Eighth Army, 314th Air Division, and KORSCOM. The purpose of the visit was to determine the mission, organization, and personnel authorizations of each headquarters. Special attention was given to determining what elements were considered in direct and indirect support of each headquarters, and identifying reasons for personnel increases and decreases. Supplementary information requested by the team was compiled and forwarded after their departure.

(10) Reports Control Program. Action has been initiated to promote the reports control system throughout the command. All major subordinate commands have been directed to implement reports control procedures down to brigade level, and management of reports control has been made an item of interest for IG inspections. To facilitate implementation of the program, a command letter and reference material have been provided to the reports control office at each subordinate command. Project RACOP I, initiated to incorporate all Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) products processed by Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) into this system, has eliminated 149 ADPE outputs to date. This project has been extended to ADPE products processed by the ASCOM Data Processing Division, YDPC.

(11) Organization for Effectiveness and Efficiency. This is a continuing project, initiated to insure that sound principles of organization and staffing are adhered to throughout HQ, Eighth Army. Emphasis is placed on identification and elimination of duplicative functions and overstaffing. A recent study, directed by the Eighth Army Cofs, recommended that the Korean-American Mutual Understanding Program (KAMUP) be eliminated, and that staff responsibility for solatium payments to Koreans be transferred from G1 to PAO. The Cofs approved these recommendations on 10 Oct 72.

(12) Internal Review Activities. During the reporting period, HQ, Eighth Army internal review activities included completion of 11 internal reviews and 17 nonappropriated fund (NAF) audits. Additionally, four followup reviews were completed on US Army Audit Agency (USAAA) reports and one followup review was still in progress at the close of the period. One followup on a locally initiated review was completed during this period. One followup review on an NAF audit was completed and two such reviews were still in progress. Also, five special projects were performed and reports issued as follows: Review of Controls and Procedures at 4th US Army Missile Command Bowling Alley; Review of Disbursing Operations, 1st Finance Section; Review of Inventory, Taegu

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Commissary; Eighth Army Central Locker Fund; and Military Travel, 1st Finance Section, Taegu. In this period four Technical Assistance Visits were conducted at KORSCOM; 2d Infantry Division; US Army Garrison, Yongsan; and I Corps (ROK/US) Gp.

(13) Finance and Accounting Policy (F&AP) Activities.

(a) Depot Maintenance Cost Accounting.

1. An eight-member team from DA and USARPAC visited this command during the period 9-11 May 72 for orientation on the new system of cost accounting for depot maintenance, as prescribed in the draft revision of AR 37-55. A representative from the F&AP Div, Eighth Army Comptroller, visited HQ, KORSCOM and Camp Carroll Depot during the same period to participate in discussions with DA/USARPAC team. The DA/USARPAC team held detailed discussions with comptroller and maintenance personnel of HQ, Eighth Army, KORSCOM and Camp Carroll Depot on 10-11 May 72 at Camp Carroll Depot. The team was furnished information on Eighth Army capability to implement the new system and additional resource requirements.

2. A two-member team from the DCSLOG and DCSCOMPT, USARPAC visited HQ, KORSCOM and Camp Carroll Depot during the period 16-18 Aug 72 to gather information in connection with the new system. A representative from the F&AP Division accompanied this team.

3. A representative from the F&AP Division visited HQ, USARJ (Camp Zama), during the period 21-29 Aug 72 to attend a USARPAC-wide conference to review requirements of AR 37-55, Uniform Depot Maintenance Cost Accounting and Production Reporting System, and develop a USARPAC position for implementation. This conference was a preliminary to a DA-wide conference on depot maintenance cost accounting to be held at Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania during 11-22 Sep 72. A USARPAC position was established and a proposed plan developed for implementation of the requirements of AR 37-55 in the USARPAC area.

4. A representative from the F&AP Division visited HQ, KORSCOM and Camp Carroll Depot during the period 11-16 Sep to resolve problem areas in the new Uniform Depot Maintenance Cost Accounting and Production Reporting System. The F&AP representative assisted in the establishment of standard rates for Base Operations Costs (BOC) and Indirect Maintenance Expense (IME) and made recommendations for personnel realignment and resolving related accounting and costing problems.

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5. A representative from the F&AP visited Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, during the period 11-22 Sep 72 to participate in a DA-wide Ad Hoc Working Group conference. This group was established to examine the depot maintenance cost accounting and production reporting system and develop plans for completing the worldwide implementation of AR 37-55. The Working Group prepared a summary report covering their discussions, findings, and recommendations which will provide the basis for presentation to an Executive Officer session at DA for final decisions.

(b) Accounting Surveillance Program. A representative from the F&AP Division visited the US Army Finance and Accounting Office, Korea (FAO-K) during the period 25-29 Sep 72 to perform a review of consumer fund accounting operations in accordance with objectives of the Accounting Surveillance Program outlined in Eighth Army Regulation 37-55. The F&AP representative concluded that a substantial improvement in operations has been achieved since the last accounting surveillance visit.

(c) Finance Services.

1. A two-member team from DA and USARPAC visited the command during the periods 30 May-2 Jun 72 and 6-7 Jul 72 to perform the DA validation of Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) input stations. This validation was required as a result of the reorganization of these offices which took place in March and April. Two offices--1st Fin Sec (Disb) in Taegu and Finance Office, 2d Inf Div--were validated during the first trip. Discrepancies identified in the Finance and Accounting Office, Korea and its Class B Agent at Camp Humphreys were corrected and these offices were validated during the second trip.

2. A four-member team from HQ, USARPAC visited the command during the period 4-16 Sep 72 to obtain information and observations on the effectiveness of JUMPS. The team visited all four finance offices designated as JUMPS input stations and discussed the quality of finance service with commanders at all levels. The team interviewed personnel on a random basis and obtained pay complaint data which was later reviewed by finance personnel. Corrections were made where appropriate.

3. A two-member team from DCSCOMPT, USARPAC visited the command during the period 3-6 Oct 72 to become familiar with the finance organization in Korea. Visits were made to all JUMPS input stations and the Comptroller, KORSCOM. A checklist was completed at each location visited to provide USARPAC with a data bank relating to Eighth Army's finance network. The team was most pleased with the information they obtained.

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4. During the reporting period several visits were made to offices in the finance network to identify problem areas that exist. As a result command letters on the following subjects have been published: Class A Agents, Losses of Funds, Military Pay Improvement Program, and Advance/Partial/Casual Payments. Planned future publications will cover: Allotments, Morning Reports/Document Flow, Advance Payments, and Information Booklet on Military Pay.

(14) Program/Budget Activities. During the period 1 May to 31 Oct 72, this command has prepared and submitted to HQ, USARPAC two major budget submissions: The FY 74 Command Budget Estimate and the FY 72 Prior Year Report. These two submissions are part of the normal budget cycle. The Command Budget Estimate serves as a vehicle to inform higher headquarters of financial needs and problem areas for FY 74, while the Prior Year Report shows our performance for FY 72.

(a) The total requirement for the FY 74 Command Budget Estimate (CBE) totaled \$150.7 million. Of this amount, \$122.6 million was financed and the balance of \$27.7 million was submitted as unfinanced. The significant items included in the unfinanced portion follow:

Facility Engineer BEMAR & MVA Projects.	\$8.1 million
MVA Furniture and Equipment for Dining Facilities.	4.7 million
Signal Class IV Projects.	2.1 million
Civilian Pay Increase Requirements.	4.3 million
Second Destination Transportation and Depot Supply Operations Requirements.	1.1 million
Mission Supplies	3.5 million

Results of the FY 74 CBE will not be known until Jan 73, at which time guidance for the preparation of the FY 74 Command Operating Budget will be received from HQ USARPAC.

(b) The FY 72 Prior Year Report (PYR) was submitted to HQ, USARPAC in August. Of the \$132 million available in direct obligation for FY 72, \$131.9 million or 99.9 percent was obligated. Listed below is a summary of the FY 72 PYR by Program/Sub-Program as follows (\$000):

<u>Prog/Sub-Prog</u>	<u>FY 72 AOB</u> <u>30 Jun 72</u>	<u>Obligated</u> <u>30 Jun 72</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Obligated</u>
2 General Purpose Force	\$112,199	\$112,089	99.9
42 Airlift & Sealift	1,946	1,944	99.9
72 Central Supply	10,105	10,079	99.7
73 Maintenance	4,568	4,565	99.9
81 Training	78	76	97.4
84 Medical Svc	2,460	2,448	99.5
87 Other	585	582	99.5
95 Admin & Assoc Actv	98	95	96.9

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g. (U) MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

(1) Formation of Separate Assistant Chief of Staff, Management Information Systems (ACS, MIS). The Eighth Army MIS Office was separated physically as well as organizationally from the ACofS, Comptroller, effective 10 Oct 72. Management of the command's ADP equipment, software, and personnel is now the full-time responsibility of ACS, MIS. Final impetus for the formation of a separate ACS, MIS organization was provided during a visit in Aug 72 by CG, US Army Computer Systems Command, who attributed certain command ADP equipment problems to factors inherent in the previous organizational concept.

(2) Improvement of Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) Utilization. Since Jan 71, excess ADPE at Data Processing Installations (DPI) throughout the command has been identified, withdrawn, and released to the extent that current equipment densities are about 50 percent of late 1970 levels. In the past six months, further equipment economies have been achieved through combination and consolidation of the DPIs themselves rather than reduction of equipment at the installations. Pooling of equipment, software, and personnel resources at the Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) and the now-defunct ASCOM Depot Data Processing Center in Jun 72 netted the command an estimated \$89,000 annual savings. A proposal now being staffed would further this concept through integration of the 199th Personnel Services Company's ADP equipment and staff into the YDPC complex.

(3) Improvement of ADPE Maintenance Management. In Apr 72 the MIS Office acquired a well-qualified senior enlisted ADP equipment maintenance specialist who could not be placed at the operating level in any of the command's DPIs. The attachment of this individual to the office has evidenced the need for a full-time permanent staff position for coordination of equipment maintenance activities, for assistance to the Adjutant General in assigning enlisted ADP repairmen to units based on particular individual skills and for performing semi-annual technical assistance visits to the command's 13 DPIs. Accordingly, the Manpower Requirements Change (MRC) request submitted for the separate ACS, MIS organization includes a senior enlisted ADP maintenance specialist position.

(4) Management Information Systems Study. Continuing review of command data processing systems has resulted in considerable reduction in numbers of reports and associated computer run time. This reduction in computer time requirements has facilitated the release of two small-scale computers since 1 May 72. Projected installation of standard Army systems for personnel and financial management applications is expected to provide more effective support to the command. Standard systems equipment is projected for installation in 2d Qtr, FY 74.

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(5) Automated Army Commissary System 0488. The commissary system, an Army standard system utilizing bookkeeping-type equipment for requirements determination and stock record posting, was installed in Yongsan Commissary 5 Sep 72. Limitations of the equipment require continued support of the headquarters data center; however, the equipment is considered by operating personnel to be far superior to the previous manual method.

(6) Mechanization of US Civilian Pay. Initial planning for the mechanized pay system was begun in Feb 72. Development of the system was completed with only minor problems encountered; mechanization was implemented in Sep 72, with initial civilian pay checks distributed on 12 Oct 72.

(7) Yongsan Data Processing Center (YDPC) Activities.

(a) Consolidation of Yongsan/ASCOM ADP Support Requirements. Effective 30 Jun 72, YDPC assumed responsibility for ADP support to ASCOM area users. The consolidation of requirements under one activity is in conformance with DA policies for ADP and is expected to result in \$120,000 savings annually. In addition to the initial cost savings from personnel and equipment reductions, improved support capabilities to the ASCOM area and greater flexibility in response to other command requirements is provided by the consolidated activity.

(b) Upgrade of Computer Equipment. YDPC has developed a proposal for upgrade of currently installed punched card computers. The proposal provides for a medium scale IBM computer and is based on implementation of DA personnel and financial management systems. Approval of the proposed upgrade will result in considerable personnel and equipment savings and will link Eighth Army data processing to the worldwide Army reporting systems. Installation of equipment, if approved, is anticipated in 2d Qtr FY 74.

h. (U) COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS.

(1) USASTRATCOM Signal Brigade-Korea, Mission and Organization. USASTRATCOM Signal Brigade-Korea has a TDA strength of 66 officers (PRA strength is 52), 1,199 enlisted, 20 Department of the Army Civilians, and 599 Korean Nationals located at some 40 sites throughout Korea. The mission of USASTRATCOM Signal Brigade-Korea is to establish, engineer, install, operate, and maintain the Army portion of the Defense Communications System (DCS) and non-DCS Army communications facilities as assigned, and to provide communications support to the unified commander and the Army component commander as required. USASTRATCOM Signal Brigade-Korea is a subordinate command of USASTRATCOM-Pacific. The command and control

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relationships under which the Brigade operates reflects the "dual hat" concept authorized by the joint USARPAC/USASTRATCOM-Pacific Regulation 105-1. The Brigade is under the command of USASTRATCOM-Pacific, but under the operational control of Eighth Army. The Eighth Army ACofS, C-E, is also appointed as the Commander of the Brigade. The current organization of STRATCOM Signal Brigade Korea enables it to effectively provide the necessary communications support to UNC/USFK/Eighth Army.

(2) Out-of-Country Communications. To accomplish its mission of providing reliable and diverse communications support to UNC/USFK/Eighth Army, USASTRATCOM Signal Brigade-Korea provides an elaborate out-of-country communications network. The two primary means by which incoming and outgoing traffic are disseminated are via the Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) and the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). Out-of-country AUTOVON access is provided by the following modes of communications:

<u>Type of Communications</u>	<u>Number of Voice Channels Available</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Military Satellite AN/MS-46 (Songso-Ft Buckner)	5 channels from Seoul Dial Service Assistance (DSA) to Ft Buckner DSA	One orderwire circuit avail
Tropospheric Scatter (Changsan-Itazuke)	19 voice channels homed on Fuchu AUTOVON switch	None
Intelsat (Kumsan-Wahiawa)	2 voice channels homed on Wahiawa AUTOVON switch	2 commercially leased voice channels
VHF (Changsan-Itazuke)	8 voice channels homed on Fuchu AUTOVON switch	None

Out-of-country AUTODIN access is provided by the following modes of communication:

Tropospheric Scatter (Changsan-Itazuke)	18 AUTODIN circuits routed through either Ft Buckner AUTODIN Switching Center (ASC) or Cp Drake ASC	None
Intelsat (Kumsan-Wahiawa)	6 AUTODIN circuits routed through Wahiawa ASC	All six trunks ride one leased voice circuit on tonepack.

The various modes of communications (military satellite, commercial satellite, and tropospheric scatter) are separately located and provide an alternate routing capability.

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(3) Automatic Digital Network Terminal (AUTODIN) Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment (DSTE) Mode V Implementation. AUTODIN is the DOD Worldwide Automatic Digital Record/Data Communications Network. It is the principal, long haul, DOD digital network for transmitting all categories of record traffic on an automatic switching basis between switching centers and among a wide variety of fixed, transportable, and mobile subscriber terminal equipment such as Mode V Teletypewriters and DSTE. Work orders have been submitted for the renovation of the DSTE-AB area, ID-9918, at Camp Carroll Depot. Installation is scheduled to start 1 Dec 72. Activation is scheduled for 1 Jan 73. This terminal will be homed on the Taegu ASC and will provide record and card traffic capabilities to all units located at Camp Carroll which are presently provided over-the-counter service at Taegu. Installation of the Pusan DSTE-AB, ID-9921, was completed on 13 Oct 72. Phase II Testing by the Tobyhanna Depot Team is now in progress. The terminal is scheduled to be activated 30 Oct 72 and will be homed on the Camp Drake, Japan ASC. The Taegu ASC DSTE-AA, ID-5057, was declared unserviceable by the Tobyhanna Depot Team. A DSTE-AB, ID-3008, was moved to Taegu to replace the unserviceable equipment. ID-3008 was to have been installed in building 205 at Camp Walker, ID-9927. USASTRATCOM-Pacific has requested shipment from CONUS of a DSTE-AA which, together with the unused pieces of ID-3008, will be installed in Building 205. This transfer of equipment will not interfere with the installation in Building 205 since it is not scheduled to be installed until 15 Nov 72. The Camp Ames Mode V Installation, ID-9931, is completed with the exception of interconnecting cables. None are available in Korea. The cables are being fabricated at Tobyhanna Depot and are expected to arrive in the near future.

(4) AUTODIN Switching Center (ASC). A plan was submitted to SECDEF requesting authority to construct and operate an AUTODIN Switching Center in Korea. The plan was approved by SECDEF in Dec 71 for the deactivation of the 200-line ASC in Wildwood, Alaska, and its subsequent reactivation as a 100-line ASC in Taegu, Korea. Building 315, Camp Walker, Taegu, was renovated to house the ASC. Availability of permanent power and air conditioning was scheduled for 1 Oct 72, but this date has slipped considerably and could affect the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) date which is scheduled for 1 Jan 73. The delay in permanent power and air conditioning was caused by the age and deteriorated condition of the equipment which had previously been used in Vietnam. Many replacement parts had to be ordered from CONUS. ASC system debugging will commence as soon as permanent power and air conditioning are available; however, the unpredictable nature of ASC system debugging does not permit an accurate IOC date to be firmly forecast.

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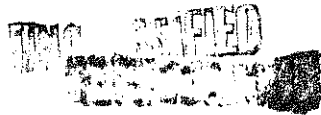
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(5) Korea Wideband Network (KWN) Upgrade Project. The KWN is comprised of the US-controlled Defense Communications System (DCS) backbone (see inclosure 9), the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) system (see inclosure 10), and the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) system (see incl 11). The KWN upgrade will consist of an improved US backbone and spurs; the development of a ROKA alternate route; and an upgrade to the ROKAF system, including Project Commando Joe, which will upgrade air defense communications. This project was approved by DOD in Jun 70. Changes in the US portion of the KWN are centered on the use of microwave radio equipment with multiplex and associated equipment freed by realignments of US communications systems in Southeast Asia. Temporary use of JCS contingency assets (AN/TSC-82, Radio Relay Terminals) is required to maintain continuity of operation and to accelerate the implementation of the system. This project is being managed by the US Army Communications System Agency. To provide for equipment not available from Southeast Asia, \$1.5 million FEMA (Procurement of Equipment and Missiles, Army) has been funded. The ROKA alternate route provides a 60-channel alternate capability to the US System Yongsan and Taegu and Changsan. This project was completed in May 72. Upgrade of ROKAF systems, including Project Commando Joe which is an upgrade of air defense communications and will replace tactical-with-fixed-plant equipment, are being managed by the US Air Force. The KWN Project is providing much needed improved communications for UNC/USFK/Eighth Army. The overall project is scheduled to be complete by Jul 73.

(6) Reorganization of the 122d Signal Battalion Under H-Series TOE. On 1 Jul 72, the 122d Signal Battalion was reorganized under the H-Series TOE. This represented an increase of 131 spaces from their former 475 spaces under the G-Series TOE. In essence, this change improved the battalion's capability to operate and maintain the fixed station communications center at Camp Casey, as well as provided the necessary communications-electronics personnel and equipment to adequately support the 2d Infantry Division.

(7) Tactical Communications Support for Headquarters, Eighth Army. HQ, Eighth Army communications are provided by the 4th Signal Group which is comprised of two signal battalions; the 304th and 307th. The 304th Signal Battalion is responsible for tactical communications centers, tactical switchboards, telephones, wiring, and inter-area cabling. The 304th Signal Battalion can best be described as a termination battalion. The 307th Signal Battalion is responsible for VHF, UHF, and HF radio communications. These radio means connect Eighth Army into all of the subordinate commands. The 307th Signal Battalion can be described as a transmission battalion. An addition to HQ, Eighth Army communications capability has been the successful test and operation of an AN/TTC-28 switchboard. This 600-line dial central office (DCO) (Mobile) has greatly

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Improved the telephone communications at Eighth Army Main. The DCO proved very effective, with minor problems, compared to the out-moded AN/MTC-9 previously used. Plans are underway to procure two additional AN/TTC-28s in support of HQ, Eighth Army.

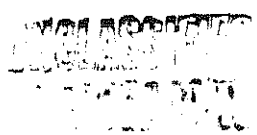
(8) Green Hornet Telephone System. "Green Hornet" refers to a limited user, high priority telephone system which serves major commanders, their key staff officers, and operations centers throughout Eighth Army. The Green Hornet telephone system utilizes existing manual switchboards. By special coding on the switchboards, responsive and personalized service is given to subscribers. Green Hornet service is limited to specifically designated officials. Specially designated trunks interconnect Green Hornet switchboard positions at the various Eighth Army commands. These interconnecting trunks are restricted for Green Hornet calls only. The system is used during visits by high-ranking dignitaries to provide continuous, responsive voice communications for the visitors. Local, in-country, long distance, or out-of-country calls may be placed over the system. The Green Hornet telephone system provides highly responsive manual telephone service to meet communications requirements of commanders and key staff officers at major subordinate commands of Eighth Army.

(9) Communications Upgrade for Eighth Army Command and Control and 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade. This upgrade provides installation of commercial-type microwave equipment comprising 18 links. The equipment is configured with extra radio transmitters and receivers at each terminal which automatically switch over should one become defective. To further assure reliability of the links, all equipment is powered by 48-volt DC battery plants on a constant charge. Should electric power fail at a site, the battery plants can sustain equipment operations for several hours. The installation work was begun by contractor personnel Jul 71. It became necessary during Sep 72 to issue a partial contract termination which effects six of the links for 38th ADA Bde. The completion of these links will be tasked to USASTRATCOM. The remaining links will be completed by the contractor in Dec 72. Completion of all links will provide the command high quality and reliable command and control communications, replacing much of the less reliable tactical communications equipment.

1. (U) ENGINEERING.

(1) Mapping and Intelligence.

(a) City Plans. Thirty ROK city maps were compiled by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) under contract to the US Army Topographic Command (USATOPOCOM) in 1971. The sheets were field edited by the Engineer



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and Korean language type was added by the ROKA Map Service to make the maps bilingual. All sheets were returned to TVA by Jan 72 and have been printed. Initial issues are now being as shipments are received by the map depot.

(b) Beach Pictomaps. The United States Geological Survey (USGS), under contract to USATOPCOM, compiled five pictomaps covering operational sites in the Pusan-Pohang area. Field editing and subsequent Korean language type addition was completed in Dec 71. At the present time, the 652d Map Depot has these maps in stock and initial distribution has been completed.

(2) Construction.

(a) Fiscal Year Programs. (See summary at inclosure 12.)

1. The FY 68 Supplemental Program, funded at \$53,921,000 included construction of ALOC Airfields, Ammo Storage Facilities, Troop Housing, a Trans-Korea POL Pipeline and an Underground POL Storage facility. The construction is 100 percent complete.

2. The FY 69 program consisted of the Underground Command Post (Project TANGO). Project is funded at \$3,729,000. Phase I (tunnels) is complete. Phase II (structures) is 16 percent complete. Phase III (communication equipment installation) will not use military funds. (See also page 66.)

3. The FY 70 program funded at \$23,678,000 includes upgrading of eight ALOC airfields, a POL facility, maintenance shops, an ammo storage depot, troop housing, utilities upgrade, and additional port facilities. The construction is approximately 85 percent complete based upon contract amounts.

4. The FY 71 program funded for \$6,190,000 includes a HAWK missile facility, paint shop, cold storage warehouses, hardstand and covered storage, troop housing, dispensary and gymnasium. Construction is approximately 58 percent complete based upon contract amounts.

5. The FY 72 program, presently funded for \$1,000,000, is a modernization of nine troop housing facilities. The program will provide MVA living accommodations for 4,755 troops. The upgrading of three ALOC airfields is programmed but not funded.

6. The FY 73-77 MCA program for approximately \$55 million places major emphasis on troop housing, welfare, and related facilities. Present plans call for building and upgrading of sufficient billet spaces to meet MVA standards.

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(b) Modern Volunteer Army Construction Programs in Korea. The objectives of the MVA has resulted in certain Eighth Army Military Construction Army (MCA) programming actions. When expanded MVA program living space criteria were first announced in Dec 71, Eighth Army was specifically exempted and restricted to the very austere limits previously in force. This restriction limited net living area to 72 square feet (SF) per man for enlisted personnel and gross living area to 250 SF per man for officers, regardless of grade. These restrictions were lifted in Jan 72, thereby authorizing within Korea the current worldwide criteria of 90-270 SF per man for EM and 360-500 SF per man for officers depending upon individual grades. The relaxation of the restriction has resulted in a renovation project in the Eighth Army FY 72 MCA Program--Barracks Modernization, Phase I--which is funded and under construction. As further requirements were identified, the following projects were developed:

1. FY 73 - Barracks Modernization Phase II. This project is scheduled for advertisement in Nov 72 and award in Dec 72.
2. FY 73 - Modernization and Construction of Dining Facilities.
3. FY 74 - Barracks Modernization Phase III.
4. FY 74 - EM Barracks without Mess, Phase I (new construction).
5. FY 74 - BOQ Construction and Modernization.
6. FY 75 - EM Barracks without Mess, Phase II.

Projects 2 through 6 are being critically reexamined for consistency with current restationing studies underway in Eighth Army. Four million dollars of FY 72 OMA funds have also been provided to upgrade existing subordinate facilities in the northern area only. This includes repair and maintenance of BOQs, barracks, latrines, mess halls, installation of partitions in barracks; installation of warm air furnaces in mess halls and latrines to replace space heaters; repair of foundations; and limited construction of BOQs and latrines. Reexamination of this project is also being made to insure consistency with current restationing actions. Eighth Army MCA Program action is being taken in support of MVA objectives. The new projects above, if approved and funded, will insure quality enlisted and officer quarters and enlisted mess facilities throughout Korea. Limited OMA (Operations and Maintenance, Army) effort is being extended as a temporary improvement measure pending accomplishment of major upgrading to MVA standards under the MCA programs.

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(3) Real Estate.

(a) Release of Real Estate at Pusan City. A conditional release of a portion of Ammunition Depot 051, Haeundae, Pusan City, has been under negotiation with the ROK Ministry of National Defense (MND) since Feb 71 through the Joint Committee, Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), as Facility Areas Subcommittee (FASC) Task No. 947. The request originated with Pusan City, which desires the real estate for future housing development. Difficulties in resolving the release resulted from the inclusion of several ammo storage structures in the area, and the violations of quantity/distance criteria for ammo storage that would be created. Needs at the time indicated that the area and facilities requested would continue to be required for US operational requirements until completion of new storage facilities at Masan, then under construction. A long impasse was resolved when a waiver was obtained from the Armed Services Explosives Safety Board in May 72. Following further negotiations, the area to be released was revised to exclude 11 storage buildings. Pusan City agreed to provide 10 million won (\$25 thousand) in funding, and conditions for the release were also specified which covered the type of construction to be permitted, the number of personnel to be allowed on the site and safety provisions. Formal agreement to these terms is pending.

(b) Relocation of USFK Pier Facilities at Pusan. This facility relocation has been under discussion with the ROK Government since Apr 72 as FASC Task No. 1210. The requirement for relocation of USFK facilities results from long-range plans for the improvement of Pusan harbor facilities by the ROK Ministry of Construction. As a result of extended negotiation and discussion, it has been determined that USFK facilities and areas will be affected as follows:

1. Marine terminal waterfront operations at Pusan Depot must be moved to an alternate temporary location to permit starting construction of a new container terminal in late 1973. Pusan Depot itself would be otherwise unaffected by the port development.

2. All USFK operations on and adjacent to Pier 3, together with the marine terminal operations noted above, would be relocated to a new military terminal area to be constructed in 1975.

Detailed requirements for a temporary relocation of marine terminal operations have been provided to the ROK Government and a resolution of this requirement for relocation is currently under negotiation. General USFK requirements for a future terminal area have been provided to the ROK Government, and CG, KORSCOM has initiated a study to develop these requirements in greater detail.

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(c) Encroachment Problems at Ammo Storage Depot 046. Encroachment problems at ASP 046, near Seoul, were referred to the US/ROK Joint Committee in Jun 69 to be resolved under the SOFA. It was then identified as Task Number 425. By mid-June 69, the property and encroachments had grown from 25 structures on 929 acres first acquired in 1952, to 436 structures on 1,140 acres. In Jun 69, encroachment was continuing as the City of Seoul continued to issue building permits for construction within the depot area. In Nov 69, the ROK Committee indicated they were commencing an extensive survey to determine actual boundaries of all properties held by USFK. It later developed that the solution at ASP-046 would be to either relocate the US facility or to completely enclose the area by fencing and remove existing encroachments. In Feb 70, the ROK working group proposed that: removal of encroachment structures was not feasible, further encroachment would be controlled by fencing, a portion of land would be released to the ROK, the ROK Government would relocate an ammo storage building, and shortages in area will be made up for by making facilities at other locations available. These proposals were determined to be unacceptable for safety reasons in May 70. In Jun 70; the SOFA working group was presented a US counter proposal. The proposal was to release some land at ASP 046, and ROK Government would construct 20 Stradley magazines on existing USFK holdings at Camp Howard. In Nov 70 the US requirement was changed to 40 above-ground storage structures and the relocation of a 4,120 SF structure to Camp Howard (ASP 053) complete with access roads and utilities, all at no cost to the USFK. Construction and release of land was to be accomplished in two phases. In Jan 71, the USFK requirement was reduced to 25 structures and one major relocation. The ROKG planned to construct the 25 units during CY 71. Difficulty later arose from the ROK side because of the complex construction of the building (#1310) to be relocated. A design change and limited funds available to ROK MND reduced the number of storage structures to be erected from 25 to 22. Construction was in progress in Jun 71. In consideration of the elimination of 15 structures, USFK stated a requirement for two warehouses of 24,912 SF each to be constructed at Camp Humphreys and Camp Carroll. By Feb 72, the release of land at ASP 046 to the ROK had been accomplished. During Aug 72 it was agreed through negotiation that in consideration of the land release and other factors, MND would make 40 million won (\$100,000) available for construction of USFK facilities. In late Sep 72, it was decided to expend the 40 million won for the construction of warehouse facilities at Camp Humphreys. Accordingly, drawings and specifications were prepared by MND for this construction. As of 30 Oct 72, construction of two warehouse structures of 16,000 SF each is expected to commence shortly. Completion of these facilities will effectively complete and close the actions remaining under FASC Task 425.

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(d) Installation Closure and Consolidation Program. Incident to US force level reductions in the ROK, the command has pursued an intensive program of installation closure and release to the ROK with two principal objectives:

1. Reduce USFK real estate holdings to the minimum level consistent with mission requirements so that the impact of the US presence on Korean economic development, agriculture, and urban growth is minimized.

2. Consolidate USFK activities into a reduced number of installations to reduce operating and maintenance costs.

Since the most significant force reductions have been Army, the preponderance of closure and release actions have been by Eighth Army. At the inception of the program in early CY 70, USFK held a total of 348,398 acres at 285 installations. At the end of Oct 72, 252,091 acres of land and 133 installations had been closed and released to the ROK Government. (See inclosure 13 for complete closure listings.) Remaining holdings follow:

Eighth Army--91,429 acres--132 installations
314th Air Division--4,770 acres--17 installations
Naval Forces Korea--108 acres--3 installations

(e) Movement of HAWK Missile Facilities to Camp Humphreys. In order to provide more secure and adequate facilities for missile support functions, it was determined that existing maintenance and support functions should be relocated to Camp Humphreys from Niblo Barracks, Seoul, and Market Installation (ASCOM). This relocation is part of an overall program to relocate major logistic activities to more secure installations along the principal Seoul-Pusan logistics support axis. Facilities being provided at Camp Humphreys are from two sources: the majority from the FY 71 Military Construction Program, and warehousing by "quid pro quo" construction by the ROK Government resulting from real estate actions at other locations. The MCA portion of the work consists of maintenance and administrative structures, barracks, paved equipment parking and storage areas, and supporting utility and site work. The "quid pro quo" consists of one warehouse of 5,000 SF, already erected, and two warehouses of 16,000 SF each, now under construction. Existing 16,000 SF of quonset type warehousing will also be relocated from ASCOM to Camp Humphreys. Upon completion, the new "quid pro quo" warehousing and the completed 5,000 SF structure will require the installation of adequate heating, ventilation and lighting. As of 30 Oct 72, the MCA project is approximately 40 percent complete with a current forecast completion date of May 73.

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(4) Facilities Engineer.

(a) Activation of US Army Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea.

All 10 of the Area Facilities Engineers were organized and placed under the direct control of Eighth Army Engineer with application of the vertical alignment concept in Mar 71. Previously, the Area Facilities Engineers reported to the Area Commander, e.g., 2d Infantry Division, KORSCOM, 4th Missile Command, Yongsan Garrison. A new Modified Table of Distribution and Allowances for the Area Facilities Engineer organization was approved on 15 May 72. USARPAC General Order 399 was published on 12 Jul 72. This general order directed the activation of United States Army Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea (USAFENAC-K). USAFENAC-K provides one command HQ for all Area Facilities Engineer personnel. The staff of the Facilities Engineering Division will serve both the Engineer and the new organization. The command structure for USAFENAC-K will be the Engineer serving additionally as the Commander. The Chief, Facilities Engineering Division will also serve in a dual role as the Deputy Commander. Actions are currently underway to implement USAFENAC-K.

(b) Fire Prevention and Protection. During this reporting period, Eighth Army continued to experience an increase in fire losses, although there was an appreciable reduction in the number of reportable fire incidents. Numbers of fires were reduced from 16 to five. The five reportable fire incidents (\$100 or more loss) caused one minor injury and \$422,288 damage to US Army property and equipment. They included one fire, probably caused by carelessly discarded smoking materials, resulting in a \$411,685 loss to a NCOOM undergoing renovation; two fires attributed to arson causing \$6,603 loss, one fire originating in a towed motor vehicle causing \$4,000 loss, and one fire originating in a warm air furnace causing \$4,000 loss. Delayed detection, lack of materials to complete the installation of an automatic sprinkler and alarm system, and a faulty fire hydrant contributed to the single \$411,685 loss mentioned above. This 14,227 SF (225,343 cubic foot) club facility is an old Japanese-type brick and wood frame building which was under renovation. Higher priority is being given to the incorporation and installation of fire protection features and systems in buildings that exceed or have potential fire areas that exceed 25,000 cubic feet.

j. (U) LEGAL.

(1) Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Criminal Jurisdiction.

(a) Operations under Article XXII (Criminal Jurisdiction) of the US/ROK SOFA resulted in 1,028 incidents reported to the ROK for the period 16 Apr to 15 Oct 72. This is an increase of 327 as compared to

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the preceding six-month period. Of this total, the ROK exercised jurisdiction in 40 cases (22 military and 18 civilian), as compared to 22 cases (15 military and 7 civilian) for the preceding six-month period. The results of court proceedings held during the reporting period were: Three to confinement at Suwon Prison (SP6 Bobby James, SP4 Terry A. Mathews, and PFC William A. Farmer), nine sentences suspended, 14 sentences involving only fines, four cases dropped, one acquittal, and five appeals in progress.

(b) During the reporting period, and prior to 17 Oct 72, a substantial increase in the number of SOFA prisoners, both pre-trial at the US Army Stockade and post-trial at Suwon Prison, was noted. The personnel of the SOFA Division were tasked to closely monitor each confinement case. Efforts were made to bridge the understanding difficulties between the accused and their Korean attorneys, as well as to effect a better all-around understanding of the Korean judicial system. A reduction was noted in the number of adverse complaints from SOFA prisoners and overall improvement occurred in the treatment and rehabilitation of those confined in the Suwon Prison.

(c) On 17 Oct a Presidential Decree declared the entire ROK under extraordinary martial law. The major legal effect of this step, from the US viewpoint, was the suspension of Article XXII of the SOFA and the immediate resumption of exclusive criminal jurisdiction over all USFK personnel, military and civilian, by the US military authorities. The entire legal impact of this major development on the one US case under appeal; the three waiting sentence by ROK court; the eight being tried; the four under ROK indictment; the four where jurisdiction was assumed; and the more than 370 anticipated incidents during the remainder of 1972 is still being evaluated by the Staff Judge Advocate, but it is clear, in any event, that all US cases are now subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the US authorities until the martial law edict is rescinded.

(2) Claims.

(a) During the period 1 Apr to 30 Sep 72, the US Armed Forces Claims Service, Korea received 257 SOFA claims which arose from activities within performance of official duty. During that period, 381 claims were settled representing a total US liability of \$226,183.54. This compares to 313 SOFA cases received and 552 claims settled, for a total US liability of \$215,933.10 during the preceding six-month period (1 Oct 71 to 31 Mar 72).

(b) The Claims Service carried out a vigorous program to disseminate information to all servicemen in Korea concerning claims procedures and activities. Several newspaper articles were published to give specific

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guidance to potential claimants concerning USFK claims procedures and rules. It was emphasized that personnel had the direct responsibility to take steps to protect their personal property from theft. In addition, television and radio interviews were taped to publicize useful information about the Claims Service and claims regulations.

(c) To help minimize criminal actions of US servicemen which result in expense to taxpayers, the Claims Service engaged in an aggressive program to cause US tortfeasors to pay for damages caused by them to the property of Korean citizens. In this respect, Article 139 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice is used.

(d) Similarly, the number of recovery claims on behalf of the US, particularly those under AR 27-38 for the recovery of medical costs, increased. Such claims are in line with command concern over assaults by US servicemen upon Korean Nationals. The Claims Service actively sought to collect medical costs of hospitalization from those servicemen who wrongfully caused injuries. This action is designed to reduce the number of such incidents.

(3) Military Justice.

(a) Since Jan 72, the Criminal Law Division has emphasized a special program to educate troops in military justice matters. Legal personnel of the 2d Infantry Division have been engaged in parallel efforts. To date a total of 2,005 personnel have attended justice classes. It was found desirable to have a separate course of instruction for field grade, company grade, senior non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, emphasizing the practical aspects of military justice. For example, the enlisted instruction highlighted the dangers of engaging in activities that could violate ROK laws or regulations and the probable consequences of such actions.

(b) JAG officers acting as Inferior Courts and Boards Officers have frequently visited all major special courts-martial convening authorities and have assisted these organizations materially in all aspects of their military justice and administrative problem areas. Additional benefits from such visits have been that corresponding problems could be identified in advance and corrected before adverse development. Another advantage from these visits was that the results of the courts and boards training sessions could be more closely assessed and curriculum changes made to correct deficiencies.

(c) Eighth Army Courts and Boards School was conducted on a quarterly basis with 78 personnel having received the benefit of this training.

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All major organizations in Korea sent personnel and instructors. The Courts and Boards School succeeded in upgrading the quality of legal clerks working within the command.

(d) The weekly Stockade Visitation Program is continuing. A JAG officer visited the stockade each Wednesday and heard prisoner complaints/questions and investigated to assure that all prisoners received legal representation. The speedy disposition of each individual case continued to receive special attention in order to minimize stockade pre-trial or post-trial confinement and to speed the transfer of those convicted to the Confinement Training Facility at Fort Riley, Kansas, for further rehabilitative training.

(4) Administrative Law. During the reporting period, the Administrative Law Division handled approximately 300 major actions, including revisions of regulations, review of investigation boards, the preparation of legal opinions, and review of reports of survey dealing with property accountability. During this period the Division assisted in a joint committee project on black marketing and it provided legal personnel to the following committees or study groups: Trans-Korea Pipeline, G4; Drug Panel, Joint SOFA Committee; Eighth Army Asset Control Study Group, G4; Eighth Army Drug and Alcohol Intervention Council, G1; and Black Market Panel, Joint SOFA Committee.

(5) Legal Assistance. During the reporting period approximately 4,000 persons were served by the Legal Assistance Office and 3,000 by Legal Assistance Officers in subordinate commands. Weekly visits to Camp Humphreys and bi-monthly visits to Camp Page were made. It was found that the number of persons assisted at Camp Page (average of from two to six) did not justify the effort; however, the Camp Humphreys visits proved productive, and they will be continued.

k. (U) MEDICAL.

(1) Eighth Army Blood Collection Program. The Eighth Army Blood Collection Program continued to function effectively, although, as in the past, it failed to meet the USARPAC quota of 800 units of whole blood monthly for use outside Eighth Army. Actual units shipped to the 406th Medical Lab(Japan) for USARPAC use averaged 463 units per month during the reporting period. A letter was dispatched to the Chief Surgeon, USARPAC, in September requesting reduction of the blood quota to a more realistic level, such as 400 to 500 units per month. Approval is expected. All Eighth Army needs for whole blood have been satisfactorily met. Eighth Army normally requires a reserve of 80 units per month.

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(2) Implementation of a Dependent Dental Evaluation Center. An evaluation center has been established by the Medical Department Activity-Korea Dental Service which evaluates dependent's oral health, plans dental care including X-ray examination, programs their care, and introduces dependent patients to the Army Preventive Dentistry Program. This service has allowed increased time for definitive care for dependents and has standardized the scope of dental treatment.

(3) Implementation of Preventive Dentistry Care in the School System. A semi-annual preventive dentistry program has been established in the dependent schools command-wide which offers each child anti-cariogenic treatment and instruction in oral hygiene.

(4) Establishment of Command Orthodontic Program. The assignment of a military orthodontist to Korea in Jul 72 has allowed Medical Department Activity-Korea (MEDDAC-K) to actively treat military and dependent personnel with orthodontic problems. The primary effort is in the Seoul area where most patients requiring this treatment are centered. Treatment visits are made to Taegu and Pusan on a regular basis to treat patients in the KORSCOM area.

(5) Environmental Health Surveys. From 15 Sep to 5 Oct 72, surveys were made of X-ray units in the southern half of Korea and industrial hygiene surveys were performed at Camp Carroll and Pusan Depots by personnel from the USARPAC Environmental Health Engineering Agency. Deficiencies in the personnel dosimetry procedures and recording techniques for DD Form 1141 were prevalent at most X-ray facilities, even though these techniques were previously stressed on staff visits by the Eighth Army Sanitary Engineer. There were also some deficiencies in operation due to maintenance problems. Problems will be corrected through follow-up visits. The industrial hygiene surveys revealed numerous problems, although none were of an acute nature. Many employees were not adequately protected against a variety of chronic exposures due to the lack of or poor functioning of ventilation systems; nonuse of protective masks or use of improper masks; nonuse of ear protectors, face shields, masks; nonuse of safety shoes or other protective equipment. In addition there was no formal occupational health program. A report will be forwarded from USARPAC on ways to correct the industrial hygiene deficiencies. The Surgeon's Office will work with Camp Carroll dispensary personnel to develop an appropriate occupational health program.

(6) Reorganization of the US Army Medical Department Activity-Korea. This project reorganizes the US Army Medical Department Activity-Korea to:

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- (a) More effectively utilize existing personnel authorizations.
- (b) Provide greater contingency flexibility.
- (c) Permit continued quality medical support by upgrading MOS authorizations and equipment through utilization of new series TOEs.
- (d) Reduce duplication of administrative functions through inactivation and consolidation of units.
- (e) Adjust for programmed reductions in Local National and Department of the Army civilian positions in FY 73.

Organizational actions will result in inactivation of the following units:

- 125th Medical Detachment - now operating a health clinic at Camp Red Cloud.
- 150th Medical Detachment - now operating a health clinic at Camp Ames.
- 477th Medical Detachment (Small Animal Hospital) - now operating a small animal hospital at Yongsan.
- 543d General Dispensary - now operating health clinics at Camp Henry, Camp Walker and Camp Carroll.
- 545th General Dispensary - now operating a health clinic at Camp Humphreys.

It will also modify the following units to assume missions of inactivated units:

- 43d Surgical Hospital - change the MTOE and MTDA to provide personnel and equipment to operate a health clinic at Camp Red Cloud.
- 106th Medical Detachment (Veterinary Food Inspection) - augment the MTOE with personnel and equipment to operate a small animal hospital in Yongsan.

The proposed reorganization calls for activation of a clearing company under TOE 8-128H to provide area medical service in case of hostilities and to operate health clinics at Camps Henry, Walker, Carroll, Ames, and Humphreys. Modification of the 5th Preventive Medicine Unit MTOE to conform to expected peacetime and contingency employments will also be accomplished. The 377th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) MTOE will be changed to new series TOE to better accomplish aeromedical evacuation responsibilities. The 560th Medical Company (Ambulance) MTOE will be modified to provide additional personnel to accomplish ground evacuation responsibilities. The 10th Dental Detachment MTOE will be changed to new series TOE and the TDA augmented with seven additional dentists

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and required support personnel to meet DA staffing ratios. The 665th Dental Detachment MTOE will be changed to utilize new series TOE. The concept plan has been completed and forwarded to ACoFS, G3, Force Development for evaluation.

(7) Relocation of 6th Medical Depot. Eighth Army is planning the relocation of the 6th Medical Depot from ASCOM to Yongsan. A study that provided space in Yongsan for the 6th Medical Depot was approved by the CG, KORSCOM, and approval to relocate the depot was obtained from the Eighth Army Chief of Staff on 14 Jul 72. Several possible locations were studied and Building S5421 at Supply Point 51 was selected as the optimum site for the medical depot operations. Detailed planning between members of the 6th Medical Depot and the 20th Support Group has commenced in preparation for the move. Engineer cost estimates to prepare the site for medical depot activities have been obtained. This cost has been estimated at \$50,000 for new construction and \$10,000 for maintenance and repair. Funds to perform the necessary modifications have been earmarked, and detailed design is currently being accomplished by engineers. A contract to modify and renovate the new site is expected to be consummated prior to 31 Dec 72. Relocation is expected to be completed within six months from the date contract work is initiated.

(8) Hearing Conservation Program. The Eighth Army program follows AR 40-5, Mar 69, and TB Med 251, Mar 72, as supplemented in Eighth Army Suppl 1 to AR 40-5, Dec 71. The program is divided into several phases:

(a) Identification of noise hazardous areas and personnel exposed to potentially hazardous noise.

(b) Provision of hearing protectors to all US Army military personnel and to all Army civilians (including Korean Nationals) exposed to hazardous noise.

(c) Enforcement of wearing hearing protectors.

(d) Periodic audiometric testing on individuals repeatedly exposed to high noise areas.

(e) Medical follow-up of all persons showing hearing loss.

There have been problems in all five areas noted during the past six months. Identification of all noise hazardous areas has been hampered by having only one sound level meter in Korea; however, most areas are now identified and noise surveys are continuing. In May 72, 31,404 pair of ear plugs were issued and in many units 100 percent of the personnel

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now have ear plugs. Enforcement of wearing ear protectors is a continuing major problem. Many persons refuse to wear ear plugs or muffs and question their value. Education of individuals has been used but ultimately strict enforcement with appropriate punishment such as suspensions without pay or fines under Article 15, UCMJ will be needed to force individuals to use ear plugs. Some dispensaries were unaware of their responsibility to perform periodic audiometric tests on high risk individuals such as aviators, artillery men, etc. In spite of regulations, letters and phone calls, personal staff visits were required before adequate programs were developed, and some locations do not yet have a satisfactory program. Criteria for referral of hearing loss has been given and is outlined in TB Med 251; however, only a few units were referring persons for evaluation. This problem, like many with hearing conservation, required repeated instructions to dispensaries because of the rapid turnover of personnel on 13-month tours. Development of effective and continuing programs will require frequent surveillance by preventive medicine personnel and strong enforcement by unit commanders.

(9) Relocation of TOE Equipment-121st Evacuation Hospital. The 121st Hospital's complete TOE equipment was moved from Camp Humphreys to Supply Point 51, Yongsan in May 72. This included the move of 61 CONEX containers with all equipment. This equipment is still stored in these containers because of a lack of permanent inclosed storage areas. The need for adequate storage has been pointed out in a letter to higher headquarters in Aug 72, requesting 18,000 SF plus motor maintenance area.

(10) Pathology Service - US Army Hospital, Seoul (121st Evac Hosp). In the past six months the Pathology Service, US Army Hospital (USAH), Seoul, has established a comprehensive quality control system using normal pooled serum. This system covers both manual and the newly instituted automated procedures, and compares most favorably with the US National Coefficient of Variation Tables on a procedure-to-procedure basis. The only foreseeable problem with the system is in maintaining a sufficient supply of the compilation forms and charts. The use of normal pooled serum as opposed to a commercially prepared control serum was necessitated by the inability to obtain sufficient control serum from the same lot to operate for more than a two-week period without recomputation and charting. Another project well under way is the automation of the chemistry section. A second-hand AutoAnalyzer system has been put together automating the majority of routine procedures. A Microzone system is in operation for electrophoresis of protein, LDH isoenzymes, hemaglobin and lipoproteins. Also in the process of development is the thin layer chromatography system. Ultraviolet spectroscopy of CSF total proteins and OD of amniotic fluids has also been instituted. All of these new procedures and automation of the old procedures are dependent on continued receipt

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of supplies. The use of a Modified Kirby-Bauer system for sensitivities in microbiology has also been incorporated into the now almost self-sufficient bacteriology section. This modification is second only to the original Kirby-Bauer system, which cannot be utilized in this command until the problems of logistics are resolved. The hematology section has been augmented by the addition of a slide stainer, allowing the performance of differentials on all requests now as opposed to only abnormally high or low counts as in the past. This section is also in the process of setting up a complete coagulation work-up system. Reagents and equipment have been ordered and upon receipt five different coagulation procedures will be offered to the physicians. Pathology Service is in the process of establishing a fluorescent microscopy section to update the methods presently used in serology and bacteriology. To date, most of the needed equipment and reagents have been received. However, the renovation of a room for the fluorescent scope and the power supply for the scope have not been provided. When completed this project will allow for the performance of Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody test for syphilis, Antinuclear Antibody, Beta-Strep tagging as opposed to Group A Disc Identification, and rapid screening of smears for acid fast bacilli in tuberculosis work-ups.

(11) Medical Support for Eighth Army Anti-VD Program. Venereal disease rates rose to the highest ever recorded for Eighth Army. The rate for May 72 was 786.8/1,000/year and the rate has been over 700/1,000/year for the other months. During this period there was a major emphasis placed on command interest in this problem, and a new Eighth Army anti-VD program was developed. The key features of this program are discussed in a lesson learned appearing on page 154.

(12) Drug Abuse Counteroffensive. (See page 14 for further coverage of this program and page 157 for a lesson learned.)

(a) The 18 urine collecting stations which had been previously established continued operation without incident. With regard to urine testing, appropriate accommodations were made to changes, as they occurred, in DA and USARPAC policies. The Eighth Army Consultant in Psychiatry exercised staff supervision over the medical aspects of the operations of the Rehabilitation and Resocialization Centers and instituted semi-monthly meetings of Resocialization Center personnel to improve control and foster exchange of ideas. Sufficient personnel with 91G MOSs were received to staff all eight Resocialization Centers. Alcoholic Anonymous groups were established at most major camps or stations, and a vigorous alcohol rehabilitation program using Antabuse was instituted at the US Army Hospital, Seoul.

(b) To support the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program, a Detoxification Facility was constructed near the US Army

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Hospital, Seoul (121st Evac Hosp). The 43d Surgical Hospital at Camp Mosier has a 20-bed Detoxification Ward to accommodate any overflow from the Seoul facility. Drug abusers may be referred to the Detoxification Facility in several ways: as a result of urinalysis screening, or upon entry into the Exemption Program. Some individuals are admitted as a result of an overdose, while other simply turn themselves in for help. For individuals admitted to detoxification, further urine tests and evaluations are conducted. Individuals who are clinically determined to be non-drug users are released. Those determined to be drug users remain in the facility for further treatment and counseling for five to seven days. Identified drug users who are scheduled for DEROS are medically evacuated to CONUS. Individuals who remain in country are referred to a rehabilitation facility. The Detoxification Facility maintains a drug and alcohol-free atmosphere and allows only selected personnel to enter the patient area. Alcoholics are being admitted to the facility and assistance is being given to help them overcome their addiction. The Detoxification Ward at the US Army Hospital, Seoul, continued to function effectively. A low number of admissions to the Detoxification Ward, as compared to the number of positive urine tests, required repeated testing in addition to clinical screening. Repeat testing and follow-up has been added to the program to insure maximum identification of drug users. Detoxification is the mid-point along the road to restoring an alcohol or drug abuser to a fully productive, drug-free life. The rehabilitation process actually starts during detoxification and must continue in the rehabilitation facilities and in the drug user's unit when he is returned to duty.

1. (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL. While retaining the objective of keeping the Commander informed of the status of units, equal emphasis continues to be placed on assisting the inspected organization. In the role of inspector, the IG examines the status of the command, evaluates technical proficiency of nuclear-delivery units, and analyzes soldier complaints.

(1) Annual General Inspections (AGI). During the reporting period the Inspections Division conducted 100 AGIs. Nine units were rated UNSATISFACTORY, six of which have been reinspected and awarded SATISFACTORY ratings. The three remaining units are scheduled for reinspection after completion of corrective action on deficiencies noted. Areas of inspection most frequently found to be unsatisfactory during the reporting period were Security of Arms and Ammunition, Personnel Information Rosters, Personnel Security, Morning Reports, Chemical Operations and Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Defense, Records Management, Conversion of Military Payment Certificates and Classified Document Security. During the last four months of the reporting period, two new areas emerged as being consistently unsatisfactory. They are Personnel Suspense Rosters

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and Maintenance of Weapons. All unsatisfactory ratings can be traced to a general lack of supervision and awareness by the unit commander and NCOs, a lack of effective instruction by NCOs, and failure on the part of key personnel to read and comply with appropriate regulations.

(2) Technical Proficiency Inspections (TPI). During the reporting period 16 units received TPIs and/or technical standardization inspections (TSI). Four units were rated UNSATISFACTORY, two of which were immediately reinspected and rated SATISFACTORY. Two units remain to be inspected during the reporting period. The 25 percent unsatisfactory rate is considered significant, since all units receiving this rating were inspected in the latter part of the reporting period. This increase in unsatisfactory ratings is attributed in part to the constant loss of experience through rotation of personnel. All units receiving unsatisfactory ratings had failed to adhere to the regulatory requirements of the Personnel Reliability and Physical Security Programs. Several actions were initiated during the reporting period to increase the immediate and long-range value of the technical proficiency inspection program. In keeping with the emphasis on eliminating non-essential or irritating activities, the scope of the TPIs was critically analyzed in an attempt to delete elements which were not necessary for proper evaluation. No longer are units required to halt an operation at every step where there is a difference between war reserve and nuclear weapons trainers and explain the differences. Each inspected unit is instructed to point out the significant differences to the inspector at the start of each operation and then proceed as if in a combat environment. Each commander and staff agency is provided a quarterly review and analysis report of technical proficiency findings, designed to provide the commander with critical information that can be used in checking his day-to-day operations, as well as helping prepare for inspections. The command technical assistance visit (TAV) program has been revised to more quickly identify and correct problems affecting nuclear readiness. Feedback channels have been established between the TPI and TAV programs to assure assistance matches requirements.

(3) Investigations and Assistance. Total action requests increased from 968 for the 4th Qtr FY 72 to 1,096 for the 1st Qtr FY 73. The most active areas continue to be administration, pay and allowances, and transfers/assignments/utilizations. These three areas produced over 55 percent of the total number of action requests. Many of the company and battalion level commanders are not properly utilizing their Personnel Services NCO and other administrative personnel to assist the soldier. Moreover, most company level commanders are deficient in their knowledge of how to get assistance from the supporting administrative agencies. The "first line" of assistance for the soldier must be the clerk, Personnel Services NCO, First Sergeant and unit commander. A primary goal of Investigations and

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Assistance is to help the command in making the administrative system operate properly by having the administrative problems initiated through the "first line" where consolidation of like problems is possible. Proper response and assistance to the soldier at unit level will save many man-hours that would otherwise be lost as soldiers individually visit facilities seeking assistance. Administrative facilities must be responsive to requests from units if the system is to work properly.

m. (U) PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(1) Community Relations.

(a) A total of 19 Korean-American Fellowship meetings were arranged during this period at the Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center. The total participation was 658 college students and 501 retreatants from USFK units stationed throughout the country. The meetings primarily involved group singing and discussion.

(b) On 9 Aug 72, operational control over the Eighth Army Chorus was transferred from the Public Affairs Office to the Eighth Army HQ Commandant, with the Bandmaster having supervisory responsibility.

(c) The Hello Korea Program was presented 13 times between 1 May and 31 Oct 72 before approximately 2,900 American servicemen.

(d) On 16 Aug, the ROK Ministry of Culture and Information transferred responsibility for their Hello Korea Program to the Public Relations Association of Korea. The two-hour program features an orientation film, Korean traditional dances and a choral group.

(e) ROK Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Ministry of National Defense (MND) continued to sponsor orientation tours for US military personnel. The itinerary for the CIA tour (40 officers) and the MND tour (100 enlisted men) included briefings at CIA and MND, lunch at a Korean restaurant, visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutions in the Seoul area and dinner and floor show at Walker Hill. Since 1 May, there have been 11 tours with 855 officers and enlisted men participating.

(f) On 20 and 21 Sep, the Seoul USO conducted its 3d Annual USO Six Star Salute to Servicemen with 104 USFK personnel among the honored service personnel. The two-day program included a banquet at the Chosun Hotel and sightseeing in the Seoul area. The entertainment was headlined by George Jessel who was making his second tour to the ROK this year on behalf of the USO. The US Ambassador to Korea, and the top Army, Navy and Air Force commanders were in attendance.

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(g) The People-to-People (PTP) movement in Korea became more widespread and active during the past six months. Since 1 May, 12 PTP Clubs were newly established, bringing to 17 the total number of clubs in Korea. The DCG, Eighth Army, attended five of the PTP Club charter ceremonies. Twelve clubs are now active in cities where large numbers of US military personnel are stationed.

(h) The ROK Ministry of National Defense invited 30 outstanding officers and enlisted men for a two-day program on 1 and 2 Oct as part of its Armed Forces Day observances. The participating personnel were overwhelmed with the courtesies extended to them. Each participant received an engraved memento signed by the MND.

(i) The Korea Herald conducted "Get to Know Korea" tours on 20 May and 30 Sep. Twenty-three men participated in the 20 May program and 36 men took part on 30 Sep. The programs consisted of movies on Korea, lunch, recreation and a visit to a palace in Seoul.

(j) Eighth Army's Civil Affairs Activities Program (CAAP) was approved for continuation in FY 73 at a higher funding level than FY 72. A total of \$48,000 of OMA funds were set aside for CAAP to support activities to maintain harmonious US/ROK relations and enhance the US Army's image.

(k) The 42 Korean American Friendship Councils (KAFC), co-sponsored by Eighth Army units and Korean communities, continued to meet frequently to achieve KAFC program objectives of fostering increased understanding and strengthening the friendship between the Korean and American people. During the period the ROK Government developed a set of guidelines to be adhered to by the Korean co-sponsors of the KAFC. The KAFC program is expected to be more effective in the future because of the high level ROK Government interest in the status of the camp towns situated near US military installations.

(l) 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. From 1-12 Sep, four Americans of Korean ancestry visited Korea as members of the US Army Pacific Friendship Mission from Hawaii. They were: Clarence Bok Sung Choi, vice chairman of the

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Korean Community Council; Dr. Robert Kim, president of the Korean University Club; Mrs. Evelyn Choi Shen, Korean University Club representative to the Korean Community Council; and Bomani J. Kim, the coordinator of the University Professional Association. Thus far, nine groups of Koreans have visited Hawaii under this program and nine groups from Hawaii have visited Korea. While in Korea, the visitors called on the Eighth Army Commander, the ROK Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense, Mayor of Seoul and other Korean and American officials. The purpose of the exchange visits is to promote friendship and understanding through person to person contact.

(2) Public Information and Press Liaison.

(a) The two most significant events during the period were the change of command at HQ, UNC/USFK/Eighth Army on 31 Aug 72 and the expanding contacts between the ROK and north Korean governments. Considerable public information coverage was given the retirement activities for GEN J. H. Michaelis, who held a press conference 23 Aug 72 at which he discussed programs and achievements of the tri-command during his three years in command. The press was invited to cover the Farewell Review on 28 Aug 72 and the Change of Command ceremony on 31 Aug 72 at which GEN D. V. Bennett succeeded GEN Michaelis.

(b) The south-north Red Cross talks appeared to be stalled and the first full meeting, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang, was delayed. On 4 Jul 72, however, Seoul and Pyongyang issued a joint communique in which they pledged mutual renunciation of force and efforts for peaceful unification. They agreed to establish a joint coordinating committee and install a hot line between the two capitals. This communique followed secret meetings in Seoul and Pyongyang. Shortly after the communique was issued, the Red Cross officials jointly announced that agreement had been reached to hold the first meetings of the full Red Cross delegations in Pyongyang on 30 Aug 72 and in Seoul on 13 Sep 72. Some 40-50 foreign newsmen came to Korea to cover the crossing at Panmunjom into North Korea by the ROK Red Cross delegation on 29 Aug 72. To carry out command policy of maintaining a low profile during these meetings, civilian Korean liaison officers were used exclusively for press escort at Panmunjom on 29 Aug and 12 Sep and also on 23 Oct when the ROK Red Cross went to Pyongyang for the third plenary session. The fourth full-scale meeting will be held in Seoul in Nov 72. (See page 47 for further analysis of these developments.

(c) On 17 Oct 72, ROK President PARK Chung Hee announced the imposition of martial law, abolishment of the National Assembly, and suspension of the ROK Constitution. He said changes in the international scene,

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which affected the ROK's previous dependence on outside nations, forced this action and promised a national referendum would be held on a revised Constitution and the nation's current efforts to peacefully resolve problems with the north. Political activity was prohibited and press censorship imposed on international as well as the local press. Several foreign newsmen, including representatives of NBC TV, Newsweek and the Los Angeles Times, came to Korea to cover the martial law situation. Bernard Krisher, Tokyo Bureau Chief for Newsweek, was roughed up by ROK troops while trying to photograph a tank in front of the National Assembly Building and the NBC TV crew had its film confiscated. The US State Department, on 18 Oct, released a comment through its spokesman, Charles Bray, in which US displeasure with President Park's action was made clear. Except for brief AFKN announcements that US personnel had no cause for alarm, the command made no comment on the imposition of martial law. (See page 48 for further coverage.)

(d) Very few Military Armistice Commission activities took place in the latter part of the reporting period. Considerable numbers of newsmen, most of them invited by the ROK Government Information Ministry, were given tours of Panmunjom on non-meeting days.

(e) Other significant activities during the period included publicizing US efforts to rescue and subsequently assist victims of the extensive flooding which hit northern areas of the Republic in mid-August. These included several hundred helicopter rescue missions by both Army and Air Force aircraft, transport of supplies and equipment, and fund and clothing relief drives conducted at US installations. (See page 81.) PAO also participated in CPX FOCUS LENS in mid-October and handled publicity press escort responsibilities for UN Day ceremonies in Seoul and Pusan on 24 Oct 72.

(f) Almost all of the above Public Information significant activities point to the fact that the command and ROK are in a period of intense transition. The Cold War approach to publicizing events has passed and the name of the game is "low profile" for US Forces. Eighth Army must be increasingly sensitive in the handling of news so that it does not inadvertently appear to be taking a stand one way or the other on the political and diplomatic activities of the ROK. Working in consonance with the AmEmb, Eighth Army will be having less to say to the press in the future other than on the internal affairs of its own forces. This will become even more difficult as time goes by if there is a significant reduction in US personnel, since this could be represented by the press as a reaction to the activities of the ROK Government.

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(3) Command Information.

(a) Pacific Stars and Stripes and the American Forces Korean Network (AFKN) continue to be major outlets for effective dissemination of Eighth Army Command Information Support Materials. AFKN utilized both nationally and locally produced spot announcements and programs in support of the command information objectives. Major areas of interest were venereal disease, drug abuse, race relations, personnel management, voting, safeguarding government property and MVA-related subjects (CHAMPUS, Equal Opportunities, retirement, etc.). Additional attention was devoted to radio and television newscasts, specifically in timeliness, reader interest and professionalism of presentation.

(b) The orientation issue of the Stars and Stripes was updated during Sep 72. Reprinting is scheduled for late November. The Freedom's Frontier booklet was also updated in September. The booklets were revised because of the change of command of the headquarters. Eighth Army published the following USFK Fact Sheets, Eighth Army Fact Sheets and Eighth Army Troop Topics: USFK #10, Monsoons and Typhoons--Summer Saboteurs; USFK #16, VD - How Do You Tell Your Wife; USFK #44, Summer Safety; USFK #46, VD; USFK #49, Fair Credit Reporting; USFK #50, Drug Abuse and CHAMPUS; Eighth Army FS #5, Update on Officer Personnel Management (OPMS); Eighth Army FS #6, The NCO Education System (NCOES)--Senior Level Course; Eighth Army FS #7, Changes to the Enlisted Efficiency Reporting System; Eighth Army FS #8, The Korean-American Mutual Understanding Program; Eighth Army FS #9, VD-Contact Slips; Eighth Army Troop Topic 2-72, The MAPTOE System; Eighth Army Troop Topic 3-72, Help I've Been Robbed; and Eighth Army Troop Topic 4-72, SCORE (Spot Check for Your Records). Additionally, the following unit newspaper editorials were distributed: "Why Didn't He Leave A Will" and "Bonds Are A Wise Investment." These editorials were furnished editors of unit newspapers with the recommendation that they be printed in complete or modified form. In addition, introductions, speeches, and anniversary messages were prepared for the Command Group.

n. (U) CLUB AND OPEN MESS OPERATIONS.

(1) Background. In Apr 72 the Eighth Army Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Agency was established as a separate command entity with direct responsibility to the Eighth Army Chief of Staff. The agency was tasked with the responsibility of staff supervision of all of the US Army open mess systems in Korea. The agency exercised, through the use of specialists in financial management and club operations, a continuing review of all Eighth Army open mess activities. On the basis of this continuing review, improvements and appropriate command policies were initiated to correct and aid the systems in overcoming specific problem areas. The Agency

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provided advice on general trends, problem areas and command action needed to maintain desired standards of service and insure adequate control over open mess operations in order to maintain club financial stability. On 1 Oct 72, the NAF Agency was redesignated as Eighth Army Clubs and Open Mess Office.

(2) Activation of Army Club Management Agency. From Jan through Jun 72, DA directed a test program in the Fifth and Sixth Army areas concerning the effectiveness of various command controls on open mess systems. On 13 Jul 72 the Secretary of the Army approved a plan aimed at strengthening Army club management worldwide. In anticipation of this plan becoming operational in Jun 73 the Eighth Army NAF Agency was redesignated as the Eighth Army Clubs and Open Mess Office on 1 Oct 72. The approved concept provides for the activation of an Army Club Management Agency with specific authority for technical direction and control over the Army club system. Clubs will be owned, operated and supported by local commanders on a franchise basis subject to compliance with policies and technical guidance and assistance provided by the agency office. The franchise concept was developed as an alternative to the plans tested in Fifth and Sixth Army areas in Jan-Jun 72. The new concept will be implemented in three phases. The first phase is currently in progress and consists of establishing the Club and Open Mess Office, defining regional responsibilities, annexing small clubs into larger systems, developing management information systems and providing policy direction to the systems. Phase II, which is also in progress, is addressed to refining the responsibilities of the Installation Open Mess Manager. Phase III, which will commence 1 Jan 73, will be the implementation of the franchise system with complete operation projected for 1 Jul 73. This new club concept is being established in Eighth Army according to the DA time schedule. Advantages of the franchise system, as enumerated by the Secretary of the Army, include: retention of installation support, removal of DA operational functions but retention of DA authority in club operation, provide commanders and the clubs with resources of technical information and assistance teams, standardization of operations worldwide and establishment of a vertical chain of professionalism from the DA Agency down to the club manager.

(3) Loss of Slot Machine Revenue and Increased Management Control. On 14 Oct 71, DA announced the decision by the Secretary of the Army to remove all slot machines from clubs and open mess activities worldwide, effective 1 Jul 72. As slot machine profits (\$3.3 million in 1970 and \$3.8 million in 1971) constituted the major portion of open mess overall profits in this command, phased withdrawals of slot machines were considered necessary to gradually lessen the monetary impact of total withdrawal. This would allow additional time to develop methods to offset the inability

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to increase prices because of price stabilization, and would also minimize the impact of total slot machine elimination. The phased destruction of slot machines began in Jan 72. No repairs to existing machines were authorized and all stocks of repair parts were destroyed. All machines were removed from clubs by 30 Jun 72. In Feb 72, the decision was made by the Eighth Army CG to eliminate the NAF division of G1 and create a separate staff agency which would oversee open mess operations in Eighth Army as well as slot machine destruction. After exploring various means of compensating for the loss of slot machine revenue, the following actions were directed: revision of gross profit operating percentage requirements, revision of entertainment percentage, revision of salary and wage percentage, price adjustments to conform with revised operating percentage requirements, reduction in force of personnel wherever feasible, and closure of branch clubs that are not absolutely essential. All of these actions were implemented during the month of March. At the onset it was still believed that the mere institution of these programs would not be sufficient to offset the loss of slot machine revenue. Gross merchandise sales declined during the months of March, April and May but rebounded during June and have steadily increased. For the first time in August, sales were greater than the same month of the previous year-- by \$89,000. September 1972 sales are predicted to be \$123,000 more than September 1971 sales. Net profit without slot machine income went from a minus \$3,000 in June 1972 to a projected plus \$58,000 in September 1972 -- \$10,000 greater than September 1971, which included slot machine revenue. Faced with total elimination of slot machines from all open messes in the ROK and the resultant loss of \$3.8 million that these machines generated in an annual net profit, a series of policy changes and controls were enacted by Eighth Army to insure that the open messes would remain solvent. The Agency apprised the Chief of Staff of monthly financial results and similar operational data. A standard format for club monthly financial statements was instituted to provide a common basis on which to analyze and review the reports. Financial statements were expanded to incorporate a comprehensive narrative synopsis of monthly operations that explains why operating requirements were not met. All food, beer, liquor, bulk liquor and cigarettes and sundry sales were reported separately on financial statements. All club systems were directed to prepare their monthly financial statements as of the close of business on the last day of the month. Liquor was required to be sold in one ounce servings and all drinks were poured and mixed in full view of the customer. Liquor and beer prices were standardized throughout Korea. Systems were instructed to establish and maintain stock record cards for food items and record all daily issues to the kitchen for the preparation of meals. Instructions for the reconciliation of daily consumption data for high value items with cash register tapes and sales tickets were imposed on systems on a daily basis. All nonessential and nonprofitable

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items were eliminated from club menus. The number of brands of liquor stocked, both in bars and bulk sales stores was reduced. New operating requirements for gross profits and expenses were established as follows: Liquor - 80 percent, Beer - 62 percent, Food - 55 percent, Bulk Sales - 26 percent, Tobacco - 42 percent, Salary Expense to Sales - 35 percent, Entertainment Expense to Sales - 8 percent, and Net Profit - 5 percent minimum goal. All significant fluctuations in established gross profit percentages are investigated and all inventories were required to be reduced to a 15-day stockage level. Open mess systems are operating more efficiently and profitably as a result of the management controls instituted and continued improvement is expected.

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

a. Personnel. None.

b. Intelligence. None.

c. Operations.

(1) Flood Rescue Operations.

(a) OBSERVATION. The rescue effort by the 309th Avn Bn during the 18-20 August floods in Seoul and outlying areas was highly successful; however, more effective utilization of aircraft could have been accomplished. The 309th Aviation Battalion (Cbt) developed a new SOP that increases the effectiveness of flood rescue efforts.

(b) EVALUATION. Due to the fast-moving situation, missions received from the Eighth Army Tactical Operations Center (TOC) were often too late to be of value. For instance, by the time a report of people adrift in the rapidly flowing river is filtered down through the various levels of coordination, they cannot be found by the rescue aircraft. Persons stranded in the flood waters and in need of assistance seldom have access to phone or other communication to make their plight known. Similarly, persons appearing to be stranded but who do not desire to be evacuated may be reported by outside sources as in need of rescue. Time is a crucial factor. An urgent mission request was dispatched by the Eighth Army TOC involving the rescue of 200 persons from an island in the Han River which was in danger of being inundated. The mission was received approximately 30 minutes after pilots, seeing the danger, had completed the rescue. As an example of the uncertainty of mission requests, a number of missions were unsuccessful because the people did not want to be moved, choosing to remain with their homes, when the rescue aircraft

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arrived. The 309th Avn Bn published a new SOP which better defines operation and control of rescue aircraft. It divides the Han River into sectors during emergency operations. Flights of aircraft will be assigned to a sector to conduct visual search as deemed necessary by the aircraft commander. Missions received from the Eighth Army TOC will be radioed to OH-58 scout aircraft for recon and verification. If rescue is needed, or desired, the scout pilot will direct the lift ships to the area. It is envisioned that English-speaking KATUSA or Korean National Police will be aboard at least half the lift ships in each area and aboard all of the scout aircraft. The Avn Bn will be responsible for radio control facilities and for furnishing up-to-the-minute situation reports to the Eighth Army TOC.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That scout aircraft be employed in large-scale rescue operations to verify and relay requests for evacuation, and that a centralized communications center at battalion level be established to receive mission requests from both the Army TOC and scout aircraft.

d. Organization.

(1) Reorganization of CID Organization in Korea.

(a) OBSERVATION. In line with US Army Criminal Investigation Division Command (USACIDC) reorganization, investigation of minor crimes was tasked to Provost Marshal operations to be performed by assigned personnel. There has been a lack of responsiveness by USACIDC field offices to assign priorities to areas of intense command interest since investigative priorities are set by the CO, USACIDC, in Washington. Under the present CID organizational structure, it is no longer possible for a Provost Marshal to adequately advise his commander on law enforcement matters handled by the CID, as the Provost Marshal is not adequately informed on investigation activities due to the lack of official, direct or indirect, lines of communication. Absentee management, as in the case of the CIDC Washington based headquarters, is not adequate for best assisting the supported commander and the Provost Marshal.

(b) EVALUATION. Additional training and personnel are required to conduct investigations of minor crimes. The Military Police Investigator program and the MPI academy have been implemented to accomplish additional Provost Marshal requirements. Provisions should be made to insure that the investigative effort is oriented to the particular area command's needs. Lines of communication must be established between the Provost Marshal and the CID to avoid duplication of effort and provide integrated, coordinated police operations.

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(c) RECOMMENDATION. In the interests of discipline, law, and order, criminal investigation must be made responsive to supported commanders and coordinated with police operations in the indivisible sphere of law enforcement.

e. Logistics.

(1) Theft, Pilferage, Supply Diversion.

(a) OBSERVATION. Theft, pilferage and supply diversion have been major problems in Eighth Army. Over the years, the nature and sophistication of counter and protective measures designed by commanders at all levels have met with equally clever, aggressive, and sophisticated methods by Koreans and Americans engaged in stealing.

(b) EVALUATION. Combating larceny in Korea has been an on-going priority project for many years. In spite of the programs developed and implemented by successive commanders, stealing goes on with an expertise refined to perfection over the past 20 years. Short-term US personnel are no match for such expertise. Some of the factors contributing to the problem are itemized below:

1. Automated Logistics System. The wholesale/retail supply and transportation system is almost completely automated, and anyone who knows the system and can secure a blank requisition card can enter illegally.

2. Korean National (KN) Management of Logistics System. In an effort to reduce the US presence in Korea and because of manpower and fund limitations, most of the key technical managers of the Inventory Management Center (IMC), depots, supply points, and supply rooms are either KNs or Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA). These individuals are in some cases more knowledgeable of the system than their US military and DAC supervisors, and largely control the system.

3. Korean Nationals Provide Security. Because of manpower and funding limitations, most physical security missions are performed by KNs. Currently this command employs over 4,100 KN Security Guards. They are low-paid and highly susceptible to bribery.

4. Inadequate Logistics Organizational Manning. Eighth Army depots and supply points are inadequately manned and staffed both from a quantitative and qualitative view point. As a result, many supplies become "lost in the system" simply because of poor management.

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5. Low Quality US Personnel. Until recently, Eighth Army had low priority in the assignment of quality personnel, both military and DAC. As a result of this policy, some unqualified or marginal personnel were assigned to key management positions. Other problems have stemmed from long-term personnel or those who have had repeated tours in Korea.

This command has taken aggressive countermeasures and adopted numerous preventive programs which are elaborated upon in the COMMAND ACTION paragraph. It is difficult to assess the direction of the trends, because reporting may be more accurate than in the past. On the other hand, due to the high susceptibility of the supply and transportation system to manipulation, coupled with the vast quantities of stocks on hand, it is impossible to know definitely what has been stolen, lost, or accounted for improperly. Every major commander in Korea has a comprehensive anti-stealing program. These are being updated and improved. Work continues on improving training of security guards, better fencing and lighting and taking a strict approach on losses involving employees, supervisors, both US and Korean, and commanders. In addition, controls have been tightened on the transfer of property from one commander to the next. This time-honored requirement was not always followed in the command in the past. Reports of survey have also been upgraded to improve the quality of investigations and a requirement to adequately resolve all problems connected therewith. This command is doing its utmost to resolve this difficult problem and it is expected that this major effort will eventually pay dividends.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That commanders faced with similar theft, pilferage and supply diversion problems examine the command actions listed below for possible incorporation into their own plans for protection of US property.

(d) COMMAND ACTIONS.

1. Command Emphasis. CG, Eighth Army reviews all reports of larcenies over \$1,000 and requires that disciplinary action be taken against negligent or complacent commanders. Each major subordinate commander has been directed to develop new detailed command programs for combating the larceny problem. Where possible, information pertaining to punishment of offenders is publicized in command bulletins. Rewards are given for information leading to the recovery of stolen US property. Liaison and coordination with the ROK Government has been intensified with every US loss being brought to the immediate attention of ROK agencies.

2. Strengthening of Controls Over Automated Logistics System. A significant problem in property diversion is the automated supply system

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which is vulnerable to various methods for entering false requisition data into the system. The most serious losses result from lower level technicians who, in spite of constant surveillance, have devised ingenious ways to hide false data inputs. In this regard, the cases involving the biggest thefts almost always involve Americans. To counter the threat posed to our automated logistics systems, several computer and manual programs have been implemented to determine false requisitions, to challenge unusual demands, and to prevent units or persons from requisitioning unauthorized types and amounts of supplies. Obtaining 100 percent security against surreptitious entry of spurious data into the computer processing is almost impossible. However, since 1969, manual and computer checks and controls conducted by KORSCOM have frustrated 2,000 false supply requisitions having a value exceeding \$12 million.

3. Frequent Inventories. One of the basic problems has been a failure in proper accountability of supplies. Oftentimes, supplies and equipment have been missing for weeks without knowledge. To counter this, the frequency of inventories has been stepped up and unannounced inspections are conducted in which complete inventories are taken. Unfortunately, material management supervisors are called upon to conduct these inventories and inspections. Obviously, this has an effect on the overall control of the supply system.

4. Upgrading of Physical Security Posture. In upgrading the physical security posture of the command, several immediate steps have been taken. They include: positive ingress and egress controls for all installations with particular emphasis on controls at depots, supply points, and property disposal facilities; comprehensive physical security surveys conducted by Military Police; plans for improved perimeter barriers and lighting; introduction of covert surveillance of sensitive and vulnerable areas; in-transit security of supplies using armed guards, tamper-proof seals, secure CONEX containers and a host of other measures. Particularly, stringent security measures have been adopted for ammunition and weapons. Training of security guards also has a high priority.

5. Consolidation of Stocks. The consolidation of depot stocks has been progressing for the past two years. When completed, consolidation efforts will reduce security guard requirements and facilitate greater controls.

f. Communications. None.

g. Materiel. None.

h. Other.

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(1) Eighth Army Anti-Venereal Disease Program.

(a) OBSERVATION. The VD rate among US Army military personnel in Korea has risen markedly since Jan 71 and now averages over 700 cases per 1,000 men per year.

(b) EVALUATION. On 26 Jul 72, an Eighth Army Anti-VD Program was implemented. The following measures were incorporated into the program:

1. Emphasis is placed on providing more VD education. As a portion of the new arrival's processing, he receives a briefing on the dangers of contracting VD. Additionally, he views a VD educational film and receives an information handout booklet. Units conduct a monthly troop education program with mandatory attendance for all personnel. Only fully qualified instructors are used to present the training. Fact sheets, posters, and information letters are distributed to the units to assist in the education program. AFKN radio and television are airing spot announcements.

2. The "contact slip" program, along with cooperation from ROK officials, club owners and health clinics, establishes a means of treating prostitutes working in civilian clubs. Basically, the program calls for the registration and control of "entertainers" in the authorized clubs in Korea, both on and off post. When entertainers turn in the proper identification at a club, they are issued badges which identify them as entertainers. When a serviceman escorts the entertainer from the club, she must stop at the door to recover her identification. The doorman records the health card number, club card number, date and name of the club on a two-part slip. One part is issued to the escort, the other part is turned in to the Night Club Association, from which it is forwarded to medical health authorities at the local installation. The escort holds the part he receives for a reasonable period or until he requires treatment for VD. If treatment becomes necessary, he then turns in the slip and health authorities insure that the entertainer receives treatment. The slip itself cannot control VD, but cooperation in its use can significantly reduce the prevalence of the disease and aid the efforts to bring VD under control. While the program is intended for implementation throughout Korea, the local command must tailor it to meet area requirements, so slight variations may be encountered.

3. Prophylactics have been made available to servicemen without charge since 1 Sep 72. These items have been purchased from medical supply funds. Additionally, during treatment interviews it was noted that the embarrassment of purchasing prophylactics from female PX checkout girls may cause the individual in some cases to avoid purchase. To

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preclude this embarrassment, post exchanges have positioned the prophylactics so that they may be purchased from a male salesman. The feasibility of installing vending machines in public facilities was explored. This action revealed that machines are not presently available that contain a slug rejector which would reject foreign coins.

4. A training course for VD interviewers is conducted periodically to improve contact identification and reinforce educational methods of preventing VD.

5. Close coordination is maintained with J5, USFK to insure continuous liaison with the ROK Government to improve VD control. At this time, there are concrete examples that the ROK Government has identified the current high incidence of VD as a problem and is committed, within its monetary and personnel capacity, to solving it. In Jan 72, the ROK Government established a "Base Community Clean-Up Committee" chaired by the Political Advisor to the President, to develop a broad-based program to alleviate unsatisfactory conditions in areas contiguous to US bases. On 15 Jul, the ROK President approved the committee's program and 225 million won (\$562,500) was funded for the remainder of 1972 to support VD control efforts. A total of 14 additional clinics are to be constructed and an additional 101 health personnel are to be hired. A major problem in staffing these new clinics is anticipated due to a lack of qualified Korean laboratory technicians. US personnel will be used to provide training when this effort does not detract from care provided US personnel. The National Institute of Health, a ROK Government health research facility, has been tasked to support the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in developing treatment procedures. This is expected to provide the Ministry with additional highly qualified medical talent. Health Ministry personnel are determined to reduce the total number of special entertainers and increase the quality of services provided by the existing private and government sponsored VD treatment facilities. The Health Ministry provided Eighth Army with copies of the Health Certificates which each entertainer is required to carry. The ROKG officials requested that all USFK personnel be familiar with the card and to refrain from association with an entertainer who does not have a current certificate. Additionally, the Ministry provided a list of all recognized government and private VD treatment facilities, and requested that US medical officers effect liaison on the local level for coordination and exchange of information.

6. As a supplement to present on-going actions, and to insure that the VD problem receives the proper visibility at the local government level, major subordinate commanders have been directed to use the Korean-American Friendship Councils as a means of coordinating the US-ROK Government joint effort.

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7. Subordinate commands were directed to establish a system by which the admittance of female guests into open mess facilities is strictly controlled.

8. In order to conduct studies on drug-resistant strains of Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, an in-country capability is being developed to perform sensitivity testing.

9. Reports from subordinate commands indicate that the major source of infection is not from special entertainers working in establishments frequented by US personnel, but rather from girls who might best be described as streetwalkers. These streetwalkers are not registered and are not subject to health examinations. Presently, the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Civil-Military Relations is renewing joint Korean-American efforts to try to reduce the source of infection. Additionally, subordinate commanders were advised to discuss the problem of streetwalkers with the local ROK officials in their areas of responsibility in an effort to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the problem. Commanders were previously advised to warn their troops to avoid all contact with the unregistered prostitutes.

10. Eighth Army asked The Surgeon General, DA, to explore a change in current DA policy which would include VD prevention as a topic for mandatory training and to require units to maintain records for such training. The Surgeon was requested to determine the availability of funds for possible treatment of Korean special entertainers who associate with US servicemen; determine the feasibility of authorizing punitive or nonpunitive action against an individual who contracts VD more than once; and authorize the barring from reenlistment of an individual who contracts VD more than twice. The Surgeon responded that: inclusion of VD as a topic for mandatory unit training and for basic training is being proposed; the possibility of requesting US civilian government assistance in treating prostitutes has been recommended and action at DA level is pending; and punitive action against individuals who contract VD more than once is prohibited by DA policy. Barring from reenlistment solely because an individual contracts VD more than twice is deemed punitive and is therefore also prohibited.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That actions taken in Eighth Army be evaluated for applicability to other commands experiencing similar problems with venereal disease.

(d) COMMAND ACTION. Command emphasis on reducing VD rates and review of program results is a continuing process.

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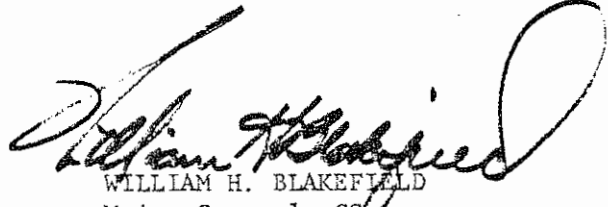
(2) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control.

(a) OBSERVATION. The Eighth Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program has evolved progressively and is now in full operation with encouraging results.

(b) EVALUATION. The DOD method of random urine testing is in use and is expected to become a tremendous deterrent to the experimenter or casual user. The command now has two residential (live-in) rehabilitation facilities and eight resocialization (drop-in) centers in operation throughout the ROK. All are near major troop concentrations. Since establishing the first rehabilitation facility, there have been 635 rehabilitees treated with only 26 recidivists. It is felt that education is the primary factor in drug abuse prevention. The Eighth Army Drug and Alcohol Mobile Education Team is presently conducting the fourth cycle of drug and alcohol classes and workshops for officers, NCOs, and civilian supervisors. This cycle will be completed by the end of Dec 72. The team is also conducting the unit counselor/drug education specialist training course, and as of 19 Oct 72, 411 unit counselors/drug education specialists have been trained for placement down to company level. Eighth Army is also placing increased emphasis on alcohol abuse with one Alcoholics Anonymous chapter in the command consisting of 13 groups.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. That educational programs be stressed by commanders formulating alcohol and drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programs.

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
- 4. List of Distinguished Visitors
- 5. Incident Summary
- 6. Map: Zone Boundaries
- 7. ASCOM Closure Report
- 8. Force Stationing Plan
- 9. Map: DCS Backbone
- 10. Map: ROKA Backbone
- 11. Map: ROKAF Backbone
- 12. MCA Program Summary
- 13. Camp Closures

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EACS-MH

20 November 1972

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Period Ending 31 October 1972, RCS CSFOR-65 (R3)(U)

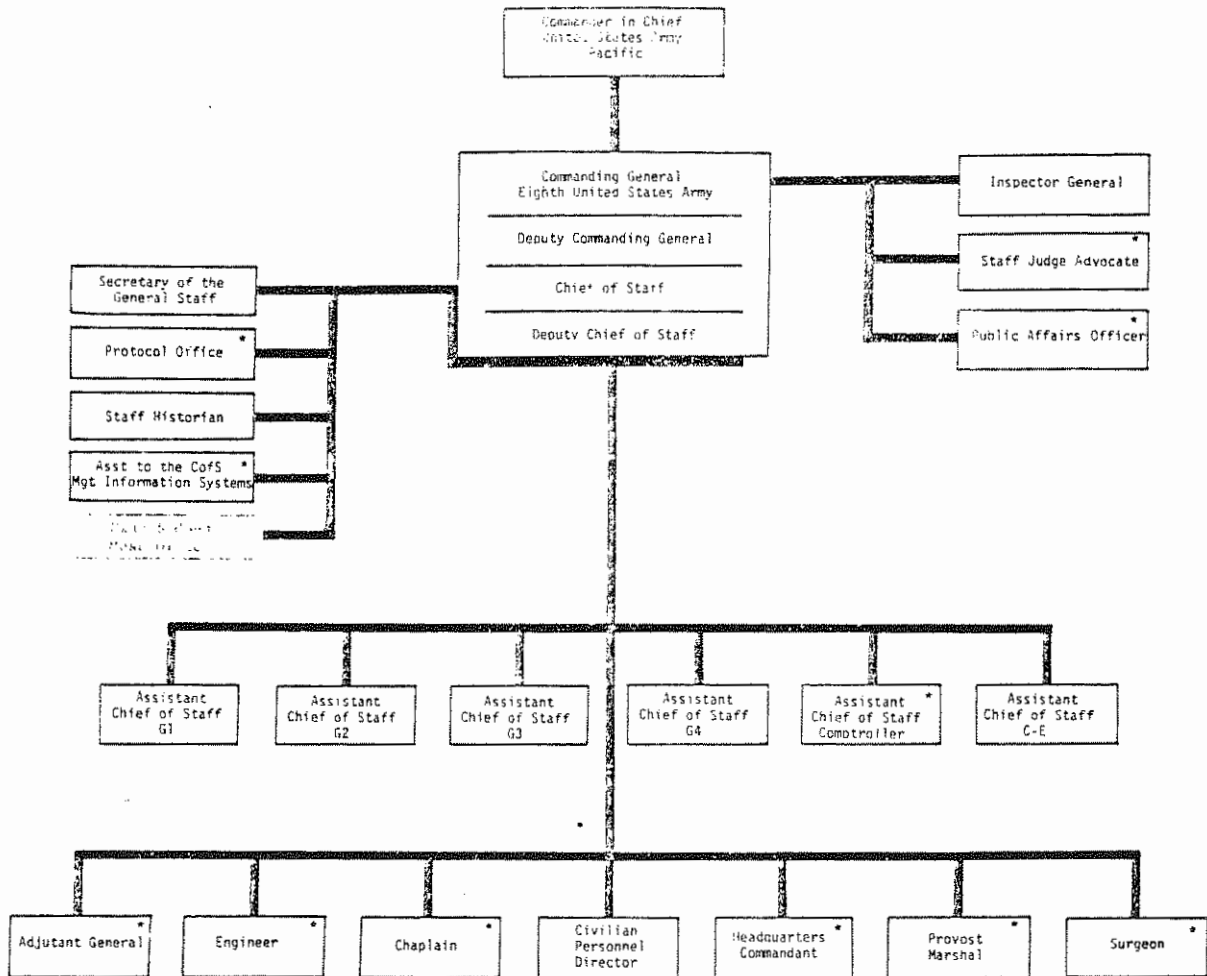
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3-ACoFS, G4, ATTN: P&O Div
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1-ACoFS, C-E
1-AG
1-PM
1-Engineer
1-SJA
1-Surgeon
1-PAO
1-Protocol
1-IG
1-OCPD
1-Club & OM Ofc
1-Chaplain

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STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART



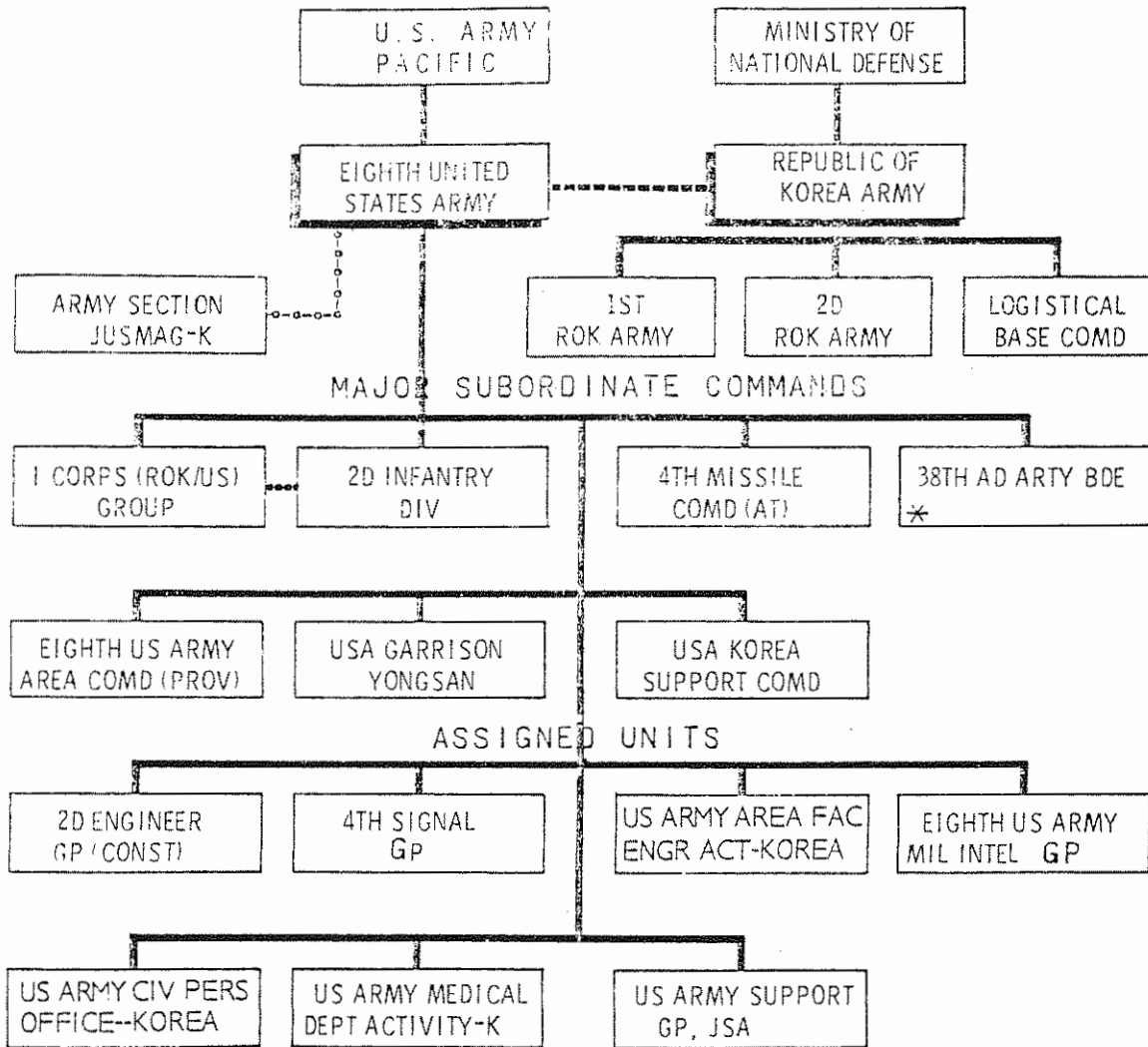
*Dual United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea and Eighth United States Army Responsibility

Inclosure #1

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COMMAND STRUCTURE CHART



----- OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF ROK ARMY ASSIGNED TO COMMANDING GENERAL, EIGHTH ARMY BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND.

..... 2D INFANTRY DIVISION ATTACHED TO 1 CORPS (GROUP) FOR OPERATIONAL MATTERS. SEE LOI 6-2 FOR CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION.

-o-o-o-o-o- CG, ARMY SECTION, JUSMAG-K IS SPECIAL ADVISOR TO CG, EIGHTH ARMY ON ARMY MAP AFFAIRS.

* 38TH ARTY BDE UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF THE 314TH AIR DIV, USAF.

Inclosure #2

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LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EIGHTH US ARMY

1 May - 31 Oct 72

<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
BG James W. Gunn, 1-3 May	Chief, US Army Audit Agency
National War College Group, 3-6 May	38 faculty members and students
GEN Lucius D. Clay, Jr., 5-6 May	CINCPACAF
Mrs. Elinor H. Martin (GS-17E), 5-9 May	Catholic Special Speaker-Consultant
BG Roger Hombs, 9-11 May	Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services, Headquarters USAF
Mr. Arthur F. Mathisen (GS-16), 16-20 May	Deputy Chief, Office of Security, NSA
LTG Gordon M. Graham, 18-19 May	Commander, 5th Air Force
Mr. Patrick E. Carr (GS-18E), 18-22 May	Vice Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars
Mr. Dana Carson (GS-16E), 18-23 May	Surveys and Investigations Staff, House Appropriations Committee
Hon Robert F. Froehlke, 21-25 May	Secretary of the Army
BG Homer D. Smith, Jr., 21-26 May	Director of Plans, ODCSLOG, DA
RADM Lawrence Heyworth, Jr., 21-27 May	Deputy Chief of Staff, CINCPAC Security Assistance Logistics & Administration
Mr. Richard A. Harshman (GS-16), 22-23 May	Deputy Director for Procurement, OASD (COMPT)
BG George B. Fink, 22-24 May	Pacific Ocean Division Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. Robert E. Sears (GS-16), 23-25 May	Chief, Foreign Relations Division, Policy Coordinations Staff, NSA
BG Mildred C. Bailey, 30-31 May	Director, Women's Army Corps
RADM Robert G. Mills, 31 May-2 Jun	Fleet Maintenance Officer, CINCPACFLT

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
GEN Lewis W. Walt (USMC Ret), 2-4 Jun	Subcommittee on Internal Security for World Narcotics Traffic
Mr. Edward V. Nemecek (GS-16E), 2-9 Jun	Chairman, Philip A. Connally Judging Team, Food Service Executives
MG Richard M. Lee, 4-6 Jun	CofS, Headquarters US Forces, Japan
Mr. Kiyoto HORIUCHI (GS-16E), 4-8 Jun	Supervisor of Manpower Development and Training, University of Hawaii
Mr. Donald L. Miller, 14-19 Jun	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity
Mr. Dennis J. Doolin (GS-18), 16-20 Jun	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs (East Asia and Pacific Affairs)
Dr. William G. McMillan (GS-18), 18-21 Jun	Member, DIA Scientific Advisory Committee
MG Edwin H. Smith, 18-22 Jun	Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Service and Chief, Army Dental Corps
GEN SURAKIT Mayalarp, 19-23 Jun	Chief of Staff, Royal Thai Army
Mr. Curtis R. Smothers (GS-16E), 20-24 Jun	Director of Equal Opportunity
RADM Rowland G. Freeman III, 29 Jun-9 Jul	Deputy Chief of Navy Materiel, Procurement and Production
BG Frank K. Everest, Jr., 30 Jun-1 Jul	Commander, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service
GEN John D. Ryan, 4-5 Jul	Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
LTG George B. Simler, 4 Jul	Commander, Air Training Command
Mr. Howard C. Smith (GS-16), 7-17 Jul	Assistant Director of Navy Laboratories
Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, 7-9 Jul	Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs
Mr. Thomas R. Pickering, 8-11 Jul	Deputy Director, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Department of State
Dr. William C. McCorkle, Jr. (GS-16E), 10 Jul-1 Aug	Director, Aeroballistics Directorate, US Army Missile Command

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
MG Lawrence F. Snowden, 11-12 Jul	Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan
MG George S. Prugh, 11-17 Jul	Co-Chairman, DOD Task Force on the Administration of Military Justice
MG Paul R. Stoney, 15-17 Jul	Commander, Air Force Communications Service
MG Charles J. Denholm, 22-24 Jul	Commanding General, US Army Security Agency
BG John W. Currier, 25-29 Jul	CINCUSARPAC, DCS COMPT
ADM John McCain, 28-30 Jul	CINCPAC
BG Howard E. McCormick, 30 Jul-1 Aug	CINCPAC, J-6
Mr. Edwin Greiner (GS-17), 30 Jul-2 Aug	Assistant Deputy for Logistics Support, HQ, USAMC
LTG Timothy F. O'Keefe, 1-3 Aug	V/CINCPACAF
Mr. Kiyoto HORIUCHI (GS-16E), 2-8 Aug	Supervisor of Manpower Development and Training, University of Hawaii
Mr. James T. Kendall (GS-18), 6-8 Aug	Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Preparedness Investigation, Senate Armed Services Committee
Mr. Ben Gilleas (GS-18), 6-8 Aug	Director of Investigations, Subcommittee on Preparedness Investigation, Senate Armed Services Committee
GEN William B. Rosson, 6-11 Aug	CINCUSARPAC
MG Carl W. Stapleton, 9-10 Aug	Commander, US Air Force Security Service
BG Donald A. Gaylord, 10-12 Aug	Commander, PACEX
Rev Harold H. Wilke, 11-14 Aug	Chairman, General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel
MG Lawrence F. Snowden, 13-15 Aug	Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan
MG Herbert G. Sparrow, 14-19 Aug	Chairman, Personnel Support Systems Study Group
BG Alton G. Post, 14-19 Aug	CINCPAC, ACS for Security Assistance (J-8)

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
GEN Horace M. Wade, 15-16 Aug	Vice Chief of Staff, USAF
Mr. J. Kenneth Fasick (GS-18), 15-17 Aug	Director, Logistics and Communications, General Accounting Office
RADM R. E. Fowler, Jr., 16-17 Aug	Commander, Patrol Forces, Seventh Fleet
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, 17-21 Aug	CG, USARJ
MG James J. Ursano, 21-26 Aug	Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel, USARPAC
MG Carl W. Hughes, 21-23 Aug	Chief Surgeon, USARPAC
MG Ralph H. Spanjer (USMC), 22-24 Aug	CINCPAC J-3
Mr. Roy F. Linsenmeyer (GS-16), 22-24 Aug	Chief, Scientific Advisory Group, CINCPAC, Hawaii
Dr. Robert E. Hiller (GS-16), 22-24 Aug	Director, Operations Analysis, PACAF, Hawaii
MG Henry C. Schrader, 22-24 Aug	CG, USA Computer Systems Command
LTG Carroll H. Dunn, 29 Aug-1 Sep	Director, Defense Nuclear Agencies
MG Thomas Hayes (USA Ret), 29-31 Aug	Attended CINCUNC Change of Command Ceremony
LTG Gordon M. Graham, 30-31 Aug	Commander, 5th Air Force
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, 30-31 Aug	CG, USARJ
GEN William H. Rosson, 30 Aug-1 Sep	CINCUSARPAC
Friendship Mission to Hawaii, 1-12 Sep	Four prominent Americans of Korean ancestry living in Hawaii (See page 143.)
LTG Gordon T. Gould, 4-5 Sep	Director, DCA, USAF
MG Robert W. Pursley, 6-8 Sep	Vice Commander, 5th Air Force
Hon Dudley C. Mecum, 6-8 Sep	Assistant Secretary of the Army (I&L)
GEN Henry A. Miley, 6-7 Sep	Commanding General, USAMC
Hon Richard S. Wilbur, M.D., 6-7 Sep	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment)
MG Robert P. Young, 10-12 Sep	Director of Military Construction, OCE

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
RADM Howard S. Moore, 11-12 Sep	Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific
Rev Thomas McGloin (GS-17E), 11-15 Sep	Catholic Retreat Chaplain
Mrs. Rachel C. Wahlberg (GS-17E), 11-15 Sep	Protestant Special Speaker-Consultant
BG Wilburn C. Weaver, 11-16 Sep	CG, USASTRATCOM-PAC
Mr. Robert C. Lewis (GS-17E), 12-16 Sep	VP, American National Red Cross
Mr. Wayne Smith (GS-16), 12-15 Sep	Inprocessing Review Team Leader, DCSLOG, DA
Hon Phillip H. Whittaker, 18-19 Sep	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (I&L)
BG Philip T. Boerger, 24-27 Sep	USARPAC Engineer
Dr. William J. Reiss (GS-17E), 26 Sep-1 Oct	Executive Secretary, Division of SVC to Military Personnel, Lutheran Council in the USA
GEN Lucius Clay, 29 Sep-3 Oct	CINCPACAF
ADM Bernard A. Clarey, 30 Sep-2 Oct	CINCPACFLT
GEN Earl E. Anderson, 30 Sep-4 Oct	Assistant Commandant, USMC
BG Lewis S. Norman, 1-4 Oct	Deputy Director, Programs Directorate, DCA
LTG Glen W. Martin, 6 Oct	Vice CINCSAC
BG Edgar S. Harris, Jr., 6-18 Oct	Commander, Strategic Aerospace Division, SAC
United Kingdom Royal College of Defense Studies, 8-11 Oct	Staff members and students of United Kingdom Royal College of Defense Studies
Mr. Robert G. Gibson, 9-11 Oct	Research and Engineering Consultant, CINCPAC
MG George Sammet, Jr., 12-16 Oct	Deputy Chief, R&D, DA
BG Brian S. Gunderson, 16-17 Oct	Chief, Office of Air Force History
Mr. James P. Mansfield, 17-21 Oct	Staff Member, Surveys and Investigations, House Appropriations Committee

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<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
BG Alton G. Post, 21-28 Oct	CINCPAC, ACS for Security Assistance (J-8)
Mr. John Shada (G3-17), 22-27 Oct	Director of International Logistics, OBCSLOG, DA
MG Dean Van Lydergraf, 24-27 Oct	DCSLOG, USARPAC
BG Wallace C. Magathan, 24-28 Oct	Director, I&L, USAMC
Dr. Robert B. Harriman, 24-28 Oct	Executive Secretary, Department of Chaplains and Service Personnel, United Presbyterian Church, USA
MG John W. Barnes, 24-31 Oct	Chief, MAAG, Republic of China
Dr. Albert C. Hall, 25-27 Oct	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)

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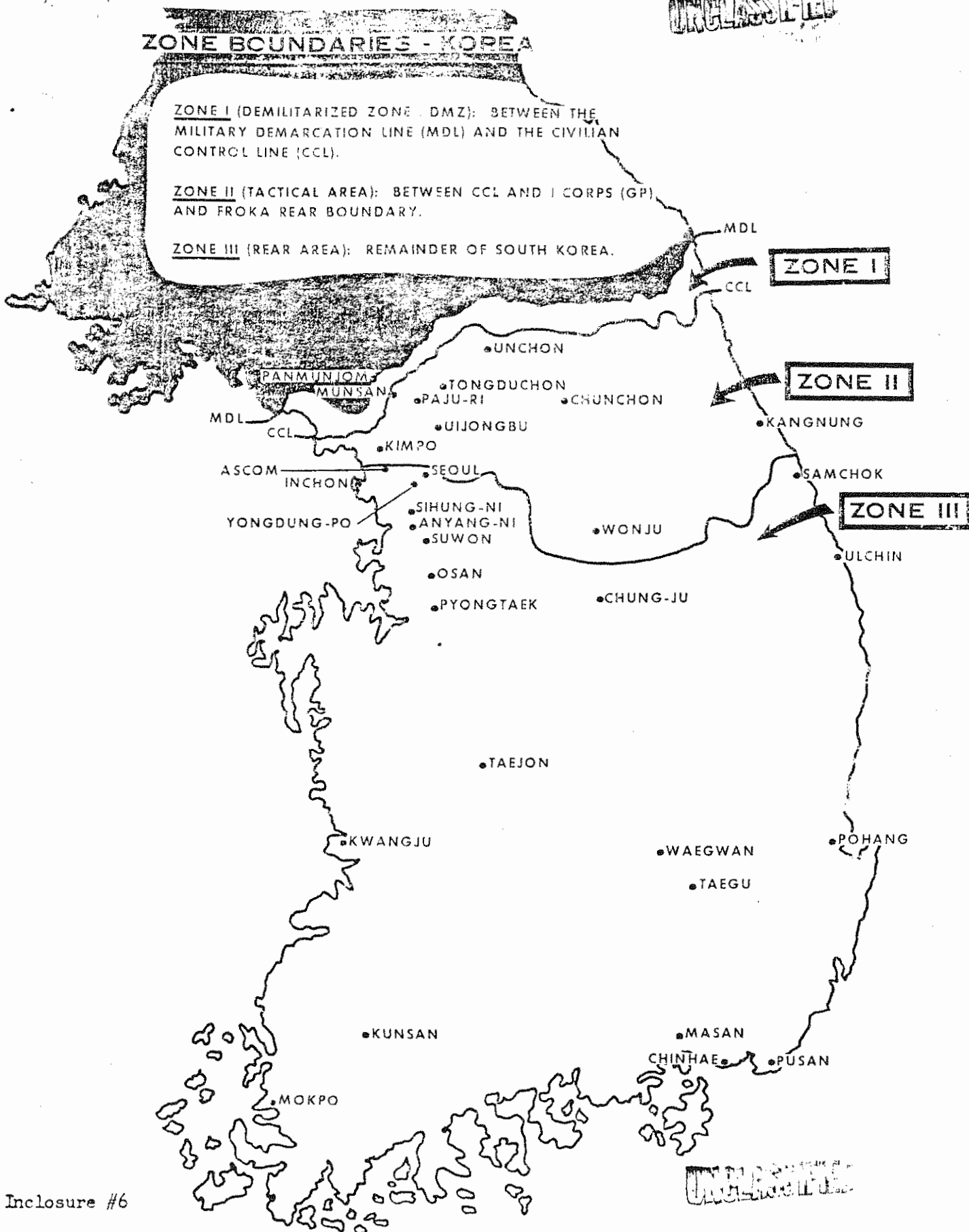
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ZONE BOUNDARIES - KOPEA

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

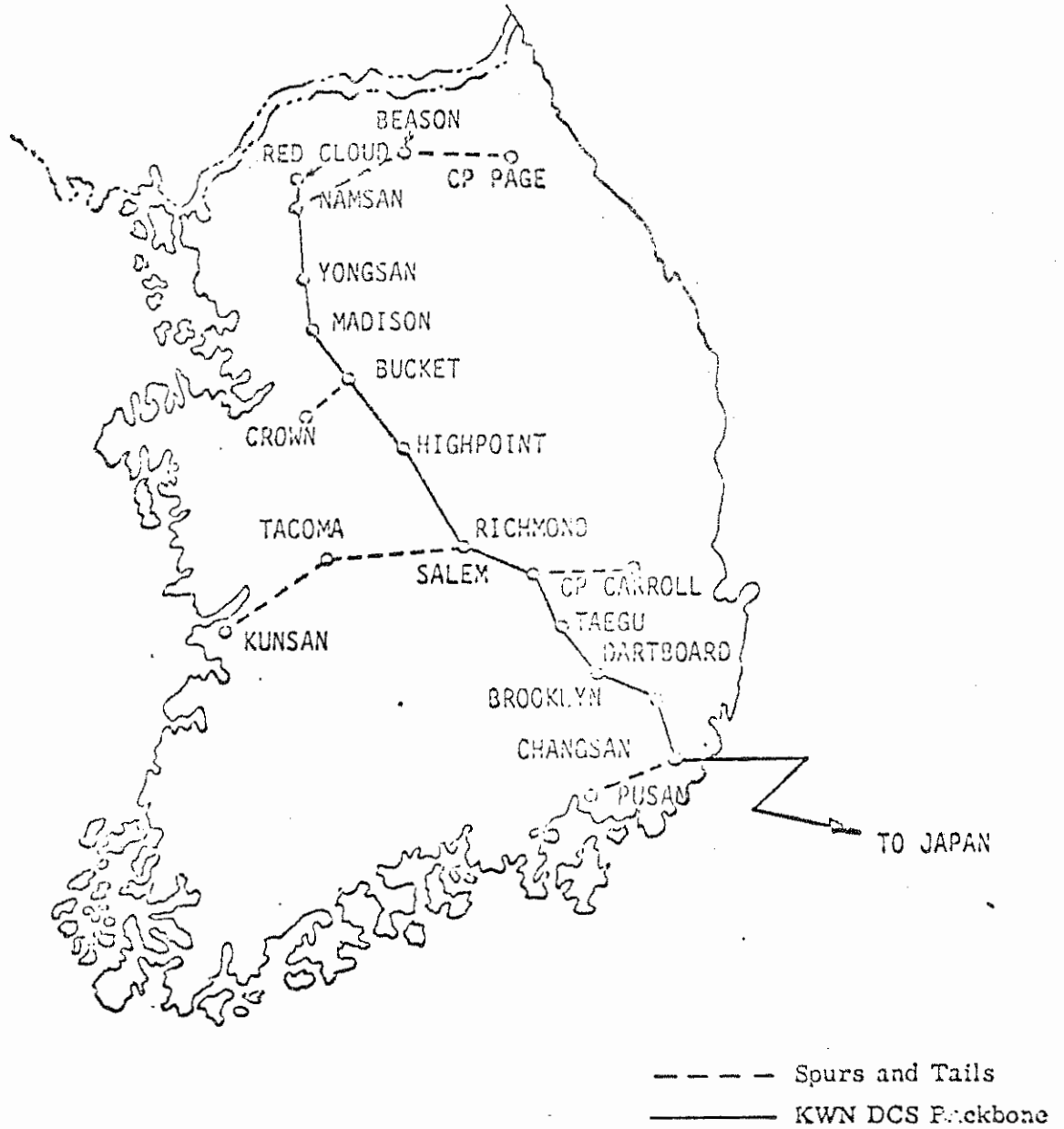
ZONE II (TACTICAL AREA): BETWEEN CCL AND I CORPS (GP) AND FROKA REAR BOUNDARY.

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



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Korea Wideband Network
DCS Backbone/Spurs and Tails Upgrade

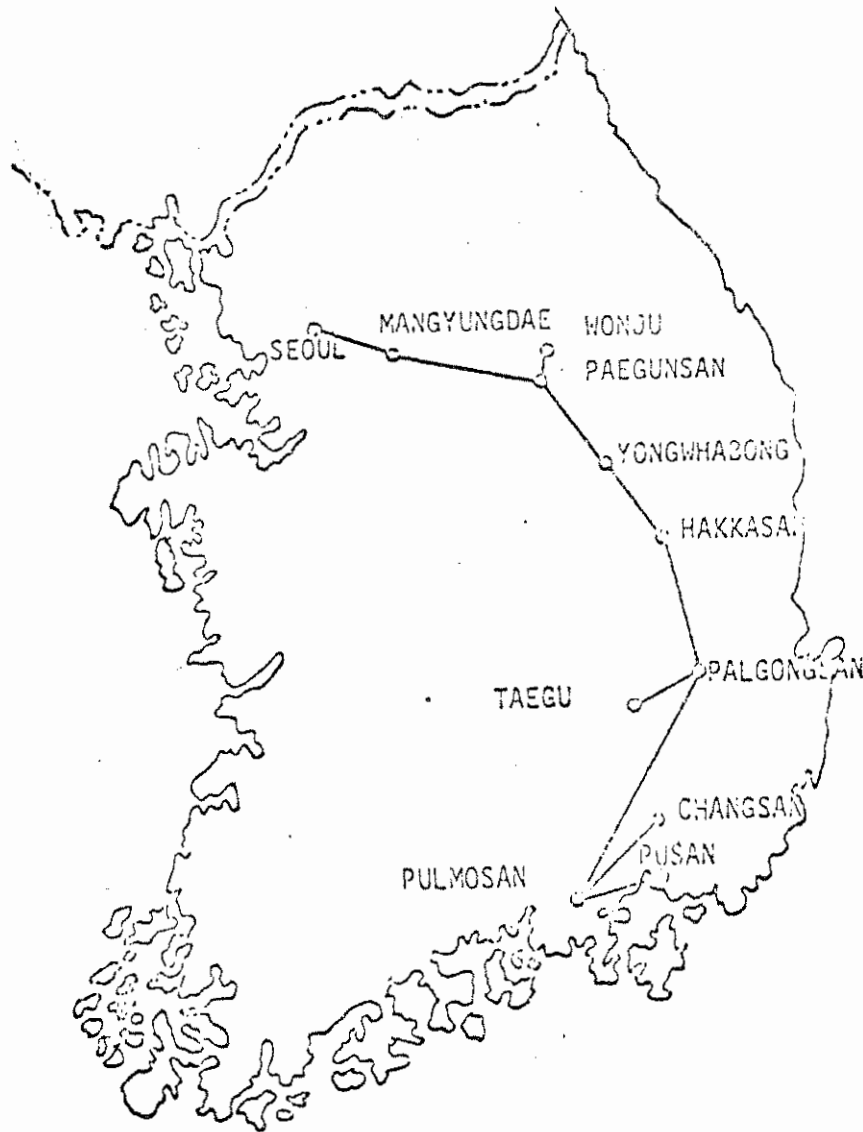
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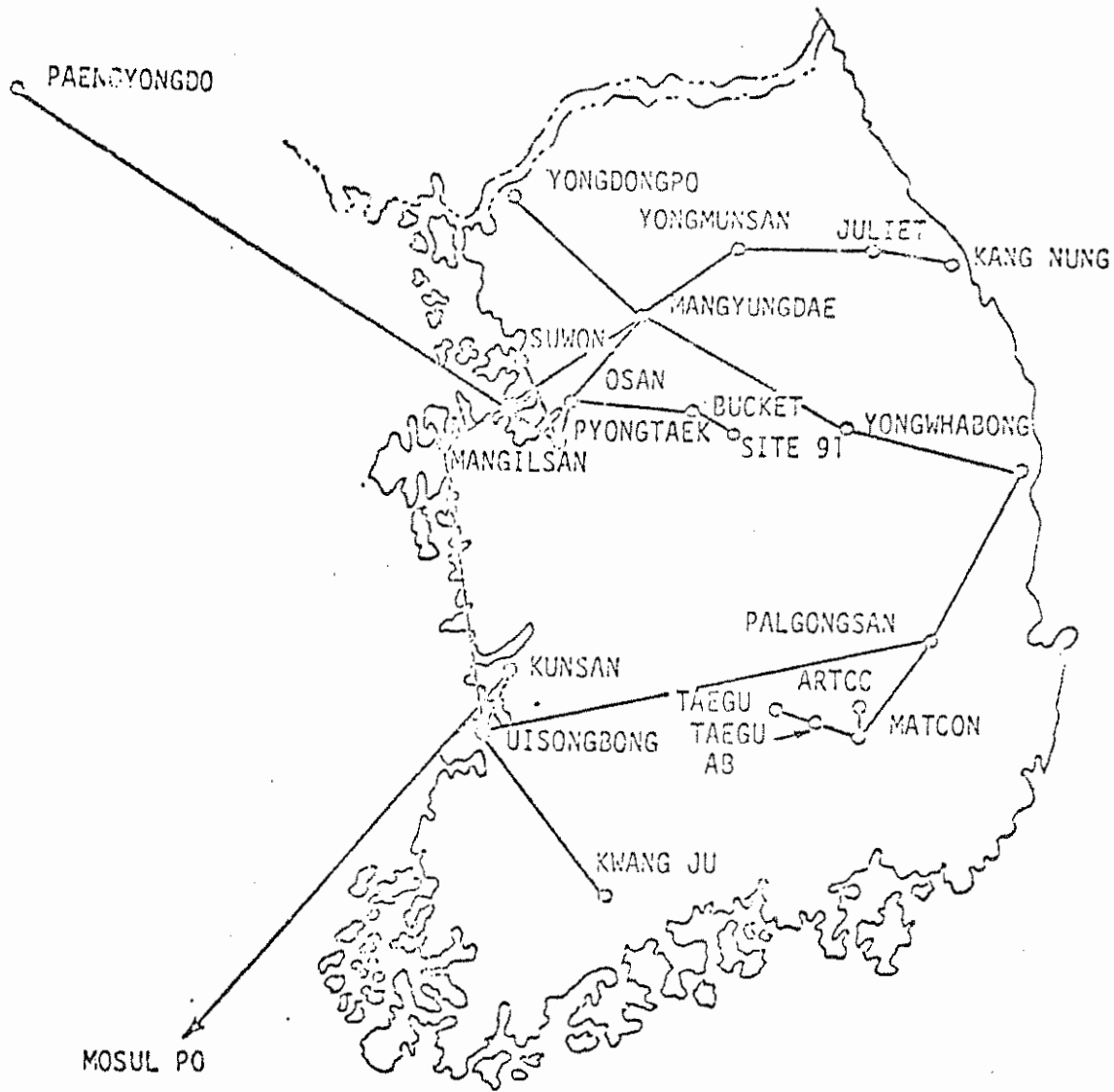
ROKA Upgrade and Interconnect/Interface

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ROKAF System and Interconnect/Interface

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STATUS OF MCA PROGRAMS

FY 70 MCA PROGRAM

	<u>Estimated</u>	
	<u>Award</u>	<u>Completion</u>
1. <u>Unawarded Projects</u>		
a. Heliport, Cp Carroll	#	
b. ALOC Airfield, K2, Taegu	#	
c. EM Barracks, Cp Humphreys	#	
d. Utility System, Cp Humphreys	#	
2. <u>Awarded Projects</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Est Comp</u>
a. ALOC Airfield, Pochon, R217 (Ph II)	Apr 72	Nov 72
b. Ammo Stor Fac, Chinhae Masan	Feb 71	Dec 72
c. Troop Housing, Yongsan	Jun 71	Nov 72
d. Troop Housing, Cp Humphreys	Jul 71	Dec 72
e. Upgrade Utilities, Yongsan	Jul 71	Jan 73
f. Residual Trop Hsg, Cp Humphreys	Included in "d" above	
g. Tank Car Fill, SP 51A, Seoul	Dec 71	Dec 72
3. <u>Completed Projects</u>		
a. Electronics Maint Shop, Cp Coiner		
b. Aircraft Maint Hangar, Cp Humphreys		
c. Troop Housing, Camp Ames		
d. Troop Housing, Camp Walker		

FY 71 MCA PROGRAM

	<u>Estimated</u>	
	<u>Award</u>	<u>Completion</u>
1. <u>Unawarded Projects</u>		
Gymnasium, Cp Coiner	Sen 72	Jun 73

*Estimated award and completion date not yet determined.

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2. Awarded Projects

	<u>Start</u>	<u>Est Comp</u>
a. Underground Command Post-Phase II, Seoul	Mar 72	Jul 73
b. Railroad Spur, Masan	Oct 72	Dec 72
c. Project Adventurer, Various Locations	Jun 72	Dec 72
d. Aircraft Paint Shop, Co Humphreys	Sep 72	Aug 73
e. Hardstand & Covered Storage, Co Carroll	Jul 72	Apr 73
f. Dispensary, Co Humphreys	May 72	Feb 73
g. Troop Housing, Co Humphreys	Jul 71	Nov 72
h. Restoration Bldg #2212, Yongsan	Apr 71	Aug 72
i. HAWK Msl Spt Facs, Co Humphreys	Dec 71	Jan 73
j. Cold Stor Whse, Co Humphreys	Feb 72	Mar 73
k. Cold Stor Whse, Yongsan	Feb 72	Mar 73

FY 73 MCA PROGRAM, KOREA

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>
Red Eye MIS	Co Stanley
Low Bay Maint Sheds	Co Humphreys
Troop housing (modernization)	Various Locations
<u>ADD-ONS</u>	
ALOC Airfields	R-605 (Chechon) K-16 (Kangnung) R-407 (Soicho)
Modernization & Const, Dining Facs	Various Locations - 80 Bldgs

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FY 74 SHORT AND INTERMEDIATE RANGE MCA PROGRAMS

FY 74

Overall
Priority

Project

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Community and Admin Facs, Co Humphreys |
| 2 | General Purp Fac, Co Walker |
| 3 | Air Condition Seoul Mil Hospital, Yongsan |
| 4 | Troop Housing, K16 |
| 5 | Stock Control Center, CCD |
| 6 | Dispensary, Co Walker |
| 7 | Upgrade ALOC Airfield |

ADD-ONS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 8 | POL Mooring System, Pohang |
| 9 | EM Barracks w/o Mess, Ph I, Various Locations |
| 10 | Barracks Modernization, Ph III, Various Locations |
| 11 | BOQ Construction & Modernization, Various Locations |

FY 75

- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 12 | POL Terminal Fac, Taejon |
| 13 | Gymnasium, Co Walker |
| 14 | Community Facs, Co Humphreys |
| 15 | Aircraft Maint Hangar, K16 |

FY 76

- | | |
|----|--|
| 16 | Dynamometer Test Facility, CCD |
| 17 | General Purpose Warehouse Co Carroll Depot |

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Overall
Priority

Project

FY 77

- 18 General Pump Warehouse, Cp Humphreys
- 19 Acft Parts Stor Bldg, Cp Humphreys
- 20 Drum Filling and Cleaning Fac, Cp Humphreys

FY 78

- 21 Flammable Storage, Cp Carroll
- 22 Perimeter Security Lighting, Co Humphreys
- 23 Railroad Tracks, Cp Humphreys
- 24 Swimming Pool, Yongsan

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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
KMAG Housing Hadong	23 Jul 70	40,141	1966
KMAG Housing Sunchon	13 Aug 70	119,791	1967
Jennings (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	150,967	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
Wonju 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
Dover	15 Feb 71	133,836	1955-1956

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<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
Mapo 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
Kimpo Starcom Trans Site	30 Mar 71	94,204	1959-1961
Wonju Ammo Stor Area (partial)	30 Mar 71	548,030	1959
Tac 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

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<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 Woo	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 Pililaau (partial)	7 May 71	158,571	1953-1960
Love (partial)	7 May 71	5,318	1955-1960
Camp Pililaau (partial)	19 May 71	225,272	1953-1960
K-16 Airfield	20 May 71	684,272	1955-1960
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	1959
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 Pililaau (partial)	22 Jun 71	213,223	1953-1960
Camp Nabors	30 Jun 71	559,252	1952-1960
Wolmido	30 Jun 71	1,298,350	1953-1959
Love	30 Jun 71	144,900	1955-1960
Camp Pililaau	30 Jun 71	369,483	1953-1960
Market (partial)	30 Jun 71	458,868	1955-1960
Echo 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
Taejon Ice Plant	31 Aug 71	165,414	1955-1957
Icicle Range (Partial)	21 Oct 71	Land Only	NA
Nightmare Range	21 Oct 71	Land Only	NA
Yuma (Partial)	5 Nov 71	313,674	1952-1957
Kant (Partial)	15 Nov 71	123,922	1956-1959
Tracy	22 Dec 71	279,722	1952-1957
Camp Richmond	23 Dec 71	456,300	1953-1960
Thor Echo	30 Dec 71	190,053	1953-1958
ASP 046 (Partial)	30 Dec 71	682,360	1953-1957
Alamo (Partial)	10 Jan 72	223,109	1954-1959
ASP 046 (Partial)	11 Jan 72	284,793	1953-1957
Camp Mercer (Partial)	21 Jan 72	145,645	1952-1957
Market (Partial)	8 Feb 72	465,987	1953-1960
Kanghwado (Partial)	12 Feb 72	567,566	1953-1957

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Range of Construction</u>
Hyongari Tank Range	24 Feb 72	14,840	1955
Stonestown	28 Feb 72	708,396	1956-1960
Seattle (Partial)	3 Mar 72	1,652,928	1951-1957
Taegu RTO	1 Apr 72	4,800	1951
Market (Partial)	15 Apr 72	196,078	1953-1960
Camp Mackenzie (Partial)	20 Apr 72	15,584	1956
Camp Mosier (Partial)	28 Apr 72	23,054	1961-1963
Market (Partial)	15 May 72	374,672	1953-1960
Seattle (Partial)	22 May 72	42,900	1952-1957
Camp Handrich	26 May 72	427,488	1953-1955
Haeundae (Partial)	31 May 72	28,152	1953-1955
Mermaid (Partial)	30 Jun 72	221,411	1953-1959
Allison (Partial)	30 Jun 72	248,549	1953-1958
Bull's Eye #2 (Partial)	30 Jun 72	1,304	1953
SP #47 (Partial)	31 Aug 72	20,272	1953-1959
Palgongsan (Partial)	31 Aug 72	10,700	1959
Camp Mackenzie	11 Sep 72	801,069	1956-1959
Camp Casey (Partial)	29 Sep 72	12,572	1953
ASP 046 (Partial)	20 Oct 72	50,661	1953-1959

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1972 ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT



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HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, KOREA
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301

USFK SJS

29 MAY 1973

SUBJECT: Submission of Annual Historical Report (1972)
(RCS: CINCPAC 5000.4) (U)

Commander in Chief, Pacific
FPO 96601

1. (U) Reference CINCPAC Instruction 5000.5C, dated 9 March 1971, subject: Historical Reports from Unified Commands in the Pacific Command.
2. (U) The attached historical report for the calendar year 1972 is submitted in twenty-five copies in accordance with referenced instruction.
3. (U) This letter is regraded UNCLASSIFIED when separated from classified inclosure.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as (25 cys)

Judy B. Ford
JUDY B FORD
2LT, USA
Asst AG

CLASSIFIED BY: COMUS Korea
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF
EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 3
DECLASSIFY ON: UNDETERMINED

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Assignment/Departure of Flag/General Officers

(U) There were four flag/general officer changes during 1972. On 31 August 1972 General Donald V. Bennett, USA, received the command of Headquarters, United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea (UNC/USFK) from General John H. Michaelis, USA.

(U) There were two changes in the TDY position for the Senior Member, United Nations Military Armistice Commission. Major General Raymond P. Murphy, USA, replaced Rear Admiral Francis D. Foley, USN, and served from 14 February 1972 to 3 August 1972. General Murphy was replaced by Major General Rollen H. Anthis, USAF, who served from 4 August 1972 through the end of the year.

(U) Brigadier General Carl G. Schneider, USAF, replaced Major General Martin G. Colladay, USAF, as Assistant Chief of Staff, J3 Division, in April 1972.

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CHAPTER II

STAFF ACTIVITIES

SECTION I - PERSONNEL

Equal Opportunity and Treatment

(U) Mr. Curtis R. Smothers, Director of Equal Opportunity (Military), Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Equal Opportunity), and his party visited Korea 20 through 24 June 1972. The purpose of the visit was familiarization and on-site review of effectiveness of implementing DOD and service department Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) programs. The visit consisted of briefings and informal meetings with key personnel of the EOT program at Osan Air Base, Camp Humphreys and Camp Casey. Additionally, Mr. Smothers visited local communities near the installations to gain an understanding of the off-duty, off-post environment. Throughout, Mr. Smothers avoided criticism of specific program deficiencies, concentrating instead on means of improving the programs and the command responsibilities in support of the program.

Military Customs Inspection Program

(U) The Military Customs Inspection Program within United States Forces Korea was initiated in response to a joint DOD/Bureau of Customs (BOC) effort to establish a world-wide program of intensified military customs inspection procedures. The purpose of this program is to preclude the movement of narcotics, drugs, and other contraband from the Commander, US Forces Korea (COMUS Korea) area of responsibility into the United States or other overseas areas. In order to assist in the implementation of this program, the Bureau of Customs stationed a representative in Japan to serve as an advisor for Japan, Korea, and Okinawa. Initially, an advance coordinating party of three BOC supervisors visited Korea during the period 25-30 September 1972 to survey existing customs inspection procedures in United States Forces Korea (USFK) postal, transportation, and passenger processing locations and to

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conduct a concurrent training program.¹ Mr. Harvey L. Perry (GS-15) served as the US Bureau of Customs Advisor to Korea from 17 September until 15 December 1972 when he was replaced by Mr. Robert J. White (GS-15). The assistance rendered by the BOC advisors has been instrumental in the initial implementation of the program and the training of military customs inspectors.

Drug Abuse

(U) On 6 and 7 September 1972, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, and Major General John K. Singlaub, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, visited the command. The purpose of the visit was to receive an initial briefing on drug and alcohol abuse within the American community and VD was also discussed. Representatives of the US Embassy, United Nations Command(UNC)/USFK Headquarters, US Air Forces Korea, Criminal Investigation, and medical personnel participated in the briefings. Rehabilitation and detoxification centers in the Seoul area were visited, and Dr. Wilbur presented a synopsis of trends in the military medical field to a group of US medical personnel.

Joint Manpower Program - FY 73

(U) On 7 August 1972 a revised FY 73 Joint Manpower Program (JMP) for USFK was submitted to JCS for approval of 103 additional authorizations to establish the new Joint Command Information System (JCIS) Group. The positions were approved by JCS message 260249Z Oct 72. Eighty-one positions were authorized for FY 73 with the remaining twenty-two positions being authorized in FY 74.

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SECTION III - PLANS

Korea National Airspace System Improvement Study (KNASIS) (U)

(U) The Korea Airspace Committee (KAC) accepted an offer by Pacific Air Forces to conduct a study to identify needs and establish the methodical development of a national airspace system which would satisfy current and future requirements of domestic and international air traffic in the ROK. The Korea Airspace Committee approved the study, which included sixty-one recommendations, as an official document on 31 May 1972. The main thrust of the study is directed toward motivating civil agencies of the ROKG to legislatively and fiscally support the National Airspace System through the Minister of Transportation (MOT) vice the ROK Air Force (ROKAF). This objective appeared to be within reach as the Minister of National Defense (MND) and the MOT had shown encouraging interest in the study. The KAC meetings were being held in the MOT building instead of ROKAF Headquarters; the MND was admitted to the KAC as a voting member on 19 July 1972; and a MOT representative chaired one meeting. After President Park declared Martial Law on 17 October 1972, ROKAF again chaired the meetings and the ROK national priorities were changed so that the National Airspace System was far down on the list.

(U) The recommendations in the KNASIS were assigned action agencies after much deliberation by ROKAF. The problem was brought to the attention of the Commander in Chief, UNC, who talked to the MND. The subsequent KAC meeting was very productive as an agreeable action agency was assigned each recommendation and a format for reporting progress was approved.

(U) The last KAC meeting held on 6 December 1972, was the most productive of the year. Each action agency reported progress on applicable KNASIS recommendations. Two major air route changes from Japan to Korea were coordinated with the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau by the MOT.

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responsible for affecting system implementation planning.

(U) The COMUS Korea WWMCCS ADP System will be a multi-user system to provide automated command and control ADP support for the Joint US Services of COMUS Korea. An important requirement for the system is survivability. Implementation of the COMUS Korea WWMCCS ADP System will commence 2nd Quarter of FY 1974. In order to manage the implementation of the COMUS Korea WWMCCS ADP System, a Joint Command Informations Systems Group (JCIS) will be formed. The Director JCIS will report directly to the Chief of Staff UNC/USFK. A total of 96 JCIS military and civilian billets have been approved. Service actions to fill these billets have been initiated. JCIS personnel will be phased into country during calendar year 1973.

All Source Information Center/Command Center (U)

(U) There were no changes in organization requirements for 1972.

(U) A disaster relief coordination center was established in the Command Center during the Han River flood in August. All Command Center functions were fully manned on a 24-hour basis from 20 August through 24 August 1972 in support of the US relief effort.

All Source Information Center (ASIC)
Operations Communications (OPSCOM) Installation (U)

(U) The COMUS Korea concept for the all source information center (ASIC) is outlined in the Korea Information Exchange Agreement of 10 November 1970 and Amendment #1 14 August 1971.

(U) In July 1971 an interim ASIC was established for COMUS Korea upon activation of an OPSCOM circuit with CINCPAC, Taiwan, Japan, and Thailand ASIC (north and south loop).

(U) Construction Project Y344-71 presently in progress with an estimated completion date of 5 April 1973. Upon completion of Project Four OPSCOM circuits will be installed with one backup patched to any four of the other circuits. Teletype terminals will

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be CINCPAC, 314th CAF OSAN; 5AF CAF FUCHU, Japan; NAVCOMSTA Kamiseigi, Japan; Taiwan and Thailand ASIC (north and south loop). This will provide the COMUS Korea ASIC with an increased all source information capability.

Royal Thai Infantry Company Rotation (U) ³²

(U) The 23rd Rotation Royal Thai Company was honored at a ceremony on 20 June 1972 at Knight Field at United Nations Command Headquarters before the unit's return to Bangkok. The ceremony was jointly staged by the Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense and the United Nations Command.

(U) Thailand is one of the sixteen nations which provided combat forces to the UNC during the Korean War. The Thai commitment to UNC forces included an army regiment, three ships, a detachment of C47 aircraft and a Red Cross team.

(U) Royal Thai Forces are now represented in the UNC, as they have been for 22 years, by a liaison group attached to UNC Headquarters and a contingent of Thai soldiers serving with the UNC Honor Guard.

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SECTION VI - LOGISTICS

Overseas Coordinating Group

(U) The ACofS, J4, as permanent chairman of the Overseas Coordinating Group (OCG) is responsible for furthering the OCG mission in Korea.

(U) Significant advancements in the OCG program occurred in CY72. A fifth subgroup was formed to study possible savings in the transportation area. USFK published Policy Directiv 4-15-- Interservice Logistic Support Program--provides guidance to the component services on the operation of the OCG and the processing of Interservice Support Agreements. Meetings of the OCG continued to be held monthly and were attended by the senior logisticians of the various components. At the end of December 1972, the subgroups had been active in 60 areas of study and completed action on 35. Significant progress in the establishment of Single Source Procurement Assignments for Commodities and Services will realize estimated savings of over \$100,000 per year in the area.

Joint Ammunition Coordinating Group (JACG) (U)

(U) On 12 May 1972 ³⁶ the first meeting of the Joint Ammunition Coordinating Group (JACG) was held. This group is a combined committee with representation of DCS Logistics, ROKA, and ACofS, G4 Eighth US Army, whose purpose is to establish a single system of ammunition for army forces in the ROK. It is proposed that ROK Army undertake to operate all ammunition supply facilities in Korea and store and supply ammunition for ROK Army and Eighth US Army. At the first meeting the form of the committee and initial tasks were agreed upon.

(U) The assignment of functions to US and ROK elements was discussed at the second JACG meeting on 9 June 1972. ³⁷ ROK Army was tasked to study these functions and to provide the committee with an estimate of costs to be borne by the US Government for ammunition support services in support of US Army forces.

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Purpose of the MOU was to continue the supply of KCMs to ROK troops fighting in Vietnam (ROKFV).

(U) A key item in the FY73 MOU was the inclusion of maximum and minimum procurement quantities established to provide for a total redeployment of ROKFV during the second half of FY73. As of 31 December 1972, the program was proceeding under the minimum procurement quantity of 8,845,859 meals and from all indications, the KCM program will terminate during the fourth quarter, FY73.

ROK Military Use of Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP)

(U) On 18 March 1971, UNC/USFK established an objective for POL supply calling for a coordinated wholesale supply system and tasked EUSA and JUSMAG-K to initiate planning action. Initial progress was limited, primarily due to the absence of established policy for Republic of Korea Forces. On 2 June 1972, a conference was held at the MND on the proposed MOU for the ROK military use of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP). Conferees agreed that it would require development of ROK force cost figures for the ROK military use of the TKP.

(U) On 8 November 1972, the Director, Logistics Bureau, MND, and the ACofS, J4, UNC/USFK, discussed the proposed MOU. As a result of the 8 November 1972 discussion, the MOU on ROK military use of the TKP is under review.³⁹

(U) The ROK Army and ROK Marine Corps forces do not operate a bulk distribution system nor do they generate sufficient usage at their storage sites to efficiently utilize the TKP for support. This leaves the ROK Air Force, for all practical purposes, as the only potential ROK military user of the TKP in the foreseeable future.

(U) Eighth US Army is conducting a study of the Long Term Operation Petroleum Distribution in Korea to include the ROK military use of the TKP.⁴⁰

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Increase Capability of the Trans-Korea
Pipeline (TKP) System

(U) On 17 September 1972 the first motor gasoline (MOGAS) was received in Supply Point 51A (Seoul Terminal of the TKP). With the receipt of MOGAS at Supply Point 51A, the TKP became fully operational.

(U) Korea Oil Corporation's (KOCO) 12-inch pipeline from KOCO Refinery at Ulsan, Korea, to Taegu, Korea, tying into the TKP, was completed in July 1972. It has the capability of 50,000 barrels per day into the Waegwan Terminal of the TKP System.

(U) USFK is presently utilizing 70 percent of the total capacity of the TKP. Several plans are now under consideration to increase the percentage of utilization.

Disposal of Interface Petroleum

(U) In October 1972, Eighth US Army requested USFK assistance in expediting disposal of contaminated petroleum generated by the Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP). A petroleum mixture is generated at the interface of two different fuels passing through the pipeline in multi-produce operation. This mixture cannot be used by USFK. TKP began generating this interface in the summer of 1972.

(U) A contract was negotiated in August 1972 by the Property Disposal Agency, Korea, through which the petroleum was to be purchased and removed from TKP storage by a Korean commercial contractor. The contractor reported difficulties in obtaining customs clearances and this resulted in his inability to remove the petroleum in accordance with the contract.

(U) Headquarters, USFK, investigation disclosed that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry restricted the petroleum to export only, a prerogative of the 1959 US-ROK Property Disposal Agreement and the SOFA. To assist EUSA, USFK met with the Customs Bureau, ROKG, and requested assistance in the expeditious approval of storage once it was located by the contractor. End 1972 indicated early resolution of this problem.

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	<u>ARMY</u> (\$000)	<u>AIR FORCE</u> (\$000)	<u>TOTAL</u> (\$000)
FY 68S			
Program Authorization	53,926	48,241	102,167
CY 72 Placement	65	213	278
Total Work-in-Place (Dec 72)	53,885	47,752	101,637
FY 69			
Program Authorization	3,729	3,240*	6,969
CY 72 Placement	273	871	1,144
Total Work-in-Place (Dec 72)	2,117	1,770	3,887
FY 70			
Program Authorization	23,679	106	23,785
CY 72 Placement	13,368	15	13,383
Total Work-in-Place (Dec 72)	21,920	103	22,023
FY 71			
Program Authorization	6,190	5,255	11,445
CY 72 Placement	3,994	1,501	5,495
Total Work-in-Place (Dec 72)	4,207	4,479	8,686
FY 72			
Program Authorization	1,000	2,099	3,099
CY 72 Placement	900	77	977
Total Work-in-Place (Dec 72)	900	77	977
CY 72 PLACEMENT TOTAL	18,600	2,677	21,277

ARMY: Air Line of Communications (ALOC)-Pochon; RR, Chinhae; and Underground CP, Phase II; Troop Hsg, A/C Paint Shop, Cold Storage, Dispensary, CP Humphries; Cold Storage, Yongsan; Troop Housing, Covered Storage Facilities, CP Carroll.

AIR FORCE: Osan: Drainage, Helicopter Maint Hangar/Pad, Access Road, Instrument Landing System, Wing Headquarters.

*Funds received Oct 1972 for Ordnance Storage and Quick-Reaction Facilities for Kwang-Ju.

ALOC-Susaek	3 Jan 72	595.3
ALOC-Chunchon	21 Mar 72	628.5
Changsan-60KVA Generator	12 Jun 72	119.8
<u>Camp Ames</u>		
Troop Housing	6 Sep 72	604.0
Camp Carroll		

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	<u>Completion Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Seoul</u>		
Underground Command Post Phase I	12 July 72	1,696.1
<u>Camp Walker</u>		
Troop Housing	1 Nov 72	1,488.2
<u>Yongsan</u>		
Troop Housing	10 Nov 72	2,635.6
Restoration of Bldg 2212	13 Dec 72	<u>226.3</u>
TOTAL Construction Completed CY 1972		\$13,626.7

(U) Projects under construction on 31 December 1972 are as follows:

	<u>Percent Compl</u>	<u>Est Compl Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Yongsan</u>			
Upgrade Utilities	99	Apr 73	2,092.7
Cold Storage Warehouse	54	23 Mar 73	329.5
Renovation Frontier Club	0	4 Jan 74	22.9
<u>Camp Humphreys</u>			
Troop Housing			
*a. Engineer Troop Unit	93	30 Apr 73	191.7
b. Contractor	99	2 Jun 73	6,632.6
Hawk Missile Support Facility	62	23 Apr 73	665.4
Cold Storage Warehouse	77	8 Mar 73	324.3
Dispensary	49	4 May 73	364.4
A/C Paint Shop	6	17 Aug 73	303.1
Helicopter Parking Pads and Taxiway	0	3 Sep 73	219.8
*Water Wells	90	31 Mar 73	100.0

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	<u>Percent Compl</u>	<u>Est Compl Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Camp Carroll</u>			
Hardstand Covered Storage			
*a. Engineer Troop Unit	50	21 Mar 73	80.9
b. Contractor	55	9 Apr 73	181.6
<u>Uijongbu</u>			
Facilities Upgrade	38	9 Jun 73	800.3
<u>Various Locations-Korea</u>			
Project Adventurer	44	1 May 73	292.6
Access Road	98	Apr 73	124.9
STRATCOM Billets	63	1 Mar 73	185.7
*Water Wells	5	31 Dec 73	130.0
*STRATCOM Water Wells	28	31 Oct 73	175.0
<u>Seoul</u>			
POL Facilities	78	28 Mar 73	60.7
Underground Command Post			
Phase II	19	Dec 73	1,640.8
80-Man BOQ	53	22 Apr 73	76.9
*Water Wells	12	31 Nov 73	220.0
<u>Tongduchon</u>			
Facility Upgrade	28	1 Aug 73	1,043.7
<u>Pochon</u>			
ALOC Airfield Facility			
*a. Engineer Troop Unit	99	2 May 73	93.6
b. Contractor	67	2 May 73	310.8
<u>Chinhae</u>			
Railroad Spur	72	14 Feb 73	202.6
*Ammo Storage	90	15 Apr 73	511.8
*Water Wells	65	31 Jul 73	60.0

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	<u>Percent Compl</u>	<u>Est Compl Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Kunsan</u>			
*Water Wells	60	31 Jun 72	<u>167.0</u>
TOTAL under construction on 31 Dec 72			\$17,605.3

*Construction by Army Engineer Construction Units.

Air Force Construction, Korea

(U) New construction for support of the Air Force mission in Korea was accomplished by local construction contractors. Contracts were administered by the Far East District, Corps of Engineers. Local construction capability proved adequate to execute a construction program of the magnitude of the CY 72 program, although in some cases the quality and timeliness were below that desired. In spite of these occasional inadequacies, contract construction was responsive to Air Force mission requirements.

(U) Projects completed during CY 72 are as follows:

	<u>Completion Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Camp Long</u>		
Special Facilities, Phase II	10 Sep 72	1,426
<u>Kunsan Air Base</u>		
Aircraft Mtn Shop	11 Jan 72	285
Data Processing Plant	3 May 72	184
Engine Test Cell	15 May 72	95
PME Lab	5 Jun 72	142
Flight Simulator Bldg	5 Jun 72	129
Dispensary	1 Aug 72	137

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	<u>Completion Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Osan Air Base</u>		
Data Processing Plant	12 Jun 72	191
Air Freight Terminal	12 Jun 72	157
Shoulder Stabilization	22 Jun 72	269
Apron Complex, Phase II	1 Aug 72	1,062
Access Road	1 Aug 72	351
Automatic Sprinkler System	10 Nov 72	108
Rescue and Recovery Hangar	18 Dec 72	261
		<u>4,797</u>

(U) Projects under construction on 31 Dec 72 are as follows:

	<u>Percent Compl</u>	<u>Est Compl Date</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Kunsan Air Base</u>			
AGE Paint Shop	89	1 Feb 73	106
Hazardous Cargo Pad	01	3 Aug 73	287
<u>Osan Air Base</u>			
Instrument Landing System	66	12 Mar 73	127
Water Storage Tank	01	10 Aug 73	35
Airfield Drainage	01	9 Sep 73	560
Wing Headquarters	01	28 Dec 73	<u>1,543</u>
			\$2,658

FY 73 Military Construction Program

(U) The FY 73 Army Military Construction Program was funded in December 1972. Financial management of the program was delegated to the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Approved projects and programmed amounts are as follows:

Redeye Moving Target Simulator Building, Cp Stanley	\$160,000
Low Bay Maintenance Shop, Cp Humphreys	996,000
Barracks Modernization, Various Locations	862,000

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Upgrade Power, Yongsan (STRATCOM)	276,000
Upgrade Power, Osan (STRATCOM)	<u>65,000</u>
ARMY TOTAL	\$2,359,000

(U) Funds for the FY 73 Air Force Military Construction Program were appropriated by Congress in October 1972. The following projects were included:

Taxiway, Kunsan	\$ 220,500
Fuel Storage and Distribution System, Kunsan	1,499,400
Aircraft Navigation and Landing Facility, Osan	86,400
Runway Approach Lighting, Osan	314,100
Communications Operations Facilities, Osan	<u>368,000*</u>
AIR FORCE TOTAL	\$2,488,400

*Approved but not funded.

Annual Joint Highway Committee (JHC)
Highway Improvement and Paving Program
A Civic Action Program

(U) The CY 72 JHC Program consisted of six projects totaling approximately 29.6 Km (18.5 miles). There were three paving projects totaling 19.4 Km (12.1 miles); one bridge project totaling five bridges (two bridges 12 meters long, one bridge 30 meters long, two bridges 60 meters long); two asphalt support projects totaling 10 Km (6.3 miles). All projects were completed with the exception of the asphalt support projects which will be completed by local Korean governmental agencies in CY 73.

(U) The JHC met nine times during CY 72: 28 January, 25 February, 31 March, 12 May, 23 June, 4 August, 8 September, 3 November, and 22 December.

(U) Final inspections were made in CY 72 on eight CY 71 and prior years' projects. Final inspections were made in CY 72 on four CY 72 projects. Final inspections have now been completed for all CY 72 and all prior years' projects.

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(U) At the 2 November JHC meeting, the JHC member from MND stated that MND had no budget for a CY 73 JHC program and suggested that the JHC be discontinued. Military Ministry of Construction and ROKA-OCE concurred with MND's suggestion that the JHC be discontinued. J5 initiated action and obtained approval from HQ, UNC/USFK, to discontinue the JHC. At the 22 December JHC meeting, the JHC agreed to one more meeting on 26 January 1973 to officially close out the JHC.

Hydrographic Survey in Republic of Korea (U)

(U) The US Navy Oceanographic Office has been conducting Hydrographic Surveys of the Republic of Korea's coastal waters since 1968 with the cooperation and assistance of the ROK Hydrographic Office. During CY 72, the fourth year of the Joint ROK/US Survey, hydrographic operations were conducted in the Inchon approaches. US Navy-manned Raydist navigational aid stations and two civilian advisors were provided by the United States to augment the ROK Hydrographic Office survey teams. The survey yielded 1,562 miles of sounding lines covering 75% of the planned area from mid-April through October despite considerable time lost due to electronic and communications failures.

(U) The 4,200 ton computerized survey ship USNS CHAUVENET arrived in Korea in July and conducted hydrographic surveys around Cheju-do until 15 November supported by US Navy-manned Raydist navigational stations from Norfolk, Virginia. The ship's four 11 meter sounding launches and helicopter participated in many phases of the survey. Before returning to CONUS, the unit collected some 11,000 miles of soundings and occupied navigational aid stations on Oeraro-do and at Kultong, Pyonson-ni and Mosulpo on Cheju-do. Four civilian personnel were detached from the ship prior to its return to the United States, and supported by an Army LCU from Pusan Port Operations, conducted a geodetic survey at Chuja-kundo at the end of November, thereby establishing a station for use as a navaid site for 1973 hydrographic surveys.

(U) Project "Nugget Ranch" had the objective of describing water mass movements and interactions in the sea off the southeast coast of Korea. Remote sensing data was collected by an RA3B aircraft from

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Navy Heavy Photo Squadron 1 (VQ-1) operating from Osan Air Base. Operations took place in a spring phase in April and a fall phase from 10 October to 10 November with the latter providing most productive. For the fall phase the oceanographic survey ship USNS SILAS BENT was used to collect oceanographic and meteorological data for use in interpretation of the imagery. During October operations off Pusan, the SILAS BENT suffered a serious fire which required 12 days for repairs in Pusan Port in the middle of the survey period.

(U) Oceanographic studies conducted in Korean ports and harbors in 1972 consisted of year long serial biological fouling studies at Inchon's POL Pier and Chinhae's Ammo Pier. During February, current measurements were conducted in Pusan to determine flow between the north and south harbors. Manpower in country for port studies was reduced from two to one in May and to zero at year's end. All oceanographic equipment was returned to the United States with discontinuance of the project.

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SECTION VIII - CIVIL AFFAIRS

Implementation of the US-ROK
Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) (U) 47

(FOUO) The US-ROK Joint Committee held 11 meetings during CY 72, assigned 176 tasks to various subcommittees, and approved 179 subcommittee recommendations. The decreases, as compared to the previous year, largely reflect the decrease in the number of US-ROK real estate transactions which were abnormally high in CY 71.

(FOUO) One hundred forty-seven of the 176 tasks were assigned to the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee; 152 recommendations of that subcommittee, most of them involving transfer or release of real estate, were subsequently transmitted to and approved by the Joint Committee.

(FOUO) Four new tasks were assigned to the Joint Committee's Finance (Personnel Affairs) Subcommittee, three to its Transportation Subcommittee, and one to its Commerce Subcommittee. The most significant recommendations related to: (1) distinctive license plates for vehicles privately owned by USFK and US Invited Contractor personnel; (2) applicability of ROKG compulsory insurance coverage to USFK POV owners; and, (3) revised procedures for the examination by ROK customs authorities of parcel post packages delivered through US military postal facilities.

(FOUO) Much of the latter half of the period was devoted to attempting to solve problems relating to licensing and registration of vehicles privately owned by USFK personnel and US Invited Contractors. These problems resulted from difficulties in securing an adequate number of license plates and divergent US-ROK viewpoints concerning the relationship of the ROKG vehicle import permit to the licensing and registration process. J5 coordinated with all concerned USFK divisions/staff sections to strengthen controls over and eliminate defects that had developed in the POV licensing procedure. Toward the period's end, a US-ROK procedure

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had been agreed on concerning the use of import permits in the vehicle registration process, including cases in which the POV owner no longer possessed a copy of the permit on the vehicle. As the period closed, the Transportation Subcommittee was developing revised procedures for the licensing and registration of POVs for 1973 and beyond.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on
Civil-Military Relations (U) 48

(FOUO) The US-ROK Joint Committee's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Civil-Military Relations, organized in late 1971, approved two recommendations of the Panel on Health and Sanitation, five of its Panel on Narcotics and Drug Control, one of its Race Relations Panel, three of its Panel on Larceny and Black Marketing, and two of its Panel on People-to-People Projects. In mid-period, the Ad Hoc Subcommittee formed an eighth panel--the Panel on Safety--to reduce causes of accidents involving Koreans and Americans.

(FOUO) The Ad Hoc Subcommittee visited Camp Humphreys, Camp Casey, ASCOM, Camp Page, Camp Carroll, and the Chinhae Naval Base. Subsequent analysis enabled the Ad Hoc Subcommittee to prepare various recommendations to remedy specific deficiencies.

(FOUO) Early in the period, the ROKG organized its own "Base Community Clean-Up Committee." This committee, which includes seven ROK Vice Ministers and is supported by the ROK President, was given responsibility for developing a coordinated ROKG program to resolve urgent problems existing in base communities and received an allocation in the latter part of the period of W1.07 billion for the implementation of its program for 1972. As the period closed, new projects were being drawn up for continuance of the program during 1973. Although activity was diminished by internal political developments during the last quarter of the period, activities were returning to their normal level at the period's close.

USFK Sponsored Civil Affairs Conferences

(U) Two major civil affairs conferences were sponsored by J5

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during CY 72; both were held in the SOFA Conference Room, Yongsan, and both involved tri-service representation from major headquarters to isolated sub-commands.

(U) The first conference, held on 15 March 1972, featured a presentation by Mr. KIM Yong Sup of the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Kim discussed ROKG formation of a "Base Community Cleanup Committee," recently formed at Presidential order and designed to work in several areas wherever ROK-US misunderstandings are prevalent. A summary of US presentations highlighted activities of the US-ROK Joint Committee's Ad Hoc Subcommittee for Civil-Military Relations.⁴⁹ Despite progress obvious in most cases of compound-community friction, much more remains to be done. Specific proposals: improved channels of communications between the installation commander and an effectual action-taking echelon of local government (major example: Korean ward chiefs in Seoul have no direct control over ward health clinics; low-level requests require high-level command); this situation is being resolved.

(U) USFK's second civil affairs conference of 1972 was held on 19 September, also at Yongsan. Mr. KIM Kee Joe, ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, outlined his government's progress in the "Base Community Cleanup Campaign," noting that the campaign emphasizes two major points: improving the economic bases of the camp community largely by bringing non-GI oriented industry into these areas and cleaning up the environmental conditions of the villages in an effort to relieve major causes of Korean-American friction. Both Korean and American participants noted areas of improvement and other areas in which intensified efforts must be made.

Taesong-dong (Freedom Village) Re-Dedication⁵⁰

(U) Taesong-dong (BT 963013) is the only village permitted by the 1953 Armistice Agreement to exist within the southern section of Korea's Demilitarized Zone. It consists of approximately 30 families.

(U) Early in 1972, the ROKG announced plans for a Taesong-dong Modernization Program. This would include realignment of

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farmland, home modernization, village electrification, improved water supply and other projects designed to better living conditions and to make these conditions evident to observers from the North.

(U) J5, as the UNC staff element responsible for the village, worked closely with Korean officials at all echelons and with representatives of the Armistice Affairs Division and cognizant USFK and Eighth Army sections to assist in project completion.

(U) Official dedication ceremonies were held in Taesong-dong on 21 December 1972. Ranking attendees representing the ROKG included the Minister of Home Affairs, the Kyonggi Provincial Governor and approximately 250 Korean ministerial, provincial, press, and security personnel as well as a children's chorus from the nearby ROKG village. United States profile was low, consisting of 20 individuals but represented US Forces elements most active in support of the modernization program.

(U) With the completion of this project, ROKG representatives now seem increasingly interested in establishing several new villages forward of the Civilian Control Line and in various locations within the southern area of the Demilitarized Zone.

Discontinuation of the Joint Highway Program ⁵¹
(Civic Action)

(U) The ROK Armed Forces, prior to 1959, participated spasmodically, independently, and with little directed effort in civil affairs activities.

(U) The Joint ROK-US Highway Program, initiated in 1959 and funded in part through US Mission to Korea nation-building program, was the first funded and formalized plan since the end of the Korean War to use ROK Forces on nation-building projects.

(U) This program received major impetus in 1972 when the ROKG accepted certain provisions tied to President Kennedy's increased interest in civic action. The Joint Highway Program became the major part of the formalized civic action program; other parts of the program included school and small clinic construction, irrigation and water supply, sanitation, communications and assistance to youth activities.

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(U) As time went by, US funding support was diminished, ROK funding was divided between various branches of the ROKG and general interest changed from small-scale roads in remote areas to major arteries more properly the responsibility of the ROKG. ROK Forces participation dwindled, as did available supplies, to building small culverts, repairing short stretches of country road, and using bulldozers for civic projects near ROK military installations.

(U) By the last quarter of CY 72, it had been made evident that neither US nor ROK funds would be available for JHP continuation. The ROKG now had a trained reservoir of highway technicians, most of them having received training in the Army. It was agreed by ROK and US components that the program had completed its goals and should formally be terminated.

(U) Though formal termination and exchange of congratulatory remarks, did not take place until 26 January 1973, the Joint Highway activities ended in December. According to ROKG calculation, a total of 578 kilometers of new paving and 173 kilometers of improved road resulted from the program.

(U) J5 considers this phase of civic action in Korea a classic, showing the use of local forces in national development.

Political Climate and UNCURK Observations 52

(U) Extraordinary Martial Law was declared throughout the Republic of Korea on 17 October 1972 by President Park following immediately his announcement of Presidential Extraordinary Measures. These measure included dissolution of the National Assembly, suspension of political activity and the establishment of an Extraordinary State Council which would announce proposed Constitutional amendments aimed at facilitating North-South rapprochement. These amendments were subsequently announced and voted on 21 November 1972.

(U) Martial Law was lifted at midnight, 13 December in view of the positive support evidenced by the Korean people who had, by overwhelming majority, indicated their support of the reform measures. On 15 December, nation-wide elections were held for members of the new National Conference for Unification.

(U) The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) sent teams to observe these elections and, as in the past, J5 coordinated their logistic support in areas where US Forces were stationed. UNCURK after-action reports in both instances, found elections orderly and peaceful.

United Nations Day Activities⁵³

(FOUO) J5 coordinated planning for United Nations Command participation in activities in Seoul and Pusan commemorating the United Nations' 27th Anniversary on 24 October 1972. Action officers from the United Nations Association of the Republic of Korea (UNAROK) and various USFK staff elements joined in the planning and execution phases, making these ceremonies both memorable and appropriate.

(FOUO) In Seoul, Citizens' Hall ceremonies were sponsored by UNAROK and included congratulatory messages from ranking ROK officials, the United Nations Commission for the Rehabilitation and Unification of Korea and General Bennett as CINCUNC. The Eighth US Army Band provided music for the ceremony and the national colors of each nation represented in the UNC during the Korean War were displayed prominently on the stage.

(FOUO) LtGen Robert N. Smith, UNC Chief of Staff, was principal speaker at ceremonies held at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Pusan. ROK Defense Minister YU Jae Hung and Australian Ambassador (concurrently UNCURK representative) also addressed the audience. Additional honors were paid by the British Black Watch contingent, a 2d US Division Honor Guard, and a ROK Army Honor Guard.

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SECTION IX - COMMUNICATIONS

Agreement Between the ROK Minister of National Defense
and ACofS, J6, UNC/USFK for the Mutual Connection and Use
of UNC/USFK TANGO Base and ROKF NMCC and Sites on
Mankyung-dae (U)

(FOUO) An agreement ⁵⁴ was signed on 6 November 1972 between the Chief, Bureau of Communications/Electronics, ROK JCS, for the ROK Minister of National Defense, and the ACofS, J6, Communications and Electronics, for CINCUNC/USFK, providing for the mutual connection of communications facilities supporting the ROKF National Military Command Center (NMCC), Mankyung-dae, and the UNC/USFK/EUSA Tactical Operations Center, Mankyung-dae, and includes the use of ROKF areas for the installation of Microwave Antennas/Equipment and the mutual exchange of communications circuitry on a mutually agreed to basis.

Communications Support for CINCUNC/COMUSK
Alternate Headquarters, Taegu, Korea (U)

(FOUO) During August 1972, USASTRATCOM LL BN South, under the direction of ACofS, J6, UNC/USFK, completed installation of permanent/fixed telephone and communications cabling in the UNC/USFK Alternate Headquarters located in Building 685, Camp Henry, Taegu, Korea.

(FOUO) The alternate communications were operationally checked and accepted during the semi-annual UNC/USFK, J6, sponsored Signal Exercise, FOAL DROP, in August.

(FOUO) Telephone, teletype, AUTOSEVOCOM, AUTODIN, AUTOVON, and dedicated command and control communications circuits are terminated in permanent terminal boxes located within Building 685 and hardwired to the main distribution frames of the Dial Central Office at Camp Henry, and the Technical Control Facility at Camp Walker. Telephones and other communications devices are equipped with quick disconnect plugs permitting storage when not required and installations within a matter of minutes to meet operational requirements in a responsive time frame.

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SECTION X - LEGAL

Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction Under the US-ROK
Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

(U) Under the US-ROK SOFA, the ROKG has thus far exercised jurisdiction in 281 cases since the SOFA went into force on 9 February 1967 (109 military, 145 civilian, and 27 dependents).

(U) From 1 January to 31 December 1972, there were 1,586 reported SOFA incidents; the ROKG assumed jurisdiction in 92. In the same period, 43 cases of trial and appellate proceedings of US personnel were in progress, and 16 trials and 19 appellate actions were reviewed for fairness IAW AR 27-50 and approved by COMUS Korea.

(U) The following chart is a summary of previous instances of the exercise of ROKG jurisdiction: (See following page 54)

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CRIMINAL JURISDICTION UNDER US-ROK SOFA

(As of 31 December 1972)

A. SOFA INCIDENTS:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Military	1,290	1,282	1,192	1,559	1,334	1,495
Civilian	38	62	89	46	71	74
Dependent	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>17</u>
	1,330	1,353	1,288	1,609	1,440	1,586

B. EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY THE ROK:

1. Assumption of Jurisdiction:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Military	9	16	11	14	28	31	109
Civilian	1	21	40	14	17	52	145
Dependent	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>27</u>
	10	43	51	28	57	92	281

RATE (Military)	.7%	1.2%	.9%	.9%	2%	2%	1.3%
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2. Status of Above:

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Dependent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Returned to US	15	0	0	15
Pending Trial	23	2	0	25
Pending Appeal	2	0	3	5
Proceedings	<u>67</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>236</u>
Completed	109	145	27	281

C. RESULTS OF CASES TRIED BY THE ROK:

Fines	170
Confinement suspended	49
Confinement not suspended	13
Total Convictions	232
Acquittals	<u>4</u>
Total	236

D. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL CONFINED IN ROK PRISON: 6

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SECTION XI - PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ROK MND Orientation Program for USFK Enlisted Personnel (U)

(U) The Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense conducted an orientation program for 100 USFK enlisted personnel each month from April to December 1972. Those orientation tours were directed by the Blue House to improve Korean-American relations and to enhance the image of Korea.

(U) The orientation program extended from 0800 to 2200 hours and included briefings at MND and ROK Central Intelligence Agency, visits to educational, cultural and industrial institutions in the Seoul area, lunch in downtown Seoul and dinner and floor show at the Walker Hill resort.

(U) The ROK MND action officers exerted great effort to make all the tours informative, interesting and enjoyable to USFK participants. Reactions have been overwhelmingly favorable from all concerned. Only a few minor problems were encountered. On several occasions the US Army busses failed to arrive on schedule, thus causing considerable waste of time. A few USFK personnel overindulged in alcoholic beverages and became boisterous and had to be cautioned. None of the incidents were serious. A senior representative from among the participants is designated to help maintain control and to represent all USFK personnel.

(U) These tours were conducted at no expense to the US Government or individual participants, with the exception that US Army busses were used to transport USFK participants to the MND Headquarters and return them to Yongsan upon completion of the tour. The only other logistics provided by the US was the compiling and preparing of a list of participants for MND and the use of a Special Services theater for the purpose of making rollcall and pre-tour briefings.

ROK Government Sponsored Orientation Tour for USFK Officers (U)

(U) From March to August 1972, the ROK Government sponsored

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monthly orientation tours for 40 USFK officers in addition to the previously scheduled monthly tours for 40 I Corps (ROK/US) Gp Officers. The additional tours were coordinated by the UNC/USFK Public Affairs Office.

(U) These tours were among the many orientation programs established by ROKG agencies in response to directive from ROK Blue House. The orientation activities and itinerary for the officers were similar to that prepared for the enlisted personnel. The officers, however, received a pearl inlaid flower vase as a gift from the ROKG.

(U) For the period September to December 1972, the allocations for the 40 officer tour for I Corps (ROK/US) Gp Officers were shared equally between that command and other elements of USFK.

(U) Officer participants in these tours have unanimously voiced high praise and appreciation for these tours. These tours promoted good Korean-American relations and increased the understanding of Korea by USFK personnel.

People to People Activities (U)

(U) The Korea National Headquarters (KNH), People-to-People (PTP), International was formally chartered in ceremonies on 31 January 1972. This organization was formed to promote international peace and harmony through person to person contact. During its first year of existence, the KNH, PTP, placed priority on the establishment of PTP clubs in cities and towns where US military installations were located. Many USFK members, military as well as civilian, have joined PTP clubs to foster better relations and mutual understanding. The Deputy Commander, Eighth US Army, is among the distinguished honorary advisors to the KNH.

(U) Of the many formal activities sponsored by PTP/Korea, 27 events were attended by USFK personnel. Activities included 15 charter ceremonies, an international picnic day, home visits and tours for USFK personnel. KNH, PTP, established 25 new PTP clubs and revitalized three former PTP clubs in 1972. Seven of these clubs have active USFK members.

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(U) The success of PTP activities conducted in Korea during 1972 must be credited to the directors, staff and membership of KNH, PTP; however, USFK interest has provided additional encouragement by coordinating USFK participation in PTP clubs established in communities near US military installations. The Community Relations Division of the Public Affairs Office has been highly involved in publicizing and coordinating PTP activities to provide USFK personnel the opportunity to meet and mix with better educated Koreans (such as students and businessmen), to develop a better understanding of each other and contribute toward mutual understanding between Americans and Koreans.

Hello Korea Program (U)

(U) Hello Korea is an orientation and cultural program originated by the Ministry of Culture and Information. Program sponsorship was transferred from the Ministry to the Public Relations Association of Korea (PRAK) in September 1972. Programs are conducted in cooperation with the Public Affairs Office, UNC/USFK. The two-hour program consists of a movie on Korea, live performances of Korean traditional folk and court dances and Korean and American songs by the Hello Korea Chorus. By means of this very entertaining program, USFK personnel were given exposure to the economic development, culture and beauty of Korea which helps to counter the unfavorable image of Korea created by most communities located adjacent to US military compounds. This program favorably influences the attitude of USFK personnel towards the host country and its people.

(U) PRAK sponsors three programs each month at USFK installations. HQ, USFK, provides transportation and the receiving unit provides one meal for the performers. All other costs are borne by the sponsor. The Community Relations Division of PAJ prepares scheduling of programs at USFK units and makes necessary arrangements.

(U) Since most programs are presented during duty hours, some difficulties were encountered when commanders and supervisors failed to adequately permit and/or encourage personnel to attend the program. Command letters were dispatched to gain appropriate support of this program and to ensure the programs were well attended.

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(U) The Hello Korea Program has been enthusiastically received by USFK personnel. It has been successful in providing USFK personnel, especially those in outlying areas, with a broader introduction to Korea while also serving as entertainment for our personnel.

Korean National Red Cross/ Tuberculosis Association Fund Drive (U)

(U) Annual Korea National Red Cross and Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNRC/KNTA) Joint Fund Drive was conducted on all USFK installations from 1 November to 5 December 1972. This was the 17th year that the joint fund drive was conducted by USFK.

(U) United States and ROK military and civilian personnel and other United Nations Command personnel on US military installations contributed a total of \$16,311.84 which was \$7,756.70 more than the previous year's contribution. The total Won equivalent of W6,493,742 was divided equally between KNRC and KNTA and each received W3,246,871 from Commander, UNC/USFK/EA on 8 February 1973.

(U) The great success of the 1972 fund campaign was due to thorough staff planning, outstanding efforts of the project officers and the generosity of the contributors.

USO's Six Star Salute (U)

(U) The United Service Organizations (USO) sponsored its third annual Six Star Salute to servicemen on 20 and 21 September 1972. The program was designed to permit the American and Korean civic community to honor selected US, ROK and UNC personnel serving in Korea.

(U) In response to letter from USO to the CINC, USFK initiated action to have outstanding personnel selected for this program. Transportation, Eighth Army band and UNC color guard support were provided to USO for the two-day program. The Six Star Salute activities included a formal banquet at the Chosun Hotel, overnight accommodations at hotels in Seoul for the participants, continental breakfast

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and tour of Chogye Temple, program of traditional music and folk dance at the National Classical Music Institute, tour of Changduk Palace, lunch hosted by the Seoul City Government, sightseeing enroute to OB Brewery and refreshments at the brewery.

(U) A total of 142 personnel was honored as follows:

US Army	55
US Air Forces	26
US Navy	11
US Marine	3
ROK Forces	40
Other UNC	<u>7</u>
	142

(U) Some minor difficulties arose because of last minute changes in numbers of personnel to be invited and substituting of personnel to participate without notification to the coordinator. These problems were readily resolved and the Six Star Salute was highly successful.

Public Affairs Support for UNC Change of Command (U)

(U) A major public affairs effort went into planning for ceremonies connected with the change of command at HQ, United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea, and retirement from active duty of General J. H. Michaelis. Public affairs activities include arranging an hour-long farewell press conference for General Michaelis on 23 August 1972 at the Command Conference Room. Handout material for the 30 newsmen who attended included a chronology of major events in Korea during General Michaelis' three-year tenure, short explanations of 23 major accomplishments and/or innovations in the UNC/USFK during the same period, and fact sheets on significant UNC/USFK programs related to the defense of the Republic.

(U) Fifteen newsmen, including NBC-TV, covered the Farewell Review for General Michaelis on 28 August. More than 50 local and international press representatives provided written and still/motion picture coverage of the Change of Command Ceremony on 31 August at which General D. V. Bennett assumed command of US and United

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Nations Forces in Korea. The ceremony included retirement honors for General Michaelis.

Public Affairs Support for South-North Dialogue (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1972 saw the long-discussed visits by representatives of the south and north Korean Red Cross societies take place in the respective capitols. On 30 August 1972, a ROK Red Cross delegation crossed into north Korea through Panmunjom. The Public Affairs Office (PAJ), United Nations Command/United States Forces Korea, after several coordinating meetings with Korean Red Cross officials on details of press coverage, assigned escort responsibilities to two Korean National press liaison employees for some 100 newsmen who viewed the crossing. During the latter half of 1972, two plenary sessions of the south-north Red Cross meetings were held in Seoul and two in Pyongyang, the north Korean capitol. An average of 100 press covered the crossings and return for each meeting.

(U) Prior to the full sessions of the Red Cross, PAJ provided escorts for an average of 80 press representatives who attended 12 preliminary Red Cross meetings and four-member press pools who covered the 16 working-level Red Cross meetings at Panmunjom during 1972.

(U) On 4 July 1972, Seoul and Pyongyang jointly announced mutual agreement to open a political dialogue for peaceful resolution of the problems dividing Korea and renouncing the use of force by either side as a means of eventual unification. A south-north Joint Coordinating Committee was established and held three meetings at Panmunjom in 1972. PAJ's Korean press liaison officers escorted an average of 70 newsmen to these three meetings.

PAJ Support of United Nations' Day Observances (U)

(U) The annual United Nations' Day observances were marked by ceremonies in Seoul and Pusan. PAJ provided appropriate remarks for General Bennett in his appearance at the ceremony in Citizens' Hall, sponsored by the United Nations' Association for the Republic of Korea. English and Korean copies of the text of this speech were

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made available to the audience and press. Remarks were also prepared for Lt Gen Robert N. Smith, Chief of Staff, UNC/USFK, at ceremonies at the United Nations' Cemetery near Pusan. On the day of the events, 24 October 1972, PAJ provided photographic and reportorial support of both activities. In addition, a press plane transported ten Seoul-based Korean newsmen plus escorts to cover the event. AFKN radio provided live coverage of the Pusan ceremony.

Press Coverage of Armistice Affairs Activities (U)

(U) During calendar year 1972, a total of eight Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meetings and eleven MAC Secretary meetings were held at Panmunjom. The Public Affairs Office, United Nations Command, escorted an average of 30 representatives of the local and international press to each MAC meeting. Press were not taken to the Secretary meetings and PAJ released an official communique following each of these sessions.

(U) In addition to supporting press coverage of MAC meetings, PAJ arranged a monthly average of five press visits to Panmunjom for out-of-country newsmen. The majority of these visits were requested by the Republic of Korea Ministry of Culture and Information to support a ROKG effort to promote international recognition of the Republic and counter a similar major public relations effort by north Korea. Newsmen making these visits represented agencies in the following countries: Belgium, Congo, France, Germany, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Upper Volta.

(U) PAJ also released announcements of changes in UNC Senior Members of the MAC and provided press coverage of the change of command and other activities at the US Army Support Group, Joint Security Area, which supports the Military Armistice Commission.

Public Affairs Support for Bob Hope Christmas Show (U)

(U) Comedian Bob Hope brought his Christmas Show to Korea 18-20 December 1972 for what was billed the final time. Performances were staged at Camp Casey on 19 December and Osan Air Base on 20 December. The extensive preparations to support this show included a major public affairs action.

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(U) A project officer was assigned to handle public affairs actions at the Bob Hope Command Center in the Chosun Hotel and at the show sites on a full-time basis. Publicity material and guidance on handling press requests were disseminated to USFK commands prior to the show's arrival in country. The public affairs action officer handled over 50 press queries and arranged for on-scene coverage by 15 newsmen representing Korean media, international news agencies and US media. He also arranged a press conference with Mr. Hope at Camp Casey and two radio interviews following the show at Osan Air Base.

Support of VD Control Program (U)

(U) Command Information Division emphasized support of the VD Control Program during 1972, reflecting official concern that 26,953 cases of VD had been treated during the year. Four USFK fact sheets, on the nature of VD and positive methods of prevention, were prepared and distributed as follows:

USFK Fact Sheet #16, "VD - How Do You Tell Your Wife"
USFK Fact Sheet #46, "VD"
USFK Fact Sheet #53, "Asymptomatic Venereal Disease"
USFK Fact Sheet #54, "Gonorrhea and Special Entertainers"

These fact sheets supplement the program to overcome individual ignorance and apathy concerning venereal diseases.

AFKN-TV Appearances of Commander, USFK (U)

(U) In order that the Commander, USFK, could have an immediate and direct medium through which to contact all USFK personnel and convey his opinions and personal views to them, two personal appearances on AFKN-TV were planned and produced. In November General Bennett was interviewed on the subject of his responsibility to the command and the responsibility of command personnel to him as commander. In December General Bennett delivered his personal greetings and a holiday message to all USFK personnel.

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SECTION XII - LAW ENFORCEMENT

Provost Marshal Office (USFKPM-O) Customs Section (U)

(U) During the early part of 1972, the USFKPM-O Customs Section was located at Osan Air Force Base. The mission of the Customs Section at that time was to conduct passenger and accompanied baggage inspections of all United States Forces, Korea (USFK) personnel arriving or departing country aboard Military Airlift Command aircraft. The USFKPM-O Customs Section worked jointly with the Customs Section of the USAF Security Police in this operation. In May of 1972, the USAF Customs Section assumed responsibility of the Customs Operation for incoming USFK personnel and outgoing Air Force personnel on MAC aircraft. The USFK-PMO Customs Section moved to the Rest and Transient Center at US Army Garrison, Yongsan, where it now processes all US Army personnel in the grades of O-5 and below departing Korea for CONUS.

(U) On 23 March 1972, a Department of Defense regulation was implemented. This regulation established DOD policy for customs inspections and entry requirements. It was designed primarily to eliminate the introduction of narcotics, drugs, and other contraband into the United States through DOD channels. The regulation also provided guidelines for the entire Military Customs field. All applicable provisions of the passenger and accompanied baggage customs operation were initiated by 1 July 1972, the suspense date for implementation.

(U) The Marijuana Detection Dog Teams of the USFKPM-O Customs Section are utilized to inspect all incoming and outgoing air mail and parcels of USFK personnel at the Kimpo Air Mail Terminal. This procedure is intended to preclude the illegal movements of marijuana and its derivatives through USFK postal channels.

(U) From 25 - 30 September 1972 a joint CINCPAC/US Bureau of Customs Survey Team conducted an inspection tour of Customs operations throughout Korea. The Survey Team recommended to the Bureau of Customs that both the passenger and accompanied

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baggage operations of the USAF and the USFKPM-O Customs Sections be fully recognized and accredited to clear USFK personnel for entry into the US without further stateside customs processing.

(U) On 27 and 28 September 1972, the USFKPM-O Customs Section sponsored a US Bureau of Customs Training Conference. Military personnel were trained as customs inspectors for passenger, accompanied baggage, postal, and personal property customs operations. Forty-two USFK personnel successfully completed the training course.

(U) Increased emphasis and high-level interest was placed on military customs operations in this command throughout 1972. Additional command attention in this area resulted in a more efficient standardized Customs program for the United States Forces, Korea.

The USFK Ration Control System

(U) The USFK Ration Control System was initially developed to preclude the illegal diversion and/or sale of US duty free commodities from the Korea Regional Exchange (KRE) on the Korean black market. The USFK Ration Control System was expanded to include control of purchases of USFK Commissary items on 1 January 1972 and USFK Class VI items on 8 May 1972. Post Exchange, Commissary, and Class VI facilities are inspected periodically to insure manager and customer compliance with ration control regulations, policies, directives, and procedures. Military Police personnel are utilized to investigate all violations of the USFK Ration Control System.

(U) In June of 1972, certain controls from the USFK Ration Control System were adapted for use, in coordination with the USFK Comptroller, to provide a computerized financial control system. All financial transactions in USFK banks, post offices, finance offices, and credit unions are recorded with the use of the ration control plate, anvils, and computer cards. The Central Processing Facility assisted in the establishment of this system, and supports the system by providing controller plates and anvils. However, the proponent agency of this system is the ACofS, Comptroller.

(U) On 21 September 1972, approval was received for the transfer of data processing operations for the USFK Ration Control System from the PACEX computer facility in Japan to the Yongsan Data

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Processing Center. Although some difficulty has been encountered in implementing the new system, it is anticipated that the transfer from Japan to Korea will provide a more timely, efficient operation. However, at this time, it is too early for an accurate evaluation of the new procedure.

(U) The USFK Ration Control System has been expanded and improved and continues to be an effective means of combating black marketing.

USFK Privately Owned Vehicle Registration (U)

(U) On 28 January 1972, the reregistration of USFK privately owned vehicles was initiated by the Central Vehicle Registry of the Eighth Army Provost Marshal Office, in conjunction with representatives from the Office of the ACoS, J5, and the ROKG. The reregistration also included the issuance of new license plates. During the one month reregistration drive a total of 2,081 vehicles were registered for USFK personnel, USFK invited contractors, and technical representatives/advisors employed by the USFK.

(U) In May of 1972, the original 2500 license plates provided for reregistration were exhausted. The ROKG would not accept registration of license plates above the 2500 limitation. A temporary registration licensing system was then developed in coordination with the ROKG to register new and transferred vehicles. The ROKG, however, requested that the USFK provide information concerning the original importer of the vehicle into country, and the subsequent chain of ownership for all USFK registered vehicles. Through exhausting efforts this information was obtained.

(U) Since August 1972 the US-ROK Joint Transportation Subcommittee (SOFA) has been revising registration and licensing procedures for USFK privately owned vehicles in anticipation of the 1973 annual registration. A more accurate and complete registration system has been developed for control of USFK privately owned vehicles. It is expected that many of the problems experienced in 1972 will be resolved as a result of this joint effort.

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SECTION XIII - MEDICAL

Preventive Medicine Activities (U)

(U) The hepatitis rate for CY 72 was 10.0/1000/year. The monthly rates fluctuated from 4.2/1000/year in May to 17.0/1000/year in November. No gamma globulin was used in control of this disease except in control of a number of small outbreaks. The Epidemiology Consultant Service at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research was requested to evaluate use of gamma globulin Korea-wide. In December a study was initiated to identify possible eating or living habits that might increase the risk of acquiring hepatitis.

(U) The venereal disease (VD) rate for CY 72 was 692.1/1000/year, a significant increase over CY 71 of 552.5/1000/year. The rate peaked in May at 786.8/1000/year and was on a steady decrease for the last five months ending with December at 476.2/1000/year. A strong anti-VD program was started in June including re-emphasized education, free issue of prophylactics, improved contact identification procedures, pressure on the Korean Government to suppress unregistered prostitutes and improve diagnosis and treatment, and a massive publicity campaign including fact sheets, pamphlets, radio and television announcements. Technical assistance was provided to several Korean VD clinics by US personnel. In some areas treatment was offered to prostitutes at US facilities when it appeared local Korean treatment was inadequate. These actions coupled with the anti-VD program appear to be successful in obtaining improved control of venereal disease.

Blood Procurement Program

(U) During the year the medical aspects of the Blood Procurement Program operated in a satisfactory manner, obtaining sufficient whole blood to satisfy local needs. An average of 602 units was procured each month, of which 210 units were retained for local use and 392 units were shipped to the 406th Med Lab in Japan for use elsewhere. Since the amount shipped consistently fell short of the assigned quota of 800 units per month, which appeared excessive in light of current demands, in October the Surgeon requested

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that the quota be reduced to a more realistic figure. As a result the USARPAC Surgeon in November changed the quota to 500 units per month, an amount which was almost attained in the shipments of the last quarter.

Dental Activities (U)

(U) Dental officers voluntarily made sixty-four visits to Freedom Village to furnish dental care to the residents of the Village. During these visits the team furnished 515 treatments which were comprised of oral surgical treatments - 152, oral diagnosis - 140, oral hygiene treatments - 126, and restorative dentistry treatments - 99.

Veterinary Medical Activities (U)

(U) Films, slides, journals and books on various subjects in Veterinary Medicine have been obtained from US sources for the Korean (Suwon) Veterinary College, Zoo Veterinarians and ROKA Veterinarians in response to Korean officials. The Veterinarian has instituted monthly lectures at the Veterinary College. The first of the series was presented by the Veterinary Surgeon in December 1972. During the Korean school vacation two Korean veterinary students observed small animal activities to further their education.

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CHAPTER III

COMBINED COMMAND ACTIVITIES

SECTION I - ARMISTICE AFFAIRS

Military Armistice Commission Meetings in CY1972 (U)

(U) The Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is the principal joint agency established by the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 to supervise the implementation of the armistice terms in Korea. It is composed of five members appointed by the United Nations Command and five members appointed by the Korean Peoples Army/Chinese Peoples Volunteers (KPA/CPV). The MAC meetings may be called by either side and they occur when proposed by one side and accepted by the other side. During CY 72, eight MAC meetings were held.

326th MAC Meeting on 4 January 1972 (U)

(U) Korean Peoples Army/Chinese Peoples Volunteers side to the MAC on 21 December 1971 proposed that the 326th MAC meeting be held on 24 December 1971. UNC requested that KPA/CPV provide agenda items for the meeting, but KPA refused. UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 4 January 1972.

(U) RADM F. D. Foley, USN, UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC. MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement (AA):

a. UNC infiltrated SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft "whose base is in Okinawa" deep into the territorial airspace over north Korea on three occasions: two occasions on 17 December 1971 and one on 2 January 1972;

b. UNC infiltrated an armed spy into north Korea on 30 December 1971, but he surrendered; and,

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c. UNC created tension in the Joint Security Area (JSA) on 17 December 1971 when a Red Cross meeting was convened by hindering freedom of movement.

(U) When the UNC Senior Member suggested the elimination of all weapons from the JSA to ease tension in the area, the KPA Senior Member refused to discuss the issue. The review of the UNC proposal for reclaiming the DMZ for peaceful, civil pursuit was countered by the KPA with its unilateral "Seven Demands," e. g., US forces withdraw from South Korea.

327th MAC Meeting on 26 January 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission on 7 January 1972 proposed that the 327th MAC meeting be held on 11 January 1972. UNC requested the KPA provide the agenda items for the meeting but the KPA refused. UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 26 January 1972.

(U) RADM F. D. Foley, USN, UNCMAC Senior Member represented the UNC and MG Han Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. UNC infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft into the territorial airspace of north Korea on 16 January 1972, and two other military aircraft on 11 and 14 January 1972, respectively;

b. UNC infiltrated two armed spies into north Korea on two separate occasions, one was killed and the other surrendered; and,

c. UNC delay of meetings by requesting agenda items.

(U) The UNC Senior Member charged the KPA with constructing illegal barrier fence in the DMZ between the Military Demarcation Line Markers 0568 and 0667. Twenty-two photographs showing these illegal fences were displayed.

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328th MAC Meeting on 2 March 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV side to the MAC on 10 February 1972 proposed that the 328th MAC meeting be held on 12 February 1972. UNC requested the KPA provide the agenda for the meeting but the KPA refused. UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 2 March 1972.

(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, new UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC, and MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. ROK military aircraft and naval vessels attacked a north Korean fishing fleet off Shantung Peninsula, China, on 11 February 1972;

b. ROK military forces fired more than 5500 rounds of ammunition on some 38 occasions in the DMZ and illegally introduced crew-served weapons into the DMZ on 29 occasions since the last MAC meeting;

c. UNC infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft into the territorial airspace of north Korea on 21 February 1972; and,

d. UNC illegally introduced a "high-speed combat vessel" on 21 February 1972 to transfer it to the ROK.

(U) The UNC charged the KPA with fortified positions and the construction of illegal fences which extend over a distance of 15 kilometers within the KPA portion of the DMZ between Military Demarcation Line Markers 0255 and 0347. The UNC proposed a Joint Observer Team (JOT) meeting to inspect these illegal KPA fences, but the KPA ignored the proposal.

329th MAC Meeting on 23 March 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV side to the MAC on 14 March 1972 proposed that the 329th MAC meeting be held on 18 March 1972. UNC requested

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328th MAC Meeting on 2 March 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV side to the MAC on 10 February 1972 proposed that the 328th MAC meeting be held on 12 February 1972. UNC requested the KPA provide the agenda for the meeting but the KPA refused. UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 2 March 1972.

(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, new UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC, and MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. ROK military aircraft and naval vessels attacked a north Korean fishing fleet off Shantung Peninsula, China, on 11 February 1972;

b. ROK military forces fired more than 5500 rounds of ammunition on some 38 occasions in the DMZ and illegally introduced crew-served weapons into the DMZ on 29 occasions since the last MAC meeting;

c. UNC infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft into the territorial airspace of north Korea on 21 February 1972; and,

d. UNC illegally introduced a "high-speed combat vessel" on 21 February 1972 to transfer it to the ROK.

(U) The UNC charged the KPA with fortified positions and the construction of illegal fences which extend over a distance of 15 kilometers within the KPA portion of the DMZ between Military Demarcation Line Markers 0255 and 0347. The UNC proposed a Joint Observer Team (JOT) meeting to inspect these illegal KPA fences, but the KPA ignored the proposal.

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328th MAC Meeting on 2 March 1972 (U)

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(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, new UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC, and MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. ROK military aircraft and naval vessels attacked a north Korean fishing fleet off Shantung Peninsula, China, on 11 February 1972;

b. ROK military forces fired more than 5500 rounds of ammunition on some 38 occasions in the DMZ and illegally introduced crew-served weapons into the DMZ on 29 occasions since the last MAC meeting;

c. UNC infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft into the territorial airspace of north Korea on 21 February 1972; and,

d. UNC illegally introduced a "high-speed combat vessel" on 21 February 1972 to transfer it to the ROK.

(U) The UNC charged the KPA with fortified positions and the construction of illegal fences which extend over a distance of 15 kilometers within the KPA portion of the DMZ between Military Demarcation Line Markers 0255 and 0347. The UNC proposed a Joint Observer Team (JOT) meeting to inspect these illegal KPA fences, but the KPA ignored the proposal.

329th MAC Meeting on 23 March 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV side to the MAC on 14 March 1972 proposed that the 329th MAC meeting be held on 18 March 1972. UNC requested

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the KPA provide the agenda items for the meeting but the KPA refused. UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 23 March 1972.

(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC and MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement:

a. UNC infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft into the airspace over north Korea on 9 March 1972; and,

b. ROK military forces illegally introduced into the DMZ 234 pieces of various crew-served weapons and constructed fortifications. The KPA displayed more than 30 photographs of alleged illegal weapons and fortifications in the UNC portion of the DMZ.

(U) The UNC charged the KPA with construction of illegal fence along with fortified positions in the KPA portion of the DMZ between Military Demarcation Line Markers 0080 and 0258. The UNC again urged the KPA to reconsider the UNC proposal for the reclamation of the DMZ for peaceful civil pursuit. There was an intermission for 20 minutes during the meeting in accordance with a subsequent agreement reached between both sides on 21 March 1972.

330th MAC Meeting on 18 May 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV on 7 May 1972 proposed that the 330th MAC meeting be held on 10 May 1972. UNC requested the KPA to provide the agenda items for the meeting, but the KPA refused as usual. In the meantime, the visitors sponsored by the KPA side conducted anti-US demonstrations in the conference area on 10 and 11 May 1972. The meeting was delayed eight days due to the KPA refusal to provide the agenda topics and the anti-US demonstrations.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

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a. UNC infiltrated one armed spy each on 24, 27 and 28 March 1972;

b. ROK Military forces fired more than 2160 rounds from various illegal weapons in the DMZ since the previous MAC meeting; and,

c. ROK military forces constructed illegal fortifications and introduced illegal weapons in the DMZ on more than eight occasions.

(U) The UNC reiterated its position on anti-US demonstrations in the conference area by saying that UNC would refuse to attend these meetings during the periods when the KPA side allowed such demonstrations to take place. The UNC again proposed disarmament of security guards in the conference area. The UNC charged the KPA side with constructing more than 26 kilometers of illegal fence between Military Demarcation Line Markers 0347 and 0500.

331st MAC Meeting on 22 June 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV on 6 June 1972 proposed that the 331st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission be held on 9 June 1972. The UNC requested the KPA provide agenda items, as usual, but the KPA refused. The UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 22 June 1972.

(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC, and MG Han Yong Ok, Senior Member KPA/CPV, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. ROK military dispatched a large group of intruders into the KPA portion of the DMZ north of MDL Marker 0285 and launched an armed attack on 24 May 1972; and,

b. ROK military forces introduced illegal weapons into the DMZ, constructed illegal fortifications and fired more than 1400 rounds from various illegal weapons in the DMZ since the previous

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MAC meeting.

(U) The UNC charged KPA with the construction of more than 80 kilometers of illegal fences built within the DMZ and asked the KPA to reconsider the UNC proposal for removing illegal weapons and fortifications from the DMZ.

332d MAC Meeting on 7 September 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV on 1 September 1972 proposed that the 332nd MAC meeting be held on 5 September 1972. The UNC requested agenda items, but the KPA refused. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 7 September 1972. The KPA had not proposed for a meeting of the MAC for two months, since north and South Korea released the 4 July 1972 Joint Accord in which both sides agreed not to provoke or slander each other.

(U) MG Rollen H. Anthis, USAF, new UNCMAC Senior Member, represented the UNC, and MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Senior Member refrained from making charges against the ROK military forces along the DMZ, but devoted most of the meeting time for anti-US propaganda that:

a. US forces withdrawal from Korea is a pre-requisite for conversion of the Korean Armistice into a durable peace; and

b. US forces should have withdrawn in accordance with paragraph 60 of the AA and, the July 4th north-South Accord negates the necessity for defense of the ROK by the UNC; and

c. The KPA Senior Member accused the UNC of illegally introducing a destroyer to be transferred to the ROK, thus creating tension in Korea to create obstacles to Korean unification.

The meeting lasted for an hour and ten minutes, the shortest one since December 1970.

(U) The UNC response was very brief in that the subjects raised by the KPA at this meeting were not proper business of the MAC.

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333rd MAC Meeting on 4 December 1972 (U)

(U) KPA/CPV on 23 November 1972 proposed that the 333rd MAC meeting be held on 25 November 1972. The UNC requested the KPA to provide the agenda items for the meeting, but the KPA refused. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 4 December 1972.

(U) MG Rollen H. Anthis, USAF, Senior Member UNCMAC, represented the UNC, and MG KIM Pung Sop, new KPA/CPV Senior Member, represented north Korea. MG Kim was formerly a member of the MAC between August 1964 and April 1967.

(U) The KPA Senior Member charged the UNC with alleged introduction of F-4's and amphibious tanks into the ROK in violation of the AA and contrary to the spirit of the July 4th Accord. The KPA Senior Member further charged that the US was introducing new type weapons into the ROK to perpetrate the division of Korea and obstruct Korean unification. He also referred to the reported military exercises conducted in the ROK.

(U) The UNC statements were brief, that:

a. UNC had at the 75th MAC meeting temporarily suspended the provisions of the AA pertaining to paragraph 13d, AA, to counterbalance intensive north Korean violations of a similar nature; and,

b. The other subjects raised by the KPA side were outside the purview of the MAC.

Military Armistice Commission Secretaries Meetings in CY 1972 (U)

(U) The MAC Secretariat is a joint activity responsible for the administration of the Commission, record keeping and interpreter/translator service. The meetings of the Secretariat may be called by either side and occur when proposed by one side and accepted by the other side. The KPA/CPV has misused these meetings in an attempt to negotiate minor violations. During CY 1972, eleven meetings of the Secretariat were held.

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398th Secretaries Meeting on 2 February 1972 (U)

(U) Korean Peoples Army (KPA) on 24 January 1972 proposed that the 398th Meeting of the Secretaries (SEC) to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) be held on 27 January 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 2 February 1972.

(U) Colonel David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary, represented the UNC and SR Colonel HAN Ju Kyong, KPA, KPA/CPV Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with the following violations of the Armistice Agreement (AA):

a. UNC introduced light machine guns mounted on vehicles into the MAC Headquarters Area on 217 occasions, and ROK introduced various types of illegal weapons on 402 occasions, between 26 December 1971 and 30 January 1972; and,

b. ROK military forces committed 1103 identification (arm band) violations between 28 December 1971 and 30 January 1972; and ROK military forces illegally introduced 920 excess troops without proper armbands near MDL Marker 0816 in violation of paragraph 10 of the AA.

(U) The UNC Secretary discussed the proper function of the Secretariat and the Joint Duty Office and suggested that the KPA make a study of his statement and be ready to discuss this subject at the next SEC meeting.

399th Secretaries Meeting on 9 March 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 2 March 1972 proposed that the 399th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 4 March 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 9 March 1972.

(U) Colonel Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary, represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA, KPA/CPV Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with the following

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alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement: UNC and ROK military forces introduced illegal weapons on 196 occasions to include M-16's between 1 February and 6 March 1972, and also committed 917 identification violations during the same period. Although the KPA failed to provide a constructive response to the UNC comments on the proper function of the Secretariat and the Joint Duty Office which was brought up at the previous SEC meeting, they at least made a study of the comments made by the UNC and stated their own position on the subject.

(U) The UNC Secretary at this meeting discussed the proper function of the Joint Observer Teams and the agenda issue to make the MAC machinery more efficient and productive.

400th Secretaries Meeting on 4 April 1972 (U)

(U) Korean Peoples Army (KPA) on 27 March 1972 proposed that the 400th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 30 March 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 4 April 1972.

(U) LTC Patrick J. O'Malley, USAF, UNCMAC Assistant Secretary, represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA, KPA/CPV MAC Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with the following alleged violations:

- a. UNC and ROK military forces introduced illegal weapons into the DMZ on 181 occasions, constructed illegal pillboxes in the DMZ near Marker 0815;
- b. Committed 854 identification violations between 7 March and 2 April 1972;
- c. UNC introduced three pieces of 105mm howitzers into the MAC Headquarters Area on 10 February 1972; and,
- d. UNC and ROK military forces committed incendiarism on five occasions.

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(U) The UNC Assistant Secretary reviewed UNC position on the proper function of the MAC, SEC, Joint Observer Team, and Joint Duty Office.

401st Secretaries Meeting on 5 May 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 18 April 1972 proposed that the 401st meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 21 April 1972. The meeting was delayed due to anti-US demonstrations in the conference area staged by the visitors sponsored by the KPA side. The UNC later counterproposed that the meeting be held on 5 May 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary, represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. UNC and the ROK military introduced illegal weapons on 205 occasions, laid mines, and constructed illegal fortifications between 3 April and 2 May 1972;

b. UNC, namely US Forces, set up 640 light machine guns and three heavy machine guns on 643 vehicles in the MAC Headquarters Area between 22 March and 2 May 1972; and,

c. UNC and ROK military committed 1,085 identification violations and 11 cases of incendiarism between 3 April and 2 May 1972.

(U) The UNC Secretary stated that anti-US demonstrations staged by the visitors sponsored by the KPA side on 16, 20, 22, and 23 April 1972 were the sole cause for delaying this meeting and reiterated UNC position that it will not attend meetings in the conference area while the north Korean side misuses the conference site for these rude demonstrations.

402nd Secretaries Meeting on 5 June 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 22 May 1972 proposed that the 402nd meeting of the

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SEC to the MAC be held on 25 May 1972. The UNC counter-proposed that the meeting be held on 5 June 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with the following alleged violations of the AA:

a. UNC illegally introduced 386 machine guns on 386 jeeps into the MAC Headquarters Area; and,

b. ROK military introduced illegal weapons into the DMZ on 213 occasions between 16 May and 1 June 1972 and committed identification violations on 1,077 occasions between 3 May and 1 June 1972.

403rd Secretaries Meeting on 6 July 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 28 June 1972 proposed that the 403rd meeting of the SEC to the MAC convene on 30 June 1972. The UNC counter-proposed that the meeting be held on 6 July 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary, represented the UNC. The KPA Secretary, SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violations of the AA by illegally introducing 247 machine guns mounted on vehicles into the MAC Headquarters Area. The KPA side for the first time refrained from charging the ROK military forces with alleged AA violations since the announcement of the 4 July 1972 North-South Joint Accord.

404th Secretaries Meeting on 3 August 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 26 July 1972 proposed that the 404th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 28 July 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 3 August 1972.

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(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary represented the UNC. The KPA Secretary, SR COL HAN Ju Kyong represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing 247 machine guns mounted on vehicles into the MAC Headquarters Area. The KPA Secretary further alleged that these gun vehicles were illegally introduced into the area to create tension and impede smooth proceedings of the North-South Red Cross talks. The KPA refrained from charging ROK military with alleged AA violations.

405th Secretaries Meeting on 25 August 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 19 August 1972 proposed that the 405th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 22 August 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 25 August 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary, represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA, the KPA Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement by illegally introducing some 570 automatic weapons into the MAC Headquarters Area on 285 occasions since 3 August 1972. The KPA Secretary specifically mentioned that these violations involving illegal weapons in the MAC HQ Area sharply increased since the 4 July 1972 North-South Joint Accord.

(U) The UNC Secretary stated that those KPA charges involving gun jeeps at the previous meetings have all been investigated and found to be without foundation.

406th Secretaries Meeting on 28 September 1972 (U)

(U) Korean Peoples Army on 21 September 1972 proposed that the 406th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 25 September 1972. The UNC counterproposed that the meeting be held on 28 September 1972.

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(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary represented the United Nations Command. SR COL Han Ju Kyong, KPA, KPA/CPV Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violations of the AA by illegally introducing machine guns mounted on vehicles into the MAC Headquarters Area on 343 occasions between 23 August and 26 September 1972, thus creating tension in the area and hindering the activities of the North-South Red Cross organizations.

407th Secretaries Meeting on 31 October 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 7 December 1972 proposed that the 407th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 27 October 1972. The UNC counter-proposed that the meeting be held on 31 October 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA, KPA/CPV Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) The KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violations of the AA by illegally introducing machine guns into the MAC HQ Area on 30 occasions and machine guns mounted on vehicles on 12 occasions in October 1972. The KPA Secretary alleged that the UNC was intentionally creating tension in the MAC HQ Area and also hindering the North-South Red Cross organizations.

408th Secretaries Meeting on 13 December 1972 (U)

(U) KPA on 7 December 1972 proposed that the 408th meeting of the SEC to the MAC be held on 8 December 1972. The UNC counter-proposed that the meeting be held on 13 December 1972.

(U) COL David W. Affleck, USA, UNCMAC Secretary represented the UNC. SR COL HAN Ju Kyong, KPA/CPV Secretary, represented north Korea.

(U) KPA Secretary charged the UNC with alleged violation of the AA by illegally introducing 54 machine guns mounted on vehicles

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and additional illegal weapons on 179 occasions into the MAC HQ Area, thus creating tension in the area.

Meetings of Subordinate Agencies to the Military Armistice Commission (U)

(U) Twenty-two meetings of the Security Officers from each side were held to discuss the minor violations reported to have occurred in the Joint Security Area.

(U) The Joint Duty Officers from each side held daily meetings, except Sundays and holidays, to pass the reports of arrivals and departures of military personnel, the list of UNC minor charges and other routine correspondence between both sides.

(U) Language Officers met weekly to authenticate the Korean and Chinese translations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) meeting minutes.

KPA/CPV Violations of the Armistice Agreement in CY 1972 (U)

(U) The primary mission of the Military Armistice Commission is to settle through negotiations at the MAC conference table, any violations of the Armistice Agreement. The UNC charged the KPA/CPV with 5,160 such violations in 1972:

a. Sea Violations	0
b. Air Violations	0
c. Ground Violations	5,160
(1) Firings of Weapons in DMZ	118
(2) Crew-served Weapons in DMZ	79
(3) Illegal Weapons in DMZ	854
(4) Fortifications in DMZ	1,675 ⁶³

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(5) Explosions	2
(6) Crew Drill with Illegal Weapons	4
(7) Identification Violations	<u>3,158</u>
Total Ground Charges	5,890 ⁶⁴

(U) The KPA/CPV did not admit to any of these violations.

Alleged UNC Violations of the
Armistice Agreement in CY 1972 (U)

(U) The primary mission of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is to settle through negotiations at the MAC conference table any violations of the Armistice Agreement. The KPA/CPV charged the UNC with 8,653 such alleged violations in 1972:

a. Sea Violations	1
b. Air Violations	8
c. Ground Violations	8,644
(1) Identification Violations	4,094
(2) Illegal Weapons in DMZ	4,487
(3) Gun Vehicles in MAC Hqs Area	2,079
(4) Fortifications and Trenches in DMZ	56
(5) Military Training	29
(6) Agent Infiltration	7
(7) Firing Weapons in DMZ	86
(8) Incendiarism	<u>12</u>
Total Ground Charges	10,850 ⁶⁵

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(U) The UNC side did not admit any violations.

Changes in Personnel of the Military Armistice Commission (U)

(U) MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, replaced RADM Francis D. Foley, USN, as Senior Member, United Nations Command Component, Military Armistice Commission (SMM UNCMAC) effective 14 February 1972.

(U) MG Rollen H. Anthis, USAF, replaced MG Raymond P. Murphy, USA, as SMM UNCMAC, effective 4 August 1972.

(U) MG KIM Pung Sop, KPA, replaced MG HAN Yong Ok, KPA, as SMM KPA/CPV MAC, effective 6 November 1972.

(U) MG Rhee Bomb June, ROKA, replaced RADM YANG Hae Kyong, ROKN, as UNC member of the MAC, effective 21 January 1972.

(U) COL Eugenio M. Mauricio, Constabulary, Armed Forces of the Philippines, replaced COL Akapol Somroop, Royal Thai Army, as UNC member of the MAC, effective 1 March 1972.

(U) COL H. Fehmi Oktay, Turkish Army, replaced COL Eugenio M. Mauricio, Constabulary, Armed Forces of the Philippines, as UNC member of the MAC, effective 20 September 1972.

(U) LTC Patrick J. O'Malley, USAF, replaced LTC Clarence H. Suber, USAF, as UNC Assistant Secretary of the MAC, effective 18 February 1973.

Changes in Membership of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (U)

(U) MG Magnus Bruzelius replaced MG Nils Holmstedt as Swedish Member to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) effective 27 March 1972.

(U) MG Jozet Dziadura replaced LTG Bronislaw Kuriata as Polish Member to the NNSC effective 31 October 1972.

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(U) Colonel General Miroslav Smoldas replaced Colonel General Josef Smida as Czechoslovakian Member to the NNSC effective 25 April 1972.

Intermission for MAC and SEC Meetings (U)

(U) On 14 March 1972 the UNC Secretary in a message to the KPA/CPV Secretary proposed that all MAC and SEC meetings be recessed for a period of fifteen minutes at the end of each three-hour period during the meetings. The KPA Secretary essentially agreed to this UNC proposal. However, he counterproposed that the intermission would be twenty minutes instead of fifteen minutes. UNC agreed to this counterproposal. This is the first such agreement on the rules of procedures for the MAC and its subordinate agencies since 6 November 1958 at which time both sides agreed not to use the Chinese language at the JOT meetings.

(U) In accordance with the agreement on intermission mentioned above, the MAC had a twenty minute recess during the 329th, 330th and 331st meetings of the MAC, respectively, held on 23 March, 18 May, and 22 June 1972. It has become a Subsequent Agreement to be observed at all future meetings.

KPA Attitude at MAC/SEC Meetings Since S-N Contacts (U)

(U) Since the 4 July 1972 South-North Joint Accord, there have been three MAC meetings and six SEC meetings for the remaining period of 1972. The KPA/CPV initially limited their allegations to the charges of gun jeeps and other illegal weapons only in the MAC Hq Area manned by US military forces since the South-North Joint Accord. They ceased to present charges against any other area of the DMZ manned by the ROK military forces. Charges of illegal weapons in the MAC Hq Area have been the major topic of discussions at the meetings of the Secretariat, whereas the KPA/CPV utilized the MAC meetings to stage mostly anti-US propaganda campaigns. When their topics of discussion were limited primarily to anti-US propaganda, devoid of charges against the ROK forces along the DMZ, the duration of the meetings was drastically decreased.

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Anti-US Demonstrations in the Joint Security Area (U)

(U) The KPA/CPV side sponsored-visitors to the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom (the MAC conference site) conducted anti-US demonstrations on twelve occasions in the area during 1972. These demonstrations, condoned by the KPA/CPV side, clearly constitute a breach of the Armistice Agreement and the understanding that both sides are jointly responsible for the maintenance of security and order in the area .

(U) During 1972, these demonstrations caused delays of one MAC meeting for eight days and one SEC meeting for eleven days. The UNC maintains a firm position that as long as the conference area is misused for these anti-US demonstrations, no meeting of the MAC or Secretaries will be held.

North Korean Barrier Fences (U)

(U) In August 1971, the KPA/CPV commenced an extensive construction of barrier fences and improvement of fortifications in the northern half of the DMZ in violation of the Armistice Agreement. Since the spring of 1972, construction of the fence had progressed considerably and a total of 79.5 kilometers of fences were completed by the end of April 1972.

(U) During the period between January and April 1972, Joint Observer Team, Armistice Affairs Division, UNC, conducted a project of taking photographs of the KPA construction of illegal fences in the DMZ to obtain photographic evidence of the KPA violations of the AA. The UNC side charged the KPA/CPV side with these illegal fence constructions at the MAC meetings (see project reports on MAC meetings) and displayed the photographic evidence in support of the charges. The KPA/CPV refused to acknowledge these charges. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, was advised of this matter in March and May.

MDL Marker Replacement (U)

(U) Paragraph 4 of the AA stipulates inter alia, "The Military

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Demarcation Line (MDL) shall be plainly marked as directed by the Military Armistice Commission..." On 3 November 1953, both sides agreed that the MDL has been marked in accordance with paragraph 4 of the AA.

(U) In June 1965, the UNC commenced the replacement of MDL markers since the original wooden markers had deteriorated beyond repair. The project was completed in March 1966. New asbestos signs (696) were placed on new cement posts. However, within a few months, many of the new signs were cracked or broken because the bolts fastening the signs to the posts were over-tightened. The UNC commenced the replacement of the asbestos markers with metal sheet-type markers in March 1968. However, the MDL marker replacement project was disrupted due to increased KPA/CPV hostile acts in 1968. The KPA/CPV attack on a work party replacing MDL marker 0022 on 15 March 1969 compelled the UNC/EUSA to suspend the replacement project indefinitely. In early July 1972, Armistice Affairs Division, UNC, made a recommendation to the Chief of Staff, UNC, for reinstating the MDL marker replacement project on the basis that the North-South negotiations in the past year and half dampened the situation all along the DMZ and that it was most unlikely that the north Koreans would fire upon the ROK forces replacing these markers. On 10 July 1972, the Chief of Staff, UNC, signed a letter to the Commander, EUSA, requesting that the MDL marker replacement project be reinstated. The MDL marker replacement project is expected to begin in February 1973.

Unaccounted for UNC Prisoners of War (U)

(U) On 25 April 1972, UNC Senior Member of the MAC sent a letter to the KPA/CPV Senior Member requesting that he provide information concerning 2,233 UNC prisoners of war and 21 UN foreign nationals who were believed to have been held by the communists during the Korean War but failed to return to UNC custody. On 26 May 1972, the KPA/CPV Senior Member replied to the UNC Senior Member's letter and stated that all of UNC prisoners of war and civilian captives were already repatriated to the UNC, as required by the Armistice Agreement. The language used in the KPA/CPV Senior Member's letter was just an outline of the long standing communist position that they have already fulfilled their obligations by repatriating all the prisoners to the UNC side.

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UNC Support of the South-North Talks (U)

(U) The ROK Red Cross President on 12 August 1971 proposed a conference of Red Cross societies of South and North Korea to discuss efforts to reunite the members of long separated families in North and South Korea. The North Korean Red Cross Society on 14 August 1971 accepted the proposal and suggested that the meeting be held in the Joint Security Area (JSA), Panmunjom. Beginning 30 September 1971, Red Cross Preliminary Sessions convened at Panmunjom, and on 6 June 1972, both sides finally agreed upon agenda items as well as meeting sites. Since then, Red Cross Societies of both sides held four Plenary meetings in Pyongyang and Seoul on an alternate basis. In addition, they held three meetings of the South-North Coordinating Committee meetings, a high level political conference, at Panmunjom, Pyongyang, and Seoul in 1972.

(U) The UNC has provided requested and appropriate assistance to the appropriate ROK agencies involved in these South-North Talks. The JSA, Panmunjom, served as the transfer point of delegations traveling between North and South Korea. AAD has been in constant contact with the Director General's Liaison Office in Seoul, and the CDR, USA Support Group, JSA, worked with representatives of the ROK National Red Cross Advance Camp to provide necessary assistance to the South-North Talks as requested by the ROK.

Low Visibility of US Forces During
South-North Contacts (U)

(U) A series of high level political meetings between the North and South during May and June 72 resulted in the release of the 4 July 1972 South-North Joint Accord, which pledges national unification through peaceful means without external imposition or interference. Both sides also agreed to cooperate with each other to seek early success of the South-North Red Cross talks with the purported objective to find a way in which separated families during the Korean War could be united. The JSA, Panmunjom, became a meeting site for the North-South Red Cross as well as the North-South Coordinating Committee and a crossing point for these delegations traveling between North and South Korea.

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(U) The Senior Member, UNC Military Armistice Commission, MG Raymond P. Murphy, and Chief, Armistice Affairs Division (AAD), Colonel David W. Affleck, agreed that the ROKG could receive substantial psychological and propaganda benefit, if at the time of personal exchange, the only visible UNC personnel were ROK soldiers. On 2 June 1972, Chief, AAD, directed the Commander, USA Support Group, JSA, to develop a plan that would provide low visibility of US personnel and activity within the JSA and the MAC Headquarters Area. Since that time, Commander, USA Support Group, JSA, has implemented limited low visibility measures whenever these delegations travelled through the area.

(U) With the recommendations of Senior Member, UNCMAC, UNC J3 developed a low visibility plan for the entire USFK. Full-scale low visibility measures were implemented between Seoul and the JSA during the movement of these delegations: First Red Cross meeting in Pyongyang on 30 August; Second Red Cross meeting in Seoul on 13 September; First meeting between Chairmen of the N-S Coordinating Committee (N-SCC) meeting at Panmunjom on 12 October; Third Red Cross meeting in Pyongyang on 24 October; Second meeting of N-SCC in Pyongyang on 2 November; Fourth Red Cross meeting in Seoul on 22 November; and Third meeting of N-SCC in Seoul on 30 November.

(U) Through close and efficient coordination between the Secretariat, ROK National Red Cross and AAD, UNC, "Low Visibility Plan" has been successfully carried out. The same plan will continue to be implemented as necessary in the future.

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SECTION II

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (REAR)

Certification of UN bases on Okinawa Following Reversion
of Okinawa to the Government of Japan

(U) On 29 April 1972, Commander, United Nations Command (Rear), forwarded a letter ⁶⁶ signed by MG Richard M. Lee, USA, UN Representative, Joint Board to Mr. Bunroku Yoshino, Japan Representative to the UN Joint Board requesting that upon reversion of Okinawa the following three bases be designated as United Nations facilities: Kadena Air Base, White Beach Area and Futema Air Station. On 15 May 1972 following the Joint Committee meeting which officially returned Okinawa to the Government of Japan, Mr. Yoshino presented MG Lee a letter ⁶⁷ UNC-103-TT agreeing to the certification as United Nations Bases the above three listed bases. The letter was presented at a meeting of the Joint Board which was the first that had been held in 15 years.

Release of Kishine Barracks

(U) In 1971 the Japanese Chairman, Facilities Adjustment Panel, requested release of Kishine Barracks, Yokohama, Japan. Release was concurred in by the United Nations Command to be accomplished at the same time that the US Army released Kishine Barracks to the Japanese. This was accomplished on 25 August 1972, and Kishine Barracks ceased to be a UN base at that time.

Orientation Trip to Okinawa by the Japan Based United Nations
Command Liaison Officers

(U) From 13 June 1972 to 16 June 1972 the following liaison officers made a liaison officer's tour to Okinawa:

COL James S. Miles, USA, Cdr, UNC(Rear) - Deputy Representative to the UN Joint Board and Secretary

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GPCAPT Raymond E. Trebilco, RAAF, Liaison Officer to UNC from Australia

COL Howard S. Tetlock, CAF, Liaison Officer to UNC from Canada

COL Guillermo B. Francisco, Jr., PA, Liaison Officer to UNC from the Philippines

GPCAPT Prasert Chaibongsai, RTAF, Liaison Officer to UNC from Thailand

COL Mustafa Ozyanar, TA, Liaison Officer to UNC from Turkey

COL William Todd, RA, Liaison Officer to UNC from the United Kingdom

LT Ralph W. Faxon, USN, Executive Officer, UNC (Rear)

LCOL G. R. Hinkle, USA, (UNC-Korea)

MAJ R. M. Gordon, USA (UNC-Korea)

The visit consisted of a briefing and tour of USMC Camp McTureous; briefing and tour of USMCAS Futema Air Station; US Army Base Command, Okinawa briefing; helicopter overflight of Okinawa; briefing and tour of Machinato Service Area, Naha Port, and Kadena Air Base; tour of White Beach and briefing of Commander Fleet Activities, Ryukyus.

Annual Orientation Tour of Japan-Based Liaison
Officers to Korea

(U) On 6 October 1972 the following Liaison Officers completed a Liaison Officer's tour to Korea:

COL Leon R. Greville, RAA, Liaison Officer to UNC from Australia

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CAPT Georges Lasserre, FN, Liaison Officer to UNC from France

Mr. James R. Greeks, Liaison Officer to UNC from New Zealand

COL Guillermo B. Francisco, Jr., PA, Liaison Officer to UNC from Philippines

GPCAPT Prasert Chaibongsai, RTAF, Liaison Officer to UNC from Thailand

COL William A. E. Todd, RA, Liaison Officer to UNC from United Kingdom

CAPT Edward R. Anson, RN, Liaison Officer to UNC from United Kingdom

COL James S. Miles, USA, Commander, United Nations Command (Rear)

LT Ralph W. Faxon, USN, Executive Officer, United Nations Command (Rear).

The following is a summary of their visit: Respects were paid by the Group at the United Nations Cemetery at Pusan; tour of Pusan Supply Depot; tour of Pusan Port by "J" boat; tour Pusan Port Operations; briefings by Commanding Officer, 2nd Transportation Group, Pusan; courtesy call on Commander, Republic of Korea Fleet at Chinhae; courtesy call and briefing by Commanding Officer, Republic of Korea Naval Shipyard at Chinhae; courtesy call on and briefing by Commanding Officer, Republic of Korea Naval Training Center; courtesy call on and briefing by Commander 314th Air Division at Osan; Air Defense briefing at Osan; tour and briefing of Tactical Air Control Center at Osan; briefing by 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Osan; dinner hosted by members of the United Nations Compound Officers' Mess at Yongsan, Korea; courtesy call on Chief of Staff, UNC/USFK, at Yongsan, Korea; luncheon hosted by Chief of Staff, UNC.

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Annual Korean-Based United Nations
Liaison Officers Tour to Japan

(U) On 27 November 1972 the following Liaison Officers made the Second Annual Liaison Tour to Japan. (The tour was made only eight and one-half months after their first annual tour because there were four new Liaison Officers who had just reported for duty in Korea.)

Commander James Hume, Royal Australian Navy, Australia

Major J. David Snowball, Canada Armed Forces, Canada

Major Beyene Mengistu, Ethiopian Army, Ethiopia (3rd State)

Captain Mequanent Benalfew, Ethiopian Army, Ethiopia (3rd State)

Lieutenant Colonel Roman Q. Gavino, Jr., Philippine Army, Philippine

Colonel Akapol Somroop, Thailand Army, Thailand

Major Tawan Sawaengpak, Thailand Army, Thailand

Major Patrick J. Daniell, Royal Army, United Kingdom

Lieutenant Colonel Ralph V. Gonzales, USA, Protocol Officer, UNC

Lieutenant Commander Richard A. Daisley, USN, Liaison Officer, UNC

The Ethiopians were allowed by the Government of Japan to arrive in country as Third State Nationals and complete the tour with the other Liaison Officers providing no logistical support (hotel and meals) were furnished by the United States. They again berthed at the Asian Center in Tokyo.

The following is a summary of their visit: Tug boat ride from

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Yokohama to Yokosuka; courtesy call on Chief of Staff, Commander Naval Forces, Japan and briefing; tour of USS ENGLAND (DLG-22); luncheon with Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka; courtesy call on Chief of Staff, US Army, Japan and briefing; tour and briefing of Sagami Depot re-building facility; cocktail party with counterparts hosted by Captain Anson, Royal Navy, Liaison Officer for the United Kingdom; briefing and tour of Royal Thai Air Force Detachment at Tachikawa; courtesy call on Major General Snowden, Chief of Staff, Headquarters, US Forces, Japan and UN Representative to the Joint Board; briefing of US Forces, Japan; briefing of 5th Air Force; courtesy call on Rear Admiral Shigenobu Uekusa, Japanese Defense Agency and briefing on Japanese Self Defense Forces; briefing and tour of Akai Factory; courtesy call on and briefing by Major General Yukio Toguchi, Commanding General, 1st Engineer Brigade, Camp Asaka, Japan; briefing by Lieutenant Colonel Sumio Kobayashi and tour of Physical Training School which includes Olympic Trainees at Camp Asaka; display of building a Bailey Bridge under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Masao Aoki, Commanding Officer, 101st Engineer Equipment, 1st Engineer Brigade, Camp Asaka; briefing by Lieutenant Colonel Yoshiaki Kumagai and tour of WAC training unit, Camp Asaka; buffet dinner for Liaison Officers and counterparts in Japan by Colonel William A. E. Todd, United Kingdom.

Visit of Japan-Based Liaison Officers and
Their Wives to Korea

(U) On 8 December 1972 the following Liaison Officers and wives made a tour to Korea using the UNC C123 as transportation. (The reason being that they are not eligible to travel by MAC airlift on a space available basis such as their US counterparts can do).

LT and Mrs. Gary W. Weatherstone, UNC Liaison Officer for Australia

COL and Mrs. Howard G. Tetlock and daughter, Joyce, UNC Liaison Officer for Canada

COL and Mrs. Guillermo B. Francisco, Jr., UNC Liaison Officer for the Philippines

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CDR and Mrs. Liberato L. Lazo, UNC Liaison Officer for the Philippines

GPCAPT and Mrs. Prasert Chaibongsai, UNC Liaison Officer for Thailand

COL and Mrs. Pratuan Khittirat, UNC Liaison Officer for Thailand

COL and Mrs. Mustafa Ozyanar, UNC Liaison Officer for Turkey

COL and Mrs. William A. E. Todd, UNC Liaison Officer for United Kingdom

LCDR and Mrs. Simon K. Grove, UNC Liaison Officer for United Kingdom

COL and Mrs. Raymond Trebilco, UNC Liaison Officer for Australia

COL and Mrs. James S. Miles, Commander, UNC (Rear)

LT and Mrs. Ralph W. Faxon, Executive Officer, UNC (Rear)

The following is a summary of their visit: Billeting was at the Naija Hotel in Seoul, Korea. A tour of Panmunjom was conducted on 10 December 1972, escort and bus transportation were furnished by UNC Liaison Office. The remaining itinerary and individual transportation were the responsibilities of the attendees.

Official Farewell Visit to Japan by
Commander in Chief, United Nations Command

(U) On 8 August 1972, General John H. Michaelis, US Army, arrived in Japan to make his official farewell calls to the Government of Japan representatives who are vital in maintaining the Agreement Regarding the Status of United Nations Forces in Japan. The following is a summary of his visit: Courtesy calls on American Ambassador, Tokyo; Commanding General, US Army Japan, Zama; Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defense Force, Tokyo; Chairman, Joint Staff Office, Tokyo; Director General, Japan Defense Agency.

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Official Visit to Japan by
Commander in Chief, United Nations Command

(U) On 14 November 1972, General and Mrs. Donald V. Bennett arrived in Japan to make their official calls to the Government of Japan representatives who are vital in maintaining the Agreement Regarding the Status of United Nations Forces in Japan. The following is a summary of their visit: Official reception hosted by the UNC Liaison Officers at the Sanno Hotel; courtesy call on the American Ambassador in Tokyo; courtesy calls on and briefings by Commanding General, US Army, Japan; Commander US Forces, Japan; Commander, Fifth Air Force, Japan; Commander, Naval Forces, Japan; Commander, Seventh Fleet; and the Royal Thai Air Force Detachment, Tachikawa, Japan; Honor Guard by the Japanese Sea Defense Force and courtesy call on Chief of Staff, Japanese Ground Self Defense Force; courtesy call on Chairman, Joint Staff Office and courtesy call on Director General, Japanese Defense Agency.

Utilization, Maintenance and Exercise of Agreement
Regarding the Status of United Nations Forces in Japan
1 January 1972 - 31 December 1972

(U) Compilation of data regarding maintenance in force of Agreement Regarding the Status of United Nations Forces in Japan, specifically, personnel entry and exits, ship visits and aircraft visits and overflights under United Nations sponsorship is shown by country in Appendix 4.

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SECTION III

US/ROK OPERATIONAL PLANNING STAFF

Integrated Counterinfiltration System Study (ICIS)

(U) In August 1970 ROK and USEFK authorities agreed to make a concentrated study of command, control and communications in the CI effort with a view towards improving the overall CI system. In October 1971 the Advance Research Projects Agency (ARPA) (the funding agency) designated Electronic System Division (ESD) of USAF Systems Command as the action agency. ESD then contracted with Mitre Corporation and TRW Corporation to assist in the study.

(U) The US/ROK Operational Planning Staff (US/ROK OPS) was designated as the coordinating and overseeing agency on the progress of the study. The study is divided into two phases; a research and analysis phase completed in October 1972; and a test and evaluation phase to be conducted during August and September 1973 in Cholla Nam Province.

(U) The first phase began in January 1972 with the formation of a US and ROK study team composed of personnel knowledgeable in the fields of communications, CI operations and operations research and systems analysis. This team was briefed by all agencies involved in the CI effort, and visited over 100 sites, centers, posts, stations and bases to obtain on-the-spot information and observe daily operations. Upon completion of these visits, the team traveled to ESD headquarters, Hanscom Air Base, Massachusetts, and prepared a report on their findings. This report has been promulgated to the interested US and ROK agencies.

(U) As part of the test and evaluation phase, operational tests will be conducted in the southwest portion of the Republic. This test of the ROK counterinfiltration system will be accomplished by attempting to insert simulated north Korean agents by air and sea infiltration. It is anticipated that the initial test report will be prepared prior to 1 January 1974.

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US/ROK OPS Major Task:
Study on Defense Posture in the ROK 1972-76 68

(U) A study on the Optimum Defense Posture for the ROK 1972-76, an on-going project for the US/ROK OPS during CY 1971, was completed in July 1972. The contents of this major study provide a wealth of general and specific information related to the Defense of Korea. Additional amplifying information is contained in three supplements to the study covering the fields of Personnel, Logistics and Communications-Electronics.

(U) To be especially noted is that this study is the initial utilization of computerized wargaming in the ROK. Through the efforts of CINCPAC, ARPA, the US/ROK OPS and the Korean Institute for Science and Technology (KIST), computerized wargaming in the ROK became a reality. This introduction of a sophisticated tool of systems analysis can be considered a keystone in a counterpart development program that will be of invaluable assistance to ROK planners in years to come.

Weapons System Analysis

(U) After completion of the ROK Defense Posture Study in July 1972, the US/ROK OPS was tasked with the mission of analyzing the overall ROK Weapons Systems.

(U) The first phase of this on-going analysis is an examination of ground unit TO&Es for combat elements of the ROK Army infantry division. The objective of the ground unit study is to identify improvements that could be made in ROK Army TO&Es from infantry squad to regiment and provide a basis for subsequent analysis of larger army units: division, corps, army.

(U) In the ground unit study, FAST-VAL II, a RAND CORPORATION developed combat simulation model is being used to measure the contribution of supporting arms, artillery and mortars, as well as individual and crew served weapons to the outcome of a fire fight. Anticipated completion date for the ground unit (squad to regiment) portion of the study is April-May 1973.

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Korean Military Operations Research

(U) During CY 1972 the US/ROK OPS C-5 Division worked towards the establishment of a Military Operations Research Society in the Republic of Korea. A constitution and set of by-laws has been written and approved by MND/JCS. A first meeting (organizational) is planned for first quarter CY 1973. A two or three day symposium is tentatively planned to be held during the third quarter CY 1973. This effort has largely been accomplished due to the strong motivation and guidance provided by BG KIM Jae Myong, Deputy Director, US/ROK OPS.

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CHAPTER IV
SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SECTION I - STATUS OF THE COMMAND

Strength

(U) As of 31 December 1972, the strength of the Joint US Military Assistance Group, Korea (JUSMAG-K) by services was as follows:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>ENL</u>	<u>DNC</u>	<u>LN</u>				<u>DNC</u>	<u>LN</u>	
U.S. Army	136	93	-	-	229	132	98	-	-	230
U.S. Navy	20	32	-	-	52	13	25	-	-	38
U.S. Marine Corps	13	14	-	-	27	13	14	-	-	27
U.S. Air Force	41	64	-	-	105	46	65	-	-	111
Dept of Navy Civ (US)	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	55	-	55
Local Nationals	-	-	-	131	131	-	-	-	132	132
KATUSA Personnel	31	231	-	-	262	18	160	-	-	178
TOTAL	241	434	60	131	866	222	362	55	132	771

(U) Strength is as reflected in JCS approved JTD dated 1 July 1972.

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Establishment of an ACofS, Programs

(U) The ACofS, Programs, was organized on 1 July 1972, resulting from a revised JUSMAG-K Joint Table of distribution, subsequently approved by the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in September 1972. Prior to 1 July 1972, Programs were an integral part of the ACofS, Plans, Programs and Training, performing the dual function of both programming and planning. Establishment of the ACofS, Programs resulted from a recommendation by a CINCPAC Manpower Survey Team, based on their observation that centralization of the programming and planning functions was detrimental to the planning aspect, as it did not allow the planners the flexibility necessary to exert maximum effort toward coordinating and planning the Korea Six Year Security Assistance Program. The approved JTD authorized the ACofS, Programs 15 people: seven officers; one NCO; and, seven Department of the Navy civilians.

Activation of the Engineering Division,
OACofS, Logistics

(U) The Engineering Division by direction of the Chief of Staff and as outlined by the FY 73 JTD was activated under the OACofS, Logistics on 15 June 1972. The combining of the AF Section Civil Engineering Branch, Army Section temporary local hires, and Army engineer arrivals manned the Division. The Chief, Engineer Division also functions as the JUSMAG-K Engineer and is a member of the Special Staff, JUSMAG-K.

Organization of Industrial Development (ID)/Research
Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Division

(U) The ID/RDT&E Division was provisionally organized out of the Supply and Services Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, Headquarters, JUSMAG-K in July 1971 as the Logistics Management Branch. The purpose of this original reorganization was to focus efforts on the achievement of greater Republic of Korea (ROK) military self-sufficiency. This branch functioned with a strength of two officers, later increased to

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three in November 1971. During early CY 1972, it was recognized that the ROK military required advice and assistance in the more technical aspects of production and acquisition of military hardware and repair parts. Therefore, planning was initiated to expand the original three-man organization to a Division of 13 members, five of whom would be civilian engineers oriented in core technology areas (munitions, communications, automotive, production engineering, and quality assurance). This organization was developed as part of the FY 1973 Joint Manpower Program submission in April 1972 and approved by Joint Chiefs of Staff in July 1972. Recruitment action for five civilian engineers was underway as 1972 closed. Strength of the division at the end of 1972 was five officers, two enlisted men, and one civilian. The FY 1974 Joint Manpower Program submitted to CINCPAC in late 1972 included a recommendation to increase the division strength by one enlisted man to be the Technical Data Advisor and a civilian driver/interpreter.

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SECTION II - PLANS, OPERATIONS, AND TRAINING

Loan Destroyers to Korea Navy

(U) During calendar year 1972 two destroyers, the USS Chevalier DD 805 and USS E. F. Larson DD 830, were transferred from U. S. Navy to the ROK Navy. The transfer accomplished both JSOP and Five Year Modernization Plan objectives. The USS Chevalier was transferred at San Diego on 5 July 1972 and USS E. F. Larson on 30 October 1972 at Long Beach, California.

(U) The two destroyers transferred have been renamed ROKN JEON BUK DD96 (ex USS E. F. Larson DD 803), ROKN CHUNG RUK DD95 (ex USS Chevalier DD 805) and the ROK Navy has identified three PF class ships which will be decommissioned in order to remain within the established fiscal and personnel ceilings.

Korea Five Year Mod Plan Investment Cost ("I" Cost)

(U) During the period 13-21 November 1972, SECDEF/CINCPAC representatives requested an updating on the Status of the "I" Cost for the ROK Forces 5-Year Mod Plan. Baseline for the report and future updates is the alternative plan for ROK Force Five Year Modernization, dated 2 October 1970. The status report included:

- a. A narrative review of SA to Korea.
- b. Four Sections on "I" Cost Mod Plan Status:
 - (1) Mod Plan by Service; its accomplishments through 1st Quarter FY 73; balance to be achieved; and the Mod Plan shortfall.
 - (2) "I" Cost major items of all services.
 - (3) Cost growth of the Mod Plan.

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(4) Significant changes.

(U) This report is the initial action to automate the ROK Forces Five Year Modernization Plan, in MASL detail, to establish the ADP baseline of the Mod Plan against which the Mod Plan progress will be measured.

Procurement of Coastal Patrol and
Interdiction Craft (CPIC)

(U) In February 1972 the Tacoma Boat Co. began construction of the CPIC X prototype craft. The current construction program envisions the development of a prototype plus eight other additional craft, U. S. providing materials and ROK providing labor cost for the total requirement of 17 craft.

(U) In October 1972 SECDEF established CPIC Program ceiling of \$52.2M and further advised that \$1.0M of MAP funds would be required to procure follow on spares. SECDEF also provided contents of letter forwarded to ROK MND ⁶⁹ in which he advised MND that ROKG would have to assume any cost in excess of \$52.2M by one of the following means:

- a. Provide the monetary difference in Won Budget.
- b. By adjusting the number of boats in the program.
- c. By adjusting the mix of boats to be built in the United States and Korea.

(U) SECDEF further advised MND that since the USN did not have a program for CPIC in its own forces, there would be no inventory on which to base normal training and logistical support.

Automated Air Defense System

(U) During the 1972 Security Consultative Meeting, ROK MND requested five million to implement initial stage of a multi-stage automated air defense system. The current manually

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SECTION III - LOGISTICS

ROKAF FY 68S and FY 71S Security
Assistance (SA) Program

(U) Total FY 68S Program by Location	
K-1 Kimhae AB	\$2,648,003
K-2 Taegu AB (Base Hardening)	512,100
(F-4 Facilities)	875,814
K-13 Suwon AB	993,400
K-18 Kangnung AB	188,800
K-57 Kwangju AB	<u>327,600</u>
Total FY 68S Program	\$5,545,717
(U) Total FY 71S Program (Included POL tanks and associated equipment)	\$ 573,200
Total FY 68S & FY 71S Program	\$6,118,917
(U) Total Expenditures by Year-FY 68S Program *	
Total in ROKAF CY 69 CEP	\$ 865,916
Total in ROKAF CY 70 CEP	1,056,517
Total in ROKAF CY 71 CEP	1,914,500
Total in ROKAF CY 72 CEP	<u>816,159**</u>
Total Expenditures	\$4,653,092
(U) Remainder of Materials	\$1,465,825

* SA Program material expenditures were obtained from the Construction Execution Program final reports submitted by ROKAF.

** The majority of the materials expended were from the FY 68S Program. However, the dollar value shown includes some materials from the FY 71S program. POL tanks at a programmed cost of \$379,100 have not yet been delivered in-country.

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ROKAF FY 71S POL Program

(U) The FY 71S POL Program consisted of seven POL tanks and miscellaneous POL hardware with a total programmed cost of \$573,200. These items were requisitioned in September 1971. Programmed prices were based on actual 1969 tank purchases. According to AFLC msg 011544Z Dec 72, only one bid was received for procurement of POL tanks, quoting the following prices:

RCN	QTY	NOMEN	COMMIT PRICE QUOTED		
				PRICE	SHORTAGE
YICE13	2 ea	20,000BBL	\$166,000	\$225,000	\$59,000
YICE56	1 ea	10,000BBL	59,700	69,000	9,300
YICE63	2 ea	10,000BBL	34,000	66,540	32,540
YICE69	1 ea	10,000BBL	59,700	69,000	9,300
YICE96	1 ea	10,000BBL	59,700	69,000	9,300
TOTAL			\$379,100	\$498,540	\$119,330

AFLC was advised to eliminate one 20,000BBL U/G tank, leaving a net shortage of \$6,940 to come from other lines.

(U) Approximately 99% of the miscellaneous POL hardware items such as pipe, valves, and junction boxes have been received. Information received from AFLC on estimated delivery date of tanks is within 12 months of date of contract. Latest information indicates the contract has not yet been awarded.

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ROK Force (ROKF) CY 72 Construction
Execution Program

(U) The ROKF CY 72 Construction Execution Program has been completed. Final reports from each ROK service component reflected the following expenditures:

<u>ROK SERVICE</u>	<u>WON</u>	<u>SECURITY ASSISTANCE MATERIAL \$</u>
ROKAF	₩3,152,983,000	\$ 816,159 *(78,325)
ROKA	6,176,684,000	699,637
ROKA Fortification	4,048,250,000	40,649
ROKMC	676,525,000	-0-
ROKN	702,805,000	471,000
MND/JPA	3,189,375,000	105,826
<hr/>		
TOTAL	₩17,946,622,000	\$2,133,271 *(78,325)

* MAPEX MATERIAL

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Construction and Maintenance of
ROKAF POL Systems

(U) New POL construction completed in 1972 is as follows:

a. Kimhae AB (K-1) - Access railroad for POL tank cars at Gupo City, three 5,000 BBL welded tanks, one receiving pump house and one dispensing pump house.

b. Taegu AB (K-2) - one 50,000 BBL tank, two 10,000 BBL tanks, four 5,000 BBL tanks, one receiving pump house, and one dispensing pump house.

c. Suwon AB (K-13) - one 5,000 BBL tank, four 10,000 BBL tanks, and one receiving pump house and one dispensing pump house.

d. Seoul AB (K-16) - two 5,000 BBL tanks and one dispensing pump house.

e. Kangnung AB (K-18) - Access railroad at An In, one receiving pump house, one dispensing pump house, one 10,000 BBL tank, and two 25,000 gal tanks.

(U) Maintenance of POL Systems: In the past ROKAF has not realized the importance of assigning personnel permanently to a base POL maintenance shop. The Director of ROKAF Civil Engineering is taking the necessary action to acquire the personnel needed to man these shops.

(U) In addition to the tanks and other permanently installed facilities, twenty-three 600 gpm separators have been received through SA Program. These separators are being used in the new POL systems.

ROKAF Fire Fighting Vehicles

(U) In the spring of 1971, when the FY 71 Security Assistance Program Supplement budget was funded, eighteen aircraft crash rescue fire fighting vehicles of the 011-A type and ten structural fire fighting vehicles of the P-8 type were placed on order to Warner Robins Air Materiel Area. The 011-A and

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P-8 vehicles were programed at \$450,000 and \$313,090 respectively. An increase in the cost of the 011-A vehicle from \$25,000 each to \$33,000 each brought the total cost of the 011-A vehicles to \$594,000. Also 3,237 line item spare parts to support the 011-A crash fire fighting vehicles were placed on order at a cost of \$71,000. As of 31 December 1972, ten 011-A crash rescue fire fighting vehicles have been delivered to the Republic of Korea Air Force, and 97% of the spare parts have been delivered to the ROKF Supply Depot located at Taegu Air Base. Two vehicles have been assigned to Kimhae Air Base (K-1), two to Taegu Air Base (K-2), two to Suwon Air Base (K-13), and two to Kwangju Air Base (K-27). The remaining two are presently located at the ROKAF 40th Depot receiving area with shipping orders to Kangnung Air Base (K-18).

Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF)
Research Altitude Chamber, Inspect
and Repair as Necessary (IRAN)

(U) A maintenance team from Hill Air Force Base, Utah, arrived on 17 February 1972 to perform IRAN on the ROKAF Research Altitude Chamber located at the ROKAF Medical Center, Yongdong Po, Seoul, Korea. Although sixteen percent of the materials required arrived after the team started work, work stoppage was avoided by procuring needed items on the local market. The team was sent to Vietnam on 12 May 1972 after the vacuum pump was found to be defective and beyond economical repair. The team returned on 18 August 1972 and installed a new pump which had arrived in the meantime from Hill AFB. However, several additional deficiencies were discovered which delayed completion. The pump motor tripped out due to overload, the inter-communication system failed, inadequate chamber cooling resulted from lack of pipe insulation and limited air flow through the evaporator in the air conditioning system, and the transformer for the rectifier in the intercom unit burned out. The IRAN team departed for Kadena AB, Okinawa on 31 August 1972 after recommending to Hill AFB that the 25 H. P. motor be replaced with a 40 H. P. motor, a new rectifier be obtained for the intercom system, and necessary material be furnished to modify the air conditioning unit. Hill AFB then requested

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Security Assistance (SA) Program
Excess Sales

(U) During CY 72 funds for the following facilities were committed in accordance with the provisions of the Brown Memorandum of 4 March 1966 (S):

One each - Steam Boiler, Seoul (Completed)

One each - 80 Man BOQ, MND, Seoul (Estimated Completion - March 1973)

One Each - Steam Boiler, Kwangju (Estimated Completion - May 1973)

(U) The following BOQ/NCOQ, and boiler facilities have been constructed since the inception of the program:

<u>CY</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
67	100	Buildings
68	28	Buildings
69	16	Buildings
70	14	Buildings
<u>72</u>	<u>3</u>	Para 42 above
TOTAL	161	

(U) No facilities were constructed during CY 71 due to a special one-time authorization to procure spare parts with these funds.

(U) The accumulative total of 90 percent of net proceeds deposited to special account 11*1080 is \$2,785,946.88.

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Technical Data Assistance

(U) In order to support technical data assistance to the Republic of Korea (ROK Agency for Defense Development (ADD) and indirectly to all segments of the Korean defense establishment in the areas of research, development, test, evaluation, standardization, manufacturing, quality assurance, and procurement, a provisional position of Technical Data Advisor was created. This position was assigned to the Industrial Development/Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Division of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, Headquarters JUSMAG-K. This position was manned concurrently with provisional creation on 20 June 1972. The broad mission assigned to the Technical Data Advisor was to develop a systematic technical data support management program for JUSMAG-K. A conceptual system was developed in coordination with the ROK Ministry of National Defense, the ROK Services, and the respective JUSMAG-K Service Sections to provide needed technical data support. A proposed JUSMAG-K regulation was developed from this concept to establish JUSMAG-K policy, procedures, definition of scope, objectives, and assignment of responsibilities for the management of technical data support to the ROK defense establishment. A Format E for \$150,000 in Security Assistance (SA) funds to support this program was developed and approved, but not funded, due to a shortage of SA funds. Data on price and availability of various technical data packages was requested to support planning and programming actions should funds become available. Action was also initiated to acquire a master file of all applicable U.S. military and federal standards, specifications, qualified products lists, and related documentation for ADD. Purpose of this master file is to support a ROK defense standardization and procurement program. This program will assist in the development of a unified and qualified joint materiel acquisition system to support ROK defense needs which are directed towards achievement of greater ROK self-sufficiency.

Data Exchange Annexes

(U) The basic Data Exchange Agreement between the US and the Republic of Korea (ROK) is dated 15 May 1963. Annexes in effect since 1963 cover military rations and food, oversnow equipment, military clothing and footwear, expedient light river crossing techniques, and

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soil trafficability. In recognition of increasing ROK technological capabilities and the need for ROK access to research and development (Category 3) data in basic technology fields, the ODDRE, OSD - with Deputy Secretary of Defense approval - directed in December 1971 the US Military Services to develop and execute annexes to the basic agreement. These annexes covered conventional firearms, mortars, and artillery weapon (later amended to include recoilless rifles); tactical communications, surveillance radar, and related electronics; basic wheeled and tracked vehicles; conventional ammunition, including free-flight rockets; and patrol class boats, and related armanent and fire control. On 31 October 1972, six Army oriented data exchange annexes covering firearms, mortars, recoilless rifles and artillery weapons; tactical communications; surveillance radar; basic wheeled and tracked vehicles; munitions, and free-flight rockets were signed by Major General George Sammet, Deputy Chief, Research and Development, Department of the Army, and Mr. CHOI, Kwang Soo, Assistant Minister for Logistics and Installations, ROK. Two draft Air Force annexes were forwarded to the Ministry of National Defense (MND) for staffing on 30 October. As the year ended Navy annexes were being prepared in Washington but had not been received by JUSMAG-K. Also during the year MND, ROK forwarded proposals through JUSMAG-K for initiation of data exchange projects in the following areas: defensive chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) systems; surveillance, target acquisition, night observation (STANO) and related electro-optical systems; rotary and fixed wing aircraft, target drones and supporting materiel; naval weapons; and guided missiles. With the exception of rotary and fixed wing aircraft, which was returned to MND for further staffing, all were forwarded, with JUSMAG-K recommendations, to appropriate US Military Departments for action.

Assistance to the Republic of Korea (ROK)
Agency for Defense Development (ADD) ⁸⁹

(U) Founded in December 1970, ADD is the principal ROK military materiel development agency and is charged with technical data management for the Ministry of National Defense (MND); providing points of contact for US-ROK data exchange programs; research and development of weapons; military operations research and systems

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analysis; and assistance to MND on technical matters such as standards and specifications, procurement package description, qualification of industrial producers, test and evaluation, and quality control training. Initial US support to ADD was provided by the Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA) through the local ARPA-Korea (K) office. A Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) counterpart team of four senior advisors plus a team leader arrived in Korea in January 1972. ADD prototyping and testing of several small arms and progress made on vehicle and radio co-production are examples where support by the RDT&E counterpart group contributed significantly and in some cases was instrumental in achieving several ADD goals. ARPA elected to fund these RDT&E counterpart efforts on an interim basis with a gradual shifting of funding and management responsibility to JUSMAG-K in 1972. ARPA assistance was programed to end in June 1973. To effect the conversion, the FY 73 Joint Manpower Program for the Industrial Development/Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Division was approved. The transfer of responsibility to JUSMAG-K was effected when the ARPA team departed Korea at the end of August 1972. However, to assist in the transition, ARPA continued to provide support by funding the TDY assistance of an automotive engineer and communications and electronics engineer. Recruitment actions to fill the civilian positions were initiated. Throughout 1972, significant support in the areas of technical data and data management was provided to ADD. In excess of 5000 data items - reports, standards, specifications, handbooks, technical data packages, manuals - were transferred to ADD in 1972.

CONUS Testing of Lubricant Oil (MIL-L-2104C) (U)

(U) Due to 1973 Security Assistance Program reductions many common lubricants were MAP transferred.

(U) A problem arose in that due to poor quality control of the 17 oil companies in Korea, MND decided that only 3 could produce consistent on specification product (KOCO, HONAM and SHELL).

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(U) The remaining 13 companies complained and MND asked JUSMAG-K to determine procedures required for candidate oils to be tested in CONUS laboratories since neither ROKG nor U. S. Army laboratories have the necessary equipment to conduct the tests.

(U) After several exchanges of correspondence between HQ JUSMAG-K and the U. S. Army Coating and Preservative Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground, the following information was forwarded to MND on 15 December 1972:

- a. There are three independent laboratories in CONUS which conduct performance tests on candidate lubricants.
- b. The cost of the tests is \$10,000 per sample.
- c. The Korean oil companies must make all necessary arrangements with the laboratories.

(U) MND acknowledged receipt of the above information but made no indication of their intention for using U. S. testing facilities.

Use of Trans Korea Pipeline (TKP) by
Republic of Korea Armed Forces

(U) Utilization of the TKP by U. S. Forces is approximately 60% of its total capacity.

(U) At the present time, ROKAF has bulk storage capability at both Suwon and Taegu. ROKA is planning to construct bulk storage in CY 73 in the Seoul, Chunchon and Wonju areas.

(U) In order to achieve greater utilization of the TKP and reduce transportation and handling costs for POL products delivered to the ROK Armed Forces, a Memorandum of Understanding is currently being developed which will permit the ROK Armed Forces use of the TKP for thru-put in 10,000 barrel tenders.

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indicated that the development of a 5.56MM production base by 1974 was possible by converting and adding equipment while phasing down other ammunition production. After conversion of present adaptable equipment and provisioning of additional production lines, a 205 million round total annual production capacity is planned as follows:

5.56MM	183,000,000
Carbine .30 cal	12,000,000
Rifle .30 cal	10,000,000

(U) Generally, cost of equipment will be supported by FMS credits. ROKG is increasing its share in purchase of raw materials. MAP will support ammo raw materials for active forces. This amounts to only 40% of total requirement. Estimated total outlay over a six year period is planned at \$83.2 million, financed as follows:

Grant Aid -	15.0
FMS -	31.7
WON Budget -	36.5

(U) In October 1972, the initial project report for FMS case NCD (new procurement equipment) indicated that there would be slippages in delivery of 14 of 42 types of equipment needed to begin production of 5.56 cal and .30 cal carbine ammunition on 1 January 1974. The reason for delay in delivery is due to the fact some of the machines have not been commercially produced in the last 30 years.

(U) Frankford arsenal has proposed the substitution of used equipment which is available for the nine critical items for which delay in delivery is unavoidable. MND is willing to accept the used equipment (40 pieces of equipment) as offered subject to the conditions that the used machines be modified for 5.56 cal ammunition production and that the items be charged to the LSE portion of the Five Year Modernization Program rather than to the new procurement FMS case. These terms must be approved by DA.

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washed out include vehicles, heavy engineering equipment, generators, compressors, ordnance assets and ground handling equipment. Some of the more common assets, showing quantities and dollar value, washed out since 1 July 1972 are as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Trucks		
1/4 to 2 Ton	523	\$967,989
2 1/2 Ton	433	1,932,288
Over 2 1/2 Ton	53	724,168
Trailers (All Types)	400	316,771
Generators (All Types)	572	727,156
Compressor (All Types)	101	89,061
Crane	9	187,173

(U) Total washout dollar values reported by service for the first one-half of FY 73 are as follows:

ROK Army	-	\$ 6,899,080
ROK Air Force	-	522,097 (1)
ROK Navy	-	13,098,712 (2)
ROK Marine Corps	-	1,413,128

FY 73 "0" Cost Program 91

(U) The initial Korea MAP "0" cost priority list was developed by OACofS, Logistics. ⁹² The initial list was provided to the service sections on 31 August 1972 for comments and recommended revisions. The service recommendations were reviewed and a revised listing or priorities developed.

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Establishment of Key Punch Capability
Within HQ JUSMAG-K

(U) On 14 November 1972, a key punch capability (composed of two key punch machines and operators) was established within OACofS, Logistics, and made available to serve all elements within HQ JUSMAG-K. Support to service sections will be considered on case-by-case basis.

(U) The basic reason for establishing a key punch facility within JUSMAG-K was to increase our capability to mechanize JUSMAG-K programs, to improve our analytical techniques, and to increase our responsiveness to command requirements.

(U) Punch card automated systems have been established for the following programs:

a. FY 68 \$100 mil program - Identifies all Grant Aid Investment assets programed under this plan. It also reflects all receipts in-country under this program.

b. FY 71 modernization program - Reflects current status of all Grant Aid Investment Cost assets programed for ROK forces under the FY 71 Modernization Program.

c. FY 72 Modernization Program - Reflects current status of all Grant Aid Investment Cost assets programed for ROK forces under the FY 72 Modernization Program.

d. LSE Report - This report reflects all major items released/allocated under the LSE programs during FY 71. It also reflects all releases/allocations during FY 72 & 73 by generic code, type program, dollar value, MAP element code and RCN.

e. FY 72 and FY 73 MIMEX and MAPEX reports. These reports list releases/allocations and receipts of item obtained under the applicable excess program.

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Long Supply and Excess (LS&E) Programs (U)

(U) A resume of CY 72 receipts/allocations/releases for the following programs is provided in the table below:

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLE PROGRAM (C)
(ACQUISITION DOLLAR VALUES) (\$ MIL)

As of 31 December 1972

	MAPEX		MIMEX		TOTAL	
	<u>QTY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>
Acft						
OH-23			5	.270	5	.270
S-2A			9	.236	9	.236
T-41B			27	1.541	27	1.541
Trucks						
1/4 T	1	.003	126	.364	127	.367
2-1/2 T	9	.115	379	1.829	388	1.944
5 T	2	.056	51	.755	53	.811
Other	26	.650	98	2.480	124	3.130
Trainer & Semis	40	.054	316	.510	356	.564
Weapons 105, 106, 155			6	.162	6	.162

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	<u>MAPEX</u>	<u>MIMEX</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>QTY</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>QTY</u>
	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>
Ammo		11.254	11.254
Communication Equip			
AN/PRC-25	39	228	267
	.051	.823	.874
Medical			
	.422		.422
Floating Equip			
		4	4
		.001	.001
Misc (Incl Secd items)			
	1.884	.756	2.640
SIMEX			2.937
PAMEX			3.469
ACQUISITION VALUE	3.235	20.981	30.622
LEGAL VALUE	1.078	6.994	10.207

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SECTION IV - COMPTROLLER

Net Additional Cost (NAC) for CY 73 (U)

(U) The CY 73 NAC negotiation was completed and a Country Team message dispatched 2 November 1972. SECSTATE message 223265Z dated 9 December 1972 authorized JUSMAG-K to inform the ROKG that the USG will finance the amount requested, \$13,934,500.

Net Additional Cost (NAC) for CY 72 (U)

(U) CY 72 NAC renegotiated with ROKG due to withdrawal, in late 1971 and early 1972, of 10,000 of the ROKFVN. First half CY 72 in the amount of \$9,270,472.25 paid ROKG 21 August 1972; second half in the amount of \$8,671,051.28 paid 29 December 1972.

Net Additional Cost (NAC) for FY 71 (U)

(U) Pay and Allowance portion of Net Additional Cost (NAC) was omitted from the FY 71 DOD appropriation and DOD has ruled that because of an informal agreement with the appropriations committee, DOD cannot pay this cost even if funds could be diverted for this purpose. Consequently, the Pay and Allowance portion (W2.8 billion or approximately \$7 million) of the FY 71 NAC due ROKG has not been paid. Alternate methods of meeting this obligation are being researched.

Death & Disability Gratuity (D&DG)
Payment to ROKG (U)

(U) D&DG Payments have continued to be paid on a timely basis. The total amount paid for CY 72 was \$2,878,639.53.

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ROK Military Pay Schedules (U)

(U) The Military Pay Schedules were last revised on 1 April 1972. This revision provided an average increase of 15%.

ROK MILITARY PAY SCALE

	<u>Won</u> <u>Per Month</u>	<u>\$ Equivalent</u> <u>@ W400 = \$1</u>
GEN/ADM	175,000	438
LTG/VADM	142,000	355
MG/RADM	119,200	298
BG/COMDR	108,700	272
COL/CAPT	93,500	234
LTC/CDR	76,100	190
MAJ/LCDR	61,700	154
CPT/LTSG	48,600	122
1LT/LTJG	30,100	75
2LT/ENS	22,900	57
WO/WO	43,400	109
MSG/CPO	31,100	78
SFC/PO1	26,800	67
SSG/PO2 (LTV)	17,500	44
SSG/PO2	4,000	10
SST/PO	1,200	3
CPL/SMN L	1,050	2.6
SFC/SMN	900	2.3
PVT/SMN APR	800	2
CADET 4th CLASS	8,200	21
CADET 1st CLASS	6,600	17
OCS/ROTC	6,600	17
NCO Candidate	1,200	3

(Rank pay rates are median step-in-grade.)

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ROK Defense Budget Execution Review (U)

(U) JUSMAG-K reviewed the execution of the ROK Defense Budget, quarterly. No questionable areas were found; the format of presentation and obligation rate were both in keeping with good Comptroller standards and procedures.

ROKF ADP Project (U)

(U) Memorandum of Understanding between JUSMAG-K and MND establishing agreed terms and conditions for support of ROKF logistics computer was signed on 27 July 1972. MND agrees to assume support of logistics computer one year after date of initial installation and further agrees to support a computer configuration which will permit ROKAF to utilize the Republic of China Air Force system with minimal modification.

(U) JUSMAG-K ADP advisors completed in-depth analysis for three in-being automated logistics systems to determine if they could be adopted for use by ROKA. Systems under consideration: (1) Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Material Management Systems (RMMS); (2) USARPAC Standard Supply System (3S); (3) Republic of China Air Force (CAF) logistics system. Due to monetary constraints and time consideration, JUSMAG-K advisors recommend the use of the Chinese Air Force system. ROKA and ROKAF adopted the Chinese Air Force system.

(U) A briefing on ROK Forces ADP management plans was given by the Ministry of National Defense (MND) ADP officers on 20 November 1972 to the Chief, JUSMAG-K, staff members, and Service Section representatives.

(U) On 1 December 1972, an IBM 370-135 computer system was installed in the Ministry of National Defense. This computer system is being supported by Won funds.

(U) The computer sites for the ROKAF and ROKA computers were completed in October and November respectively.

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(U) ROK Navy and ROK Marine Corps ADP requirements for their logistics system is still under study by the HQ JUSMAG-K ADP advisors. Coordination with HQ JUSMAG-K logistics advisors will be required to complete the ADP study.

GAO Survey of Korean Security Assistance Programs (Formerly referred to as GAO Survey of U. S. Military Assistance Programs as they Relate to U. S. Military Objectives in the Republic of Korea (U)

(U) SECDEF message, DSAA 271459Z October 1972, subject: GAO Survey of U. S. Military Assistance Programs as they Relate to U. S. Military Objectives in the Republic of Korea, relayed GAO announcement of its plans to conduct a survey of MAP programs in the Republic of Korea. The GAO audit team arrived 9 January 1973 to begin the GAO Survey of Korean Security Assistance Programs. The objectives of this audit are as follows:

- a. To determine the validity of established MAP requirements.
- b. To ascertain the effectiveness of excesses and foreign military sales in reducing funded requirements.
- c. To evaluate Korean Forces ability to operate and maintain the assistance provided.
- d. To determine the success in disposing of replaced equipment.

(U) The survey will begin 10 January 1973 with a tentative completion date of 28 February 1973.

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CY 72 Budget & Fiscal Division

Activities (U)

(U) CINCPAC message 300227Z June 1972 advised that "all administrative requirements (except JUSMAG-K housing) for FY 73 and thereafter will be funded by BP T-20. Commencing 1 July 1972 BP N-40 will no longer be used for budgeting purposes except to reflect prior year data."

(U) JCS 630 message 282114Z July 1972 (C) approved the 1 July 1972 Joint Manpower Program which resulted in the transfer of support for Chinhae from MAP funding to the Navy effective FY 73.

(U) As a result of 1 July 1972 JTD, seven positions within Budget and Fiscal Division were eliminated. Included in this reduction was the transfer of Disbursing Section to COMNAVFORKOREA.

(U) Total operating cost - including housing, administration, O&M, N and MAP Representation - during Calendar Year 1972 was \$3,617,800. This cost is subject to fluctuation due to adjustments in obligation when payment is effected.

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APPENDIX I

FOOTNOTES

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FOOTNOTES

1. CINCPAC 241347Z Aug 72 (U)
2. CINCPAC 220335Z Jan 72 (U)
3. COMUSKOREA 081022Z Sep 72 (U)
4. USFK BJ 191000Z Sep 72 (U)
5. COMUSKOREA 270059Z Nov 72 (U)
6. CINCPAC ltr ser 002195, dtd 10 Oct 72, CH-2 dtd 12 Dec 72 (U)
7. DIA 062220Z Nov 72 (U)
8. COMUSKOREA 080821 Dec 72 (U)
9. CINCPAC 200120Z Dec 72 (U)
10. CINCPAC ltr 3800 ser 000281 of 23 Jul 64 (U)
11. CINCPAC 250119Z Nov 72 (SPECAT) (U)
12. CINCPAC 220126Z Dec 72 (SPECAT) (U)
13. CINCPAC 280217Z Jan 73 (SPECAT) (U)
14. COMUSKOREA KRA 3190 250221Z Sep 72 (U)
15. USFK PD 2-6 dtd 10 Mar 72 and UNC/USFK Memo 382-1 dtd 13 Sep 71 (U)
16. CINCPAC ltr dtd 15 Apr 72 and CINCPACINST 5510.5 dtd 15 Apr 72 (U)
17. CINCPACINST S3821.27A, w/CH-1 (U)
18. CINCPAC 220335Z Jan 72, subj: Proposed FY73 Joint Manpower Program for UNC/USFK (U)

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19. CINCPAC 220335Z Jan 72, subj: Proposed FY73 Joint Manpower Program for UNC/USFK (U)
20. DF, ACofS, J2, dtd 27 Jan 72, subj: CINCPAC's Failure to Support J2's Request for Additional Spaces (U)
21. DF, ACofS, J1, dtd 31 Jan 72, subj: CINCPAC's Failure to Support J2's Request for Additional Spaces (U)
22. DF, ACofS, J1, dtd 1 Feb 72, subj: CINCPAC's Failure to Support J2's Request for Additional Spaces (U)
23. COMUSKOREA 010800Z Feb 72 (SSO Korea) (U)
24. CINCPAC 292340Z Jan 72 (U)
25. JCS 281912Z Jan 72 (U)
26. COMUSKOREA 070929Z Apr 72 (SSO Korea) (U)
27. COMUSKOREA 080449Z Dec 72, subj: Uninterrupted Power Source (UPS) (U)
28. DA 181920Z Dec 72, subj: Uninterrupted Power Source (UPS) (U)
29. CINCPAC 090316Z May 72 (U)
30. CINCPAC (TS) R262306Z May 72, subj: Combined Unconventional Warfare (UW) Planning (U)
31. UNC/USFK CJ (S), 060928Z Dec 72, subj: Combined Unconventional Warfare (UW) Planning (U) and CINCPAC (TS), R160305Z Dec 72, subj: Combined Unconventional Warfare (UW) Planning (U)
32. Reference material is available at Current Operations Branch, container number 18 (J3) (U)
33. Ltr, Hq UNC, subj: CINCUNC/COMUSK Exercise Operation Plan 2-72, (Exercise FOCUS LENS FY 73), 12 Jun 72. (Held by J3, Current Operations.) (U)

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34. UNC After-Action Report, Exercise FOCUS LENS FY 73 (U)
(Held by J3, Current Operations.)
35. CINCUNC Exercise Operation Plan 1-72 (ULCHI 72), 22 Mar 72 (U)
(Held by J3, Current Operations). Ltr, Hq UNC, subj: After-
Action Report, 10 Jul 72 (U) (Held by J3, Current Operations)
36. Minutes of the JACG Meeting held 12 May 72 on file EUSA,
ACofS, G4, Matl Mgt Div (U)
37. Minutes of the JACG Meeting held 9 Jun 72 on file EUSA,
ACofS, G4, Matl Mgt Div (U)
38. Minutes of the JACG Meeting held 24 Nov 72 on file EUSA,
ACofS, G4, Matl Mgt Div (U)
39. MFR, 9 Nov 72, subj: Draft MOU on ROK Military Use of
Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) (U)
40. EUSA (EAGL-MS) ltr, 11 Dec 72, subj: MOU on ROK Military
Use of Trans-Korea Pipeline (TKP) (U)
41. CINCUSARPAC 082213Z Sep 72, subj: Country Depot Mainte-
nance Self-Sufficiency (U)
42. COMUSK 131017Z Nov 72, subj: Country Depot Maintenance
Self-Sufficiency (U)
43. CINCUSARPAC 230130Z Nov 72, subj: Country Depot Mainte-
nance Self-Sufficiency (U)
44. COMUSK ltr, 4 Dec 72, subj: Maintenance Support Requir-
ments - Camp Carroll Depot (U)
45. J4 file 204-03.7, ULCHI 72, maintained in J4 Plans and
Services Branch (U)
46. J4 File 204-03.1 (a), FOCUS LENS FY73, maintained in J4
Plans and Services Branch (U)

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47. J5 SOFA Implementation Files (CY72), particularly US-ROK Joint Committee and Subcommittee Files (U)
48. J5 SOFA Implementation Files (CY72); Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Civil-Military Relations; individual panel files (U)
49. J5 Files 1602-02 (U), subj: Civil Affairs Conferences, 15 Mar 72 and 19 Sep 72 (U)
50. J5 Files: 165, 166. Taesong-dong (Freedom Village) (U)
51. J5 Files: Civic Action (ROK CAP) - 1962-1972; Joint Highway Program (U)
52. UNCURK Summaries of Developments; File 128 (1972), J5 Div, HQ UNC/USFK (U)
53. J5 MFR, w/d, subj: After-Action Report, UN Day 1972, with inclosures. J5 files (U)
54. UNC SJ letter to General Kang, Director, J6, JCS, ROK, dtd 2 Nov 72 with 1 incl: Agreement between Chief, Bureau of Communications Electronics, ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff for ROK Minister of National Defense, and ACofS J6, Communications and Electronics for CINCUNC/USFK on Mutual Connections of Communications Facilities between the UNC/USFK TANGO base and B-1 of the ROK Armed Forces and UNC/USFK Use of Mankyung-dae, signed 6 Nov 72 (U)
55. CINCPAC SECRET NOFORN 190326Z Feb 72, subj: Single Integrated Telecommunications System-Korea (SITS-K) (U)
56. JCS 2469/838-2, 28 Mar 72 with OSD(T) Memorandum for Director, Joint Staff, OJCS, subj: Single Integrated Telecommunications System-Korea (SITS-Korea) (U)
57. JCS Conf 182228Z Apr 72, subj: Single Integrated Telecommunications System-Korea (SITS-Korea) (U)

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58. UNC SJ ltr, 13 Jun 72. to MG Kang Tae Hong, Director, J6 JCS ROK (U)
59. JCS CE ltr, 8 Aug 72. to COL Earl E. Hendricksen, ACofS, J6 UNC/USFK (U)
60. JCS Conf 112213Z Jul 72, subj: SITS-K (U)
61. SITS-K Plan, 1 Jan 73 (U)
62. UNC SJ ltr, 20 Jul 72, subj: Status Report on SITS-K (U)
63. This includes improvement of fortifications already existing in the DMZ (U)
64. This figure, total number of ground charges, exceeds total ground violations because a single violation is often broken down into a number of charges (U)
65. This figure, total number of ground charges, exceeds total ground violations alleged by the KPA/CPV because a single violation is often broken down into a number of charges (U)
66. Ltr of 29 Apr 72 from MG Lee, USA, UN Rep, addressed to the Joint Board to Mr. Yoshino, Japanese Representative to the Joint Board (U)
67. Ltr of 15 May 72 from Mr. Yoshino, Japanese Representative to the Joint Board addressed to the Joint Board (U)
68. ROK Defense Posture Study (Secret) S & C No. OSJ 72-0015, with three Supplements (Secret) available at US/ROK OPS office (U)
69. SECDEF msg 272141Z Oct 72 (U)
70. CINCPAC S-10 (C), dtd 4 May 72, MAP Training Summary (U)
71. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/(C)/Vulcan Training File (U)

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72. HQ JUSMAG-K ltr/MKPO-T/UNCLAS/dtd 15 Jun 72, ROKF SATP FY74-79 (U)
73. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/(C)/Books I & II, dtd 20 Nov 72, FY74 ROKA SATP (U)
74. CINCPAC S-10 (C), dtd 3 Mar 72, MAP Training Summary (U)
75. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/UNCLAS/WSCN 0249 File/Gap-Filler Radar (U)
76. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/(C)/WSCNs 0001-0010 File/T-37C Modernization (U)
77. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/UNCLAS/WSCN 0218 File, Crew Transition (U)
78. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/UNCLAS/WSCN 0573 File, Supply Management MTT (U)
79. HQ JUSMAG-K/MKPO-T/(C)/Books I & II, dtd 21 Dec 72, FY74 ROKAF SATP (U)
80. CINCPAC S-10 (C), dtd 4 May 72, MAP Training Summary (U)
81. HQ JUSMAG-K ITO No. 000562, UNCLAS, dtd 23 May 72 (U)
82. HQ JUSMAG-K ITO No. 000163, UNCLAS, dtd 19 Sep 72 (U)
83. HQ JUSMAG-K ITO No. 00173, UNCLAS, dtd 25 Sep 72 (U)
84. HQ JUSMAG-K, MKPO-T (C), Books I & II, dtd 6 Dec 72, FY74 ROKN SATP (U)
85. CINCPAC S-10 (C), dtd 4 May 72, MAP Training Summary (U)
86. HQ JUSMAG-K ITO No. 000502, UNCLAS, dtd 24 Apr 72 (U)
87. HQ JUSMAG-K ITO No. 000033, UNCLAS, dtd 14 Aug 72 (U)

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88. HQ JUSMAG-K, MKPO-T (C), Books I & II, dtd 22 Dec 72, FY74 (U)
89. Report and Recommendations: US Support to ROK R&D Efforts, by the Defense RDTE Counterpart Group in Korea, ARPA-K/JUSMAG-K, 4 Apr 72 (U)
90. CINCUSARPAC (C) 010356Z Sep 72 (U)
91. MKLO-CM "O" cost priority correspondence file (U)
92. Secret LOI 73-12, dtd 25 Jul 72 (U)

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APPENDIX 2

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

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18 May Combined Intelligence Center moved into new building (U)

18 May MAC Meeting Number 330, called by KPA/CPV (U)

23 May thru 5 June Seven working level conferences were held between ROK J2 and UNC/USFK J2 in preparation for the Fifth Annual US-ROK Security Consultative Meeting (U)

31 May Korea National Airspace System Improvement Study approved (U)

June 2 Threat Fact Sheets and Special Assessments in support of SECDEF/ROK MND Consultative Talks (U)

2 June Conference was held at the Ministry of National Defense to discuss the proposed Memorandum of Understanding for the ROK military use of the Trans-Korea Pipeline (U)

5 Jun. MAC Secretaries Meeting Number 402, called by KPA/CPV (U)

13 - 16 Jun The Japan based UNC Liaison Officers received an orientation tour of the United Nations bases in Okinawa (U)

18 - 21 Jun Dr. William G. McMillan (GS-18), Dr. Richard Latter (GS-18), and Mr. William Hubbard (GS-18) (all visitors from DIA SAC) examined the possibility of Combined Intelligence Center products responding to DIA requirements and the possible exploitation of additional material in the Combined Intelligence Center (U)

20 June The 23rd Rotation Royal Thai Company was

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- 30 Dec Subgroups of the Overseas Coordinating Group were active in some 60 areas of study related to reducing administrative and logistics operating costs (U)
- 31 Dec The Long Term Operation - Petroleum Distribution System in Korea continues under study in an effort to accomplish the objective established by UNC/USFK on 18 March 1971 (U)

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APPENDIX 3

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

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DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND January-December 1972

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
REV Robert S. Lochner (GS-17E) 6 - 12 January	Notre Dame University
REP Cornelius E. Gallagher 6 - 8 January	Asian & Pacific Affairs, Foreign Affairs Committee
LTG Wallace H. Robinson 11 - 12 January	Director, Defense Security Agency
Congressman Otto E. Passman 20 - 22 January	Chairman, Foreign Oper- ations Appropriations Subcommittee
COL Willard M. Shankle 23 - 26 January	Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Atomic Energy
REP Lester Wolff 24 - 27 January	Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs
REP John Buchanan 24 - 27 January	Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs
SEN James L. Buckley 26 - 28 January	United States Senator
RADM John D. Chase 27 - 29 January	Deputy Commander, Military Sealift Command
REV Clarence E. Hobgood (GS-17E) 28 - 31 January	Episcopal Bishop to Armed Forces

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
REV M. D. Blair (GS-17E) 4 - 6 February	Secretary, Commission of Chaplains, United Methodist Church
ADM John S. McCain, Jr. 6 - 8 February	CINCPAC
BG William H. Best, Jr. 7 - 9 February	Commander, Air Weather Services, Military Airlift Command
LTG Charen Pongpanich 7 - 13 February	Director, Joint Intelligence Supreme Command Head- quarters, Thailand
MRS Donald J. Goreham 17 - 20 February	Mrs. US Savings Bond
BG William J. Dietrich 21 February	Vice Commander, 22nd Air Force
MG Ernest T. Cragg 23 February	Director, Aerospace Programs, USAF
LTG Jammie M. Philpott 29 February - 2 March	Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
LTG Timothy F. O'Keefe 1 - 3 March	Vice Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Force
BG Edward J. Miller 7 - 9 March	Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division
BG Henry R. DelMar 7 - 9 March	Commander, Western Area Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
LTG Alonzo A. Towner 16 - 17 March	Surgeon General USAF
REV William H. Borders (GS-17E) 16 - 19 March	Protestant Speaker
BG George Rhodes 23 March	Deputy Chief of Staff, Material Management, Air Force Logistics Command
LTG William K Jones 27 - 30 March	Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
MR J. W. Jamieson (GS-18E) 27 March - 5 April	General Manager, San Diego Federal Credit Union
MRS Robert L. Parker 2 - 6 April	National President, American Legion Auxiliary
MR Robert C. Gibson (GS-18) 4 - 7 April	Research and Engineer Consultant CINCPAC
MR Milton S. Zaslow (GS-18) 5 - 7 April	Deputy Assistant, Director Production, National Security Agency
MR Thomas W. Nelson (GS-17) 6 April	Administration Assistant to Secretary of the Air Force
MG Maurice R. Casey 6 April	Director of Transportation Headquarters, USAF
LTG Thomas K. McGhee 8 - 10 April	Commander, Aero Space Defense Command

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MG William G. Moore 7 April	Commander, 22d Air Force
GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer (USA Retired) 10 - 14 April	Former CINCUNC
MG Carl W. Hughes 12 - 15 April	Chief Surgeon, USARPAC
BG Erwin A. Hesse 13 - 14 April	Vice Commander, Head- quarters, United States Air Force Security Service
MR John F. Shea (GS-17) 14 April	Military Airlift Command Assistant Director of Plans
MR Harry J. Shaw (GS-16) 19 - 25 April	Assistant Chief, Instructional Programs Director, Office of Management and Budget
MR Benson K. Buffman (GS-18) 20 - 22 April	Department of Defense Special Representative
REV Magnus P. Lutness (GS-16E) 22 - 25 April	Representative of the Lutheran Council, US
National War College 3 - 6 May	38 faculty members and students
GEN Lucius D. Clay, Jr. 5 - 6 May	CINCPACAF
BG Roger Hombs 9 - 11 May	Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services, Headquarters, USAF

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MR Arthur F. Mathiesen (GS-16) 16 - 20 May	Deputy Chief, Office of Security National Security Agencies
LTG Gordon M. Graham 18 - 19 May	Commander, 5th Air Force
MR Patrick E. Carr (GS-18E) 18 - 22 May	Vice Commander in Chief Veterans of Foreign Wars
MR Dana Carson (GS-16E) 18 - 23 May	Surveys and Investigations Staff House Appropriations Committee
RADM Lawrence Heyworth, Jr. 21 - 27 May	CINCPAC, Deputy Chief of Staff, for Military Assistance, Logistics and Administration
MR Robert E. Sears (GS-16) 23 - 25 May	Chief, Foreign Relations Division Policy Coordinations Staff, National Security Agency
RADM Robert G. Mills 21 May - 2 June	Fleet Maintenance Officer CINCPACFLT
GEN Lewis W. Walt (Ret) 2 - 4 June	Subcommittee on Internal Security for World Narcotics Traffic
MG Richard M. Lee 4 - 6 June	Chief of Staff, Headquarters United States Forces, Japan
MR Donald L. Miller 14 - 19 June	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MR Dennis J. Doolin (GS-18) 16 - 20 June	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs (East Asian & Pacific Affairs)
DR William G. McMillan (GS-18) 18 - 21 June	Member, Defense Intelligence Agency Advisory Committee
MG Edwin H. Smith 18 - 22 June	Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Service and Chief, Army Dental Corps
GEN Surakij Mayalarp 19 - 23 June	Chief of Staff, Royal Thai Army
MR Curits R. Smothers (GS-16E) 20 - 24 June	Director for Equal Oppor- tunity
RADM Rowland G. Freeman III 29 June - 9 July	Deputy Chief of Navy Materiel Procurement and Production
BG Frank K. Everest, Jr. 30 June - 1 July	Commander, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service
GEN John D. Ryan 4 - 5 July	Chief of Staff United States Air Force
LTG George B. Simler 4 July	Commander, Air Training Command
MR Howard C. Smith (GS-16) 7 - 17 July	Assistant Director of Navy Laboratories

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
DR Curtis W. Tarr 7 - 9 July	Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance.
MR Thomas R. Pickering 8 - 11 July	Deputy Director, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Department of State
DR William C. McCorkle, Jr. (GS-16E) 10 July - 1 August	Director, Aeroballistics Directorate USA Missile Command
MG Lawrence F. Snowden 11 - 12 July	Chief of Staff US Forces, Japan
MG George S. Prugh 11 - 17 July	Co-Chairman, Department of Defense Task Force on the Administration of Military Justice
MG Paul R. Stoney 15 - 17 July	Commander, Air Force Communications Service
ADM John McCain 28 - 30 July	CINCPAC
BG Howard E. McCormick 30 July - 1 August	CINCPAC, J-6
LTG Timothy F. O'Keefe 1 - 3 August	Vice CINCPACAF
MR James T. Kendall (GS-18) 6 - 8 August	Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Preparedness Investigation Senate Armed Services Committee

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MR Ben Gilleas (GS-18) 6 - 8 August	Director of Investigations Subcommittee on Pre- aredness Investigations, Senate Armed Services Committee
MG Carl W. Stapleton 9 - 10 August	Commander, United States Air Force Security Service
REV Harold H. Wilke 11 - 14 August	Chairman, General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel
MG Lawrence F. Snowden 13 - 15 August	Chief of Staff US Forces, Japan
BG Alton G. Post 14 - 19 August	CINCPAC, ACS for Security Assistance (J-8)
GEN Horace M. Wade 15 - 16 August	Vice Chief of Staff USAF
MR J. Kenneth Fasick (GS-18) 15 - 17 August	Director, Logistics and Communications General Accounting Office
RADM R. E. Fowler, Jr. 16 - 17 August	Commander, Patrol Forces Seventh Fleet
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin 17 - 21 August	Commander, United States Army, Japan
MG Carl W. Hughes 21 - 23 August	Chief Surgeon United States Army Pacific
MG Ralph H. Spanjer (USMC) 22 - 24 August	CINCPAC, J-3

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MR Roy F. Linsenmeyer (GS-16) 22 - 24 August	Chief, Scientific Advisory Group CINCPAC, Hawaii
DR Robert E. Hiller (GS-16) 22 - 24 August	Director, Operations Analysis PACAF, Hawaii
LTG Carroll H. Dunn 29 August - 1 September	Director, Defense Nuclear Agency
LTG Gordon M. Graham 30 - 31 August	Commander, 5th Air Force
MG Robert W. Pursley 6 - 8 September	Vice Commander 5th Air Force
HON Richard S. Wilbur M.D. 6 - 7 September	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment)
RADM Howard S. Moore 11 - 12 September	Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific
MR Robert C. Lewis (GS-17E) 12 - 16 September	Vice President, American National Red Cross
HON Philip H. Whittaker 18 - 19 September	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations & Logistics)
DR William J. Reiss (GS-17E) 26 September - 1 October	Executive Secretary Division of Service to Military Personnel, Lutheran Council in the USA

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
GEN Lucius Clay 29 September - 3 October	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Forces
ADM Bernard A. Clarey 30 September - 2 October	Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet
GEN Earl E. Anderson 30 September - 4 October	Assistant Commandant USMC
BG Lewis S. Norman 1 - 4 October	Deputy Director, Programs Directorate, Defense Communications Agency
LTG Glen W. Martin 6 October	Vice CINCSAC
BG Edgar S. Harris, Jr. 6 - 18 October	Strategic Air Command/14 Strategic Air Division
United Kingdom Royal College of Defence Studies 8 - 11 October	Staff members and students of United Kingdom Royal College of Defence Studies
MR Robert G. Gibson (GS-18) 9 - 11 October	Research and Engineering Consultant CINCPAC
SEN Marlow W. Cook 10 - 11 October	Senator (R) Kentucky
BG Brian S. Gunderson (USAF) 16 - 17 October	Chief Office of Air Force History
MR James P. Mansfield 17 - 21 October	Staff Member Surveys and Investigations House Appropriations Committee

<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
BG Alton G. Post 21 - 28 October	Assistant Chief of Staff Security Assistance CINCPAC (J-8)
MR John Shada (GS-17) 22 - 27 October	Director of International Logistics, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of the Army
MG Dean Van Lydegraf 24 - 27 October	Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics USARPAC
BG Wallace C. Magathan 24 - 28 October	Director, Installations and Logistics, United States Army Medical Corps
DR Robert B. Harriman 24 - 28 October	Executive Secretary Department of Chaplains and Service Personnel United Presbyterian Church, USA
MG John W. Barnes 24 - 31 October	Chief, Military Army Advisory Group, Republic of China
DR Albert C. Hall 25 - 27 October	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)
COL (P) Henry J. Meade 3 - 4 November	Deputy Chief of Chaplains
MR Thomas D. Moran 3 - 4 November	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
MR James G. Lowenstein 3 - 5 November	Senate Foreign Relations Committee
DR Joel D. Nederhood (GS-17E) 4 - 11 November	Protestant Chaplains Retreat Master
GEN Seth J. McKee 5 - 7 November	Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense/Continental Air Defense(CINCNORAD/ CONAD)
REV Jim W. Davis (GS-17E) 6 - 10 November	General Council of the Assemblies of God, Serviceman's Representative, Far East/Southeast Asia
MR A. J. Tachmindji (GS-18E) 7 - 9 November	Director, Tactical Tech- nical Office Defense Advance Research Programs, Adjutant General
LTG Gordon M. Graham 9 - 10 November	Commander Fifth US Air Force
RADM Harry E. Gerhard, Jr. 13 - 15 November	Director Security Assistance Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
GEN Jack J. Catton 16 - 17 November	Commander, Air Force Logistics Command
SEN Charles Percy 29 November - 2 December	Senator-Illinois-Republican
MRS Thomas (Maxine) Chilton 6 - 10 December	National President American Legion Auxiliary

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<u>Name/Date</u>	<u>Position</u>
VADM Vincent P. DePoix 8 - 9 December	Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
MG John F. Gonge 8 - 9 December	Commander, 22d Air Force
MR Victor C. Smirolfo 10 - 12 December	Counsel, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee
MR Robert G. Gibson (GS-18) 10 - 12 December	Research and Engineering Consultant CINCPAC
MRS James (Lola) Reid 10 - 12 December	National President, Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars
VADM James L. Holloway III 11 - 13 December	Commander, Seventh Fleet
Congressman Otto E. Passman 12 - 16 December	Democrat, Louisiana Chairman, Foreign Operations Sub Committee Appropriations
MR Robert C. Nicholas III (GS-18E) 14 - 16 December	Staff Consultant House Appropriations Committee
LTG Louis Metzger 19 - 20 December	Commanding General III Marine Amphibious Force

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APPENDIX 4

UTILIZATION, MAINTENANCE AND EXERCISE OF
AGREEMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF
UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN JAPAN FROM
1 JANUARY 1972 TO 31 DECEMBER 1972

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DATA ON UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

PERSONNEL VISITS - AUSTRALIA

<u>NAME AND RANK</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
FLTSGT James G. Grant, RAAF	TDY to Japan	1-5 Feb 72
CDR James Hume, RAN	TDY to Japan	13-16 Mar 72
COL Leon R. Greville, RAA	PCS to Japan	28 Mar 72
PO A. Scovell, RAN	TDY to Japan from Korea	24-28 Apr 72
WO B. M. Bosustow, RAA	PCS to Japan	26 May 72
WO B. M. Peters, RAAF	PCS to Australia	17 Jun 72
LCDR Colin F. L. Patten, RAN	TDY to Japan	25-29 Sep 72
LCDR David W. Waish, RAN	TDY to Japan	25-29 Sep 72
CPOF C H. DeWar, RAN	TDY Emerg to Australia	3 Oct 72
CHE K. Hubner, RAN +2	TDY Emerg to Australia	3 Oct 72
LTD T. C. Franklind, RAN	TDY Emerg to Australia	3 Oct 72
LT J. H. Hazell, RAN +1	TDY to Manila	4 Oct 72
ABSWM J. Browning, RAN	TDY to Japan (Hospital)	12 Oct 72

PERSONNEL VISITS - CANADA

MAJ Robert D. Bell, CAF	TDY to Japan	9-16 Mar 72
SGT J. D. Thibodeau, CAF	PCS to Korea	27-2 May 72
SGT K. Konishi, CAF	PCS to Canada	9-19 May 72
MAJ J. D. Snowball, CAF	PCS to Korea	3-7 Jun 72
MAJ R. D. Bell, CAF	PCS to Canada	14-16 Jun 72
MGR. A. Reid, CAF	TDY to Japan	3-6 Oct 72
CAPT H. M. Leduz, CAF	TDY to Japan	3-6 Oct 72

PERSONNEL VISITS - FRANCE

S/MSG P. Taltavull, FA	PCS to Japan	6 Jul 72
MSG G. B. Lambert, FAF	PCS to France	19 Jul 72
COL G. Anquetil, FAF	PCS to France	8 Sep 72
Capt G. Lasserre, FN	PCS to Japan	9 Sep 72

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PERSONNEL VISITS - PHILIPPINES

<u>NAME AND RANK</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
SGT P. C. Belicena, PA	PCS from Philippines	16-20 Jan 72
COL Eugenio Mauricio, PA	TDY to Japan	9-16 Mar 72
TSGT P. C. Belicena, PA +4	TDY to Japan	24-28 Apr 72
SFC P. C. Belicena, PA	PCS to Philippines	16-17 Nov 72

PERSONNEL VISITS - THAILAND

MAJ C. Euamsak, RTA +2	TDY to Thailand	13 Feb 72
LTG C. Pongpanich, RTA +4	TDY to Japan	13-20 Feb 72
COL Akapol Somroop, RTA	TDY to Japan	13-16 Mar 72
23d Rotational Royal Thai Co (158)	R&R to Japan	6 Mar-4 Apr 72
TSGT Saprang	PCS to Japan	25 Mar 72
Air Marshal Chumsai +59	Royal Thai Staff College to Japan	13-19 Apr 72
CAPT Preeda +1	PCS to Thailand	1 May 72
MAJ Sahatai +14	PCS to Japan	1 May 72
Air Vice Marshal Siddhi	TDY to Japan	2-5 May 72
MAJ Sutea +14	PCS to Thailand	19 May 72
Air Marshal Pravata	TDY to Japan	6 Jun 72
GEN Surakij +10	TDY to Japan	17-19 Jun 72
MSG Kittisak +1	TDY to Japan	27 Jul-3 Aug 72
MAJ Tawan	PCS to Korea	13 Aug 72
MAJ Vijit +1	PCS to Thailand from Korea	15-16 Aug 72
MSG Buchatragool +5	PCS to Korea from Thailand	20-21 Sep 72
MAJ Mouthieu +1	TDY to Japan	1-10 Oct 72
SFC Prasit +5	PCS to Thailand from Korea	3-4 Oct 72
GEN Bulsak +4	TDY to Japan	1-10 Oct 72
SGT Thongbo	PCS to Japan	1 Nov 72
COL Pratuan	PCS to Japan	6 Nov 72
SGT Phot	PCS to Thailand from Korea	7-8 Nov 72
SGT Pinit	PCS to Thailand	8 Nov 72
MSGT Prasert	TDY to Japan	16-21 Nov 72
MSGT Kittisah	PCS to Thailand from Korea	17-22 Nov 72

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<u>NAME AND RANK</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
CAPT Ampol, TN +1	PCS to Japan	12 Dec 72
MAJ Tawan	TDY to Thailand from Korea	28-29 Dec 72
<u>PERSONNEL VISITS - TURKEY</u>		
COL Fadil Korustan, TA	TDY to Japan	13-16 Mar 72
COL Fadil Korustan, TA	TDY to Japan	26 Jun-1 Jul 72
<u>PERSONNEL VISITS - UNITED KINGDOM</u>		
LTC Mansell	TDY to Japan	13-19 Jan 72
MAJ Patrick J. Daniell, RA	TDY to Japan	9-16 Mar 72
Brigadier A. B. Taggart, RA	TDY to Japan	13-16 Mar 72
LCDR Hogg	TDY to Japan	3-17 Apr 72
SGT C. Farrer, RA +2	TDY to Japan from Korea	24-28 Apr 72
CAPT Edward R. Anson, RN	PCS to Japan	11 Jun 72
CAPT Harold J. Abraham, RN	PCS to United Kingdon	20 Jun 72
CAPT Wemyss, RA	TDY to Japan	30 Jul-5 Aug 72
PVT John Gillfillan, RA	TDY to Japan	20-26 Oct 72
LT Pratt	TDY to Japan	17-24 Nov 72

DATA ON UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

SHIP VISITS - AUSTRALIA

<u>NAME OF SHIP</u>	<u>NO OF PERS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
HMAS BRISBANE	21 Officers 312 Enlisted	Guided Missile Destroyer	Visit	Yokosuka	3 - 6 Oct 72
HMAS PERTH	21 Officers 312 Enlisted	Guided Missile Destroyer	Visit	Yokosuka	3 - 6 Oct 72
HMAS MELBOURNE	151 Officers 1203 Enlisted	A/C Carrier	Visit	Yokosuka	3 - 10 Oct 72
HMAS SUPPLY	13 Officers 200 Enlisted	Oiler	Visit	Yokosuka	3 - 10 Oct 72
HMAS DERWENT	13 Officers 237 Enlisted	River Class Destroyer	Visit	Yokosuka	3 - 10 Oct 72

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DATA ON UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

SHIPS VISITS - UNITED KINGDOM

<u>NAME OF SHIP</u>	<u>NO OF PERS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
HMS CHARYBDIS (F75)	17 Officers 246 Enlisted	Frigate	Visit	Yokosuka	9 - 14 Dec 72

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DATA OF UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

AIRCRAFT VISITS - AUSTRALIA

<u>TYPE OF AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>NO OF PERS.</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>WHERE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Grumman S2E	4	Visit	Collect Mail for Task Force	Yokota	5 Oct 72

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DATA ON UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

AIRCRAFT VISITS - CANADA

<u>TYPE OF AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>NO OF PERS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>WHERE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Hercules C130	15	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	23 - 24 Oct 72
Hercules C130	14	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	27 - 28 Oct 72
Hercules C130	18	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	27 - 28 Oct 72
Hercules C130	15	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	11 - 12 Dec 72
Hercules C130	18	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	13 - 14 Dec 72
Hercules C130	19	Visit	Long Range Training Practice	Yokota	15 - 16 Dec 72

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DATA OF UTILIZATION OF UN SOFA

AIRCRAFT VISITS - UNITED KINGDOM

<u>TYPE OF AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>NO OF PERS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Hercules	5	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	26 - 28 Jan 72
Hercules	5	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	29 - 31 Mar 72
Hercules	5	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	12 - 14 Apr 72
VC-10	23	Visit	Practice Evacuation of UN Personnel	11 - 12 May 72
VC-10	23	Visit	Practice Evacuation of UN Personnel	13 - 14 May 72
Hercules	5	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	24 - 26 May 72
Hercules	6	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	20 - 22 Sep 72
Hercules	10	Overflight	Change Seoul Honor Guard	22 - 24 Nov 72

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