

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

FISCAL YEAR 1984

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Fiscal Year 1984 was a year of challenge and achievement for the Warriors of the 2d Infantry Division. The soldiers of the "Indianhead Division" continued to successfully perform the vital mission of assisting our Republic of Korea allies in preserving peace and defending freedom on the Korean Peninsula.

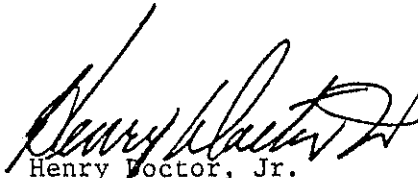
Major advances in force modernization were achieved with integration of such weapons systems as the UH-60A Blackhawk helicopter, the M60A3 Main Battle Tank, and the Improved TOW Vehicle (ITV). Extensive and comprehensive command post and field training exercises were conducted to improve and sustain the combat readiness of the division's soldiers and units. The special emphasis placed on our ability to interoperate with Republic of Korea Armed Forces enabled the division to perform exceptionally well during Ulchi-Focus Lens and Team Spirit '84.

New construction and renovation of facilities continued at an unprecedented rate. The improvement in living and working conditions coupled with an extensive recreational and cultural program contributed immeasurably to the welfare and morale of our soldiers.

In every area essential to the readiness of the division . . . training, maintaining, planning, and leading and caring for Warriors . . . Fiscal Year 1984 was a year of unparalleled success. As a result, the 2d Infantry Division continued to provide the clearest demonstration of American resolve to deter aggression in Korea. Visits to the division by the Presidents of the United States and the Republic of Korea served to underscore that determination and mutual cooperation in the future.

This Annual Historical Review is a record of significant developments during the past year. It is intended to serve as an important part of the institutional memory of the command, and as a source of information for historical research.

"Second to None!"



Henry Doctor, Jr.
Major General, U.S. Army
Commander

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PREFACE

The Annual Historical Review (AHR) is a compilation, prepared by staff members of the 2d Infantry Division Public Affairs Office, based on supportive data and documentary information provided by division staff and selected subordinate organizations within the command. This AHR complies with revised AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures, dated 1 October 1982, and further satisfies the directive of Eighth U.S. Army dated 30 October 1982.

The AHR covers the 2d Infantry Division in Fiscal Year 1984. This review is developed primarily from historical information provided by the division staff sections in accordance with guidance from Eighth U.S. Army Historian's Office. Thus, it reflects a predominately staff viewpoint and emphasis. The focus of the review is on significant activities that occurred in the 2d Infantry Division's area of operation during Fiscal Year 1984.

Ned V. Longworth, Jr.
Major, U.S. Army
Public Affairs Officer

Karl R. Wolff
Curator/Director
2d Infantry Division Museum

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Division Engineer: Lt. Col. Charles S. Thomas.
Headquarters Commandant: Maj. John C. Vanderlaan replaced Maj. David E. Moyer in June 1984.
Aviation Officer: Lt. Col. Palmer J. Penny III replaced Lt. Col. Floyd E. Edwards in July 1984.
Area Facility Engineer: Lt. Col. Jerry T. Hines replaced Lt. Col. Edward P. Kane in July 1984.

(U) Following is a list of 2d Division Major Subordinate Commanders during the period 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984.

1st Brigade: Col. David A. Armstrong.
2d Brigade: Col. James B. Byrnes.
3d Brigade: Col. Thomas P. Carney.
DIVARTY: Col. Phillip Kitchings replaced Col. Jerry C. Harrison in September 1984.
DISCOM: Col. Paul A. Wilbur replaced Col. Alfonso V. Pena in June 1984.

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17 Nov 83	Mr. Lee Elder Golf Pro/Prominent Black Athlete	DMZ	Courtesy Call
18 Nov 83	Mrs. Harriet Timmons (GS-16E) National President of Ladies Auxillary, VFW	4-P-1	Tour
18 Nov 83	General Robert W. Sennewald Commander, USFK/EUSA Commander-in-Chief UNC/CFC	Camp Casey	G3 Brief
24 Nov 83	General John W. Vessey, Jr. Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff	DMZ	Thanksgiving Dinner
29 Nov 83	Capt. James D. Spaulding Canadian Navy, Chief LNO, Canadian Forces UN (Rear)	Camp Casey	PAO Brief
30 Nov 83	Maj. Gen. Edmund R. Thompson Deputy Director for Operations and Management DIA	Camp Casey	Intelligence Brief (G2)
30 Nov 83	Mr. Feliciano Giordano (GS-16E) Technical Director, US Army Communication System Agency	Camp Casey, Signal Sites	Orientation
1 Dec 83	Mr. Keith Krueel (GS-16E) National Commander of American Legion	4-P-1	Tour
1 Dec 83	34 Generals including General Lee, Sang Hoon, General Chung, Ho Yong, Deputy Commander in Chief, CFC and TROKA		Tank/Infantry Tactical Seminar (TITS)
2 Dec 83	Brig. Gen. Harry E. Soyster Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence System and Automation, HQDA	Camp Hovey	Tour RS-6, RS-7, and 102d MI
8 Dec 83	Col. Roger H. C. Donlon Incoming Commander UNC (Rear) Japan	Camp Casey	PAO Brief
5-6 Dec 83	Mr. John A. Van Wagenen (GS-18E) Member, House Appropriations Committee Surveys and Investigations Team	Camp Casey	Orientation

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8 Dec 83	President Chun, Doo Hwan Republic of Korea	Camp Casey	2d Inf Div Morale
13 Dec 83	Lt. Gen. Winfield W. Scott, Jr. Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt Deputy Commander, USFK		Aerial Resupply Exercise
12-13 Dec 83	Brig. Gen. John T. Quinn Assistant Division Commander for Maneuvers, 25th Inf Div		Pre TEAM SPIRIT (TS) '84 Brief
16 Dec 83	Mr. Robert J. Wehner, Jr. (GS-13) Supply Management Representative Defense Logistics Agency	Camp Casey	Tour DISCOM
24-25 Dec 83	The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders		USO Tour, USO Performance
28 Dec 83	Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt Deputy Commander, USFK	DMZ	Orientation
4 Jan 84	Mr. Charles L. Burgreen (GS-16) Bishop, Armed Forces Episcopal Church	DMZ	Orientation
4 Jan 84	Col. Broyles Director, Pre-Command Course		Briefings
5 Jan 84	Brig. Gen. Bruce R. Harris Commander, CSA/CEEIA	Camp Casey	Orientation
6 Jan 84	Rear Adm. Paul D. Tomb, Joint Chief of Staff C ³ S (Command, Control, Commo Support)	DMZ	Orientation
9 Jan 84	Col. Lim, John Chul Director, ROKA Affairs Directorate	Camp Casey	Visit 2d Inf Div ROKA Staff
9 Jan 84	Brig. Gen. Eugene Lanzillo Commander, Western Area Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)	Camp Casey	Orientation
10 Jan 84	Mr. Charles R. Lord (GS-18) Deputy Director of Operations National Security Agency, Fort Meade, MD	Camp Casey	PAO Brief
11 Jan 84	Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt Deputy Commander, USFK		Radar Site Orientation

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12 Jan 84	Mr. Walt Bumala (GS-16E) Commander, Alaska Department American Legion	4-P-1	Tour
12 Jan 84	Brig. Gen. Robert M. Bunker Commander, US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Command	Camp Casey	Visit 2d Engr Bn
13 Jan 84	Lt. Gen. Louis C. Menetrey Commander, CFA		Observe
14 Jan 84	Commodore A. W. Fort (USN) Director of Constr. Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense	DMZ	Orientation
16 Jan 84	Brig. Gen. Carlton P. Weidenthal Deputy Commanding General Procurement & Readiness TACOM	Camp Casey, DMZ	PAO Brief, Orientation
18 Jan 84	Maj. Gen. Aaron L. Lilley Commandant, Transportation & Aviation School, Fort Eustis, VA	Camp Casey	Tour DISCOM
27 Jan 84	Dr. William Mayer (GS-18) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
1 Feb 84	Mr. Benjamin F. Schemmer Editor, Armed Forces Journal	Camp Hovey, DMZ	Orientation
4 Feb 84	Maj. Gen. R. M. Wells Deputy Chief of Engineering US Army		MCA Con- struction Projects Tour
4 Feb 84	Honorable James R. Ambrose Under Secretary of the Army	DMZ	Orientation, Tour RS-7, Construction Projects
8 Feb 84	Lt. Gen. Charles W. Bagnal Army Inspector of Training and Deputy Commanding General for Training, TRADOC	Camp Casey	Brief G3 Training Plan
11 Feb 84	Ambassador Richard Walker U. S. Embassy		Chipyong-ni Memorial Ceremony
13 Feb 84	Lt. Gen. Chung, Ho Keun Commanding General VII ROK Corps		TS '84 Pre- paration

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18 Feb 84	Maj. Gen. John W. Hudachek Chief of Staff USFK/EUSA	Camp Casey	2d Avn Dining-In
21 Feb 84	Mr. C. Richard Whiston (SES-6) Principal Deputy General Council for DA	Camp Casey	SJA Brief, PAO Brief
21 Feb 84	Brig. Gen. Bobby Brashears Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff J5, Pacific Command	DMZ	Orientation
23 Feb 84	Maj. Gen. Thurman D. Rodgers Commanding General US Army Signal School		Signal Lun- cheon, New Systems Brief
23 Feb 84	Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, III Commanding General US Army INSCOM	Camp Casey	Courtesy Call
24 Feb 84	Lt. Gen. Chung, Ho Keun Commanding General VII ROK Corps	Camp Casey	Dinner in Honor of VII Corps
25 Feb 84	Justice Albert B. Fletcher, Jr. Associate Judge, Military Court of Appeals	Camp Casey	Observe Bde Training
25 Feb 84	Bishop Marjorie S. Matthews (GS-16E), United Methodist Church Reverend Patricial W. Barrett (GS-16E), Division of Chaplains & Related Ministries	Camp Casey	PAO Brief, Tour Div Chapel
27 Feb 84	Maj. Gen. Kenneth C. Leuer Assistant Chief of Staff C3, CFC; Assistant Chief of Staff J3	Camp Casey	2d Inf Div Training Brief (G3)
2 Mar 84	Mrs. Kathryn Brown (GS-16E) Administration Officer, Red Cross, Washington D.C.	Camp Casey	Brief Red Cross Report
3 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Fred E. Elam Commanding General 19th Support Command	Camp Casey	Tour DISCOM
6 Mar 84	Col. David H. Harris Commander, 2d Bde, 7th Inf Div	Camp Casey TS '84 Site	4th Bde Cdr during TS '84

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2-9 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Johnnie H. Corns Assistant Division Commander for Maneuvers, 7th Inf Div	TS '84 Site	Observe TS '84 Operations
6 Mar 84	Mr. Jordon E. Rizer (SES-4) Director, American Forces Information Service, Washington D.C.	Camp Casey	Tour AFKN, PAO
7 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Tony Crowfoot Deputy Commanding General British Forces (Hong Kong)	Camp Casey	PAO Brief, Courtesy Call
10 Mar 84	Mr. Hong Il Secretary General Korean American Friendship Association	Camp Casey	Korean & Con- temporary Song and Dance, TS '84
14 Mar 84	General Robert W. Sennewald Commander-in-Chief CFC/UNC; Commander, USFK, EUSA	Camp Casey	Receive 4th Bde Concept of TS, Observe Bridge Attack
15 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. Rocco Negris Deputy Commander I Corps	Camp Casey	Bridging Op- erations Brief (G3) for TS '84
16 Mar 84	Mr. Charles Weatherholt (GS-16) Deputy Director of Civil Per- sonnel, DA Mr. William Cloakley (GS-17) Deputy Director for Compensation and Overseas Employee Policy, DOD	Camp Casey	Tour Civilian Housing in Tonduchon
16 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. William H. Schneider Commanding General 25th Inf Div	Camp Casey	Visit CG
16 Mar 84	Lt. Gen. John N. Brandenburg Commanding General I Corps	Camp Casey	TS '84 Over- view Brief
19 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. Tracy E. Strevey, Jr. Commanding General, Tripler Army Medical Center Surgeon, USA West Com/Director of Health Services USA Support Command	TS '84 Site	Visit
20 Mar 84	Col. James Wurman Deputy G1, FORSCOM	TS '84 Site	Representing Lt. Gen. Livsey

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20 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. Robert M. Joyce The Adjutant General	Camp Casey	Visit Club System & Morale, Wel- fare, Rec Ac- tivities
21 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. John Cox (USMC) J3, CINCPAC	TS '84 Site	Orientation
22, 24, & 27 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. James E. Moore Commanding General 7th Inf Div	TS '84 Site, Camp Casey	Observe 4th Bde
22 Mar 84	Lt. Gen. Ahn Commander 6th ROK Corps	TS '84 Site	Orientation
22 Mar 84	Lt. Gen. Louis C. Menetrey Commanding General, CFA Maj. Gen. Ryu Deputy Commanding General, CFA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
23 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. Lee C2, CFA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
23 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Larry D. Church J2, EUSA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
24 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Lee Commander 13th Sig Bde, TROKA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
25 Mar 84	32 Foreign Military Attaches Col. Mayo, Philippines	TS '84 Site	Orientation
25 Mar 84	Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt Deputy Commander, USFK/EUSA General Robert W. Sennewald Commanding General, USFK/EUSA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
25 Mar 84	Honorable Donald Regan Secretary of the Treasury	DMZ	Orientation
26 Mar 84	Brig. Gen. Koo G2, TROKA	TS '84 Site	Orientation
26 Mar 84	Maj. Gen. Shin, Woo Sik Commanding General 5th ROK Army	TS '84 Site	Orientation
26 Mar 84	Lt. Col. R. A. Arena Commander, 1-1 Marines	TS '84 Site	Orientation

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27 Mar 84	Lt. Gen. Chung H. K. Commanding General VII ROK Corps	TS '84 Site	Orientation
27 Mar 84	General John A. Wickham Chief of Staff of Army	TS '84 Site Camp Casey	Orientation
27, 29 & 30 Mar 84	Command Sgt. Maj. Glen E. Morrell, Sergeant Major of Army	TS '84 Site Camp Casey	Orientation
2 Apr 84	Lt. Gen. Nathaniel R. Thompson The Inspector General	Camp Casey	Orientation
3 Apr 84	Brig. Gen. Caleb J. Archer Deputy Commanding General Chemical & Military Police Center	Camp Casey	Visit PMO
4-5 Apr 84	Col. James G. Hattersley Assistant Division Commander (Support), 7th Inf Div	TS '84 Site	Orientation
3-5 Apr 84	Mrs. Anna Gear (GS-16E) National President American Legion Auxillery	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
5 Apr 84	Mr. O. John Nille (GS-17E) Assistant to Commander, AFEES Mr. King Hazle (GS-16E) Director of Plans & Management, AFEES	Camp Casey	Tour AFEES
10 Apr 84	Brig. Gen. Charles E. Getz Chief, Military Assistance Group, Philippines	Camp Casey	Visit CG
11 Apr 84	Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt Deputy Commander, USFK/EUSA	Camp Casey	Visit 2d Bn, 61st ADA
12 Apr 84	Maj. Gen. Kenneth E. Lewi Commanding General, Headquarters, TROSCOM (Troop Support Command)	Camp Casey	Brief G-4, DISCOM
16 Apr 84	Mr. Mark Love (GS-17E) House Committee on Appropriations (HAC) Mr. Phil Culkin (GS-16E) Surveys and Investigations (S&I)	Camp Casey	Review Mgmt of Spare and Repair Parts
17 Apr 84	Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Clausen The Judge Advocate General	Camp Casey	Talk with SJA Officers

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17-19 Apr 84	Lt. Col. Teasdale and Lt. Col. Collins DA Inspector General Assistance Team	Camp Casey	Provide IG Assistance to 2d Div Units
21-22 Apr 84	Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Hessian Chief of Chaplains	Camp Casey	Easter Services
24 Apr 84	Col. David Lindsey Chief of MTMC	Camp Casey	Tour Installation Transportation Office Operations
25 Apr 84	Brig. Gen. France F. Jordan Chairman, Medical Readiness Review Group (Pacific)	Camp Casey	Visit 2d Med Bn
28 Apr 84	Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Quinn Chief, JUSMAG-K	Camp Casey	2d Bde Officer Professional Development Class
28 Apr 84	Mr. Clifford G. Olsen, Jr. Commander-in-Chief VFW	DMZ	Orientation
30 Apr 84	Mr. Pringle P. Hillier Assistant Secretary of the Army, Finance Management, and Acting Secretary of the Army (Inst. & Log.)	Camp Casey,	Orientation
30 Apr 84	Col. (Ret.) C. J. Bobinski, Jr. Army Mutual Aid Association	Camp Casey, DMZ	Visit
2 May 84	Dr. Roger K. Engel (SES-4) Director, Tactical Intelligence Systems, Assistant Under Secretary of Defense		View RS
8 May 84	Commander Richard K. Mavrn Austrian Navy	Camp Casey	Orientation
11 May 84	Mr. Robert L. Wilbraham (GS-16E)	Camp Casey	Visit
14 May 84	Brig. Gen. James Piner, Jr. Assistant Deputy Commander USFK/EUSA	Camp Casey	Discuss Support
23 May 84	David Holbrow and Lance Joseph Ambassadors of New Zealand and Australia	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation

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24 May 84	Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Robert F. Cocklin, Executive Vice President, AUSA	Camp Casey	Visit
24 May 84	Miss Susan J. Crawford (SES-6) General Council, DA	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
24 May 84	Honorable Marion Barry Mayor, Washington, D.C.	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
30 May 84	Honorable Beryl Anthony Congressman, (D), AR	DMZ	Orientation
30 May 84	Honorable James M. Leath Congressman, (D), TX	DMZ	Orientation
4 Jun 84	Lt. Gen. Chung, Ho Keum Commander VII ROK Corps	Camp Casey	Visit
5 Jun 84	Mr. Robert A. Stone Deputy Assistant Secretary Defense for Installations	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
11 Jun 84	Brig. Gen. William M. Gourley Director, Enlisted Personnel Management	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
11 Jun 84	Mr. Clifton Leatherbury (GS-16) Inst. Defense Analysis	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
12 Jun 84	General William J. Livsey Commander-in-Chief USFK/EUSA	Camp Casey	Welcome Ceremony
13 Jun 84	Col. James H. Durham TACOM	Camp Casey	Discuss Vehicle Status
13 Jun 84	Brig. Gen. Robert D. Morgan Deputy Commanding General Procurement & Readiness, USA CECOM	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
14 Jun 84	Brig. Gen. August R. Pede Commanding General USA Computer Systems Command	Camp Casey	Discuss ADP
18 Jun 84	Lt. Gen. Louis C. Menetrey Commanding General, CFA	Camp Casey	Visit
18 Jun 84	Col. Victor T. Bullock Director, Department of Military Instruction USMA	Camp Casey	Visit

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19 Jun 84	Maj. Gen. Hwang, Ho-Jung Commanding General 2d Logistical Support Command	Camp Casey	Discuss Logistics
22 Jun 84	Maj. Gen. Shin, Woo Sik Commanding General 5th ROK Div	Camp Casey	Visit
23 Jun 84	Lt. Gen. Ahn, Pil Joon Commanding General 6th ROK Corps	Camp Casey	Visit
2 Jul 84	Rear Adm. Charles F. Horne Senior Member UNCMAC	Camp Casey	Visit
2 Jul 84	Capt. (USN) Everett D. Stumbaugh Staff Judge Advocate, CINCPAC	Camp Casey	Orientation
13 Jul 84	Brig. Gen. Park, Moon Kyu Deputy Commanding General 7th ROK Corps	Camp Casey	Visit
16 Jul 84	Honorable Robert E. Bedham Congressman, (R), CA	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
17 Jul 84	Dr. Albert E. Brandenstein (SES-2), Deputy Director, Strategic Tech.	Camp Casey	Visit
17 Jul 84	Col. Robert W. Berry Department of Law, USMA	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
19 Jul 84	Lt. Col. Wolfgang H. Bletschachbr German Military Attache	Camp Casey	Visit
20 Jul 84	Brig. Gen. John H. Stanford Commanding General, MTMC	Camp Casey	Visit
21 Jul 84	Ambassador Jose S. Sorzavo Deputy U.S. Representative to United Nations	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
21 Jul 84	Col. Gerald E. Galloway, Jr. Deputy Head of Department, Computer & Graphic Sciences, USMA	Camp Casey	Discuss ADP
24 Jul 84	Army Training Support Center Team		Discuss Support

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25 Jul 84	Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn Assistant Deputy Director of Operations, National Security Agency	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
27 Jul 84	Maj. Gen. Kenneth C. Leuer Assistant Chief of Staff, USFK	Camp Casey	Visit
29 Jul 84	Brig. Gen. Hwang, Kyu Sun Deputy Commanding General 7th ROK Corps	Camp Casey	Visit
30 Jul 84	Maj. Gen. John W. Hudachek Chief of Staff, EUSA	Camp Casey	Orientation
5 Aug 84	Lt. Gen. Joseph K. Bratton Chief of Engineers	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
11 Aug 84	Mr. William C. Sherman Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, NE Asia	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
14 Aug 84	Mr. Lewis D. Walker (SES-5) Deputy Director of Environment Safety & Occupational Health, Assistant Secretary of the Army	Camp Casey	Orientation
21 Aug 84	Lt. Gen. William H. Schneider Deputy Commander-in-Chief Pacific Command	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation
4 Sep 84	Brig. Gen. Gary L. Turner Deputy Commanding General USA WESTCOM	Camp Casey	Visit
10 Sep 84	Maj. Gen. James W. Ellis Chief of Staff, EUSA	Camp Casey	Orientation
18 Sep 84	Mrs. (Dorothy) Hugh J. Casey Mother of Maj. Casey	Camp Casey	Tour Camp Casey
19 Sep 84	Col. Harold L. Miller Chief, US Army Trial Defense Service, Washington, D.C.	Camp Howze, Camp Casey, Camp Stanely, Camp Red Cloud	Visit
19 Sep 84	Rear Adm. Charles F. Horne III Senior Member, UNCMAC	DMZ	Brief
24 Sep 84	Pacific Contingency & Counter- part Orientation Training Cen- ter Group (PCCT)		Command Brief

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26 Sep 84	Maj. Gen. Donald J. Fulham J5, USFK/EUSA	Camp Casey	Orientation
27 Sep 84	Maj. Gen. Max Baratz Commanding General 416th Engr Command (USAG) Chicago, IL	Camp Casey, DMZ	Orientation

1 Logbook, Protocol Office, 2d Infantry Division.

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MSC 64 SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

(U) BACKGROUND: The AN/MS-64 is the force terminal segment of UHF Single Channel Special Communications System. The terminal is housed in an S-280 shelter, is air transportable, and is mounted on an M35 truck. It provides 75 bits per second frequency shift key (FSK) data communications in four basic modes. The system is designed to pass data traffic for dedicated and command and control communications.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The MSC 64 was fielded in May 1984. All eighteen personnel operators (OIC V9) are assigned to the six units that received a terminal. These units are Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Division; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery; and Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of each area battalion. New equipment training took place in the June 1984 time frame.

-
1. NEFB Data Sheet .
 2. File #1102-11 (MSC-64)

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PARKHILL SECURITY DEVICES

(U) BACKGROUND: A need was perceived to provide secure communications to major subordinate commands, separate battalions, the Demilitarized Zone, the Joint Security Area, and other key elements. FM secure radio was not sufficient. A means had to be identified to provide a more reliable secure communications. Parkhill security devices were requested and were received from J-6. The Parkhills will secure a class A phone in the Division Tactical Operations Center (DTOC); each major subordinate command; separate battalion; Demilitarized Zone; Joint Security Area; 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry; and DSE (Division Tactical Operations Center Support Element).

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Devices and installation kits began arriving in December 1983. Complete installation kits with wire line adapters were on hand by 1 April 1984. Installation began in April and was completed in mid May.

-
1. MSG, EAIDGO, DTG 290430Z Jul 83, Request for Parkhill Devices.
 2. MSG, EAIDSO, DTG 070623Z Sep 83, Parkhill Requirements.
 3. MSG, SJ-OCC, DTG 080500Z Sep 83, Parkhill Fielding.
 4. MSG, SELCL-HICP-AM(HUACHUCA), DTG 121540Z Jan 84.
 5. File #1101-07 Classified SAB Establishment of KY65 CRYPTONET

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE WORKSHOP

(U) BACKGROUND: A lack of familiarity with the type of equipment available in the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion, how it can serve as a combat multiplier for the maneuver units, and the Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence (CEWI) concept in general has been identified in this division.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The Commanding General, 2d Division, directed that a series of Military Intelligence Workshops be conducted to make commanders more aware of the capabilities of the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion. The first workshop was held on 18 April 1984 with major subordinate commanders, battalion commanders, S-3s, and S-2s in attendance. It consisted of a briefing given by the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion Commander in the Division Command Conference Room on the CEWI concept, utilizing a realistic case study based on a real-world scenario. A tactical situation was discussed by phases, indicating how EW/SIGINT (Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence) assets would be employed in a step-by-step fashion to assist the combat commander in accomplishing his mission. Following the briefing, the attendees were taken to Engineer Rock for a demonstration of all the battalion's mission equipment, to include EW, SIGINT, and ground surveillance radars. Additionally, there was a static display of the EH-1H QUICK FIX helicopter and its jamming/intercept equipment.

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VINSON COMSEC DEVICE

(U) BACKGROUND: The VINSON KY-57 and KY-58s are small, lightweight, wide-band, secure voice digital communications units. The equipment operates half duplex, push-to-talk and is used with present tactical FM radios. The equipment is generally referred to by the National Security Agency name of VINSON, and replaces the current NESTOR FM secure equipment. The KY-57 is used in ground applications while the KY-58 is used for aircraft. The division will receive some 1310 of the 3000 systems authorized.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The system was fielded in July 1984. New equipment training was accomplished from 18 June to 18 July 1984 for installers and net controllers.

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1. NEFB Data Sheets.
 2. File #1102-11 (Classif & Unclass).

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RADAR TEAM EVALUATION PROGRAM

(U) BACKGROUND: Due to observed deficiencies in radar operator (military occupational specialty 17K) performance, the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion Commander and the G-2 directed that periodic evaluations of 17K proficiency be conducted. In August 1982, B Company, 102d Military Intelligence Battalion, initiated the first quarterly proficiency evaluation.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Radar proficiency evaluations have continued and been refined to enhance their effectiveness. The most recent development is an all-encompassing type of internal evaluation technique used in lieu of a company-level ARTEP (Army Readiness, Training and Evaluation Program) due to the team structure of radar operations. First used in conjunction with the 1984 Indianhead Olympics, the course consists of a team receiving an operations order and threat update from the platoon leader or platoon sergeant, land navigation under tactical conditions to a designated map location unfamiliar to the team, site selection, emplacement and putting into operation the PPS-5 radar, and surveillance/identification of various types of targets. As a result of this new procedure, 102d Military Intelligence Battalion operators have improved their tactical skills which often are not sufficiently stressed during routine DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) fixed radar site operations.

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CLOSURE OF SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE (SSO) COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

(U) BACKGROUND: For many years most Army installations have maintained separate communications center facilities for general service (GENSER) and special security office (SSO) communications systems. A few years ago a decision was made to consolidate these facilities wherever and whenever possible to produce fiscal savings, to conserve equipment, and to streamline the communications effort and its attendant maintenance problems.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The consolidation measures at Camp Casey took effect 6 August 1984. The SSO communications center, previously manned by SI-cleared 72E personnel from the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion, was closed. Its functions were assumed by the 552d Signal Company, the unit that had always operated the GENSER communications system. Consequently, all back-channel (SSO) traffic now arrives via the Camp Casey Communications Center collocated with the Division Tactical Operations Center (DTOC) at East Casey. However, the SSO himself and his administrative office still remain at the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) at West Casey along with the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion's Technical Control and Analysis Element (TCAE) and All-Source Intelligence Center (ASIC), the latter under the operational control of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

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AIRMOBILE SUPPORT TO INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

(U) BACKGROUND: The 102d Military Intelligence Battalion operates over extremely long lines of communications by necessity. The unit is very communications dependent, since collection elements far forward must pass information back to the Battalion Command Post, which in turn often sends it back to garrison for further analysis by the Technical Control and Analysis Element (TCAE) in coordination with the G-2's All-Source Intelligence Center (ASIC). Retransmission support from pieces of key terrain is critical in this communications effort. The UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter and its slingloading capability have provided a new dimension to the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion's far-flung intelligence operations.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The battalion has begun planning to utilize the Black Hawk in conjunction with its bi-monthly FTX's (Field Training Exercises) and several soldiers have undergone slingloading training. Specifically, slingloading will be carried out for insertion/removal of retrans teams using M151A2 vehicles, voice collection teams using manpacked intercept equipment, and ration resupply. The first airmobile mission is scheduled for the October 1984 Battalion FTX.

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CHAPTER III: TRAINING, OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS (U)

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NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS EXERCISES

(U) BACKGROUND: In the event of increased social or political unrest or renewed hostilities the 2d Division is given the mission of processing for evacuation/relocation all U.S. citizens, dependents of U.S. citizens and selected third country nationals residing within Subarea Ia. To accomplish this task it is necessary to have up-to-date information on the number of noncombatants in Subarea Ia and the locations of their residences. It is also imperative that the 2d Division establish and periodically exercise a system which quickly and efficiently processes noncombatants for evacuation.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. On 15-16 December 1983 the 2d Division conducted Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) Exercise (NEOEX) 2-83, Operation Ready-Move. NEOEX 2-83 was the culmination of four months of planning and coordination directed toward accomplishing the following objectives:

- a. Identify and register all noncombatants residing in Subarea Ia.
- b. Increase noncombatants' confidence in the desire and ability of the 2d Division to safeguard and evacuate noncombatant personnel should the need ever arise.
- c. Exercise proposed changes to the present system of noncombatant processing for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the current 2d Division Noncombatant Relocation Plan.

2. During NEOEX 2-83 over 200 previously unregistered noncombatants were identified, increasing the total of registered noncombatants in Subarea Ia to 1968. 1155 noncombatants were processed through two staging area processing centers. Verification of identification cards, passports, medical/ration control plates, and possession of important documents such as shot records and birth/marriage certificates were checked. Individual NEO kits were also checked for completeness. This exercise served to familiarize noncombatants with evacuation procedures and to verify the effectiveness of proposed changes to be incorporated into the 2d Division Noncombatant Relocation Plan when revised in the April-May 1984 time frame.

3. During NEOEX 1-84 in August 1984 some of the revisions of NEOEX 2-83 were incorporated to more effectively process unregistered noncombatants. A total of 700 previously unregistered noncombatants were identified and processed. The exercise quickly and efficiently processed the noncombatants and was declared successful with the proposed changes in effect.

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ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) SUMMARY

(U) BACKGROUND: Crossbuck exercises are quarterly combined Republic of Korea-United States (ROK-US) field training exercises. EW support is provided to each Crossbuck by elements of the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion and the 332d Electronic Warfare Company. Collection and jamming operations are performed to train ROK Army personnel in electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM); train ROK Army staffs in tasking of EW assets and use of information provided by EW activities; and train U.S. EW personnel in tactical EW operations and liaison with ROK Army.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. Crossbuck exercises were held from 8-11 May and 16-19 July 1984.
2. During the May Crossbuck exercise, EW support was provided by 102d Military Intelligence Battalion (Blue players) and 332d Electronic Warfare Company (Orange players). Only minimal tasking was received from ROK Army staff officers of the Blue forces. While some ECCM training was provided, the Crossbuck exercise did not provide much training for either ROK or U.S. EW personnel.
3. A new concept for EW support was used during the July Crossbuck exercise. A composite EW team was formed from the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion and the 332d Electronic Warfare Company assets. An EW control element was located at the ROK Army corps control cell providing overall exercise guidance. While some problems with EW tasking were encountered during this exercise, both ROK Army soldiers and the ROK Army corps and division EW officers received valuable training. Combined Field Army (CFA) decided to continue to provide centralized EW support to Crossbuck exercises as a method of training ROK Army staff officers in the use of EW assets to support the overall scheme of maneuver.

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REORGANIZATION TO THE "J" SERIES MTOE

(U) BACKGROUND: During April and May 1984 the 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry reorganized to the "J" series MTOE (modified table of organization and equipment) configuration. The reorganization involved deactivating the Combat Support Company and moving the men, mission, and equipment to Headquarters and Headquarters Company; redesignating the remaining companies; activating "E" Company; and reactivating the Combat Support Company as "D" Company. D Company became the battalion's fourth infantry company. E Company is the anti-tank company and received M901 Improved TOW (tubular launched optically tracked command linked wire guidance system) Vehicles. The reorganization was a closely coordinated effort between property book team, S-4 and the unit supply to turn in unauthorized equipment, laterally transfer items, order new items, and maintain property accountability. Facilities hand receipt holders changed as all companies changed orderly rooms, maintenance facilities, and barracks as a result of the reorganization.

(U) FISCAL-YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry reorganized to the "J" series MTOE, deactivated and redesignated one company, activated "E" Company, received new equipment to include the M901 Improved TOW Vehicles and maintained property accountability all while maintaining a high state of combat readiness. The activation of E Company provided the tank killing capability of the TOW and the maneuverability of the modified APC (armored personnel carrier).

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LOGISTICAL ASPECTS OF DIVISION '86 TRANSITION

(U) BACKGROUND: On 16 June 1984 one brigade and three battalions transitioned to the Division '86 Force Structure. 1st Brigade; 1st Battalion, 15th Field Artillery; 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery; and 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry (Mechanized) were all scheduled to transition on the same day. To insure a smooth transition several actions were taken by the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G-4 to insure all logistical actions were completed. These actions were as follows:

1. Development of the transition Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Subject: Logistical Actions for Transition to Division '86, J-Edition MTOE (modified table of organization and equipment) and Continuing Force Modernization.
2. Initiation of 260 lateral transfer directives to cross level property to insure fill of required equipment for Division '86 transition.
3. Development of numerous brigade and unit transition operations plans to insure all unit level actions were completed.
4. Establish the Division '86 Work Group (DESWG) to discuss and resolve numerous issues as they arose during the transition effort.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: On 25 February 1984, ACofS, G-4 published the SOP for logistical transition to Division '86. On 2 June 1984 all lateral transfer directives were forwarded to all divisional units to accomplish Division '86 cross leveling. On 5 March 1984 1st Brigade developed and finalized its OPLAN (Operations Plan) 5-84 for transition to Division '86. There were some slippages in the transition plan due to DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) responsibilities for one of the transitioning units and due to equipment accounting problems identified in the Division Property Book Office. These problems were immediately and expeditiously resolved by the DESWG and transition was completed by August 1984.

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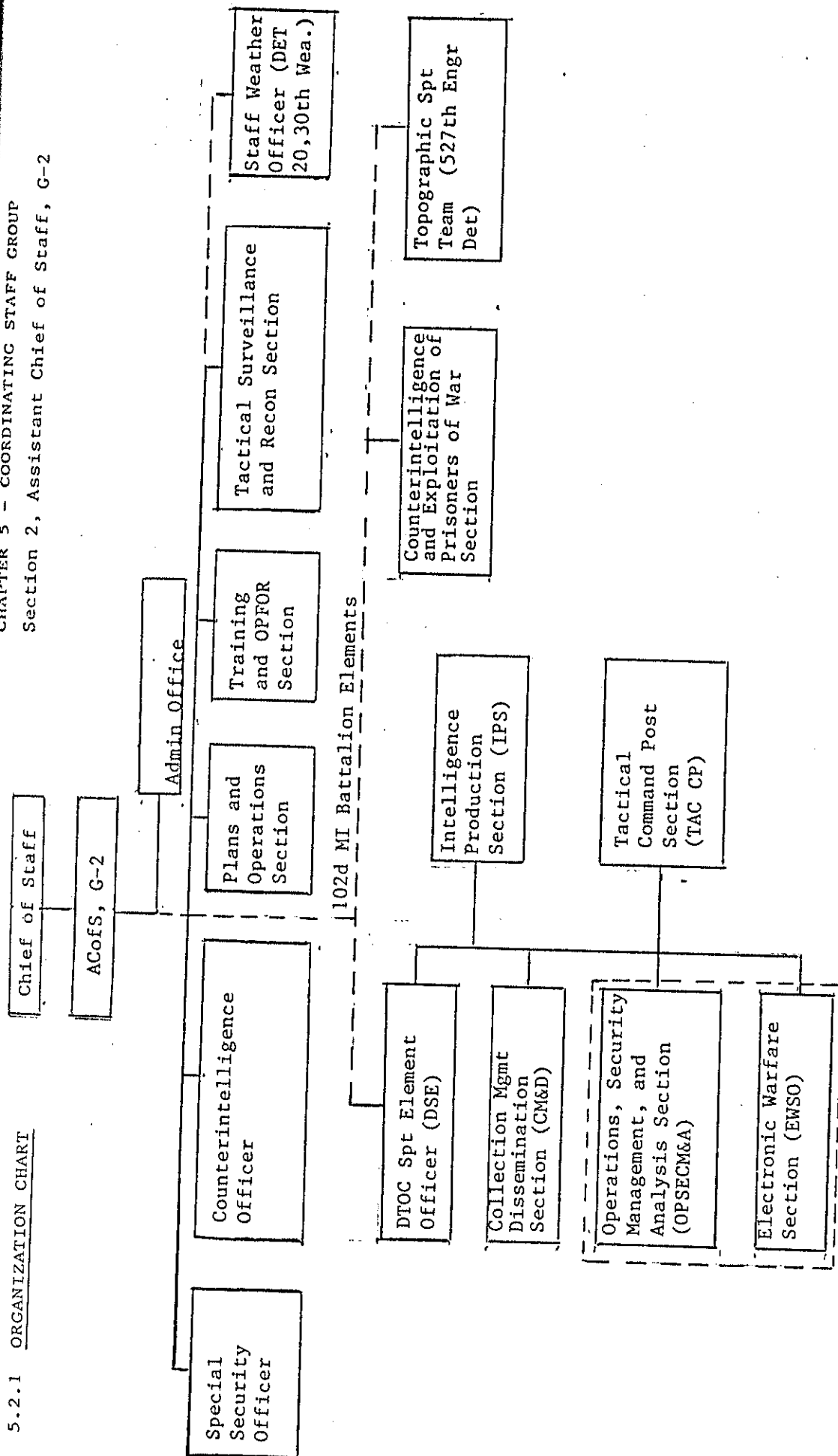
ACofS, G-2 REORGANIZATION

(U) BACKGROUND: Due to the 2d Division's forward deployed status, intelligence training, specifically with regard to "Knowing Your Enemy", receives heavy emphasis. To this end a TDA (Table of Distribution and Allowances) section of six personnel, led by an O3, was approved by the Commanding General in January 1984 to provide opposing forces training support to 2d Division units.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: This element's mission when combined with intelligence training objectives for the division as set forth in Annex R of 2d Division Regulation 350-1, Training, gave rise to the need to fix staff action proponency for intelligence training in toto within the office of the ACofS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-2. Accordingly, in March 1984, concurrent with the 2d Division's review and update of its organization and functions manual, the ACofS, G-2, formally organized a G-2 training staff section as assigned in following diagram. The primary function of this new staff element is to serve as the 2d Division's sub-staff proponent for all matters pertaining to intelligence training.

From the time of the reorganization to the present, the G-2 Training Section has continued to provide opposing forces training support, initiated a Know Your Enemy Information column in the Warrior newspaper, distributed several hundred uniform/insignia recognition posters on north Korean forces, has taken overall steps to upgrade the maintenance posture of the division's four north Korean vehicles, and initiated proponency for the Department of the Army, ACSI (Assistant Chief of Staff)-directed REDTRAIN (Readiness Training) program training tips, a command intelligence training memorandum and a more regularly conduct OPFOR (opposing forces) training program of instruction on future performance objectives.

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Command
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to ACofS, G-3

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NAME CHANGE OF STAFF AGENCY

(U) BACKGROUND: The office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Facilities and Installations) is the staff office responsible for coordinating most non-operational and non-tactical services to the major organizations of the division. This includes the Area Club System, the Master Planning Division, Installation Transportation Office, Transportation Motor Pool, Logistical Services Division, and Installation Services Division. Much confusion has traditionally arisen among many outside agencies concerning the relationship of this office to the subordinate units of the 2d Division.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Effective 1 April 1984 the name of the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Facilities and Installations) was changed to the office of the Deputy Commander of Installations (DCI). This change is an effort to upgrade the prestige of the office and to describe the true command relationship, i.e., the DCI reports directly to the Assistant Division Commander (Support) and not to the Chief of Staff. The new name is more descriptive of the actual duties of this staff agency.

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FORCE MODERNIZATION AND NEW EQUIPMENT FIELDING

(U) BACKGROUND: The fielding of the M60A3 (TTS) and Improved TOW (tubular launched optically tracked command linked wire guidance system) Vehicle involved both the logistical and operational staffs of the 1st Brigade and 2d Division. The new MTOE (modified table of organization and equipment) established an effective day of 16 June 1984 to complete restructuring from an H-series to J-series for mechanized infantry and armor units. The introduction of these systems substantially enhanced the division's combat fire and maneuver capability. The New Equipment Fielding Board, in conjunction with brigade and division staff, coordinated the fielding and training for new systems and retrograde of the replaced equipment. Due to the forward deployed status of the 2d Division and the requirement to sustain combat readiness, fielding of the M60A3 and Improved TOW Vehicle differed significantly from fielding by continental United States units. Old equipment was required to remain uploaded for combat until processing and new equipment training were completed by individual units. Old equipment was then processed for retrograde. This approach enabled the brigade to accept equipment and retrograde old equipment without serious distractors to logistical or operational resources.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The major milestones reached during the period were the identification of personnel transfers, preparatory unit training, effective date, and new equipment training. At the conclusion of the training, the net result was a tank heavy brigade capable of all terrain and weather combat operations. The initial impact on the command was an expansion in space requirements (i.e., billets, arms room, and motor parks) and funds (i.e., 3d/4th quarters fiscal year 1984 Class I, II, III, V, and IX).

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2D AVIATION BATTALION (CBT) AIRCRAFT TRADE OFF

(U) BACKGROUND: As part of the United States Army Force Modernization Program, UH-1H helicopters were projected to be replaced by new UH-60A Black Hawks. Designed by Sikorsky to meet Army specifications, the Black Hawk is the Army's Utility Tactical Transport System. When compared to its predecessor, the UH-1H Huey, the Black Hawk offers aviators and ground commanders many advantages and increased assets: speed, maneuverability, and weight lifting capabilities. The trade off is to take place within the 2d Aviation Battalion's air assault company. A total of 23 UH-1H Hueys will be replaced with 15 UH-60A Black Hawks.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The 2d Aviation Battalion received the first 2 of 15 UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters on 7 February 1984. Six more Black Hawks arrived on 6 March. The trade off of UH-1H helicopters for UH-60A Black Hawks was completed on 1 June. The trade off of aircraft as stated by the fielding board was textbook perfect. No problems were encountered in acquiring the UH-60A aircraft. The Black Hawk has greatly enhanced the lifting capabilities in supporting divisional assets.

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NEW ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) EQUIPMENT FIELDING

(U) BACKGROUND: The Department of the Army program to upgrade the capabilities of divisional military intelligence (MI) battalions with new, state-of-the-art EW systems continues. The 102d Military Intelligence Battalion is the recipient of all such new equipment in the 2d Division; the G-3 EW officer is the project officer who oversees fielding of this equipment.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Three new systems were fielded during fiscal year 1984:

1. AN/TLQ-17A Countermeasures Set (TRAFFIC JAM) is an automated, jeep-mounted communications jammer. TRAFFIC JAM replaced the obsolete, unreliable TLQ-17 with a highly mobile system capable of jamming enemy HF and VHF communications. Three TLQ-17As were provided. Fielding was completed in January 1984.
2. AN/ALQ-151 Countermeasures Set (QUICK FIX) is an automated, heliborne communications intercept and jamming system. The QUICK FIX provided a new capability for flexible, standoff collection and jamming operations against enemy VHF communications. Three EH-1H-mounted ALQ-151s were provided. Fielding was completed in January 1984.
3. Hand Emplaced Expendable Jammer (HEXJAM) is a man-portable, low power tactical VHF jammer. Ten HEXJAMs were provided to the division in February on indefinite loan from the Army Signals Warfare Laboratory for training and testing. All three systems were employed for the first time during exercise Team Spirit '84.

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NODAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

(U) BACKGROUND: With the advent of the TTC-41 in the division, a more efficient communications system was needed to employ the automatic characteristics of the switch. A nodal communications concept was developed that established two major signal nodes, Black and Gold, which employed the TTC-41 as the hub of the switched telephone network. Through these nodes each major subordinate command, separate battalion, Division MAIN, DISCOM (Division Support Command), and DIVARTY (Division Artillery) was given access through one or both nodes into the telephone network, thus permitting them to place calls anywhere within the division. Additionally, with the two nodes established, the electronic signature of the Division MAIN was greatly reduced in that the traditional point-to-point systems from MAIN to each major subordinate command was eliminated.

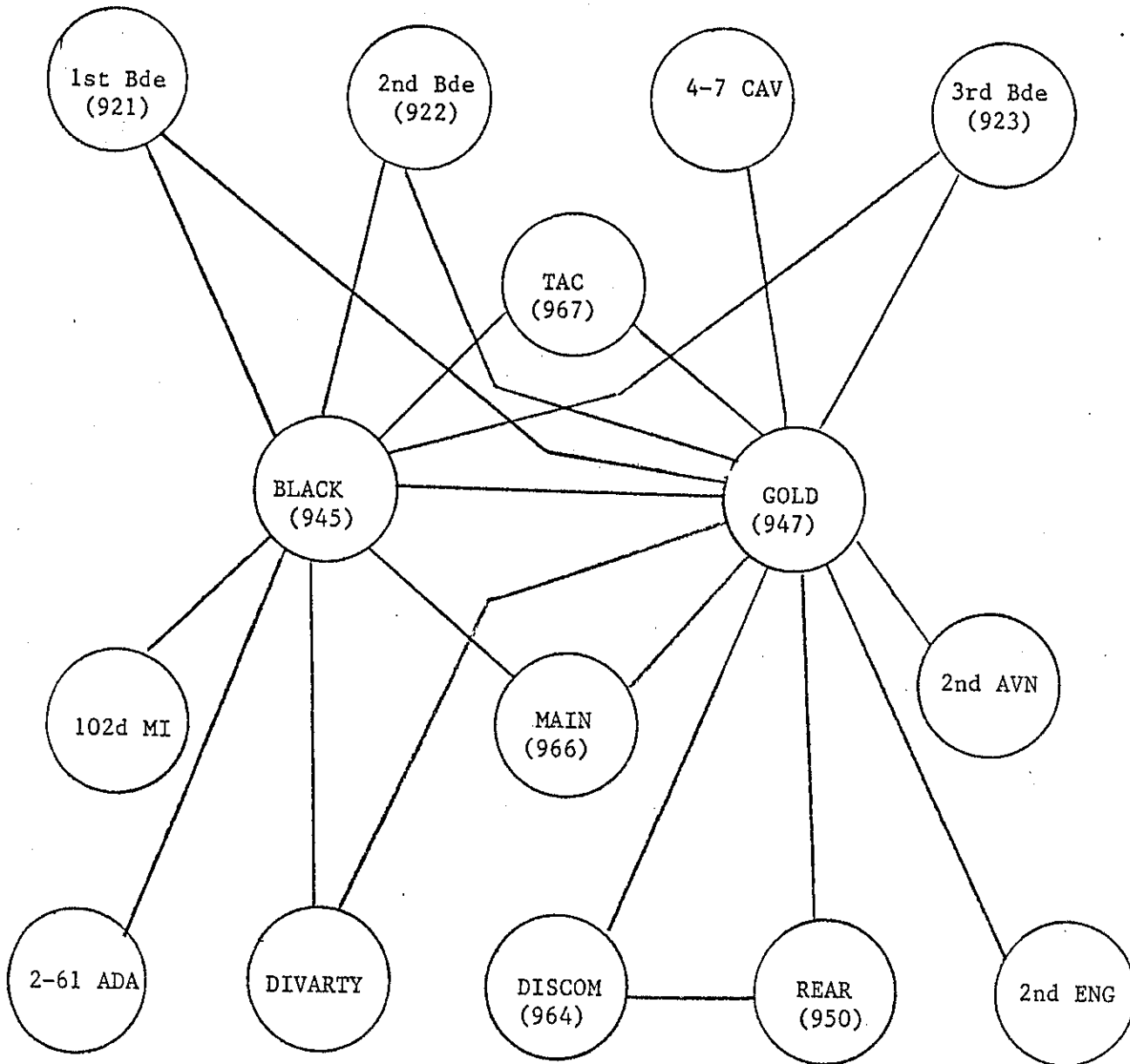
(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. During fiscal year 1984 the nodal concept was tested and proven successful during Team Spirit '84 and Ulchi Focus Lens '84. It has been adopted as the standard communications doctrine of the 2d Division.
2. Automatic Switchboard Centers (AN/TTC-41) were the backbone of the division's Nodal Communication System. Using this switchboard in the nodal concept eliminated the need/requirement for point-to-point systems/circuits. Switching through the TTC-41 allowed each major subordinate command/separate battalion the capability to place a call anywhere within the division.
3. Two major, intensive training sessions were conducted which resulted in the operators becoming more confident with the new AN/TTC-41 equipment. Improved telephone service was provided during Team Spirit '84 and subsequent exercises.

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NODAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM



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FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT (FSE) TARGETING

(U) BACKGROUND: Working for the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G-3 the Division FSE coordinates the division targeting effort. Participants in the effort are the G-3; FSE; Division Tactical Operations Center Support Element (DSE); ACofS, G-2; Electronic Warfare Officer (EWO); Air Liaison Officer (ALO); and the Division Air Space Management Officer (DAME). With little doctrine written on targeting at the division level and high personnel turnover, division targeting was fragmented. Each section was knowledgeable in their own area but had little interface with the other sections.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. A series of exercises, classes, and seminars between the targeting participants helped define each section's role in the targeting effort and how the participants interfaced to support the overall division effort. The following formal meetings were held: FSE Targeting Seminar on 21 January 1984, Division Artillery (DIVARTY) Fire Support Conference on 3 February 1984, FSE Targeting Class on 8 March 1984, DIVARTY Targeting Seminar on 9 March 1984, and G-2 Intelligence MAPEX (map exercise) on 10 March 1984. Many informal meetings and discussions were held throughout the period. The culmination was the practice of the participants during Team Spirit '84 on targeting to support the division's mission.
2. FSE, ALO, EWO, and DAME were collocated in the field for the principal targeting effort.
3. A close working relationship was developed between the intelligence gathering community and the fire support community which must be continued. Efforts will be made to get a FSE representative into the DSE and to continue the classes/seminars and continue to refine the division targeting effort.

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INDIANHEAD TRAINING CENTER

(U) BACKGROUND: In May 1983 a team from the U.S. Army Training Support Center conducted a visit of the 2d Division and evaluated training requirements and resources in the division. As a result of the visit, it was decided to develop a multiple range complex at Rodriguez Range, to be designated the Indianhead Training Center (ITC). A memorandum by the ADC(M) [Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver)] on 23 June 1983 provided initial guidance for the ITC. Specific ranges and proponcies were established by 8 September 1983:

1. Obstacle Breach Course - 2d Engineer Battalion.
2. M203/LAW/Hand Grenade Range - 2d Engineer Battalion.
3. Platoon Offense/Defense (Dismounted) - 2d Brigade.
4. Company Team Defense - 2d Brigade.
5. Tank Table VIII - 1st Brigade.
6. Company Team Offense - 1st Brigade.
7. Platoon Offense/Defense (Mounted) - 1st Brigade.
8. Tank Table VII - 1st Brigade.
9. Smoke Target Course - Division Artillery (DIVARTY)
10. Greek Valley Tracking Course - 1st Brigade.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. On 27 October 1983 the ITC Milestone Calendar was published and distributed. On 20 January 1984, Change 1 to the calendar was published. The new calendar also established a requirement for a Combat Driving Course to be built by DISCOM (Division Support Command). All ranges except the Combat Driving Course and Greek Valley Tracking Course were briefed to Brig. Gen. Brown and approved by 1 March 1984.
2. On 16 March 1984, Support Tasking (TTB-17) was published providing taskings and time lines for actual range construction. Concurrently, units were tasked to develop comprehensive range documentation packets to maintain continuity and momentum of range development. Construction began on range support facilities on 9 April 1984.
3. Design changes were instituted due to the arrival of a new ADC(M) in August 1984, Brig. Gen. Getz. A new ITC was developed and the concept called for 2d Division ranges to be more flexible, accomodating several different weapon systems and battle tasks. Listed below are the original specific ranges and their status with the design changes:
 - a. Obstacle Breach Course - No change. Operational July 1984.
 - b. M203/LAW/Hand Grenade Range - No change. Operational July 1984.
 - c. Platoon Offense/Defense (Dismounted) - Phase concept program is limited. Completion date is fiscal year 1986.
 - d. Company Team Defense - Modified attack course. Defense portion eliminated.
 - e. Tank Table VIII - No change. Rodriguez Range continues in operation with one moving range and course road.

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- f. Company Team Offense - Modified attack course.
- g. Platoon Offense/Defense (Mounted) - No change. Currently operational.
- h. Tank Table VII - Eliminated and is now Tank Table IV design.
- i. Smoke Target Course - Eliminated.
- j. Greek Valley Tracking Course - Modified to become Tank Crew Proficiency Course (TCPC). Currently operational.

4. Due to the elimination of the driving course, Tank Table VII became obsolete. The area is now called Warrior Valley and will have a Tank Table IV course. Other changes are a moving APC (Armored Personnel Carrier) Course, a dismounted squad offense/defense course, a Mark 19 Grenade Machine Gun, and a 25 meter M-16 Rifle/pistol range.

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DMZ MISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1984

(U) BACKGROUND: During the fiscal year 1984, 2d Division infantry battalions performed mission rotations in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1st Battalion, 38th Infantry	23 Sep 83 - 2 Dec 83
1st Battalion, 9th Infantry	2 Dec 83 - 24 Feb 84
1st Battalion, 23d Infantry	24 Feb 84 - 4 May 84
1st Battalion, 17th Infantry	4 May 84 - 13 Jul 84
1st Battalion, 31st Infantry	13 Jul 84 - 21 Sep 84

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CHAPTER IV: LOGISTICS (U)

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CONVERSION (DAS3)-SPBS/DS4

(U) BACKGROUND: The Standard Property Book System (SPBS) evolution actually began in 1971 when attempts were made to create a property book system as a subsystem of the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply (SAILS) subsystem. In May 1973 work began on a Department of the Army approved concept for a SAILS property book. Finally, in September 1977, the system was put into moratorium. In February 1980 a briefing was presented to HQDA, Office of the Deputy Chief for Logistics (ODCLOG) for a decision on which automated property book, Division Logistics System (DLOGS) or SPBS should operate on the Decentralized Automated Service Support (DAS3) scheduled to replace IBM 360 beginning 2d quarter of fiscal year 1983. In April 1980 Computer Systems Command (CSC) and U.S. Army Logistics Center (LOGC) were formally tasked to pull SPBS off the shelf and resume development. During 1980-1982 development of the SPBS on Combat Service Support System (CS3) hardware was completed and transferred to decentralized automated service support (DAS3) hardware in 1983. The SPBS has been developed to provide an automated property accountability system capable of operating in a centralized or decentralized mode, and asset visibility accounting of reportable items for manual property books. SPBS is designed to operate under batch processing and on a time-sharing basis with other automated systems now in operation.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The conversion team arrived on 9 September 1984 to conduct the conversion of the 2d Division Property Book from the Division Logistics Systems (DLOGS) to the SPBS. During the pre-conversion and conversion over 175,000 transactions were processed by six property book teams. The conversion was accomplished on schedule and SPBS went into full production on 7 October 1984. SPBS has and will continue to enhance property accountability in the 2d Division.

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RECYCLE OF AN/PVS-5 NIGHT VISION GOGGLE (NVG) FACEPLATES

(U) BACKGROUND: The aerial use of starlight scopes and SU-50 electronic binoculars began in Southeast Asia in the later 1960s. Due to requirements for helicopters to operate at NOE (Nap-of-the-Earth) altitudes both day and night, a low cost solution resulted in the procurement of the AV/PVS-5 Night Vision Goggle (NVG) from ITT/Litton Corporation. The PVS NVG was selected as an interim pilot's night vision system without formal development testing or operational testing. It does not fully meet the requirements of aviator usage. The device has several known deficiencies, i.e., marginal performance under low illumination, restricted field of view, visual acuity at best is 20/50, and inability to view cockpit instruments without refocusing the septrum, and lack of peripheral vision. This last limitation was cited as a contributing factor for a mid-air collision at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Because of this accident, a modified faceplate (MFP) for NVG was configured to allow pilots unaided lateral and lower vision. HQDA authorized immediate implementation on the modification in DA message dated 012238Z June 1983. It had been 2d Division policy to turn in to the Property Disposal Office (PDO) otherwise unserviceable faceplates (non-aviator usage). These faceplates with the modification specified in the DA message could be used by the aviators within the Division and Korea wide. Chief Warrant Officer Willie Tanner, the Division Standardization Officer, contacted the 702d Maintenance Battalion and the Pusan PDO to determine the number of damaged faceplates available and suitable for the modification in January 1984.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The Division Standardization Officer coordinated through the 702d Maintenance Battalion and the Pusan PDO for recovery of 25 faceplates in February 1984. These faceplates were sent to 702d Maintenance Battalion for modification and reissue to aviation units within the 2d Division. With the new program initiated, approximately 60 faceplates a quarter will be recovered and recycled at a savings to the Army of 150 dollars per faceplate. This significant savings to the Army, plus providing a better NVG device for 2d Division aviators, is a worthwhile project for an indefinite period.

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COMPUTERIZATION OF 2D DIVISION TRAINING
AND UNIT BASIC LOAD (UBL) STOCK ACCOUNTING RECORDS

(U) BACKGROUND: All ammunition management functions in the 2d Division have been done manually. The number of computations and separate stock record entries included an enormous investment in manhours and precluded the establishment of an effective quality control system. In addition, no hard copy management printouts were available to assist commanders in evaluating their status and ammunition personnel in fulfilling their responsibilities.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) has been implemented for the 2d Division's training ammunition management. In addition, the computer software associated with TAMIS has been adapted for UBL stock record accounting purposes. Completed management information on authorizations, expenditures (on-hand quantity for UBL), and quantities remaining for use or pick-up is now available to the commander on a regular or as required basis. Manual computation has virtually been eliminated and the quality of the information on hand should improve significantly.

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REPORTIONING OF WAR RESERVE AMMUNITION STOCKS

(U) BACKGROUND: A detailed review of storage locations and quantities by the Division Ammunition Office indicated serious shortcomings with respect to wartime resupply. Components for complete artillery rounds were not located at individual ASP's (Ammunition Storage Point). Other combat units would have to draw from more than one ASP to get basic items; for example, mortar rounds at one ASP, tank rounds at another. In addition, ASP's selected for 2d Division support were not well located in terms of Operations Plan 5027 requirements.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: A war reserve ammunition repositioning program was developed by the Division Ammunition Officer and staffed with the major subordinate commands. After approval, the details were provided to Eighth Army and 19th Support Command for approval and implementation. The project was begun in July 1984 and is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of fiscal year 1985.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO REFUELING POINTS

(U) BACKGROUND:

1. The 2d Aviation Battalion was forced to close the H-220 Airfield Hot Refuel Point due to the fielding of the UH-60A Black Hawk Helicopter. A study was completed in June 1983 for a relocation site by the ADAO (Assistant Division Aviation Officer) and the 2d Supply and Transportation Class III yard was selected.
2. The 122d Signal Battalion had signal nodes located on hilltops that were difficult to support with fuel in the past. Because of the increasing requirements for hilltop sitings in the Team Spirit locations, a method for supplying these areas with fuel was needed. Vehicular Tank and Pump unit refuel was not a viable solution.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. Construction began in October 1983, building berms for the 10,000 gallon blivets and covering the landing area with crushed rock. The site became operational on 16 March 1984, with further work orders submitted to asphalt the landing area. The site location is adjacent to the Class III yard one kilometer south of Casey Army Heliport and has the capacity to refuel two CH-47 aircraft simultaneously. All refueling can be accomplished while the aircraft are running (hot refueling).
2. During the TEWT (Tactical Exercise Without Troops) and Team Spirit '84, 500 gallon collapsible bladders (blivets) were hand receipted from the supply and transportation battalion along with the associated hoses and valves for fuel operations. These blivets were sling-loaded and airlifted by helicopter successfully to these hilltop nodes during these major exercises and contributed to the success of these operations. The signal battalion is trying to add these assets to their TOE (table of organization and equipment) for the continued support of difficult to reach locations in future missions and exercises.

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INSTALLATION TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

(U) BACKGROUND: The Installation Transportation Office (ITO) is responsible for the personal property processing, commercial highway and rail documentation, operation of the Transportation Motor Pool (TMP) and Drivers Testing Station. The Installation Transportation Officer also serves as the single 2d Division point of contact for Department of Defense Customs matters and the operation of two commercial bus contracts serving the 2d Division area.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. During fiscal year 1984 the outbound section of the ITO processed and shipped 10,927 personal property shipments weighing 4,986,102 pounds at a cost of \$7,257,000. During the same period the inbound section received and delivered 4,234 shipments weighing 1,976,623 pounds. All of the outbound shipments were 100 percent customs examined in accordance with Department of Defense Regulation 5030.49R.
2. In the rail/highway department documentation was prepared to move 47,300 short tons of freight in 7,083 separate shipments costing \$1,575,000. Over the same period rail/highway section received 4,498 shipments weighing 10,937 short tons.
3. The ITO supported Team Spirit '84 with fifteen personnel. This support was instrumental in the deployment and redeployment of 405 pieces of equipment and 975 personnel assigned to the 7th Infantry Division.
4. The TMP consisting of 140 vehicles supported the 2d Division throughout the year. During the year, the TMP taxi fleet carried 31,366 passengers a total of 69,054 miles, while at the same time the buses accumulated 264,245 miles.
5. The Drivers Testing Station traveled throughout the division area testing 14,972 division soldiers.
6. As of the end of the fiscal year, Korean Contract Agency negotiated a new contract for commercial bus service to the western corridor with Asia Tour and Travel Company, Limited.

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MOBILITY FUEL CONSUMPTION, FISCAL YEAR 1984

(U) BACKGROUND: The 2d Division failed to meet the fiscal year 1983 ground mobility fuel goal. There was concern that fuel management and conservation procedures required improvement if the fiscal year 1984 goal was to be met. Therefore, the ACoFS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-4 services established two procedures that directly impacted on the use of mobility fuel in the division. The first was the establishment of a fuel reimbursement system for fuel consumed by units not assigned to the 2d Division. Previously, the 2d Division did not have a method of obtaining reimbursement when outside units were supported with 2d Division fuel. This was significant during Team Spirit exercises. The 2d Division now receives credit for fuel support to other units. Secondly, it was recognized that command emphasis on mobility fuel conservation was lacking. The G-4 service established an energy conservation committee chaired by the ADC(S) [Assistant Division Commander (Support)]. This committee was responsible for insuring the command was given methods to reduce mobility fuel consumption.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: A cumulative total of fiscal year 1984 ground mobility fuel consumption verified by Division Stock Records Accounts is indicated below:

<u>Allocation in gallons</u>		<u>Consumption in gallons</u>	
<u>DF2</u>	<u>MOGAS</u>	<u>DF2</u>	<u>MOGAS</u>
2,470,000	1,351,000	2,258,089	1,343,541

Based on unit conservation efforts throughout the division, the 2d Division consumed 95 percent of the cumulative ground mobility fuel allocation.

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REIMBURSEMENT OF HEATING AND COOKING FUEL

(U) BACKGROUND: During the winter season, the 2d Division was using more heating and cooking fuel than allocated. That was approximately 20 percent over the energy goal for heating and cooking fuel. In order to reduce fuel consumption, effort and commitments were made such as Operation Red Team Spirit (Reduce Energy During Team Spirit) and cutting off heat in unused buildings in order to achieve substantial savings. Action was also taken to establish heating/cooking accounts for 7th Infantry Division units with Area Facilities Engineer, Eastern Corridor, during Team Spirit '84.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: A cumulative total of Team Spirit '84 divisional and non-divisional fuel consumption was verified by Division Stock Record Accounts as indicated below:

Division Consumption as of 31 March 1984 in gallons.

<u>DF2</u>	<u>MOGAS</u>
258,491	122,517

Non-Division Consumption as of 31 March 1984 in gallons.

<u>DF2</u>	<u>MOGAS</u>
31,987	26,089

Based on contributions throughout the division, the 2d Division obtained approximately 15 percent reduction in fiscal year 1984 heating and cooking fuel. Additionally, 16,000 gallons of heating and cooking fuel was reimbursed from 7th Division after Team Spirit '84.

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AREA CLUB SYSTEM OPERATIONS

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. <u>BRANCH</u>	<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>	<u>NET INCOME</u>
Officer	\$ 1,829,265	\$ 31,275
NCO	5,087,440	92,363
PBB	1,962,741	175,425

2. Revenue has increased in all branches (135%-officer, 114%-NCO, and 65%-PBB). This is a result of opening annexes after major renovation efforts.

3. Net income has declined disproportionately when compared to sales, i.e., officer branch down 277%, noncommissioned officer branch down 300%, and package beverage branch (PBB) down 27%. This decline is attributable to renovation expenses, fixed operational and support expenses and the 10% Korean employee pay raise, alcohol deglamorization program, and the closures of annexes for renovation.

4. The club system completed its 8th Army Annual General Inspection. The audit showed significant improvements in internal controls and operational programs with a notable reduction in the number of inspection findings from the previous Annual General Inspection report. The renovation program will continue into fiscal year 1985. All annexes in the system will be renovated by the 3d quarters of fiscal year 1985.

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THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AWARD FOR MAINTENANCE EXCELLENCE

(U) BACKGROUND: An annual competition for the Army Chief of Staff Award for Maintenance Excellence was conducted. The objective of the program is to recognize Army units which have demonstrated success at making established organizational maintenance management and logistical programs work. The specific organizational maintenance areas of evaluation are as follows: readiness (to include readiness reports, command inspections and the Army Oil Analysis Program), maintenance training, maintenance management, costs, and innovative execution.¹

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery, Camp Essayons, Korea, was chosen as the 2d Division winner as well as the Eighth United States Army winner in the Heavy Category, an achievement the unit also earned in last year's competition. In fiscal year 1984 they also went on to win the Department of the Army competition in the Heavy Category. Since the inception of this program two years ago, the 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery has been the only unit in the Army to have repeated as a worldwide finalist in any category.

¹ Cir, 750-83-1 w/c a, 15 Jul 83, Subj: Chief of Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence.

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AMMUNITION HOLDING AREA UPGRADES

(U) BACKGROUND: During the period 14 September through 30 October 1983 a survey of 17 Installation Ammunition Holding Areas with 2d Division was conducted by Department of Defense Explosive Survey Board (DDESB). The survey cited numerous explosive safety problems at all installations visited. In order to improve the safety conditions at the existing 2d Division Ammunition Holding Areas an Ammunition Study Group was organized to inform the ADC(S) [Assistant Division Commander (Support)] of existing safety conditions and recommend initiatives for both short and long term improvements.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The group coordinated the following actions with Eighth U.S. Army and subordinate commands to improve safety standards during this fiscal year:

1. Feasibility study to request an engineer analysis of upgrading existing facilities.
2. Conducted a land survey to examine availability of obtaining additional real estate.
3. Participated in a quickload concept study funded by DDESB.
4. Incorporated semi-annual reviews of corrective actions taken by units during Senior Ammunition Reviews (SAR) chaired by the ADC(S).
5. Conducted a unit basic load policy analysis to evaluate division upload requirements.

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CHAPTER V: ENGINEER (U)

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2D DIVISION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1984

(U) BACKGROUND: The U.S. Army has several methods available to build, replace, or renovate its real property. They consist of the Military Construction Army (MCA) Program funded by congress each year; Operation and Maintenance Army (OMA) Program controlled by EUSA (Eighth U.S. Army) through the Command Priority List (CPL); and the Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP) funded, in part or totally, by the Republic of Korea (ROK). The Division is currently relying on all three programs to support its facility needs and to prepare itself for up-coming organizational changes dictated by Division '86 and Major Weapon System Fieldings.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. Fiscal year MCA Projects programmed for construction include bachelor quarters at Camps Stanley (3), Greaves (5), H-220 (2), 4P3 (2), Howze (1), and Sears (1); tactical maintenance facilities at Camp Casey (3), Hovey (1), and Stanley (1); and a physical fitness center at Camp Howze and a general purpose auditorium at Camp Edwards (W).
2. The 2d Division fiscal year OMA funded CPL Programs continued to mirror previous years programs in that numerous temporary buildings and facilities are scheduled for renovation. In the vast majority of cases, buildings are being renovated to extend their useful life until they can be replaced by MCA funded new facilities. Upon completion of new facilities, the older temporary buildings are either diverted to a new use or demolished in accordance with construction plans. Major programs are ongoing at Camps Casey, Hovey, Castle, and H-220. Minor programs effect essentially all other 2d Division installations to some degree. Projects range from total renovation of major buildings to simple upgrades of facilities or existing roads.
3. Although the 2d Division does not have any ongoing CDIP Programs at this time, it recently accepted a tactical maintenance facility and ammunition holding area (AHA) at Camp Stanley and a new fire base (4P3) from which they can better support positions dedicated to the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) mission. The 2d Division will continue to use the CDIP Program as a source of construction for those projects that meet the strict ROK criteria for program funding.

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FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

(U) BACKGROUND: Renovation and new construction projects continued through the last half of fiscal year 1984. The Deputy Commander for Installations (DCI), in coordination with the 1st Brigade, developed a five year master plan commonly referred to as a "Battle Book". Such a process insures greater continuity in this vital area.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: During the last half of fiscal year 1984 a new dining facility was constructed for the 1st Battalion, 72d Armor Battalion, a new motor pool was built for D Company and E Company, 1st Battalion 17th (Mechanized) Infantry Battalion, and improvements were made in the 2d Battalion, 72d Armor Battalion motor pool. Renovation projects continued on 35 buildings within the 1st Brigade including barracks, bachelor officer quarters, supply annexes, and latrines.

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RENOVATION OF THE 2D SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION (S&T) BATTALION AREA

(U) BACKGROUND: 2d S&T Battalion put forth an intensive effort to enhance the facilities available to the soldiers of the battalion. As a result, four areas of concern were addressed in the renovation of the battalion area: library, dining facility, post theater, and KATUSA (Korean augmentation to the U.S. Army) Snack Bar.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The battalion asked for and received the library that was once located at the division headquarters. The library materials were available due to the renovation and reorganization of the division headquarters area. 2d S&T Battalion had a newly renovated facility and relocated the library. Today the facility provides an extensive reading selection that is current and readily available to the soldiers of the battalion.
2. The dining facility required extensive repair and was found to be unsanitary for further use. The building was closed, and through a combination of self-help and engineer support, the facility was brought to a high state of sanitation and repair. During the renovation, the battalion messed outside using the mess tent.
3. The existing theater was inadequate in both sanitation and audio-visual equipment. A project was undertaken with the combined effort of AAFES (Army and Air Force Exchange System) and AFE (Area Facilities Engineer) to upgrade the building and improve the audio-visual equipment. The facility was completed and is being used for motion pictures, battalion auditorium, and religious services.
4. The KATUSA Snack Bar was an antiquated facility with the menu and services inadequate. The battalion negotiated a new management contract and moved the facility into a newly renovated building with modern equipment and refrigeration. The name was changed to the Korean Restaurant with improved service and food. Both KATUSA's and U.S. personnel were provided with a first class alternate dining facility.

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RENOVATION OF 2D AVIATION BATTALION BUILDINGS

(U) BACKGROUND: In early January 1984, the 2d Aviation Battalion was designated to have 18 buildings renovated. This included bachelor enlisted quarters, bachelor officer quarters, dayrooms, orderly rooms, latrines, and guard facilities. The Mile High Officers Club was also to be renovated.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Renovation was 80 percent completed by 21 November 1984. It has been determined that the Mile High Officers Club will be completely rebuilt due to structural faults. The battalion headquarters is also under investigation. Additional buildings have also been identified for renovation and will be started in May 1985. Three new buildings, "Super Hooches", will also be constructed in 1987.

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WARRIOR BATTLE SIMULATION CENTER (WBSC)

(U) BACKGROUND: In May 1983 a team from the U.S. Army Training Support Center conducted a visit of 2d Division and evaluated training resources and requirements. One of the team's recommendations was to develop local capability to use battle simulations for training of units. Subsequent investigation determined that the best system for 2d Division requirements is Computer Assisted Map Maneuver Simulation (CAMMS). The CAMMS project officer from Fort Leavenworth visited the 2d Division in September 1983 and assisted in initial work to acquire CAMMS for 2d Division. Concurrently, it was decided to develop a facility for use of CAMMS by units. This facility was to be designated the Warrior Battle Simulation Center (WBSC).

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The funding for CAMMS was included in the fiscal year 1984 budget. The request for authority to procure CAMMS was submitted to the Eighth U.S. Army Automation Management for indorsement through channels to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (IL & FM) on 8 September 1983. Procurement authority for CAMMS was received on 7 February 1984. A procurement action was submitted to Korean Contracting Agency on 8 February 1984. The contracting process was begun immediately.
2. G-3 acquired building T-34 for the WBSC on 7 November 1983. The building had been severely fire damaged and was on work order to AFE (Area Facilities Engineers) for reconstruction. The reconstruction of the building was completed on 15 January 1984.
3. A division exercise (non-CAMMS) was conducted from 16-18 January 1984 in the WBSC. The WBSC remains operational for training.

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MEDICAL CONSTRUCTION

(U) BACKGROUND: The medical facilities in the 2d Division are in great need of upgrading. The facilities are poorly layed out and electrical and plumbing utilities are unsuitable in many places. There is a new construction and renovation program underway at this time.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The new Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) that is under construction at Camp Casey is nearing completion. Completion is projected for late October 1984.
2. A combined health/dental clinic for Camp Edwards is undergoing final design and planning stages. Estimated starting date of this health facility is April 1987 and the estimated completion date is April 1988.
3. The Troop Aid Station at Camp Pelham is undergoing final design and planning stages. Estimated square footage will be 51,000 square feet. Estimated construction starting date is April 1987 with the completion date of April 1988.
4. The Troop Aid Station at Camp Howze is undergoing final design and planning stages. Estimated square footage will be 51,000 square feet. Estimated construction starting date is April 1987 with the completion date of April 1988.

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COMBINED DEFENSE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (CDIP) PROGRAM

(U) BACKGROUND: The CDIP Program is one in which civilian or military resources are provided by the Republic of Korea (ROK) government in support of United States Forces Korea (USFK) and ROK/United States joint projects. Administrative support provided for Headquarters, ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) and purchase contracts are excluded. The ROK government may defray the total cost of a project or it may be a combined effort to provide facilities, equipment, or personnel, etc.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: In January 1984 Fiscal Year 1982 CDIP Projects 10, 12, and 13 located on Camp Stanley were completed and turned over to the 2d Division Artillery for utilization. These projects provided a new Ammunition Holding Area (AHA), CDIP 10; two tactical maintenance facilities (4 bay and 8 bay) and adjoining motor park, CDIP 13; and an improved, fenced track of land for future construction under Military Construction Army (MCA) funding, CDIP 12.

-
1. USFK Reg 550-52, 8 Nov 83, Subj: Combined Defense Improvement Projects (CDIP) Program.
 2. Memorandum of Agreement Between the Ministry of National Defense ROK and the United States Forces, Korea, Regarding the Construction of Facilities at 2d Division USA to Improve Combined Defense Capabilities.

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MORALE SUPPORT FACILITIES UPGRADE

(U) BACKGROUND: As part of a general program of improving facilities for the soldiers at Camp Hovey, a number of facilities were opened or completely renovated.. It was noted that the old Hovey Gym, in particular, was an unattractive and delapidated structure that was not conducive to supporting a vigorous physical fitness program.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The grand opening of the Hovey American Express Bank was April 1984. This significantly improved the banking facilities available and improved check cashing capabilities.
2. The grand opening of the "Pair of DUCKS" KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army) Snack Bar was 21 April 1984. This greatly enhanced the level of services tailored towards KATUSA personnel and provided greater variety to American soldiers and civilians.
3. The grand opening of the Hovey Physical Activities Center on 1 May 1984 marked a decided improvement in the quality of physical fitness facilities on Camp Hovey. The center has a gym floor, retractable stands, a universal weight room, a sauna, men's and women's locker rooms, two racquetball courts and a squash court.
4. The grand opening of the Education Center was 8 June 1984. The renovation of the Education Center provided a brighter, more efficient area for soldiers at Camp Hovey to improve themselves.

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CHAPTER VI: PERSONNEL AND
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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OFFICER MANAGEMENT SECTION

(U) BACKGROUND: The ACofS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-1, Officer Management Section had many significant actions during the second quarter of fiscal year 1984: the addition of an assistant Officer Management Chief, the automation effort in the officer management section, key personnel turnover projection actions, selection efforts to replace the general staff personnel, and the division's recovery in personnel strength.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The 2d Division Commander directed that an effort be made to "Welcome the Warrior" into the division. The directive was called Green Tab Memo #5. This directive required an additional assistant Chief of Officer Management, G-1, responsible for sending welcome letters to all known name gain officers within 90 to 120 days prior to their arrival. Additional responsibility of the Chief of Officer Management was processing of the officers portion of the Unit Status Report (USR), coordinating with 8th Personnel Command to obtain requests for orders and officer record briefs on all inbound personnel. New management tools, an IBM Word Processor, increased the corrective action.

2. Some general staff officers were extended due to Team Spirit '84. An intensive effort was made by the 2d Division and 8th Personnel Command to resolve the shortfall in personnel. Because of the massive numbers of personnel that arrived in the second quarter and who will depart during the same time-frame next year, the solution is to beef up the 2d Division strength during the first quarter of fiscal year 1985 in order to allow those projected losses to occur without causing another critical shortage.

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PROJECT COHORT/NEW MANNING SYSTEM (NMS) DEVELOPMENTS

(U) BACKGROUND: Project COHORT (Cohension, Operational Readiness and Training) continued in the 2d Division as three infantry companies and one artillery battery were inprocessed and deployed: B Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry arrived in country in October 1983, followed in January 1984 by C Company, 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry. A Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry; and B Battery, 8th Battalion, 8th Field Artillery, arrived in the month of March 1984.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Significant changes occurred in the deployability status of the 2d Division regimental affiliated battalions with the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry. Due to the conversion of the 7th Infantry Division to the Light Infantry Division (LID) structure, 9th Infantry affiliated companies within the 7th Division will no longer rotate to Korea after August 1984. In addition, regimental batteries affiliated with 8th Field Artillery units will no longer rotate to Korea. Currently the 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry is the only unit in the 2d Division that will continue rotating companies with its homebase regimental affiliates at the 9th Infantry. B Company, 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry was disestablished from the battalion and returned to Fort Lewis, Washington, on 11 September 1984 and on 21 September 1984 a new B Company was established in the 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry, successfully completing the transfer of companies. Proposed battalion rotation plans have been suspended until final resolution can be made on the held and H-series compatibility issues. In addition, the ACofS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-1 published a "Battle Book" of Project COHORT in October 1983 to provide an institutional memory document for the Division Command Group and affected brigade and battalion commanders.

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM MANDATED ACTIONS

(U) BACKGROUND: The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Technical Activity (USADATA) established the "Mandated Actions" Program. This program became effective 1 July 1983. This program states the following:

1. Soldiers identified as illegal drug abusers may be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice) in addition to separation actions.
2. Officers, Warrant Officers, and senior enlisted (E6-E9) who are identified as illegal drug abusers will be processed for separation from the service.
3. Soldiers who have been identified in two separate instances occurring since 1 July 1983 as illegal drug abusers will be processed for separation from the service.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Effective 1 February 1984, the Mandated Action's Program was changed and E5s were included in the senior enlisted grades. This change was made upon request by the major commanders (MACOM) to have a single standard for all noncommissioned officers and to ensure that it was understood that the U.S. Army would not tolerate illegal drug abuse by anyone in the chain of command.

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QUALITY OF LIFE TOUR PROGRAM

(U) BACKGROUND: The ACoS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-5 operates a quality of life tour program which affords deserving soldiers a valuable opportunity to visit areas rich in Korean culture and history. The scheduled tours run from April through December of each year and the G-5 publishes a letter of instruction¹ listing unit responsibilities, a schedule of tours, and a description of tours.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. The 1983 tour program finished during the first quarter of fiscal year 1984 with a lot of tours being offered right before the Christmas season. No scheduled tours were offered during the second quarter of fiscal year 1984.
2. In late February and early March the division received its annual tour allocations from EUSA (Eighth U.S. Army) and the Korean sponsors of the various tours. This information was consolidated and on 9 March 1984 a new tour letter of instruction was published and distributed to all units.
3. The 1984 tour program continued in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 1984. A full range of tours was offered during this period.
4. During the period from April to September 1984 a total of 2,313 members from the division participated in a variety of tours including a Korean National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) sponsored one-day trip to the Seoul area. Tours to Panmunjom and Tunnel #3, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) sponsored tour, and the Kyonggi Province Government sponsored one-day trip to the Suwon Village and factories were well attended. In addition, 546 U.S. service members visited and had dinner with Korean families in Seoul under the sponsorship of the Korean American Friendship Association (KAFA) in Seoul.

¹ 2d Infantry Division Letter of Instruction (LOI) No. 8-84, Tour Program and Schedules, dated 9 March 1984.

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VOC/TEC WEEK

(U) BACKGROUND:

1. In the past very little recognition was given to the vocational aspects of education. The American Council of Education (ACE) recommended college credits be granted for vocational accomplishments through the evaluation of military service schools and the individual's military occupational specialty (MOS)¹ even to the extent of granting credits for more than one MOS if proficiency could be validated.
2. Although vocational education contributes to the effectiveness of the total force and is critical to its effectiveness, very few agencies indicated any outward knowledge of this fact. The Army Continuing Education System (ACES) is one of the most visible proponents for publicity in vocational education. The Army Apprenticeship Program (AAP) encourages soldiers to make use of their daily duty performance and the technical training received in service schools toward the attainment of a Department of Labor certificate attesting to the successful completion of all tasks and background training in a variety of fields. This was the full extent of information and publicity available for an important but neglected area of knowledge.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. In January 1984 the Department of the Army inaugurated its first Voc/Tec (Vocational/Technical) Week from 19-25 February 1984 with the theme: VOC/TEC WEEK: WORLD OF WORK, stating that vocational education should be stressed as a key enhancer of force readiness and that these skills and competencies are necessary to achieve a strong military readiness. The 2d Division responded immediately when the G-1, Education, issued a letter to each Education Services Officer encouraging them to solicit command support for this program and take appropriate action to insure maximum publicity be given this project.
2. Response was more than gratifying. Each center made contact with the local commanders, prepared displays, and held open house exhibiting the various vocational courses offered each term by our contract colleges. Road banners were prepared and displayed in prominent areas from the western corridor through the eastern corridor to Camps Stanley and Essayons. Announcements were made on radio, AFKN (Armed Forces Korea Network) television featured an interview with a G-1, Education staff member of the 2d Division and the chief instructor of the automotive classes of Central Texas College. Army Correspondence Course requests were processed while visitors were present in the education centers viewing the different displays, video classes, and many other innovations.

¹AR 621-5, C1, Chapter V, Para 5-6.

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS

(U) BACKGROUND: During fiscal year 1984 a spirit of friendship and cooperation marked the activities in community relations. A variety of events occurred. Details of these may be found in the weekly Civil Military Operations (CMO) reports and the minutes of the Korean American Friendship Council (KAFC) meetings which are on file in the ACoS (Assistant Chief of Staff), G-5 office.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: Notable events of fiscal year 1984 are as follows:

1. 29 September-3 October: Local merchants participated in the Indianhead Carnival.
2. 6 October: Tongduchon Citizens Day was held at Indianhead Field.
3. 19 October: PTP (People-to-People) Golf Match at Indianhead Golf Course hosted by Koreans.
4. 23 October: North Kyonggi Province Sports Day hosted by Koreans.
5. 17 November: Korean and American golfers attended a demonstration by PGA (Pro Golfers Association) member Lee Elder.
6. 12 December: Deputy Commander in Chief of USFK (U.S. Forces Korea) hosted PTP reception in Yongsan.
7. 15 December: KAFC meeting held in Uijongbu hosted by Koreans.
8. 16 December: Mayor of Tongduchon participated in 2d Division Christmas tree lighting ceremony with Commanding General, 2d Division.
9. 18 December: Christmas party held for Amerasian children in Tongduchon area.
10. 21 December: Mayor of Tongduchon presented 50 cases of apples to the Commanding General.
11. 1 January: Distinguished citizens of Tongduchon were invited to a reception hosted by the Commanding General.
12. 10 January: Newly appointed Mayor of Tongduchon had an office call with the Commanding General.
13. 19 January: PTP anniversary reception at the Yulim Hotel hosted by Koreans.
14. 3 February: KAFC meeting at the Commanding General's Mess hosted by 2d Division.

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15. 2 March: Team Spirit '84 coordination meeting was held with Tongduchon officials.
16. 7 March: Coordination meeting was held between the ADC (M) (Assistant Division Commander [Maneuver]) and Deputy Governor concerning the development of Rodriquez Range.
17. 16-31 March: Numerous events in conjunction with Team Spirit '84.
18. 5 April: 2d Division participated in Arbor Day activities with Korean officials.
19. 9 April: PTP Golf Match at Royal Country Club hosted by Koreans.
20. 11 April: Mayor of Tongduchon presented the Commanding General with 50 cases of apples for efforts during Team Spirit '84.
21. 19 April: KAFC Meeting in Yongchon hosted by Koreans.
22. 19 May: PTP soccer game was played between members of the Tongduchon PTP Club and members of the Division staff.
23. 30 May: North Kyonggi Province KAFC meeting sponsored by 2d Division.
24. 12 June: Members of the local government and prominent citizens attended the welcome ceremony for the new Commander in Chief of USFK.
25. 13 June: PTP Club Golf Tournament at Indianhead Golf Course hosted by 2d Division.
26. 4 July: Mayor of Tongduchon attended the Division's Independence Day Reception.
27. 18 July: KAFC meeting in Uijongbu hosted by Deputy Governor of Kyonggi Province.
28. 8 August: Mayor of Tongduchon attended change of position ceremony for the ADC(M) position. Brig. Gen. Brown was outgoing and Brig. Gen. Getz was incoming.
29. 20 August: Local government officials and prominent citizens attended the KATUSA Day Ceremony.
30. 1-2 September: 2d Division soldiers provided assistance to the Korean civil community during severe flooding.
31. 23 September: Korean and American members of the Tongduchon PTP Club participated in the Annual Seoul PTP Sports Day.
32. 28 September-4 October: The Annual Indianhead Carnival was opened to Koreans from the local community.

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INDIANHEAD CARNIVAL

(U) BACKGROUND: Each year the 2d Division holds a carnival for five days at Camp Casey. The mission of the Indianhead Carnival (IHC) is to provide relaxation and recreation to the division soldiers, improve Korea-American relations, and generate income for the division's Morale, Welfare and Recreation Fund.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The IHC was conducted from 29 September through 3 October 1983. The four major activities of the IHC were: Midway, located at Stewart Field; bingo, located at Hanson Field House; vendor sales, located at the AG (Adjutant General) Ball Field; and the King and Queen contest. The Midway consisted of booths providing either food, games of skill, or rides. They were manned by 2d Division units. The bingo games were operated by DIVARTY (Division Artillery). The vendor sales consisted of Korean vendors offering a wide variety of goods at discount prices. The King and Queen contest consisted of units sponsoring a male and female contestant. The contestants sold tickets which could be redeemed at the carnival for food, games, or rides. The mission of the carnival was accomplished with a dedicated team effort and supervised execution generating a profit of over \$83,000. The enthusiasm and excitement of the crowds (both Korean and American) were truly "Second to None".

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CHAPTER VII: SELECTED STAFF ACTIVITIES (U)

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DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ) INCIDENT OF 9 DECEMBER 1983

(U) BACKGROUND: On the evening of 9 December 1983, three to four unidentified personnel were observed south of the Demarcation Line by elements of the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry stationed at Guard Post Ouellette. This indicated a possible infiltration attempt by north Koreans into the south.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The infiltrators were first sighted at 2255 by elements of the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry. The sighting was observed through the night sight of a TOW (tubular launched optically tracked command linked wire guidance system) vehicle. The guard post dispatched a patrol to investigate. They used M203 illumination rounds to observe the infiltrators. Upon verification, they were engaged with high explosives (M203) and by a designated marksman. It was suspected that there was one killed in action as a result. The engagement occurred near the lake that runs off Guard Post Ouellette. An area sweep was conducted at first light with negative results. Divers were summoned to search the lake due to the evidence of footprints and drag marks near the lake. The sweep turned up negative results. The assessment of the situation was that there were five to seven personnel who were dispersed by the first engagement and that there was one possible killed in action that was carried off by his comrades.

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FLOOD DAMAGE

(U) BACKGROUND:

1. At or about 0600 hours on 1 September 1984 Camp Mobile and the 2d Supply and Transportation (S&T) Battalion were inundated by flash floods caused by excessive rain during the night of 31 August and all day 1 September as well as the rain during the previous week. The resulting water caused the Sin Cheon River on the camp's western boundary and a feeder river that borders the northern boundary to reach flood levels. At approximately 0700 hours, B Company, 2d S&T Battalion was given the order to evacuate its vehicles from the motor park located at Camp Nimble.
2. An orderly evacuation commenced, with all vehicles crossing the bridge and being staged in the Main Post Exchange parking lot, where they were secured by 0830 hours.
3. The rising water level in Camp Mobile and the two rivers bordering the camp resulted in a decision by the battalion commander to evacuate Camp Mobile. Approximately 450 soldiers of the battalion dispersed to various locations on Camp Casey while 41 soldiers remained at Camp Mobile for security and operation of the Tactical Operations Center (TOC).
4. While the soldiers were being displaced from their homes, they continued in the true spirit of "Team Support", and continued to provide supply and service support to the 2d Division.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. During this period the Retail and Bulk Class III points were operational as was the Class IV yard for issue of sand bags and concertina wire. Water points were set up during the evening hours as a contingency in case the AFE (Area Facilities Engineer) water system was contaminated. The battalion continued to take care of its own soldiers, through an emergency issue of clothing from the Central Issue Facility (CIF) made to all the unit personnel who required dry clothing.
2. At dawn on 2 September 1984 the battalion started digging out of Camp Mobile. Prior to that, the troops billeted at the 2d Replacement Detachment were given a brief morale address by Maj. Gen. Doctor, Division Commander, after he toured the battalion compound. Two priorities were set up: (1) the needs of the soldiers, and (2) the division supply, service, and transportation support. Based on the priorities, a two-pronged attack was initiated. The first priority was to clean up the Division Class I point. The 2d Engineer Battalion provided a road grader to remove up to six inches of slit on the roads. They also supplied a scoop loader, dump trucks, and Korean Service Corps personnel to help clean the yard areas of damaged supplies and litter. AFE responded to our needs with immediate support for mechanics personnel and equipment to burn all the contaminated supplies. The club system provided available warehouse space for the storage of uncontaminated Class I rations. The 4th

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Chemical Company responded to our call with a decontamination process that led them from cleaning roads, chill boxes, and warehouses to decontaminating rations.

3. On 4 September the Staff Judge Advocate Office (SJA) set up an emergency claims processing center and worked out of the S-4 office. During the next three days, the soldiers filed their losses to the government. Individual claims were filed by over 260 U.S. personnel with a dollar value in excess of \$180,000 and over 50 KATUSA (Korean augmentation to the U.S. Army) personnel with a dollar value of over \$11,000. There were 14 barracks buildings that suffered water damage of between six inches and a foot of water. All buildings required engineer repair to include replacement of wall boards, electrical, painting, plumbing, etc. Estimated furnishings damaged or destroyed amounted to \$243,000.

4. Estimated dollar roll-up for the water damages are as follows:

Damage to barracks	\$ 20,000
Claims filed against the government	191,000
Government furnishings	243,000
Class I supplies	41,000
Class II supplies	350,000
Damage to new club	600
Damage to building #2722	15,000
Damage to chill boxes (motors)	3,000
Lost/Damaged linen	6,000
Lost TA-50 items	5,000
Gratuitous issue of military items	163,000
Damage to other buildings on compound	<u>8,400</u>
TOTAL	\$1,046,000

5. The 2d S&T Battalion received tremendous support from various units whose efforts, above and beyond the call of duty, contributed significantly in helping the battalion rebound from the effects of the flood.

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VISIT OF MRS. HUGH J. CASEY

(U) BACKGROUND: Camp Casey, located near Tongduchon, Korea, is named after Major Hugh B. Casey. Major Casey was killed in a plane crash on a hill above Camp Casey in December 1951; the location of the crash is marked with a large, white cross. The camp was officially named in June 1952.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. On 18 September 1984 Mrs. Hugh J. Casey, Major Casey's mother, toured Camp Casey for the first time. She was impressed with the camp itself as well as the honors shown her son. She wished her husband (General Casey) could have been with her on that date because she felt he would have appreciated the camp more than she.
2. In a brief ceremony in front of the division headquarters, Mrs. Casey and Maj. Gen. Henry Doctor, Jr., Division Commander, placed a wreath on the gleaming brass plaque commemorating the camp's namesake.

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NORTH-SOUTH FLOOD RELIEF

(U) BACKGROUND: The North-South Flood Relief was accomplished in several phases as follows:

1. The north and south Korean Red Cross agencies met at Panmunjom to discuss the exchange of various flood relief articles. The north proposed giving the south 100,000 yards of fabric, 100,000 metric tons of concrete, medical supplies, and 7,000 metric tons of rice. The north wanted to deliver these items to Seoul. The south counter-proposed a delivery to certain locations in the south and trans-loading to south Korean trucks for movement to the south. The north refused and told the south to check with their superiors.
2. Several days later the north Korean Red Cross sent the south Korean Red Cross a message stating the north would deliver the goods to the locations designated by the south. The south Korean authorities designated the ports of Inchon and Pusan for the concrete delivery and Panmunjom for delivery of the fabric, rice, and medical items. The north agreed to the delivery sites and the 29th and 30th of September as delivery dates.
3. The 3d Brigade, 2d Division; 1st ROK (Republic of Korea) Division; and the 1st ROK Corps went on full alert and moved into positions in and around the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) as Red Cross officials worked out delivery plans. The Brigade TOC (Tactical Operations Center) was part of a joint TOC with the 1st ROK Corps in the Tunnel Museum just across the Han River from Imjim Gak. The delivery was as follows: north Korean trucks approached the Military Demarcation Line and were cleared to cross on Highway 1 and turned into Tae Song Dong. In fields adjacent to Tae Song Dong, south Korean laborers unloaded the relief items onto the ground and the empty trucks returned to Highway 1. The trucks returned to Panmunjom and crossed 72 Hour Bridge into north Korea.
4. The 3d Brigade and 1st ROK Corps monitored the movement of north Korean trucks from Panmunjom along Highway 1 to Tae Song Dong and along the return trip. Approximately 700 round trips were made on both days of the transfer. Three north Korean trucks broke down in south Korea, were repaired, and returned to north Korea. No other breakdowns or incidents occurred.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The North-South Flood Relief exchange was a short notice exercise where numerous north Korean trucks and personnel would cross into south Korea to deliver flood relief items. Simultaneously over 1000 south Korean laborers would unload the items. This was the first direct contact between the north and south since the cease fire of thirty years ago. The exchange permitted the 3d Brigade and 1st ROK Corps to work as a combined TOC, exchange ideas, and identify and solve operational differences. The exercise also tested the brigades abilities to move to a field location and be operational on very short notice. The exercise required the review of the brigade's go-to-war plans.

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SOUNDING OF 2D DIVISION SIRENS

(U) BACKGROUND: Since April 1983 there has been concern expressed by the Korean Civil Defense Authorities about the sounding of the 2d Division's alert sirens. 2d Division received a waiver from USFK (U.S. Forces Korea) on the prohibition on the use of these sirens with certain conditions. The conditions agreed upon was that 2d Division would notify the civil authorities before sounding 2d Division alert sirens. In the interim, work began on the development of a new siren system.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS:

1. In October 1983 a proposal was circulated throughout the division for comment and concurrence/nonconcurrence as appropriate. The division concurred and the proposal process was initiated by AFE (Area Facilities Engineer). The proposal was submitted to the contractor for specification and cost data. In November COMUSKOREA (Commander, U.S. Army Korea) was notified on the progress in regard to the new siren system and a solicitation of support was requested to aid the project in receipt of higher priority on the fiscal year 1984 CPL (command priority list).
2. AFE then forwarded a letter to Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) requesting that the project be given a higher funding priority. In January 1984 AFE received the contractors proposal. The proposal was staffed for repositioning of sirens and on 27 February the Commanding General, 2d Division, approved a plan for the installation of new sirens at Camps Casey, Stanley, and Howze. Design procedures were requested in March 1984 by AFE.
3. All references are on file in G-3 Operations/DTOC (Division Tactical Operations Center).

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1. Ltr, G-3 dated 18 Oct 83, Subj: New Sirens for 2ID.
 2. Ltr, AFE dated 26 Oct 83, Subj: New Sirens for 2ID.
 3. MSG, 2ID DTG 090255Z, Subj: New Sirens for 2ID Units.
 4. Ltr, AFE dated 14 Nov 83, Subj: Modifications to FY 84 CPL.
 5. DF, AFE dated 24 Jan 84, Subj: Update on Project to Replace Warning Sirens.
 6. Ltr, AFE dated 7 Mar 84, Subj: Design of Replacement Sirens System 2ID Area.

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MILITARY MAYORAL DUTIES

(U) BACKGROUND: Up until 15 September 1984, the DISCOM (Division Support Command) Commander had the major additional duty of Military Mayor of Tongduchon. Perhaps the most significant event during the year was the following: On 1 July 1984 an incident, which was deemed to be discriminatory in nature, occurred at the Starz Club in Tongduchon involving the manager of the club and some soldiers of the division. At 1100 hours on 20 July 1984, a meeting was called in the Tongduchon Mayor's Office to discuss the incident and find ways of preventing similar incidents in the future. The meeting was made up of Col. Paul A. Wilbur, DISCOM Commander; Maj. Lynn, ACofS, G-5; Mr. Chu, G-5 Community Relations representing the 2d Division; Mr. Rhee, Mayor of Tongduchon City; Mr. Chun, Vice Mayor of Tongduchon City; and Mr. Hyun, Social Affairs Director, representing the City of Tongduchon.

(U) FISCAL YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS: The meeting began with opening remarks by the Mayor who indicated that in his absence, his vice mayor, Mr. Chun, investigated the incident and came to the conclusion that the incident was not discriminatory in nature but a language misunderstanding. The investigation also revealed that the soldiers were making noise in the club and the manager asked them to stop. The Mayor assured Col. Wilbur that he will not tolerate discrimination in his city and has embarked on an education program to educate club employees in Tongduchon City toward serving all soldiers in order to prevent any misunderstandings. Col. Wilbur agreed with the Mayor on the awareness program and promised to do likewise with the soldiers toward conducting themselves in the clubs. Col. Wilbur was satisfied that the Mayor had taken decisive action to eliminate discrimination in the clubs. On 15 September 1984 mayoral duties and enlisted personnel to support the duties were transferred to DCI (Deputy Commander of Installations).

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