

1 April 2010

Decorations, Awards, and Honors
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY AWARDS

***This regulation supersedes Eighth Army Regulation 672-2, 672-3, 672-4, and 672-5.**

FOR THE COMMANDER:

LEWIS F. SETLIFF III
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:



GARRIE BARNES
Chief, Publications and
Records Management

Summary. This regulation provides information and administrative instructions for the following awards programs, Dr. Mary E. Walker (DRMEW) Award Program, Sergeant Audie Murphy Club Program, the Helping Hand Award Program, and the GEN Paik Sun Yup Leadership Awards within Eighth United States Army (EUSA).

Applicability. This regulation applies to all EUSA subordinate commands, assigned or attached units, and tenant units.

Supplementation. Issuance of supplements to this publication and issuance of command and local forms are prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACoS), G-1, Eighth Army (EAGA-HR), Unit 15316, APO AP 96205-5316.

Forms. AK Forms are available at http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1_ag/.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this supplement is the ACoS, G-1, EUSA (EAGA-HR). Users may suggest improvements to this supplementation by sending DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Eighth Army (EAGA-HR), Unit #15316, APO AP 96205-5316.

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Chapter 1 General

1-1. Purpose

This regulation provides information and administrative instructions for the following award programs, Dr. Mary E. Walker (DRMEW) Award Program, Sergeant Audie Murphy Club Program, the Helping Hand Award Program, and the GEN Paik Sun Yup Leadership Awards within Eighth United States Army (EUSA).

1-2. References

Required and related publications and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Special Terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Chapter 2 Dr. Mary E. Walker Award (DRMEW)

2-1. Policy

a. The DRMEW award is a reward for Army spouses whose achievements and performance merit special recognition.

b. Eligibility. Spouses (male and female) of Soldiers of all ranks are eligible. All eligible volunteers will have equal eligibility without consideration of a military member's rank or position.

c. The DRMEW award is a prestigious award and is a means of recognizing those who have contributed significantly to the quality of life for Soldiers, exemplifying personal concern for the needs, training development and welfare of Soldiers and concern for the Families of Soldiers.

d. Quotas will not be established.

e. The DRMEW award is not part of the Department of the Army awards program and should not compete with other established awards. It will not be used in lieu of awards for commendation, meritorious service, or routine departure, or as an interim award while awaiting a Department of the Army award.

f. The DRMEW award is not a short term or single event recognition. An individual may receive only one DRMEW award.

g. The DRMEW award will be presented at Sergeant Audie Murphy Club induction ceremonies or another such ceremony commensurate with the level of this award.

2-2. Award Criteria

a. Eligible spouses who have distinguished themselves by outstanding volunteer service, contributing to the mission of the Army and to the welfare of the Army Family, may be nominated for the DRMEW award.

b. The intent of this award is to recognize those eligible spouses whose service to our country is in the form of volunteering and is often “behind the scenes.” Their way of life is marked by their efforts to improve their communities and enhance the overall military lifestyle.

c. The volunteer should be an active member/supporter of a unit Family support group or an individual who actively supports (in a clearly distinguishable manner) a military organization that does not have an organized Family support group.

d. The volunteer’s service must directly benefit Soldiers and/or their Families or be readily identified as bringing great credit on the Army Family. Volunteer service in the civilian community may be included in the nomination packet and should be included if it benefits Soldiers and their Families.

e. Level of individual sacrifice and dedication should be considered. Merit/quality/impact of volunteer accomplishment(s)/contribution(s) should also be considered. The length of time spent in a volunteer position or number of volunteer hours may be included but are not required. Quality, not quantity, should be the rule.

f. Volunteer service may be to/at several installation/units of assignment.

g. The volunteer must not have received monetary incentive for acts or contributed services when being considered for award.

2-3. Procedures

The DRMEW award selection process is in three phases.

a. Phase 1 – Nomination. Anyone may nominate an eligible individual to their Major Subordinate Command (MSC) Command Sergeant Major (CSM). The CSM will screen and evaluate nomination packets prior to forwarding to their MSCs brigade-level SAMC initial selection board. Nominations will be in memorandum format (figure 2-1) and will include the individual’s identification, documentation of volunteer acts/service and justification for nomination.

b. Phase 2 – Brigade-level SAMC initial selection boards. Brigade-level SAMC initial selection boards will review recommendations for the DRMEW award and forward those recommended for approval to the EUSA SAMC Final Selection Boards for consideration via endorsement or memorandum, signed by the appropriate commander.

c. Phase 3 – The EUSA SAMC Final Selection Board. The EUSA SAMC Final Selection Board will review DRMEW award nominations and determine if the volunteer warrants selection for the DRMEW award. The final selection board need not select candidates if they do not meet required standards. Nominations of selected volunteers will be retained by the final selection board.

d. At any level of review, nomination packets not meeting required standards for the DRMEW award will be reviewed to determine appropriate local recognition for the volunteer’s contribution(s).

(Appropriate Letterhead)

IMKO-CS

MEMORANDUM THRU Commanding General, Installation Management Command
Korea, APO AP 96204

FOR Chief of Family Programs Branch, Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, Morale, Welfare and
Recreation Division, Unit#15236, APO AP 96204

SUBJECT: Nomination for the Eighth United States Army (EUSA) Dr. Mary E. Walker Award

1. Mrs. XXXXX deserves this award because of the outstanding volunteer service she has contributed to EUSA and IMCOM-K during the period of date (mmm/yyyy) through date (mmm/yyyy).
2. The noteworthy accomplishments/contributions of this volunteer that have significantly impacted EUSA and IMCOM-K communities include:
 - a. XXXXXXX is a registered volunteer with the United States Garrison Yongsan Army Community Service (ACS), Army Volunteer Corps Program from the summer of 20xx to present and during her lifetime of volunteer service she has rendered over 7,500 volunteer hours. XXXXX selflessly offers her time, energy, and knowledge enriching the lives of everyone she comes in contact.
 - b. XXXXXXXX volunteers at the USAG Yongsan ACS as an Army Family Team Building (AFTB) instructor and outreach coordinator. As the Outreach Coordinator, she is responsible for the outreach aspect of the AFTB. Additionally, she supports the Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) Program serving as the USAG Yongsan ACS senior enlisted spouse advisor where she participates at both the installation and mid level conferences.
 - c. XXXXXXXX also serves as a key member of the Family Readiness Steering Committee that is instrumental in laying down the foundation for the Family Readiness program creating the vision for the future of FRGs in Korea. Her dedication to Families in Korea and her work as the advisor for the Family Readiness Program supports the Army Family Covenant, Initiative 2: Enhancing quality of support to Soldiers and Families to preserve the strength of the All-Volunteer Force. Her expertise and knowledge helped lay the foundation for preparing Korea for the increase in accompanied tours as Korea moves toward a more normalized duty assignment for Army Families.
3. Proposed citation is enclosed.

Figure 2-1. Sample DRMEW Nomination Memorandum

IMKO-CS

SUBJECT: Nomination for the Eighth United States Army (EUSA) Dr. Mary E. Walker Award

4. Her outstanding performance, integrity, and personal conduct have won her the respect of each organization for which she has volunteered. Individual points of contact and emails for the organizations for which she volunteered are provided below.

a. Name, Title/Rank, Organization, Phone Number,
Email:

b. Name, Title/Rank, Organization, Phone Number,
Email:

5. If approved, the award will be presented:

a. Date/Time:

Note: *At the quarterly Sergeant Audie Murphy, GEN Paik, Sun Yup, and Dr. MEW Award Induction Ceremony (Chapter 2-1 g.)*

b. Location of ceremony: Multi-Purpose Theater Facility, USAG-Y

c. Presenter(s): Eighth Army Commander and Command Sergeant Major

6. Point of Contact for this nomination is the undersigned at xxx-xxxx.

Encl

SIGNATURE BLOCK

Figure 2-1. Sample DRMEW Nomination Memorandum (Cont')

CITATION

MRS. _____ HAS CONTRIBUTED IMMEASURABLY TO THE ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHICH SHE HAS SERVED WITHIN THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON-YONGSAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FROM _____ TO _____. AS AN AFTB INSTRUCTOR AND OUTREACH COORDINATOR FOR USAG YONGSAN ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICES, MRS. _____ GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED HER TIME TO SERVE AS THE IMCOM-KOREA AFTB, AFAP, AND FRG SENIOR ENLISTED SPOUSE ADVISOR. MRS. _____ LED BY EXAMPLE IN VOLUNTEERING 7,500 HOURS OF HER TIME. HER STEADFAST DEDICATION SERVES AS A MODEL TO THE USAG-YONGSAN COMMUNITY. SHE HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR MANY SERVICE MEMBERS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE USAG-YONGSAN COMMUNITY.

Figure 2-2. Sample DRMEW Award Citation

2-4 Responsibilities

- a. Commanders of EUSA major subordinate commands (MSCs) will:
 - (1) Establish procedures to govern nominating spouses for the DRMEW award within their MSC.
 - (2) Nominate spouses for the DRMEW award to their respective brigade-level Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club (SAMC) Initial Selection Board.
 - (3) Conduct appropriate awards ceremony to present approved DRMEW awards, if required.
- b. The 2ID, 19th SC(E), and IMCOM-K CSMs will:
 - (1) Evaluate DRMEW award packets during quarterly EUSA SAMC final selection boards.
 - (2) Exercise final authority for approval of any policy or procedural exceptions.
- b. The EUSA, ACoS, G-1, is responsible for the overall program administration at the EUSA level. Have the following prepared for and presented to new inductees:
 - (1) Dr. Mary E. Walker Award (EUSA Form 526) certificate.
 - (2) Membership Medallion.
- c. The EUSA Public Affairs Officer will provide media coverage and photography support of awards presentation ceremonies, as required.
- e. The CSMs of each division level SAMC initial selection board will review DRMEW award packets in conjunction with quarterly SAMC initial selection boards.
- f. The CSMs of EUSA MSCs will exercise staff responsibility for oversight of the DRMEW award nomination process within their MSC.

Chapter 3 Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club (SAMC)

3-1. Policy

- a. Induction and membership in the SAMC is a reward for noncommissioned officers (NCOs) whose leadership achievements and performance merit special recognition. The SAMC is a means of recognizing those NCOs who have contributed significantly to the development of a professional NCO Corps and a combat-ready Army. Members exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development and welfare of Soldiers and concern for Families of Soldiers.
- b. Eligibility.
 - (1) All NCOs in the ranks of Corporal through Sergeant First Class.

(2) Permanent Profiles. Permanent profiles must have appropriate action taken by profiling officer and senior profiling officer or approving authority on DA Form 3349 or have been adjudicated by MOS/Medical Retention Board (MMRB) or Medical Evaluation Board (MMEB).

c. Quotas for SAMC inductees will not be established.

d. Standards

(1) Must meet Army height and weight standards in accordance with AR 600-9.

(2) Must demonstrate a level of excellence commensurate with the esteem of the SAMC. Measureable indications of excellence include, but are not limited to, meeting or exceeding 90 points per event on the Army Physical Fitness Test and qualifying Expert with assigned weapons. Failure to meet these standards of excellence will not preclude a candidate from appearing before the board, but will be weighted with the candidates overall board appearance to determine induction into the SAMC. Candidates should be prepared to explain a plan of action to achieve excellence in any area the board feels they are deficient.

e. Unit files and military personnel records will be reviewed to verify the existence or absence of disciplinary action. A ration control and Provost Marshal Office check must be conducted and any derogatory information addressed. Commanders may provide a statement instead of hard-copy records. Minor violations should not automatically disqualify Soldiers from being nominated.

3-2. Procedures

a. Phase 1 - Commander's evaluation/nomination. Commanders who recommend NCOs for membership in the SAMC will screen and evaluate candidates prior to appearance before an initial selection board.

(1) A sample format for the commander's evaluation/nomination is at Figure 3-1.

(2) A DD Form 2266 (Hometown News Release Information), a performance test of the recommended individual, an enlisted records brief (ERB), and a SAMC Induction Worksheet (Figure 3-2) will be attached to the commander's evaluation/nomination.

b. Phase 2 - Performance test. The SAMC performance test is based on recorded accomplishments of the candidate and his/her subordinates (when applicable) and must be attached as an enclosure to the commander's evaluation/nomination. A sample format of the performance test is at Figure 3-3.

c. Phase 3 – Brigade (or equivalent) level units are authorized to hold initial selection boards (ISB). No candidate will appear at the EUSA Final Selection Board without a recommendation from an Initial Selection Board.

(1) Initial selection boards will be held in conjunction with quarterly outstanding NCO, Soldier and KATUSA boards.

(2) CSMs will appoint board members, ensuring that the board is composed of members senior to the candidate. Additionally, the board will include at least one voting member of the same gender as the candidate being considered.

(3) Numerical scoring on subject matter contained on the score sheet at Appendix C will determine if a candidate should continue in the selection process.

(4) Candidates selected to continue will be scheduled to appear before the EUSA Final Selection Board. Requests to appear before the EUSA Final Selection Board will be by memorandum to the EUSA Final Selection Board president, signed by the appropriate commander. Nomination packets described in paragraph 3-4 will be attached as enclosures to all appearance request memorandums.

d. Phase 4 – The 2ID , 19th ESC, and IMCOM-K CSMs are authorized to chair FSBs for selection into the Eighth Army SAMC program. The CSM, Eighth Army and USFK may, at his/her discretion, opt to sit on any of the FSBs. 2ID, 19th ESC, and IMCOM-K CSMs will submit their board schedule to the office of the Eighth Army CSM. As a general rule, SAMC candidates will attend the boards of their parent organization and major command (2ID Soldiers will attend the 2ID ISB and FSB; 19th ESC Soldiers will attend the 19th ESC ISB and FSB; IMCOM-K Soldiers will attend the IMCOM-K ISB and FSB). Due to the geographical dispersion of some Soldiers from their parent organization, Major Subordinate Command (MSC) CSMs have the option of coordinating with each other to allow non-affiliated Soldiers to attend their FSBs. The request must come from the Soldier's MSC CSM and must be approved by the FSB chair. FSB chairs have the option to deny appearance of any candidate outside of their command whose MSC has not conducted prior coordination.

(1) Candidates will appear before the final selection board in the class A uniform. Uniform for board members is at the discretion of the SAMC final selection board presidents.

(2) The final selection boards will determine through a question and answer system if the candidate has sufficiently reached a level of knowledge in a wide range of areas to warrant induction into the SAMC.

(3) Candidates successfully meeting the standards of the EUSA Final Selection Boards will be selected for induction into the SAMC. The inductee will be introduced to the local SAMC chapter and presented with appropriate awards.

(4) The EUSA Final Selection Boards need not select candidates if they do not meet required standards.

e. Requests for removal of SAMC members will be submitted to the EUSA CSM for evaluation and final determination.

f. Units who do not have a brigade level parent unit will coordinate with the brigade and MSC in their area for ISB and FSB appearance. Under such circumstances, the following are the geographical areas of responsibility: Area I: 2ID; Area II and III: IMCOM-K; Area IV: 19th ESC.

g. IMCOM-K is unique among the MSCs in the Republic of Korea as they do not have adequate administrative support to conduct boards. To remedy this, IMCOM-K will request administrative support for their FSBs from units within Area II. Requests will be submitted through the Eighth Army G1 to the G3 for tasking as early as identified. This board process will be reviewed at least annually and modified as needed based on transformation and unit repositioning.

(Appropriate Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL

(DATE)

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMC Selection Board

SUBJECT: Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club Nomination/Evaluation

Recommend that the following Soldiers be considered for membership and induction.

NAME: _____ **LAST FOUR:** _____ **RANK:** _____

UNIT: _____ **DUTY PHONE:** _____

PMOS: _____ **SMOS:** _____

DUTY POSN: _____ **DATE ASSIGNED:** _____

BASD: _____ **ETS:** _____

CIV ED: _____ **MIL ED:** _____

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISES: _____

- 2 Encls
1. DD Form 2266
2. Performance Test

COMMANDER'S
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Figure 3-1. Sample Format for Unit Commander's Evaluation/Nomination for SAMC Award

SAMC Induction Worksheet

NAME: _____ RANK: _____
(Last, First and Middle Name(s)) Promotable? Y / N

UNIT: _____ LOCATION: _____
_____ MAJOR COMMAND: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

DUTY PHONE: _____ HOME PHONE: _____

PRIOR AWARDS: _____

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION:

SPOUSE'S FULL NAME: _____

SPOUSE'S ADDRESS: _____

CHILDREN'S NAMES AND AGES: _____

FATHER'S FULL NAME: _____

FATHER'S ADDRESS: _____

MOTHER'S FULL NAME: _____

MOTHER'S ADDRESS: _____

This worksheet is for internal use by individuals having a need to know. Personal information contained herein will not be disclosed to outside sources without the permission of the individual concerned. This worksheet will be safeguarded in accordance with AR 340-21, paragraph 4-4.

DATA REQUIRED BY PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, U.S.C. 8012, and E.O. 9397.
PRINCIPAL USES: Gather data for recognition of the achievements of Army personnel.
ROUTINE USES: This information is used to process inductee's packet for membership.
DISCLOSURE: Information collected on this worksheet is voluntary.

Figure 3-2. SAMC Induction Worksheet

(Appropriate Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL

(DATE)

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMC Selection Board

SUBJECT: SAMC Performance Test

1. The following performance test results are submitted for _____, a SAMC candidate.

LAST FOUR: _____ **UNIT:** _____ **DOR:** _____

DOB: _____ **ETS:** _____ **PMOS:** _____ **NCOES:** _____

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISES: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN: _____

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS: _____

PERSONAL PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS: _____

WEAPONS QUAL: _____

SUBORDINATES' PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS: _____

AVG APFT: _____ **WEAPONS QUAL:** _____

2. The following information concerning discipline of subordinates is provided:

AWOL: _____ **# UCMJ:** _____ **OTHER:** _____

3. The following additional comments are provided.

COMMANDER'S
SIGNATURE BLOCK

Figure 3-3. Sample Format of the Performance Test

3-3. Responsibilities

a. Commanders of EUSA Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs), assigned or attached units, and tenant units will:

(1) Establish criteria, policies, and procedures to govern nomination of candidates for induction into the EUSA SAMC from within their MSC.

(2) Nominate candidates for induction into the EUSA SAMC to their respective brigade-level Initial Selection Board.

b. The Command Sergeants Major (CSMs) 2ID, 19th Subordinate Command (SC) (E), and Installation Command-Korea (IMCOM-K) will:

(1) Convene quarterly EUSA final selection boards to consider nominees for induction into the EUSA SAMC. Figure 3-5 depicts how units are aligned.

(2) Serve as presidents of the EUSA Final Selection Boards.

(3) Provide a recorder without a vote for quarterly EUSA final selection boards.

(4) Publish Memorandum of Instruction (MOI) for SAMC board and induction ceremony when required.

(5) Within 3 working days of the board, provide ACoS, G-1 (EAGA-PP) the SAMC Induction Board Proceedings for Soldiers selected for induction into the EUSA SAMC.

(6) Counsel candidates not selected for induction that appear before the EUSA Final Selection Board.

(7) Exercise final authority for approval of any policy or procedural exceptions, to include SAMC member removal actions.

c. The EUSA ACoS, G-1 will:

(1) Prepare EA Form 527 (EUSA SAMC Award certificate) signed by the EUSA Commanding General (CG) and Command Sergeant Major (SGM).

(2) Provide a membership medallion, approved for wear with the class A uniform during SAMC official functions only (in accordance with AR 670-1, paragraph 28-13d).

(3) Prepare EA Form 525 (SAMC Card).

(4) Maintain EUSA SAMC Database of inductees.

d. The EUSA Public Affairs Officer will provide media coverage and photography support of awards presentation ceremonies, as required.

e. Brigade CSMs will:

(1) Convene SAMC Initial Selection Boards to coincide with outstanding Noncommissioned

Officer, Soldier and Korean Augmentation to United States Army (KATUSA) boards to consider recommending candidates for induction into the EUSA SAMC.

(2) Serve as members of EUSA Final Selection Boards.

(3) Nomination packets for candidates who are recommended for induction should be forwarded to their EUSA SAMC Final Selection Board President. The documents required for the nomination packet are listed at paragraph 3-4 below.

(4) Counsel those candidates who are not recommended to the Final Selection Board.

(5) Prepare a memorandum of introduction of SAMC members departing the command for the gaining commanders. The request can be routed through the EUSA Command Group for signature or be from the MSC Commander. A sample letter is at figure 3-4.

3-4. Nomination Packet Checklist for SAMC Candidates

In order for a candidate to appear before the EUSA Final Sergeant Audie L. Murphy selection board, nomination packets containing the following documents must be turned in to the appropriate headquarters. The packets will be constructed in the following order:

- a. Commander's Evaluation/Nomination
- b. Chain of Command recommendations (as a minimum the First Sergeant, the Battalion Command Sergeant Major, and the Brigade Command Sergeant Major)
- c. Biographical Sketch
- d. Updated copy of Enlisted Records Brief (ERB)
- e. Copy of current Weapons Qualification Scorecard
- f. SAMC Performance Test Results
- g. One-page essay, written by candidate on a subject of the Board Presidents' choosing
- h. DD Form 2266 (Hometown News Release Information) with original signatures

Note: Nomination packets, the original plus six complete copies, must be turned into the selection authority by the suspense date established in the board Memorandum of Instruction.

(Appropriate Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL

(DATE)

MEMORANDUM FOR (Soldier's Gaining Commander)

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Introduction

1. This memorandum of introduction is being forwarded for _____ who has been assigned to your command. He/she is a member of the Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club and has earned the distinction of being one of the finest NCOs ever assigned to my unit.
2. Membership in the Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club is a primary indicator that _____ has demonstrated the ability to meet the challenges of leadership and caring for Soldiers.
3. I am pleased to personally introduce _____ to you. I am confident he/she will be an invaluable asset to your organization

SIGNATURE BLOCK
OF MSC
COMMANDER

Figure 3-4. Sample SAMC Memorandum of Introduction



S*A*M*C: Initials separated by three stars which represent the Be, Know, and Do for the NCO.

SSG Rank Insignia: Reflects Audie L. Murphy's highest enlisted rank.

The Eagle: Our national bird and symbol of freedom, the intent of the club to be nationwide.

The Laurel: Represents the individual achievement of the NCOs in the club.

The Lightning Bolt: Represents swift and decisive action taken by the NCO.

The Sword: A historical reference, a tool for the NCO to cut to the heart of the matter, to lead the charge.

The Streamers: Indicate upon which we base our philosophy.

Figure 3-5. Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club Logo and Lineage

Chapter 4

Helping Hand Award Program

4-1. Policy

- a. The Helping Hand Award is reserved for those volunteers who go beyond the call of duty serving in activities which directly impact the community.
- b. All EUSA military, civilians and Family members are eligible. All eligible volunteers will have equal eligibility without consideration of a member's rank or position.
- c. Quotas will not be established.
- d. The Helping Hand Award is not part of Department of the Army awards program and should not compete with other established awards. It will not be used in lieu of awards for commendation, meritorious service, achievement, or as an interim award awaiting a Department of the Army award.
- e. The Helping Hand Award will be presented at an appropriate ceremony commensurate with the level of this award.

4-2. Award Criteria

An eligible volunteer is any person who has distinguished himself/herself by providing exceptionally meritorious volunteer service to EUSA and its installation communities.

4-3. Procedures

a. Anyone may nominate an eligible volunteer. However, each nomination must be personally endorsed by the MSC commander, staff, principal or agency head that report directly to Headquarters, EUSA, prior to being accepted for processing by the ACofS, G-1, EUSA. Nominations will be in memorandum format (an example is at figure 4-1). Nomination memorandums will include the following information:

- (1) The volunteer's service dates.
- (2) The number of hours the volunteer contributed.
- (3) Specific meritorious service provided by the volunteer. Information provided should be in great detail to indicate that the volunteer's service has exceeded the normal scope of volunteerism and has impacted EUSA and/or its subordinate installation communities.
- (4) If known, include the date, time, place the award is to be presented, and the name of the presenter.

(Appropriate Letterhead)

OFFICE SYMBOL

MEMORANDUM THRU MSC Commander, Staff, Principal or Agency Head

FOR G1, EUSA, Unit#15316, APO AP 96205-5316

SUBJECT: Nomination for the EUSA Helping Hand Award

1. (Name: First, MI, Last) is nominated for the EUSA Helping Hand Award.
2. (Mr. or Ms. Name) deserves this award because of the outstanding volunteer service he/she has contributed to EUSA and its installation communities during the period _____ through _____.
3. The noteworthy accomplishments/contributions of this volunteer that have significantly impacted EUSA and its installation communities include: (Use as many subparagraphs as needed to outline the scope of the individual's volunteer efforts.)
 - a.
4. Proposed citation is enclosed.
5. His/her outstanding performance, integrity, and personal conduct have won him/her the respect of each organization for which he/she has volunteered. Individual points of contact and telephone numbers for the organizations depicted in paragraph 4 are depicted below.
 - a.
6. If approved, the award will be presented (provide this information, if known):
 - a. Date/time:
 - b. Location of ceremony:
 - c. Presenter:
7. Point of contact for this nomination is (name of nominator and telephone number).

Encl

SIGNATURE BLOCK

Figure 4-1. Helping Hand Nomination Memorandum

b. A proposed citation will be attached as an enclosure to the nomination (an example is at figure 4-2). The proposed citation will not exceed 10 typewritten, double-spaced lines nor will acronyms or abbreviations be used. The proposed citation will also contain:

- (1) The volunteer's full name.
- (2) The dates of service being recognized.
- (3) A summary of the volunteer's accomplishments or contributions.

c. Nominations will be submitted to the ACoS, G-1, EUSA, at least 30 days prior to the desired date of presentation.

d. The originating MSC, staff, or agency is responsible for providing a frame for the award certificate should the nomination be approved.

4-4. Responsibilities

a. Commanders of EUSA MSC/staff or agency heads will:

(1) Establish procedures to govern the nomination of volunteers from within their MSC/staff.

(2) Nominate volunteers for the Helping Hand Award and forward nominations through their chain of command.

(3) Consider recommending/awarding other types of recognition/awards to individual volunteers who do not meet the criteria for the Helping Hand Award.

b. ACoS, G-1, EUSA, is responsible for program administration and will:

(1) Advise and assist nominating officials with administrative requirements.

(2) Review award nominations.

(3) Prepare the Helping Hand Award (EUSA Form 911) utilizing the proposed citation attached to the nomination as a guide.

(4) Staff the nomination and award certificate to the Commanding General, EUSA, for approval.

(a) If approved, return the award elements to the originator for presentation.

(b) If disapproved, advise and return the disapproved nomination to the originator.

**THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY HELPING HAND AWARD
IS HEREBY PRESENTED TO
(FULL NAME)
FOR OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER SERVICE**

For the period _____ to _____. Mr./Mrs. _____
was instrumental in organizing a consolidated Family seminar that assisted Soldiers and Family
members in establishing a support network for _____. As President of the
Officer/Enlisted Wives' Club, he/she coordinated events that raised over _____ dollars
which were distributed to various agencies, scholarship funds, and others. Mr./Mrs.
_____ willingly gave his/her time and talents to ensure the success of the installation's
various Family support programs. His/Her efforts have had a direct impact on the quality of life for
Soldiers and Family members, and reflect significant credit upon him/her community, and the
entire Eighth United States Army.

Figure 4-2. Helping Hand Proposed Citation



**EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
HELPING HAND AWARD**

IS PRESENTED TO

FOR OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER SERVICE TO EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

GIVEN ON THIS DAY OF

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL, USA
COMMANDING**

EA FORM 911, 1 DEC 99

Figure 4-3, EA Form 911 Helping Hand Certificate

Chapter 5
General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award

5-1. Selection

Selection for the award will be in three phases.

a. Phase 1 - Commander's evaluation and nomination. Unit commanders who recommend Korean Augmentation to United States Army (KATUSA) Non Command Officers (NCOs) for the GEN PAIK Leadership Award will screen and evaluate candidates prior to appearance before an initial selection board. A sample format for commander's nomination is at figure 5-1.

ATZL-CSM

MEMORANDUM FOR General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award Selection Board

SUBJECT: General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award Board Nomination

1. Recommend the following individual be considered for the General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award:

- a. Name:
- b. Rank:
- c. Unit:
- d. DOR:
- e. DOB:
- f. PMOS:
- g. Number of Soldiers supervised:
- h. ETS:
- i. Civilian education:
- j. APFT Test Score/date:
- k. Individual Weapon Qualification Score/date:

2. Any other information pertinent to the candidate's leadership accomplishment.

COMMANDER'S
SIGNATURE BLOCK

Figure 5-1. Sample Format for Unit Commander's Nomination

b. Phase 2 - Initial Selection Board. An initial selection board will be conducted at the Brigade level. The Brigade level Command Sergeant Major (CSM) will be the President of the Board.

(1) Board members will be provided a copy of the commander's nomination memorandum.

(2) CSMs will appoint board members consisting of senior NCOs and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army Staff Sergeant Major.

(3) Numerical scoring on subjects contained on the score sheet at appendix D will determine if a candidate should continue in the selection process.

(4) Candidates selected to continue will be scheduled to appear before the final selection board. Requests to appear before final selection board will be by commander's nomination memorandum to the GEN PAIK Final Selection Board President.

c. Phase 3 - Final Selection Board. The EUSA Final Selection Boards for the GEN PAIK Leadership Award will convene quarterly.

(1) The EUSA Final Selection Boards will be composed of the President of the boards, (2ID CSM, 19th Subordinate Command (SC) (E) CSM, Installation Management Command – Korea (IMCOM-K) CSM and the Command Sergeants Major or Sergeants Major appointed by them, the ROK Army Support Group Sergeant Major and a recorder without vote.

(2) The final selection board will determine through a question and answer system if the candidate has reached a level of knowledge in a range of subjects to warrant awarding the GEN PAIK Leadership Award.

(3) Quotas will not be established for selection. The board need not select candidates for the award if they do not meet the required standards.

(4) Candidates successfully meeting the standards of the final selection board will be awarded the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.

5-2. Responsibilities

a. Commanders of EUSA MSCs, assigned or attached units, and tenant units will:

(1) Establish criteria, policies, and procedures to govern nomination of candidates for the EUSA GEN PAIK Leadership Award from within their MSC.

(2) Nominate candidates for award of the EUSA GEN PAIK Leadership Award to their respective brigade-level Initial Selection Board.

b. The Command Sergeants Major of 2ID, 19th SC(E), and IMCOM-K will:

(1) Convene quarterly EUSA final selection boards to consider nominees for award of the GEN PAIK Leadership Award. Figure 5-2 depicts how units are aligned.

(2) Serve as presidents of the EUSA Final Selection Boards.

(3) Provide a recorder without vote for quarterly EUSA final selection boards.

The following boards are established as the Eighth United States Army General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award final selection boards:

<u>AREA I</u>	<u>AREAS II and III</u>	<u>AREA IV</u>
2ID CSM PRESIDENT PRESIDENT	IMCOM-K CSM PRESIDENT	19TH SC(E) CSM
1HBCT 210TH FIRES BRIGADE 2ID SPECIAL TROOPS BN 2D CAB	1ST SIG BDE 501ST MI BDE IMCOM-K 18TH MEDCOM STB-K JSA NCO ACADEMY CSCT-1 CSCT-2 AFN SOCKOR CID 35TH ADA BDE	501ST SBDE 176TH FINANCE 94TH MP BN 25TH TRANS BN CSCT-2

Figure 5-2. Eighth United States Army Final Selection Boards

(4) Publish MOI for board and induction ceremony when required.

(5) Within 3 working days of the board, provide the ACofS, G-1 (EAGA-PP) a signed copy of the Board Proceedings.

(6) Counsel candidates not selected who appear by the EUSA Final Selection Board for the award.

(7) Exercise final authority for approval of any policy or procedural exceptions, to include recommendations for removal of the award.

c. The EUSA, ACofS, G-1 will exercise overall program administration for the program at the Major Command level:

(1) Prepare EA Form 851 (EUSA GEN PAIK Leadership Award Certificate) signed by the EUSA CG and CSM. A sample format of the certificate is at Figure 5-3.

(2) Provide an award medallion (figure 5-4) approved for wear with the army combat uniform (ACU) during GEN PAIK official functions only.

d. The EUSA Public Affairs Officer will provide media coverage and photography support of awards presentation ceremonies, as required.



EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD

Is Presented To

For demonstrating high levels of selfless service, professionalism and care for Subordinates.

Paik Sun Yup was the foremost Republic of Korea Army General of the Korean War. When North Korea launched their general offensive on 25 June 1950, then Colonel Paik Sun Yup, at age 29 was commanding the 1st ROK Division that was positioned on the provisional boundary north of Seoul and astride the main North Korean axis of advance. Despite the surprise and violence of the attack, Paik Sun Yup's division held fast for 3 days before withdrawing and conducting a series of delaying actions south to the Naktong River where a coordinated UN Command defense was finally organized. In the heavy fighting of August and September, the 1st ROK Division was the hinge between American and South Korean Forces and shares credit for successive defeats of the enemy's effort to capture Taegu. Paik led his division in the breakout following the Inchon landing and in the active advance into North Korea where 1st Division seized the center of Pyongyang. Twice the recipient of the Taeguk Medal, Korea's highest honor, Paik Sun Yup became the ROK Army's first four star general, the ROKA Chief of Staff and the Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs. Following his retirement in 1960 he continued to serve his nation and became the ambassador to 19 different nations. Throughout his career Paik Sun Yup held steadfast to the basic tenants of the profession of arms allegiance to country, personal honor, moral courage, abiding concern for subordinates, and the will to win.

On this _____ Day of _____

Command Sergeant Major

Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

EA FORM 851, 1 APR 03

Figure 5-3. EA Form 851 General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award Certificate



Figure 5-4. EA Form 851 General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award Medallion

e. The Brigade CSMs will:

(1) Convene Initial Selection Boards to coincide with outstanding NCO, Soldier, and KATUSA boards to consider recommending candidates for the EUSA GEN PAIK Leadership Award.

(2) Serve as members of EUSA Final Selection Boards.

(3) Forward nomination packets for candidates recommended for continuation to the EUSA Level Final Selection Board President.

d. Counsel those candidates who are not recommended to the Final Selection Board.

e. The EUSA CSM will review all subordinate programs and coordinate in-briefs for incoming CSMs. The EUSA CSM will exercise final approval authority for approval of any policy and procedure exceptions to include any removal actions. Request for removal actions will be forwarded through the G-1 to the CSM for a final determination.

5-3. GEN PAIK Awards

GEN PAIK Leadership recognition for new awardees will include:

a. Certificate of Achievement (EUSA Form 851) signed by the EUSA Commanding General and CSM.

b. Membership Medallion approved for wear with the ACU during GEN PAIK official functions only.

c. Presentation of local awards may be appropriate as deemed by the commander; e.g., local gift certificates, prizes.

d. A variety of publicity may be used to provide recognition for recipients, such as local media coverage. Photographs of recipients should be prominently displayed.

e. The president of the final selection board will forward a copy of the board minutes to include name, rank, MOS and current unit of assignment of all new awardees to the G-1 at EUSA.

Appendix A

Section I. Required publications

AR 670-1 (Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia). Cited in General Paik, Sun Yup Leadership Award Study Guide, Appendix E.

FM 6-22 (Army Leadership). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 3-22.9 (Rifle Marksmanship M16A1, M16A2/3, M16A4 and M4 Carbine). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 7-0 (Training the Force). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 7-1 (Battle Focused Training). Cited in Appendix E.

AR 385-10 (The Army Safety Program). Cited in Appendix E.

EA Reg 600-2 (Republic of Korea Army Personnel with the United States Army). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 3-3 (Chemical and Biological Contamination Avoidance). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 3-5 (NBC Decontamination). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 3-11.4 (Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Protection). Cited in Appendix E.

FM 4-25.11 (First Aid). Cited in Appendix E.

Section II. Related publications

AR 600-8-22 (Military Awards).

EUSA Reg 672-1 (Outstanding United States Army Noncommissioned Officer, Soldier and KATUSA Program).

Section III. Required forms

DA Form 705 (APFT Scorecard). Cited in 3-4.

DA Form 3349 (Physical Profile). Cited in 3-1. Policy paragraph b(2)

DD Form 2266 (Hometown News Release Information). Cited in 3-2. Procedures paragraph a(2) and 3-4.

EA Form 525 (SAMC Membership Card). Cited in 3-3. Responsibilities paragraph c(3).

EA Form 527 (SAMC certificate). Cited in 3-3. Responsibilities paragraph c(1).

EUSA Form 911 (Helping Hand Award) certificate. Cited in Figure 4-3.

EUSA Form 526 (Dr. Mary E. Walker Award) certificate. cited under 2-4. Responsibilities, paragraph c(1).

Appendix B Biography

B-1. The Biography of Dr. Mary W. Walker

Mary Walker always stood out in a crowd. She was born 26 November, 1832, in Oswego Town near Oswego, NY. As a child, she was distinguished for her strength of mind and her decision of character. She grew up an independent young woman. She always had an inclination to be useful in the world. A woman of great energy, in her early years she wore “bloomers,” the pantaloony-style garb of the radical feminists of the age. When she graduated, the only female in her class, from Syracuse Medical College in 1855, she became one of the women physicians in the country. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Dr. Walker, then twenty-nine, journeyed to Washington and applied for an appointment as an Army surgeon, much to the shock of the Medical Department, which rejected her with considerable verbosity. Not one to be discouraged, she stayed in Washington, serving as an unpaid volunteer in various camps and, when the patent office was converted into a hospital, she served as assistant surgeon and worked without pay. During that time, she was instrumental in establishing an organization that aided needy women who came to Washington to visit wounded relatives. Dr. Walker met with considered abuse over her persistent demands to be made a surgeon, but also earned considerable respect for her many good works. Meanwhile, she abandoned bloomers and adopted a mollified version of male attire, with a calf-length skirt worn over trousers, keeping her hair relatively long and curled so that anyone could know that she was a woman. In November 1862, Walker presented herself at the Virginia headquarters of MG Ambrose Burnside and was taken on as field surgeon, although still on volunteer basics. She treated the wounded at Warrenton and in Fredericksburg in December 1862; almost a year later, she was in Chattanooga tending the casualties of the battle of Chickamauga. After the battle, she again appointed her as an assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and she was assigned to the 52d Ohio Regiment, near Chattanooga, TN, a position in which she served well wearing a somewhat modified version of the standard surgeon’s uniform. Many stories were told of her bravery under fire. However, she served in the capacity for but a short time. In April 1864, she was captured by Confederate troops, having remained behind to tend wounded upon a Union retirement. Charged with being a spy and arrested, her male attire constituting the principal for her “unladylike” occupation and attire, until she was exchanged for Confederate surgeon on 12 August 1864. Years later, she took great pride in this “man for man” exchange. In October 1864, Walker was granted a contract by the Medical Department as an acting assistant surgeon. Despite her repeated requests for battlefields duty, she was not again sent into the field. She spent the rest of the war as superintendent at Louisville, KY, female prison hospital and at Clarksville, TN, orphanage. Released from government contract at the end of the war, Walker lobbied for a brevet promotion to major for her services. Secretary of War Stanton would not grant the request. President Andrew Johnson asked him if there was some other way to recognize her service. A Medal of Honor was prepared for Walker and presented to her in January 1866; she would wear it every day for the rest of her life. After the war, Dr. Walker remained active in the women’s rights movement, and was a crusader against immorality, alcohol and tobacco and for clothing and election reform. Among her more unusual positions was that there was no need for a women’s suffrage act, as women already had the vote as American citizens. Her taste in clothes caused frequent arrests on such charges as “impersonating a man.” At one trial, she asserted her right “to dress as I please in free America on whose tented fields I have served for four years in the cause of human freedom.” The judge dismissed the case and ordered the police never to arrest Walker on the charge again. She left the courtroom to hearty applause. In 1916 Congress revised the Medal of Honor standards to include only “actual combat with an enemy.” Several months later, in 1917, the Board of Medal Awards, after reviewing the merits of the awardees of the Civil War awards, ruled Dr. Walker’s Medal, as well as those of 910 other recipients, as unwarranted was revoked. She died on 21 February 1919, at the age of eighty-six.

But Mary Walker was not forgotten. Nearly sixty years after her death, at the urging of a descendent, the Army Secretary Clifford L. Alexander approved the recommendation by the Army Board for Correction of Military Records, to restore the Medal of Honor to her. Dr. Mary E Walker remains on record as the sole female recipient of the Medal of Honor.

B-2. The Biography of Audie L. Murphy

Audie Leon Murphy was a legend in his own time. A war hero, movie actor, writer of country and western songs, and poet, his biography reads more like fiction than fact. He lived only 46 years, but he made a lasting imprint on American history. Audie was born on a sharecropper's farm in North Texas on June 20, 1924. As a boy, he chopped cotton for one dollar a day and was noted for his feats of daring-do and his accuracy with a gun. He had only 5 years of schooling and was orphaned at age 16. After being refused enlistment during World War II in both the Marines and Paratroopers for being too small (5' 5") and underweight (110 pounds), he enlisted in the United States Army a few days after his 18th birthday. After basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas, and advanced training at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, Audie was sent overseas. He was assigned to the famous 15th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division where he fought in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He earned a battlefield commission for his courage and leadership ability as well as citations and decorations including every medal for valor that America gives. He was also awarded three French and one Belgian medal. Lieutenant Audie Murphy was the highest decorated Soldier in American history. Discharged from the Army on September 21, 1945, Audie went to Hollywood at the invitation of movie star James Cagney. He remained in California for the rest of his life and was closely associated with the movie industry, both as an actor and a producer. He acted in 44 films, starring in 39 of them. His best known film was "To Hell and Back," adopted from the best selling book of his war experiences by the same name. Most of his movies were westerns. In 1955, Audie Murphy was voted the Most Popular Western Actor in America by the Motion Picture Exhibitors. Audie wrote the lyrics to 16 country and western songs, the most popular of which was "Shutters and Boards," written with Scott Turner in 1962. The song was recorded by over 30 pop singers, including Jerry Wallace, Dean Martin, and Porter Wagoner. He was an accomplished poet; unfortunately, only a few of his poems have survived. In 1950 Audie joined the 36th Infantry Division ("T-Patchers") of the Texas National Guard and served with it until 1966. He was a Mason and a Shriner and belonged to several veterans' organizations. Audie Murphy was killed in a plane crash on a mountaintop near Roanoke, Virginia on May 28, 1971. Fittingly, his body was recovered 2 days later on Memorial Day. Audie could very well be the last American war hero. He was the greatest combat Soldier in the 200-year plus history of the United States.

B-3. The Biography of Gen Paik, Sun Yup

General (R) Paik, Sun Yup



Biography

Paik, Sun Yup, the foremost ROK Army General of the Korean War, was born in 1920 near Pyongyang. After service in the Manchurian Army during World War II, he escaped the onrushing Soviet Army for Pyongyang, where he was actively involved in Korea's fledging national liberation movement. Realizing in 1946 that a communist takeover in the north was inevitable, Paik made his way to the south and joined the South Korean Constabulary (later become the ROK Army). When North Korea launched their general offensive against the ROK on 25 June 1950, Colonel Paik was commander of the ROK 1st Infantry Division. During the course of the war, he became the first South Korean to achieve four-star general rank. Paik participated in all ten of the major campaigns of the Korean War; he commanded an independent corps that conducted the largest anti-guerilla operation of the war; and he was the ROK's initial representative to the Armistice negotiations. Following the signing of the Armistice, Paik served twice as ROK Army Chief of Staff and was also Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. He retired from active duty in 1960 as the most highly decorated Soldier of the ROK Army. His military decorations include two awards of the Taeguk Medals (Korea's highest award), as well as seven U.S. medals, including one Silver Star and four Legions of Merit. After his retirement from the ROK Army, General Paik served as ambassador to Taiwan in 1960, France (and subsequently 16 other European and African nations) Paik served in 1961, and Canada in 1965. From 1969 to 1971, he served as the ROK Minister of Transportation and played a significant role in establishing the public transportation system of present-day South Korea. From 1971 to 1980, he was president of South Korea's largest chemical company. Residing in Seoul, Paik and his wife of fifty-eight years, In Sook, have four children and eight grandchildren. The author of several books including From Pusan to Panmunjom. Currently, he is a chairman of the ROK 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee.

**Appendix C
SAMC Scoresheet**

NAME: _____ **RANK:** _____ **LAST FOUR:** _____
UNIT: _____

APFT SCORE: _____ **DATE:** _____ **WPN QUAL:** _____ **DATE:** _____

I. Common Scored Areas 5 pt Max each score Remarks _____

a. Reporting		
b. Uniform & Appearance		
c. Oral Expression		
d. Military Bearing		

Total: _____

II. Group 1 5 pt Max each score Remarks _____

a. Weapons Qualification		MM=1 Pt, SS=3 Pts, EX=5 Pts
b. Weapons		
c. Land Navigation		
* FM 22-3.9 BRM		
* Promotion Policy & Reg		

Total: _____

III. Group 2 5 pt Max each score Remarks _____

a. CBRN		
b. First Aid		
c. APFT		80-229=1 Pt, 230-269=3 Pts, 270-300=5 Pts
* AR 670-1		
* FM 7-0 & FM 7-1		

IV. Group 3

5 pt Max each score

Remarks _____

- a. FM 6-22, Army Leadership
- b. Counseling
- c. Customs & Courtesy
- * NCOER
- * Leader's Notebook

Total: _____

V. Group 4

5 pt Max each score

Remarks _____

- a. PMCS
- b. Supply Economy
- c. Chain of Command
- * Standards of Conduct

Total: _____

VI. Group 5

5 pt Max each score

Remarks _____

- a. Soldier Support Activities
- b. Education Programs
- c. Sponsorship
- * SAMC History
- * History of the NCO

Total: _____

Recommend: Yes / No

Board Member: _____

Appendix D
Gen Paik, Sun Yup Board Score Sheet

GEN PAIK, SUN YUP BOARD SCORE SHEET			
NAME	RANK	UNIT	DATE
SUBJECT: QUESTIONS 1-10 (10 PTS)			SCORE
1. ROK ARMY CHAIN OF COMMAND			
2. LEADERSHIP/SEVEN ARMY VALUES			
3. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR (CBRN)			
4. FIRST AID			
5. HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR			
6. HISTORY OF THE KATUSA PROGRAM			
7. TRAINING THE FORCE (FM 7-0/FM 7-1)			
8. KNOWLEDGE OF GEN PAIK, SUN YUP			
9. SAFETY PROGRAM			
10. MILITARY BEARING AND APPEARANCE (NCO CAN FAIL THE BOARD IN THIS AREA)		(PASS/FAIL)	
BOARD MEMBER _____ DATE _____ GO _____ NO GO _____			

EIGHTH US ARMY GEN PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD



Study Guide

General(R) Paik Sun Yup

Biography



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Following the signing of the Armistice, Paik served twice as ROK Army Chief of Staff and was also Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. He retired from active duty in 1960 as the most highly decorated Soldier of the ROK Army. His military decorations include two awards of the Taeguk Medals (Korea's highest award), as well as seven U.S. medals, including one Silver Star and four Legions of Merit. After his retirement from the ROK Army, General Paik served as ambassador to Taiwan in 1960, France (and subsequently 16 other European and African nations) in 1961, and Canada in 1965. From 1969 to 1971, he served as the ROK Minister of Transportation and played a significant role in establishing the public transportation system of present-day South Korea. From 1971 to 1980, he was president of South Korea's largest chemical company.

Residing in Seoul, Paik and his wife of fifty-eight years, In Sook, have four children and eight grandchildren. The author of several books including *From Pusan to Panmunjom*. Currently, he is a chairman of the ROK 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee.

LEADERSHIP
(FM 6-22)

1. What is leadership?
Leadership is the process of influencing others to accomplish the mission by providing purpose, direction, and motivation.
2. What are the factors of leadership?
The led, the leader, the situation, and communication
3. What are the four individual values?
Courage, candor, competence, and commitment
4. What are the four elements of professional Army ethics?
Loyalty, duty, selfless service, and integrity
5. What is duty?
Duty is legal or moral obligation to do what should be done without being told to do it.
6. What is the first step in the ethical decision making process?
Interpret the situation.
7. What manual covers military leadership?
FM 6-22
8. What are the three basic leadership styles?
Directing, participating, and delegating
9. What are the feedback sources for a complete and accurate leadership assessment?
The person himself/herself, leaders, peers, subordinates, close friends and Family members, trained leadership assessors
10. What should a leader know before he/she leads?
Know yourself, standards, human nature, your job and your unit
11. What is integrity?
Being honest and upright, avoiding deception and living the values you suggest for your subordinates
12. What are the leadership competencies?
Communications, supervision, teaching and counseling, Soldier team development, technical proficiency, decision making, planning, use of available systems, and professional ethics
13. What leadership style is it if the leader asks for information and recommendations?
However he still makes the decision?
Participating Style
14. How many principles of leadership are there?
11

15. What are the factors and forces that influence decision-making?
Laws, orders, regulations, basic national values, traditional Army values, and unit operating values
16. What is the purpose of leader development?
To develop leaders capable of maintaining a trained and ready army in peacetime to deter war
17. Lead in peace, to be prepared for what?
War
18. What describes a person's inner strength and is the link between values and behaviors?
Character
19. What are the actions a leader must take to defeat battle stresses?
Lead your unit, build cohesion, develop confidence, train your unit, develop a physically fit unit, and develop a winning attitude

FIRST AID
(FM 4-25.11)

1. What are the four life-saving steps?
 - (1) ***Open the Airway and restore breathing and heartbeat.***
 - (2) ***Stop the Bleeding.***
 - (3) ***Dress the wound.***
 - (4) ***Control for shock.***

2. Name the ten (10) steps in evaluating the casualty (in correct order).
 - (1) ***Check for responsiveness.***
 - (2) ***Check for breathing, if necessary.***
 - (3) ***Check for bleeding.***
 - (4) ***Check for shock.***
 - (5) ***Check for fractures and immobilize neck or back injuries, if found.***
 - (6) ***Check for burns.***
 - (7) ***Check for a head injury.***
 - (8) ***Seek medical aid as soon as possible.***
 - (9) ***Perform all necessary steps in sequence.***
 - (10) ***Identify all wounds and or conditions.***

3. What are two methods to open the airway?
Head-tilt chin-lift and jaw-thrust method.

4. While giving mouth-to-mouth, the patient's stomach bulges. What does this indicate?
Air is entering stomach, reposition head and continue.

5. During mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, what should you do if the casualty resumes breathing?
Watch the casualty closely, maintain an open airway, and check for other injuries.

6. What measure is used to restore heartbeat?
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

7. When would you use abdominal thrusts?
Should always be used unless the casualty is in the advanced stages of pregnancy, is very obese, or has a significant abdominal wound.

8. Name three types of bleeding.
Arterial, venous, capillary.

9. How do you stop bleeding?
 - (1) ***Apply a field dressing.***
 - (2) ***Apply manual pressure.***
 - (3) ***Elevate the injured limb.***
 - (4) ***Apply a pressure dressing.***
 - (5) ***Apply a tourniquet.***

10. When applying digital pressure, how do you know if you are in the right location?
You'll feel a pulse.

11. When are the only times a tourniquet should be applied?
When an arm or leg has been cut off or when bleeding cannot be stopped by a pressure dressing.
12. In an amputation, where do you place the tourniquet?
2 to 4" above the site, proximal to the heart.
13. How wide should a tourniquet be?
2" (and should remain at least 1" after tightening).
14. How should you mark a casualty after applying a tourniquet?
Mark with a "T" on the forehead and indicate the time.
15. Once a tourniquet has been applied, who may remove it?
Physician or certified medical personnel, i.e. Pas.
16. What is the treatment for a sucking chest wound?
Seal wound airtight when patient EXHALES with a plastic (dressing package) cover. Have casualty or assistant hold in place while you secure with tape, bandages, cravats or other wraps. Tie tails when casualty EXHALES. Cover dressing completely and have patient lie on injured side. Evacuate as soon as possible.
17. A casualty, with an abdominal wound, has some internal organs exposed and on the ground. What do you do with them?
Gently pick up any organ(s) with the cleanest available material and place the organs on top of the casualty's abdomen.
18. Normally, on most first aid dressings, you tie the knot directly over the bandage and tightly. How do you do it for an exposed abdominal wound with organs exposed?
Tie the dressing ties (tails) loosely at the casualty's side, not directly over the dressing because pressure on exposed organs may cause further injury.
19. What are the signs and symptoms of shock?
Cool, clammy skin; pale; restless/nervous; thirsty; confusion; rapid breathing; cyanosis; nausea.
20. What steps are taken to prevent shock?
***(1) Place casualty under cover.
(2) Lay on back (head to side if unconscious) and elevate feet.
(3) Loosen clothing (where binding).
(4) Prevent chilling/overheating.
(5) Calm patient.
(6) Do not give food or drink.***
21. When would you NOT place a casualty in the shock position?
When he/she has a head or neck injury (don't move him/her), an untreated fractured leg, abdominal wound or other contraindicated injury.
22. What are some signs of a fracture?
Point tenderness; inability to move or sharp pain on movement; deformity; swelling; discoloration.

23. Define an open fracture.
A break in the continuity of the bone with a break in skin.
24. Define a closed fracture.
A break in the continuity of a bone without breaking skin.
25. Why is a fracture immobilized?
To prevent razor-sharp edges of bone from causing further damage.
26. What are the "rules" for splinting?
(1) Stop bleeding, if bleeding.
(2) Splint it where it lays.
(3) Immobilize the joints above and below site.
(4) Use padding between splint and extremity.
(5) Check circulation after each tie.
(6) Apply a sling (if possible).
27. Burn injuries cause extreme pain, scarring or even death. Before administering the proper first aid, you must recognize the type of burn to be treated. Name the four types of burns.
(1) Thermal.
(2) Electrical.
(3) Chemical.
(4) Laser.
28. What is the treatment for burns?
Cut/remove clothing from burned area (unless stuck). Place a dry sterile dressing over the burn area and secure it loosely with a bandage. If conscious, give small amounts of cool water. Treat for shock.
29. What is the treatment for White Phosphorous burns?
Scrape with a brush and flush area with large amounts of water. If large amounts of water are not available, do not use water. Cover area with wet material, ensuring that air is kept out.
30. Name some of the signs and symptoms of a head injury.
Unequal pupils; Fluid from the ear(s), nose, mouth or injury site; slurred speech; confusion; sleepiness; loss of memory or consciousness; staggering in walking; headache; dizziness; vomiting; paralysis; convulsions or twitches.
31. There are three types of HEAT injuries. Name them and state which one constitutes a medical emergency.
(1) Heat Cramps.
(2) Heat Exhaustion.
(3) Heat Stroke (medical emergency).
32. What causes heat cramps and heat exhaustion?
Excessive loss of salt and water from the body.
33. What are heat cramps?
Painful spasms of the muscles, usually of legs, arms, and abdomen.
34. What is the first aid for heat cramps?
Large amounts of cool water to drink, move to a shady area and loosen clothing.

35. What are the symptoms of heat exhaustion?
Headache, excessive sweating, weakness, dizzy, nausea, muscle cramps. The skin is cool, moist, and pale.
36. Describe the proper first aid for heat exhaustion.
**(1) Move the casualty to a cool or shady area or improvise shade.
 (2) Loosen or remove the casualty's clothing and boots unless in a chemical environment.
 (3) Have the casualty slowly drink at least one canteen of cool water.
 (4) Elevate the casualty's legs.
 (5) Monitor the casualty until the symptoms are gone or medical aid arrives.
 (6) If possible, the casualty should not participate in strenuous activity for the rest of the day.**
37. What causes heat stroke?
Prolonged exposure to high temperature.
38. What are the symptoms of heat stroke?
Cessation of sweating, hot and dry skin. Headache, dizzy, rapid pulse, nausea, vomiting, confusion, unconsciousness, and then coma.
39. What is the first aid for heat stroke?
Immerse the person in the coldest water possible. If not possible, place in the shade, remove clothing, and pour water over body. If person becomes conscious, give large amounts of cool water to drink.
41. What is the key word in cold weather protection?
COLD: Keep it clean, avoid overheating, wear it loose and in layers, keep it dry.
40. What are the four types of wet and cold weather injuries?
**(1) Frostbite – Actual freezing of a body part.
 (2) Trenchfoot – Occurs between 32 and 50 degrees.
 (3) Immersion foot – Occurs above 50 degrees.
 (4) Hypothermia – Lowering of the body temperature.**
42. Identify the signs and symptoms of frostbite.
**(1) Loss of sensation or numb feeling in any part of the body.
 (2) Sudden whitening of the skin in the affected area, followed by a momentary tingling feeling.
 (3) Redness of skin in light skinned Soldiers; grayish coloring in dark skinned Soldiers.
 (4) Blisters.
 (5) Swelling of tender areas.
 (6) Loss of previous feeling of pain in the affected area.
 (7) Pale, yellowish, waxy looking skin.
 (8) Frozen area that feels solid or wooden to the touch.**
43. What are the measures you take for deep frostbite?
**(1) Get to MTF the fastest possible way.
 (2) Protect the part from additional injury, but do not treat in any way.**

44. What is the treatment for frostbite involving only the skin?
(1) Parts of the face – Cover with warm hands until pain returns.
(2) Hands – Put hands under armpits, or next to the abdomen of another Soldier.
(3) Feet – In a sheltered area, place bare feet under clothing.
45. Shivering is an attempt by the body to generate heat. What is the proper name for the condition, which occurs when the internal body temperature goes below 95 degrees?
Hypothermia
46. What are some signs and symptoms of hypothermia?
Shivering, sluggish, slurred speech, drowsy, slow breathing, weak pulse, eyes glossy.
47. What is snow blindness?
Effect glare from ice/snow field has on the eyes. May cause deep burns in the eyes.
48. What are some symptoms of snow blindness?
Scratchy feeling in eyes; pain in and over eyes; pain aggravated by moving eyes; may have watering, headache or increased pain with exposure to light.
49. What is first aid for snow blindness?
Cover eyes with dark cloth and transport to Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).
50. Describe how to drain a blister.
Take a sterilized needle and make a hole at the edge of the blister. Use a clean cloth or gauze and gently apply pressure.
51. What is the treatment for snake bites?
Remain calm. Remove jewelry from affected area. Immobilize the site in a position below the level of the heart. Place a constricting band 2 – 4” above and below the wound, or above (closer to heart) if you are limited in space (i.e., hand, foot). Do not apply to stop pulse. If possible, kill the snake and bring it with you to MTF. Seek medical help as soon as possible.
52. What is (definitely) NOT done when treating a snake bite?
DO NOT attempt to cut the bite or suck out the poison, because if the venom should seep through any damaged or lacerated tissues in your mouth, you could immediately lose consciousness or even die.
53. Name the seven (7) “one man carry” transports and explain when you should use them.
(1) Fireman’s carry – used with an unconscious or severely injured casualty.
(2) Saddleback carry – conscious casualty.
(3) Pack-strap carry – carrying a casualty moderate distance.
(4) Pistol-belt carry – long distances.
(5) Pistol-belt drag – useful in combat and short distances.
(6) Neck drag – combat for broken arms or suspected neck injury for short distances.
(7) Cradle drop drag – for a casualty who cannot walk when he or she must be moved up or downstairs.
54. Name some two-man carries.
(1) 2-man supporting.
(2) 2-man arms carry.
(3) 2-man fore-and-aft carry.
(4) Two-hand pack-saddle carry.
(5) Four-hand seat carry.

CBRN
(FM 3-3, 3-5, 3-11.4)

1. What does the acronym CBRN stand for?
Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear.
2. What are some FMs that cover NBC?
FM 3-3, 3-5 and 3-11.4.
3. What is MOPP?
Mission Oriented Protective Posture.
4. What does the acronym "JSLIST" stand for?
Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology.
5. What is the first step in putting on your M17 series mask?
Stop breathing.
6. What does MOPP level 2 consist of?
Overgarment- Worn.
Overboots – Worn.
Hood/Mask – Carried.
Gloves – Carried.
7. What is continuous chemical monitoring and when do you do it?
Continuous surveillance for radiation in the unit area or position, done when a nuclear detonation is observed or reported, done when an NBC 3 report is received, done when a dose rate of 1 centigrade is reported or when directed by higher elements.
8. Describe the colors for (1) Gas Chemical Marker, and (2) Bio Marker.
(1) Background is yellow with red lettering.
(2) Background is blue with red lettering.
9. What is M8 paper used to detect?
Liquid agents (will not detect gas or vapors).
10. How is M9 paper worn?
Opposite sides of the body i.e. Left leg, right wrist, left arm.
11. What Chemical Agent Detector Kit and Chemical Agent Monitor will you use to detect chemical agents?
M256 Series Chemical Agent Detection Kit.
12. What piece of TA-50 can be used as overhead cover during a chemical or biological attack for the air?
The poncho.
13. Identify the six major types of chemical agents
Nerve, blood, blister, choking, psychochemical and irritants.
14. What is the first step you perform during a crossing of a contaminated area?
Perform Continuous Monitoring.

15. During the monitoring for a series NBC 4 report, how often does the operator take a dose rate reading?
Maximum of 150 meters out, no more than 300 meters apart.
16. What is the priority of an initial NBC 1 report?
Flash
17. When conducting unmasking procedures with use of an M256 detector kit, how long do you have the initial one or two Soldiers unmask for?
5 minutes.
18. How may biological and chemical agents be delivered in an attack?
**(1) Artillery shells with less powerful explosions than HE rounds.
(2) Aerial bombs, bomblets or rockets that pop rather than explode.
(3) Mist or fog sprayed by aircraft mortars.**
19. What is the dose rate range of the IM 174-series radiometer?
1 to 500 centigray (cGy) per hour.
20. When supervising radiation monitoring, you must choose between the direct monitoring technique and the indirect monitoring technique, what is the major difference between the two techniques?
**Indirect is taken inside of a shelter.
Direct is taken outside of a sheltered area.**
21. What chemical is used when checking the operation of the protective mask?
Amyl Acetate.
22. When positioning the M8 chemical agent alarm, what is the maximum distance from the unit and how far apart are the detectors spaced?
Maximum of 150 meters out, No more than 300 meters apart.
23. Situation: You are in an NBC environment and you have just completed using the M256 or M256A1 chemical agent detector kit, what is your next step?
Report results to your supervisor.
24. Before crossing a chemically contaminated area, what actions should you take as a supervisor?
Select the shortest possible route; ensure all vehicle operators close all doors, windows, etc.; assume MOPP 4, and have Soldiers attach M9 chemical paper to clothing and equipment.
25. Can M258 packet #2 be used by itself?
No. Both packets must be used in their respective order to effectively decontaminate the skin.
26. What is an NBC-1 report?
It is an initial observer's report of any type of NBC attack.
27. What communications precedence is an NBC-1 report?
The first on is a FLASH precedence. All others are IMMEDIATE precedence.

28. Describe some of the information contained in an NBC-1 nuclear attack report?

(1) Date and time of attack.

(2) Flash-to-bang time.

(3) Illumination time.

(4) Type of burst.

(5) Location of GZ (ground zero) or azimuth to attack.

(6) Stabilized nuclear cloud measurements.

29. How many Mark I nerve agent antidote kit does a Soldier receive?

Three.

Training the Force

(FM 7-0)

1. What is training?
It is the means to achieve the tactical and technical proficiency that Soldiers, leaders and units must have to enable them to accomplish their missions.
2. What is the primary mission of every Soldier, NCO, officer, and Warrant Officer?
To be trained and ready to fight and win our Nation's wars.
3. What are the three core domains that shape the critical learning experiences throughout a Soldier and leader's career?
Operational, institutional and self-development.
4. Who is the primary trainer responsible for ensuring that all training is conducted in accordance with the unit's Mission Essential Task List (METL) and to the Army Standard?
The Commander
5. What are the three components of unit training?
Battle focused training, collective training and Sergeant's time training.
6. Who is held responsible for conducting standards-based, performance-oriented, battle focused training and to provide feed back on individual, crew and team proficiency?
Noncommissioned Officers.
7. What training concept is used to derive peacetime training requirements from assigned and anticipated missions?
Battle focus.
8. What is the foundation of the training process?
Army Training Management Cycle.
9. How many primary inputs to METL development are there?
Five
10. What are two of the five primary inputs to METL development?
 - (1) ***Wartime operational Plans.***
 - (2) ***Enduring Combat Capabilities.***
 - (3) ***Operational Environment.***
 - (4) ***Directed Missions.***
 - (5) ***External Guidance.***
11. To be properly presented, training must be _____?
Realistic, Safe, Accurate, Well structured, efficient and effective.
12. What are the three types of training plans used by the Army?
Long-range, Short Range, and Near-term.
13. What are the common requirements for training execution?
 - (1) ***Adequate preparation.***
 - (2) ***Effective presentation and practice.***
 - (3) ***Thorough evaluation.***

14. Ideally, what approach is used in training execution?

Crawl-walk-run.

15. How many principles of training are there, and identify three of them?

Ten

(1) Commanders are responsible for training.

(2) NCO's train individuals, crews and small teams.

(3) Train as a combined arms and joint team.

(4) Train for combat proficiency.

(5) Train to standard using appropriate doctrine.

(6) Train to adapt.

(7) Train to maintain and sustain.

(8) Train using multiechelon techniques.

(9) Train to sustain proficiency.

(10) Train and develop leaders.

ROK Military Service Order

1. Define "Senior".
The one who has the right of command.
2. Define "Military Spirit".
Military Spirit is a deciding factor for the victory or the defeat. A Soldier should respect honor, loyalty, personal courage, and dedication for the victory, spirit of no retreat and patriotism that leads to mission accomplishment.
3. Define "Duty of Observation of Secrecy".
Military Personnel should observe secrets of his duty and cannot reveal for personal use for not only during his active duty but also after his duty.
4. Define "Prohibition of Making Profit Activity and Holding Multifold Occupation".
Military Personnel cannot work for profit nor have multifold occupation besides of his military duty.
5. Explain "Restriction of Political Activity" Military Personnel do not have right of political activities that provided by the law.
***(1) Cannot join political party.
(2) Cannot support or oppose specific political party.
(3) Cannot work in order to make a specific candidate to win or defeat.
(4) Cannot work in order to damage political neutrality.***
6. Explain "Management of Grievance".
When mistreated, military personnel can propose counseling through the chain of command. When senior avoid the counseling, subordinate can propose to next level. Military personnel however, cannot publicize grievance from duty by appeal to outside of military.
7. Define "Religion and Duty".
Military personnel cannot affect negatively the unity of military because of his religion.
8. When a guard can utilize his weapon?
***(1) When cannot protect his own life or property without using weapon.
(2) Given the challenge for three times, the opponent cannot answer, escape or approach to the guard.
(3) When unavoidable for his own defense because of an assault.***
9. Explain "Information Security".
Military personnel cannot exchange information of location of the unit, movement of the unit, assignment, and military articles those are against the information security, by any kind of communication devices.
10. Explain "Request Leave".
***A Soldier can get a request leave,
(1) When a Soldier has injured or needs recuperation for his disease, or he needs to be present for nursing his direct family member, up to 20 days.
(2) When a Soldier has a marriage, up to 14 days.
(3) When an ancestor of his or his spouse passed away, up to 10 days.
(4) When a Soldier has a family event or his personal cause, up to 7 days.***

11. What are the reasons when a Soldier can get approval for traveling foreign countries besides on official business?
When there is a family event at foreign country, when a Soldier needs treatment for his disease, or when a Soldier wants to travel foreign country during his leave.
12. "Report" is informing alteration of personal affair to the commander. When do you report?
***(1) Enlistment, Retirement and ETS.
(2) Commission and Promotion.
(3) PCS and Assignment.
(4) Detachment, TDY and Leave.
(5) Pass.***
13. Define "Salute".
Salute is the basis of military courtesy showing rigorous military discipline. Salute should be made with dignity decency.
14. Explain the use of language as a Soldier.
Military personnel speak standard Korean concisely and clearly. Military personnel do not speak slang.
15. Explain "Behavior as a Soldier during Pass and Leave".
A Soldier behaves with honor and dignity. He observes public morality and social norms. He should not reveal any of military secret articles.
16. What should a Soldier do when he encounters personal accident during pass or leave?
If a Soldier expects his late arrival at the unit because of natural disaster, traffic cessation, sudden illness, accident to his family or other reasons, he should contact his unit or nearest Military Police as soon as possible.
17. Define "Emergency Call".
***(1) A Soldier under pass or leave immediately must return to the unit when he notices war or emergency situation breaks out through the news or newspaper, etc.
(2) A Soldier, however, in case of situation, for example, traffic cessation, he has to return the nearest unit and follow commander's instructions.***
18. Explain "Prohibition of Group Activity".
***(1) A Soldier cannot act collectively besides of his duty.
(2) A Soldier cannot join any social organization without permission of Minister of National Defense.***
19. Explain "Prohibition of Personal Restraint".
A Soldier, in any case, cannot perform personal punishment, for instance, assault, verbal violence and harsh treatment. He should not induce somebody to perform those activities.
20. Explain "Mission of Republic of Korea Army".
Army preserves the integrity of freedom and independence of Republic of Korea, defends the country and protects nation's life and property so as to contribute to keeping peace to the world.

Korean War

1. Why did the Korean War occur?
Kim Il Sung & Joseph Stalin decided to achieve unification by means of military force.
2. Describe the three stages of North Korea war plan.
The buildup of North Korean military capability, disguised peace proposals to South Korea, and provocation of the war.
3. Who was the UN Commander during the beginning of the Korean war?
General Douglas MacArthur.
4. What was the objective of In-Cheon Landing? Was it effective?
To separate the North Korea Peoples Army (NKPA) frontline and its rear area. The success of this operation caused the NKPA operations to be severely damaged, and lead UN forces to push the NKPA northward.
5. What was the code name of the In-Cheon Landing?
Operation "Blue-Heart"
6. Why did the Korea government hand over temporarily its right of operation to the Commander-in-Chief of UN Command (CINCUNC)?
In order to consolidate operational leadership, and to maximize the efficiency of the united operations.
7. When was the first cease-fire talk? And what was the topic?
The cease-fire talks convened on July 10th with the agenda of settling on a military demarcation line, the armistice structure, the repatriation of prisoner of war, and a peace conference after the armistice.
8. When was the cease-fire agreement activated?
The war ended provisionally with the cease-fire agreement on July 27, 1953
9. How many countries participated in the Korean war?
Combat units from 16 countries and medical units from 5 countries participated in the war to support South Korea. The Chinese Army, the Soviet Air Force, and Eastern European medical forces supported North Korea.
10. How many people were wounded during the Korean War?
Casualties were about a half million on the South Korean and UN side, and 1.5-2 million on the Communist side.
11. Who was the president of the United States during the time when Korean War emerged?
Harry S. Truman
12. What is the term for North Korea's regiment?
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
13. When was the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) established?
August 1948

14. When was the first time UNC and South Korea Armed Forces captured the capital of North Korea, Pyongyang?
19 Oct 1950
15. When did the aggression of South Korea begin?
25 Jun 1950, 04:00 AM
16. When did the armistice between North and South Korea take place?
27 Jul 1953
17. When did Far East Forces Commanding General GEN MacArthur arrive to Korea? What did he do right after he arrived?
29 Jun 1950. He arrived in Suwon from Japan by airplane and observed frontline troops.
18. When did UNC and South Korean Forces recapture Seoul?
28 Sep 1950.
19. When did UNC and South Korean Forces advance Pyongyang?
19 Oct 1950.
20. When did the Communist China Forces (CCF) start aggression?
25 Oct 1950. The CCF avoided the UN forces' air reconnaissance and crossed the frozen Yalu River and continued to march at night while hiding in the mountain ranges in North Korea, to start their offense. The CCF surrounded and defeated the ROK and UN forces that approached the international boundary between the Korean peninsula and China.
21. When did they give up their capital Seoul to be recaptured by enemy?
4 Jan 1951
22. When did they start a counterattack against the Communist and retook Seoul and kept on advancing North?
15 Mar 1951. The CCF attacked incessantly, and as they advanced further South, the Lines of Communication grew longer. The UN air force attacked their Lines of Communication and weakened their combat power. On the other hand, the US 8th Army's Commanding General Ridgeway succeeded General Walker's lead by starting a counterattack through the verification of the enemy's location and combat power during the Force Reconnaissance Operations. General Ridgeway pushed the frontline North, and in mid March, he retook Seoul, the capital city. He forced the remaining forces past the 38th Parallel and kept on advancing North.
23. When was the new UN commander, LTG Matthew B. Ridgeway appointed?
12 Apr 1951. US President Truman dismissed UN forces and Far East Forces Commanding General MacArthur for not following his orders and appointed 8th US Army Commanding General Ridgeway as the UN Forces Commander. Later on, President Truman worked to set a policy that would prevent expanding of Korean War.

24. Explain chronology of Korean War.

THE KOREAN WAR

PHASE 1: 27 June-15 September 1950 (UN Defensive)



25 June	North Korean forces cross border with South Korea. North Korean People's Army (NKPA) numbers approximately 135,000 men; Republic of Korea (ROK) Army contains 98,000 Soldiers.
28 June	NKPA forces capture Seoul.
1 July	First U.S. ground combat troops, Task Force Smith (1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, and 24th Infantry Division), arrive in Korea.
3 July	Inchon falls to the NKPA.
5 July	Task Force Smith engages and delays advancing NKPA forces at Osan in first U.S. ground action of the war.
8–12 July	21st Infantry stalls NKPA advances at Chochiwon.
10–18 July	25th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions begin movement to Korea from Japan; 29th Regimental Combat Team sails from Okinawa for Korea; 2d Infantry Division prepares to embark from Seattle.
13–16 July	19th and 34th Infantry Regiments, 24th Infantry Division, fight delaying actions at Kum River line.
19 July	24th Infantry Division begins defense of Taejon.
20 July	Taejon is captured by NKPA; 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, captures Yech'on.
25 July	29th Regiment engages the enemy near Chinju.
31 July	5th Regimental Combat Team arrives in Korea from Hawaii.
4 August	Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter is set up.
8–18 August	NKPA attempts to penetrate Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter and is repelled by 24th, 2d, and 25th Infantry Divisions along with Marine elements in the First Battle of the Naktong Bulge.

- 15–20 August Elements of 23d and 27th Infantry Regiments and ROK 1st Division successfully defend Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter in the Battle of the Bowling Alley (west of Taegu).
- 31 August–
19 September Second Battle of the Naktong Bulge.

PHASE 2: 16 September-2 November 1950 (UN OFFENSIVE)



- 15 September U.S. X Corps, with the 1st Marine Division, in the lead, conducts amphibious landing at Inchon.
- 16 September U.S. Eighth Army begins its offensive northward out of the Pusan Perimeter.
- 20 September 1st Marine Division drives northeast across Han River.
- 26 September X Corps' 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, moving east from Inch'on, links up with Eighth Army's 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, south of Suwon.
- 28 September U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) forces capture Seoul, the South Korean capital.
- 1 October ROK I Corps crosses 38th Parallel and then advances up the east coast.
- 6-7 October Two ROK II Corps divisions cross 38th Parallel in central Korea.
- 9 October U.S. Eighth Army forces cross 38th Parallel north of Kaesong and attack northward toward P'yongyang, the North Korean capital.
- 10 October ROK I Corps captures the major port of Wonsan.
- 14-17 October 7th Infantry Division loads on ships at Pusan in preparation for amphibious landings by X Corps along the northeastern coast above the 38th Parallel.
- 19 October 1st ROK Division and U.S. 1st Cavalry Division capture P'yongyang.
- 25 October CCF offensive operations begin north of Unsan with fighting between CCF and ROK forces; first Chinese Soldier is captured.
- 26 October 1st Marine Division, X Corps, lands at Wonsan. ROK forces reach the Yalu

River at Ch'osan.

29 October U.S. 7th Division lands at Iwon.

1-2 November First U.S. battle with CCF, near Unsan.

Phase 3: 3 November 1950-24 January 1951 (CCF INTERVENTION)



3-6 November Communist Chinese Forces (CCF) offensive continues in Eighth Army and X Corps zones.

11 November X Corps resumes advance north.

24 November Eighth Army moves north from the Ch'ongch'on River.

25 November Chinese forces attack Eighth Army center and right.

27 November X Corps attacks from west in support of Eighth Army; Chinese forces strike X Corps at Chosin Reservoir.

29 November Eighth Army begins general withdrawal from Ch'ongch'on River line to defensive line at P'yongyang.

29 November-1 December Chinese forces devastate U.S. 2d Infantry Division as it guards Eighth Army withdrawal.

30 November X Corps starts retreat to port of Hungnam.

5 December Eighth Army falls back from P'yongyang.

11-24 December X Corps loads on ships for evacuation to Pusan; General Almond sails on Christmas Eve.

23 December General Walker is killed in auto accident north of Seoul.

26 December Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway arrives in Korea as Eighth Army commander.

31 December-5 January New CCF offensive begins.

4 January Seoul falls; Eighth Army pulls back to line forty miles south of Seoul.

5 January Port of Inch'on is abandoned.

7-15 January Enemy offensive subsides; UNC situation stabilizes — intelligence sources report many enemy units had withdrawn to refit.

15 January Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins, on a visit to Korea, declares that "we are going to stay and fight."

**PHASE 4: 24 January-21 April 1951 (First UN Counteroffensive)
22 April-July 1951 (CCF Spring Offensive)**



25 January Eighth Army counterattacks in Operation THUNDERBOLT, which starts in the west and gradually expands eastward.

10 February In the west, Inch'on is recaptured, as I Corps approaches the Han River

11-12 February Chinese forces attack X Corps, forcing advancing ROK units to fall back toward Wonju.

13-15 February Battle of Chip'yong-ni.

18 February Reports confirm an enemy withdrawal along the entire central front.

21 February Eighth Army launches Operation KILLER, a general advance north by IX and X Corps

28 February Enemy resistance south of the Han River collapses.

7 March General Ridgeway begins Operation RIPPER; the objective is Line Idaho, just south of the 38th Parallel.

14-15 March UN troops enter Seoul, the South Korean capital.

31 March Eighth Army is positioned along the Idaho line.

2-5 April General Ridgeway puts Operation RUGGED into motion; the objective is Line Kansas, some ten miles above the 38th Parallel.

9 April The I and IX Corps and the ROK I Corps reach the Kansas line; the two U.S. corps continue to advance farther north.

11 April General MacArthur is relieved as UNC commander; General Ridgeway succeeds him.

- 14 April General Van Fleet assumes command of Eighth Army.
- 22 April The expected Chinese and North Korean spring offensive begins, with the strongest attacks in the west, toward Seoul.
- 30 April The enemy offensive is stopped just north of Seoul.
- 15-20 May The Chinese and North Koreans resume the offensive, focusing on the east-central region; General Van Fleet begins a counterattack.
- 31 May The Eighth Army advances nearly to Line Kansas.
- 1 June General Van Fleet strengthens the Kansas line and sends forces farther north, toward Line Wyoming.
- 23 June The Soviet Union calls for armistice talks.

**PHASE 5: 9 July 1951-27 July 1953 (UN Summer-Fall Offensive 1951)
 (Second Korean Winter) (Korea, Summer- Fall 1952)
 (Third Korean Winter) (Korea, Summer 1953)**





- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 10 July 1951 | Armistice talks begin at Kaesong. |
| 23 August | Communist side breaks off negotiations. |
| 5 September | North Koreans abandon Bloody Ridge, after UN forces, led by U.S. 2d Infantry Division's 9th Infantry, outflank it. |
| 12 September-
13 October | 2d Infantry Division, using the 72d Tank Battalion to tactical advantage, seizes Heartbreak Ridge. |
| 3-19 October | Five UN divisions advance to Line Jamestown, some four miles beyond the Wyoming line, to protect the Seoul-Ch'orwon railway. |
| 25 October | Armistice talks resume, now at P'anmunjom. |
| 12 November | General Ridgeway, the UNC commander, instructs General Van Fleet to cease Eighth Army offensive operations and to assume an "active defense." |
| 12 May 1952 | General Mark W. Clark assumes command of the UNC. |
| 8 October | UN delegation calls an indefinite recess to armistice talks, reflecting a long lack of any progress. |
| 11 February
1953 | Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor takes command of the Eighth Army. |
| 26 April | Armistice talks begin again. |
| 6-11 July | General Taylor abandons Pork Chop Hill, a 7th Infantry Division outpost, to the Chinese as not worth further fighting. |
| 13-20 July | Chinese launch a six-division attack against ROK II Corps and U.S. IX Corps south of Kumsong; after falling back some eight miles to below the Kumsong River, UN forces regain the high ground along the river. |
| 27 July | Armistice agreement is signed at 1000; all fighting stops twelve hours later; both sides have three days to withdraw two kilometers from the cease-fire line. |

KATUSA Program

1. What does KATUSA stand for?
Korean Augmentation to United States Army.
2. When was KATUSA Program initiated for the first time?
July 1950, just after the outbreak of the Korean War.
3. What regulation covers KATUSA Program?
Eighth US Army Regulation 600-2.
4. When was ROKA Support Group established?
11 May 1965
5. What is the mission of the KATUSA Program?
To increase the ROK/US combined defense capability on the Korean peninsula.
6. When is KATUSA–US Soldier Friendship Week held?
Second week of May.
7. Who established the KATUSA Program?
Honorable Syngman Rhee and GEN of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
8. Which US Army Battalion consists of over 50 percent KATUSA Soldiers?
23rd Chemical BN
9. What is the KATUSA Code of Conduct?
 - (1) We do our best to accomplish given duties with a high spirit of a Soldier to become a role model of the ROKA Soldiers.***
 - (2) We abide by regulations and reinforce the combined combat power with positive and active working attitude.***
 - (3) We take pride in ourselves as a military ambassador and affirmatively encourage the mutual relations between the two armies.***

SAFETY

1. What regulation covers safety?
AR 385-10.
2. What is the first step of Army Risk Management?
Identify Hazards.
3. What is the Army's primary accident prevention tool and process?
Risk Management.
4. What are the five fundamental steps of Army Risk Management?
 - (1) **Identify hazards.**
 - (2) **Assess hazards.**
 - (3) **Make risk decision and develop controls.**
 - (4) **Implement controls.**
 - (5) **Supervise.**
5. Who has the authority to correct an unsafe situation?
Anyone
6. What are the hazards of fuel burning equipment?
 - (1) **Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**
 - (2) **Fire**
7. Who must wear seatbelts?
All occupants of vehicles.
8. What protective measures must be taken when riding a bicycle?
 - (1) **An approved helmet must be worn.**
 - (2) **Reflective vest must be worn.**

Glossary

Section I. Abbreviations

ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACU	Army Combat Uniform
CCF	Communist China Forces
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
GEN PAIK	General Paik, Sun Yup
KATUSA	Korean Augmentation to the United States Army
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NKPA	North Korea People's Army
ROK	Republic of Korea
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States (of America)
19 th SC	19 th Subordinate Command
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
EUSA	Eighth United States Army
IMCOM-K	Installation Command - Korea
SAMC	Sergeant Audie L. Murphy Club

Section II. Special Terms

Dr. Mary E. Walker. The name of the only woman in United States history to receive the Medal of Honor. She was a humanitarian devoted to the care and treatment of the sick and wounded during the Civil War, often at the risk of her own life. She was a patriot, dedicated and loyal to her country, serving on a volunteer basis as a field surgeon. A brief biography of Dr. Walker is at appendix B-1.

Sergeant Audie L. Murphy. The name of a Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) who, as a squad leader, consistently demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, professionalism and regard for the welfare of his Soldiers. A brief biography of Audie L. Murphy is at appendix B-2.

Helping Hand Award Program. An award program designed to recognize volunteers (military, civilians, and Family members) who have distinguished themselves by outstanding volunteer service to EUSA and its installation communities.

GEN PAIK. The name of a ROK General Officer who consistently demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, professionalism and regard for the welfare of his Soldiers. A brief biography of GEN PAIK is at Appendix B-3.

a. The GEN PAIK Leadership Award is awarded to KATUSA NCOs who have demonstrated outstanding performance, inherent leadership qualities, and unique abilities characterized by GEN PAIK.

b. Eligibility. All KATUSA Soldiers in the ranks of Corporal through Sergeant assigned to EUSA units are eligible for the GEN PAIK Leadership Award.

Induction Membership. The EUSA GEN PAIK Leadership Award is a reward earned by exceptional NCOs whose achievements and performance merit special recognition. The GEN PAIK Leadership Award is a means of recognizing those KATUSA NCOs who have contributed significantly to the development of a professional NCO Corps and a combat ready Army. Awardees exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development and welfare of both ROK and U.S. Soldiers, and concern for Families of Soldiers.