

307th Signal Battalion

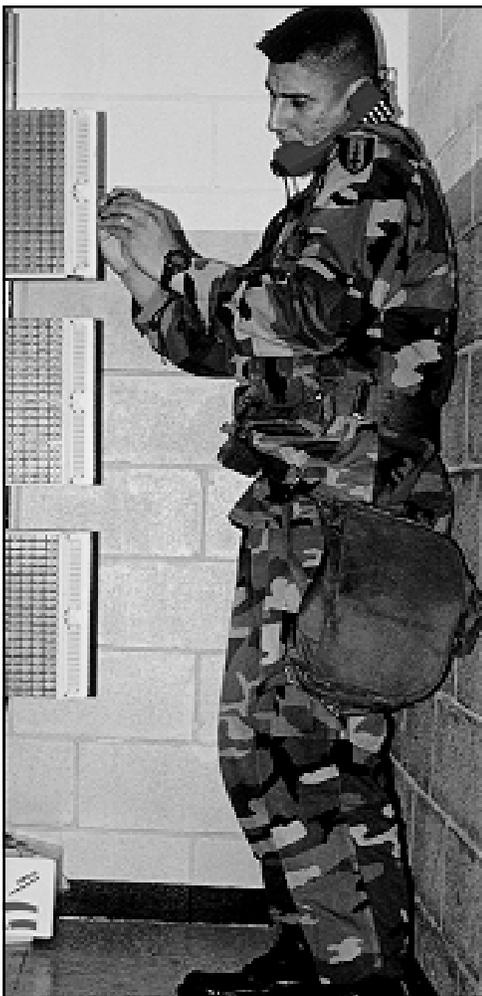


Activated in 1988, the 307th Signal Battalion provides tactical communications in the southern region of the Republic of Korea.

Situated at Camp Carroll in the city of Waegwan, the 307th is comprised of a Headquarters Company, 229th and 226th Companies, and Companies A, B and C.

Much like the 304th Signal Battalion, the soldiers of the 307th provide mobile tactical communications for subscribers in the southern areas.

The 307th provides three area signal centers which include message center and facsimile services; teletypewriter terminal, an automatic telephone central office switching facility and a radio-wire-integration station for FM radio access to the corps area signal center telephone distribution system.



226th Signal Company

On order the 226th Signal Company deploys to selected locations to install, operate and maintain long haul digital troposcatter radio systems and tactical satellite communications systems (TROPO) in support of tactical theater-level command and control communications for UNC/CFC/USFK/ and Eighth U.S. Army during armistice, conflict and post conflict operations.

It is the only Army TROPO communications unit in the Pacific Theater. The company consists of one headquarters and two tactical line platoons.

Each line platoon has AN-TRC 170 (V) 3 Radio Terminal Systems. The AN-TRC 170 communications shelter is the "Long Haul" workhorse. This provides the warfighter with voice and data capabilities up to 100 miles across the battlefield.

The company is a subordinate element of the 1st Signal Brigade, attached to the 307th Signal Battalion.

When deployed, the company comes under the operational control of both the 307th and the 304th Signal Battalions (Tactical).

229th Signal Company

On order the 229th Signal Company deploys to selected locations to install, operate and maintain long haul tactical satellite communications systems in support of theater-level command and control communications (TACSAT) for UNC/CFC/USFK/ and Eighth U.S. Army during armistice, conflict and post conflict operations.

The company is the only Army TACSAT communications unit in the Pacific Theater.

The 229th Signal Company consists of one headquarters and two tactical line platoons.

Each line platoon has AN-TSC 85 and AN-TSC 93 Systems. These assemblages provide the warfighter with voice and data capabilities across the battlefield and worldwide.

It is a subordinate element of the 1st Signal Brigade, attached to the 307th Signal Battalion.

When deployed, the 229th Signal Company comes under the operational control of both the 307th and the 304th Signal Battalions (Tactical).



1st Signal Brigade: History

In the beginning...

The 1st Signal Brigade was activated on April 1, 1966, in the Republic of Vietnam.

Its mission was one of the most complicated ever given to any signal unit in the history of warfare: to originate, install, operate, and maintain an incredibly complex communications system that fused tactical and strategic communications in Southeast Asia into a single unified command.

The creation of the brigade brought together three signal groups already in Southeast Asia and all other signal units except those organic to field forces and divisions.

The mission in Southeast Asia meant providing communications to forces scattered over more than 60,000 square miles of torrid jungle, mountain ranges and coastal lowlands — much of which was underpopulated and enemy-infested.

One of the innovations that circumvented the difficult terrain and enemy situation was the introduction of an extensive tropospheric scatter radio relay system, which provided numerous communications channels over distances of several hundred miles between sites.

Other firsts included the first use of satellite communications in a combat zone and the first use of automatic digital message and data switches.

At its peak, the brigade had more than 21,000 soldiers, with six signal groups, 22 signal battalions, and a large number of specialized communications agencies. This made it, at that time, the largest single brigade in the U.S. Army.

The stand-down of the 1st Signal Brigade was almost as significant as its buildup. Caught by the U.S. reductions-in-force that affected our pullout from Southeast Asia, the 1st Signal Brigade reduced its strength from 21,000 in 1968 to less than 1,300 by November 1972.

The departure of American forces from the Republic of Viet-

nam was accompanied by a decline in communications facilities needed to support them.

Whole signal sites, from the delicate communications gear to the buildings that housed it, had to be dismantled, packed and shipped to destinations around the world. More than \$50 million worth of communications equipment and facilities were recovered between 1970 and 1972.

On the move...

In November 1972, the brigade colors were transferred to the Republic of Korea and put under the custodianship of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) Col. Walton K. Richardson, commander of USASTRATCOM, accepted the colors and became the first commander of the 1st Signal Brigade, Korea.

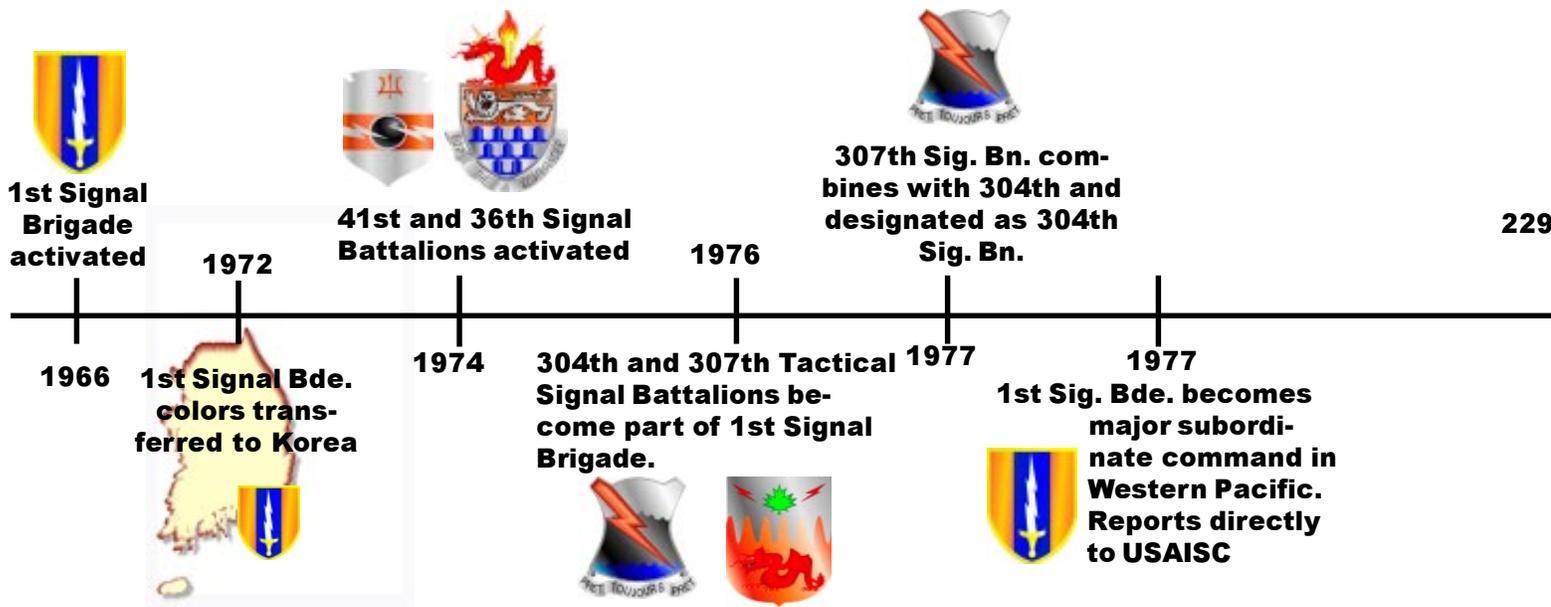
The brigade was reestablished by issuing General Order number 56, Headquarters, USASTRATCOM, dated Jan. 29, 1973.

Its mission in Korea was to provide communications support to the United Nations Command (UNC), U.S. Forces Korea (USFK), and the Eighth U.S. Army.

1st Signal Brigade was also tasked to plan, establish, engineer, install, operate and maintain the Defense Communications System (DCS); communications at Army facilities; satellite communications and tracking; and the Army Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS). Additionally, the brigade was required to provide support in the fields of communications security (COMSEC), audio visual, photographic activities and graphic arts.

We've come a long way...

In July 1974, the 1st Signal Brigade experienced a major organizational change in conjunction with the activation of two signal battalions: the 41st Signal Battalion, (formerly known as Long Lines Battalion North in Seoul), and the 36th Signal Battalion, (redesignated as 304th Signal Battalion).



First to Communicate!

nated from Long Lines Battalion South, headquartered in Taegu).

The last major unit to join the brigade in 1974 was the 257th Signal Company which was reactivated at that time.

In 1976, the 304th and the 307th Tactical Signal Battalions were reassigned from the Eighth U.S. Army to the 1st Signal Brigade, and in 1977 the 307th was combined with the 304th and designated the 304th.

On Nov. 1, 1977 the 1st Signal Brigade became the major subordinate command in the Western Pacific — reporting directly to Headquarters, U.S. Army Communications Command.

In 1978, the programmed Automated Multi-Media Exchange (AMME) was activated, opening a new era in improved telecommunications.

On May 30, 1984, the 229th Signal Company (TACSAT) was activated to provide linkage with the worldwide satellite network.

In April 1984, the Information Mission Area (IMA) was established, consisting of five disciplines: telecommunications, automation, audiovisual support, records management, and printing and publications.

Resulting from this was an implementation plan approved by the Chief of Staff in May 1985, changing the Assistant Chief of Staff, J6, to Assistant Chief of Staff, C4S (Joint Command, Control, Communications and Computers) and establishing the Eighth U.S. Army Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Management (IM) to support the five Army IMA disciplines.

In July 1986, “C4S” was changed back to “J6.” In July 1987 the Assistant Chief of Staff, C6/J6/IM was integrated, resulting in the brigade commander wearing four hats — as the 1st Signal Brigade Commander; Deputy C6, Combined Forces Command; Assistant Chief of Staff, J6, USFK; and Assistant Chief of Staff, IM, Eighth U.S. Army.

In October 1985 the 1st Signal Brigade assumed the mission to operate and maintain AM, FM and TV distribution and broadcast

systems (less studios) for the American Forces Network (AFN).

In 1986 the U.S. Army Printing and Publications Center, Korea (USAPPCK) was assigned to the 41st Signal Brigade. Also in 1986, the Fiber Optics Project and the Korea Telephone Upgrade (KTU) were initiated.

On March 16, 1988, the 307th was reactivated, bringing 1st Signal Brigade to its current configuration.

On June 6, 1995, 257th Signal Company ceased its colors in an inactivation ceremony, and in October 1997, the 226th Signal Company (Light Troposcatter) was activated at Camp Carroll.

The activation of the 14th and 251st Signal Detachments and the deactivation of the 74th Signal Company in 2002 is the newest chapter of the brigade’s history.

Since its inception in 1966, the 1st Signal Brigade has been providing vital communications support to Allied Forces throughout the Asian continent.

Whether in the midst of combat or during peacetime conditions, the 1st Signal Brigade has maintained the electronic “nerve system” of the United States Army defense effort.

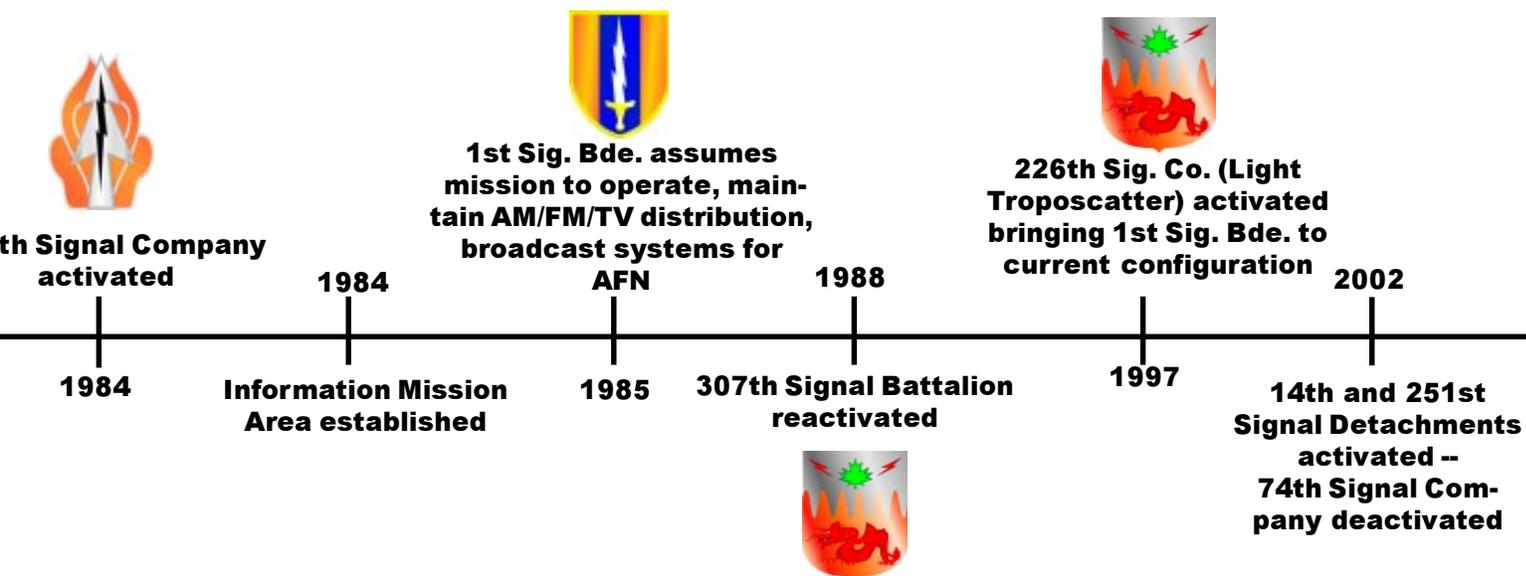
The soldiers of 1st Signal Brigade work from the DMZ to the shores of Pusan. Their efforts on the Republic of Korea peninsula keep subscribers -- to include the commander of Korea -- talking on and off the Pacific theater. They keep the commander in direct contact with the White House, if need be.

These highly skilled and diverse soldiers operate equipment on air, land and sea.

The Hawk Team keeps communications going while the commander is flying, and a member of the brigade often works on board the *U.S.S. Blueridge* off the southern coast.

Whether accomplishing its signal or soldier missions, the members of 1st Signal Brigade always put their efforts in the mission.

“First to Communicate!”



Other units in the ROK

United Nations Command



The United Nations Command is the organization through which UN countries can assist the ROK in maintaining the Armistice Agreement that suspended the Korean War, July 27, 1953. The Military Armistice Commission is composed of a UNC side with representatives from the ROK, U.S. and other nations who participated in the war, and a North Korean side with representatives from North Korea

Combined Forces Command



Combined Forces Command exercises operational control over Korean and American forces responsible for defense of the Republic of Korea. Should our mutual policy of deterrence fail, CFC would direct combat operations to defeat an enemy attack. CFC forces are organized into ground, air and naval components making it a joint military force, while the ROK and U.S. troop commitment establishes it as a combined (multinational) command.

U.S. Forces Korea



A U.S. Army four-star general serves as commander of UN Command, ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command and U.S. Forces Korea. USFK includes all U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine elements stationed in Korea. USFK HQ is located on Yongsan Army Garrison, Seoul.

U.S. Naval Forces Korea



U.S. Naval Forces Korea observe the daily operations and training of the ROK Navy and Marine Corps, and provides support to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps forces deployed to this area. Its headquarters is on Yongsan with major operations in Chinhae and Pohang.

Eighth U.S. Army



The largest U.S. Army element in Korea today is the Eighth U.S. Army, the core force of the UNC during the Korean War. It has been in Korea since 1950. Major subordinate commands are the 2nd ID and the 19th Theater Army Area Command. Eighth U.S. Army is headquartered in Yongsan.

Seventh Air Force



The primary U.S. Air Force unit in Korea, 7th Air Force is headquartered at Osan Air Base. It plans and directs air component operations in the ROK, and in the Northwest Pacific in support of the U.S. Pacific Command, UNC, ROK/U.S. CFC and USFK. The numbered Air Force develops the total air campaign and reinforcement plans for ROK defense and sustains mission readiness of 108 operational units and 9,000 U.S. Air Force personnel. Seventh Air Force is one of four numbered Air Force units in the Pacific Air Force region. It includes the 51st Fighter Wing, the 554th Red Horse Civil Engineering Squadron and 7th Air Operations Group at Osan Air Base, and the 8th Fighter Wing at Kunsan Air Base.

175th Finance Command



The soldiers of the 175th Finance Command provide appropriated and non-appropriated fund accounting services and finance support to soldiers, civilians and family members in the theater. Directing the overseas military banking program, it provides staff finance and accounting policy, and operational guidance.

19th Theater Support Command



The 19th Theater Support Command is the logistic arm of USFK, planning and directing general support for supply, maintenance and services. Its HQ is located in Taegu, and its units are scattered throughout the ROK.

17th Aviation Brigade



The 17th Aviation Brigade HQ is in Seoul with units in Sunnam, Pyongtaek, Chunchon and Wonju. From its inception in 1965, soldiers of 17th Aviation Brigade have performed with distinction in both peacetime and combat. They continue this tradition today by providing outstanding combat aviation operations in support of the ROK/U.S. CFC, USFK and Eighth U.S. Army while remaining ever-vigilant as the cutting edge of freedom in the ROK.

501st Military Intelligence Brigade



The 501st MI Brigade is subordinate to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command providing intelligence and security support to Eighth U.S. Army HQ. The brigade's mission is to provide combat information and multi-disciplined intelligence to joint and combined warfighters. The brigade has staff elements and four battalions with remote elements throughout the ROK.

8th Military Police Brigade



The 8th MP Brigade, headquartered in Yongsan, has the unclassified wartime mission of conducting area security, keeping law and order, overseeing enemy prisoners of war and battlefield circulation control operations throughout the theater. The brigade supports the commanders of USFK and Eighth U.S. Army with uninterrupted flow of combat, combat support and combat service support resources to the commander, UNC and CFC in the combat zone. The brigade commands and controls all non-divisional U.S. military police in the ROK. The 94th MP Bn. in Yongsan commands and controls all non-divisional military police in the northern third of the ROK. The 728th MP Bn. at Camp Henry commands and controls all service support military police from Camp Humphreys to Camp Hialeah.

Joint Security Area



The JSA is guarded by a UN Command Joint Security Force composed of both Republic of Korea and U.S. guards. Following the guidelines of the Armistice Agreement, each side is limited to a specific number of officers and enlisted soldiers who may be armed while in the JSA.

JUSMAG-K



The Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group-Korea assists ROK armed forces in management, logistics and organization. The JUSMAG-K also offers guidance in the establishment of industrial and commercial agencies directly related to national defense. Its HQ is in Yongsan.

Fleet Activities Chinhae

Fleet Activities Chinhae and its 12 tenant activities provide services and materials to units of the Operating Forces of the U.S. Navy. The command coordinates and arranges port services, and other support to visiting U.S. 7th Fleet Units.

8th Personnel Command



The mission of 8th PERSCOM is to sustain personnel readiness, and exercise command and control over assigned theater-level personnel units. The theater PERSCOM manages critical personnel systems and synchronizes personnel network operations throughout the theater. Its HQ is in Yongsan with subordinate units throughout the ROK.

Korea Regional Office for Installation Management



KORO is in charge of all base operations for the U.S. Army on the Korean peninsula. It works directly under the assistant chief of staff for the Installation Management Agency. Its HQ is in Yongsan with units at every Army installation throughout the country.

2nd Infantry Division



The major U.S. ground combat unit in Korea is the 2nd Infantry Division. The 2nd ID patrolled a key 18.5 mile section of the DMZ until that duty was passed to the ROK Army in 1971. The division retained control of an additional one mile section of the DMZ in the area adjacent to Panmunjom until October 1991, when the final sector of the DMZ patrol mission was passed to the ROK Army. Today, 2nd ID units stand shoulder-to-shoulder with first-echelon Korean units immediately south of the DMZ. The division's HQ is located at Camp Red Cloud, Uijongbu.

18th Medical Command



The 18th Medical Command's primary mission is to serve as the strategic link to the CONUS medical base, and plan/coordinate U.S. Army medical support at operational and tactical levels through the early stages of conflict. The secondary mission is to provide theater level command and control of assigned and attached medical units conducting combat health support within the Korean theater. The commander provides technical advice on combat health support to United States Forces Korea and CFC and serves as the USFK surgeon through the early stages of conflict. Its HQ is in Yongsan with subordinate units throughout Korea.