



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Far East District

EAST GATE EDITION

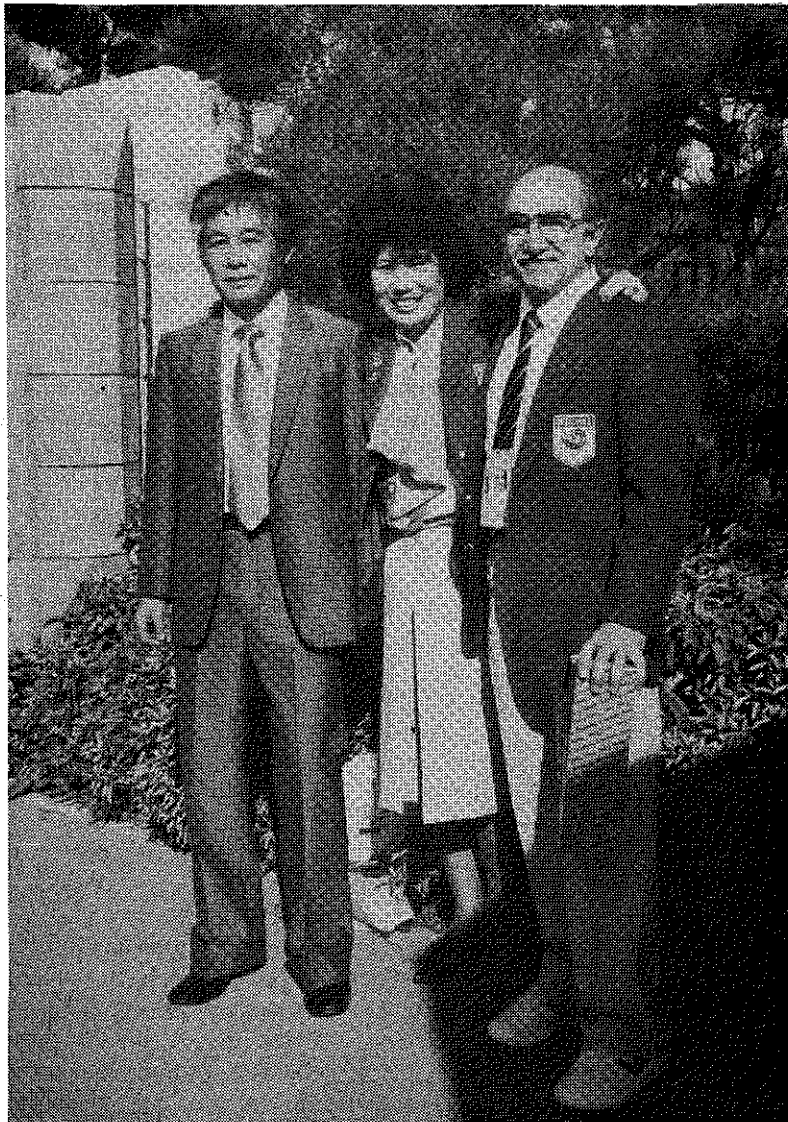
Building for Peace

NOV 07 1988

NOVEMBER 88

OLD FOES REUNITED BY FED VOLUNTEER

Photo
Left to right
Kang, Choon-ho
Nancy Carter
Fazi Nickah



During the recently completed Games of the 24th Olympiad here in Seoul, Nancy Carter fielded many questions as she acted as an interpreter at the wrestling venue. Although most of the questions directed at Nancy in the Reports Room were answered fairly easily, occasionally a real stumper arose. Nancy received such a question on Thursday, September 22.

Mr. Fazi Nickah, one of the three official FILA (International Amateur Wrestling Federation) medical doctors at the Sangmu Gymnasium was finally brought to her after asking his question of others for many days. The question -- where can I find Mr. Kang, Yo-ho?

In 1952, Nickah, then an Iranian citizen, fought Mr. Kang in Helsinki

in the Olympic Bantam Weight (54 kg) semi-finals. Kang defeated Nickah in that bout and then went on to win the Bronze medal for Korea. Nickah said he has thought about Kang many times over the years and would really like to meet him again.

Nancy called the Korean Boxing Association and learned
(Cont'd on page 2)

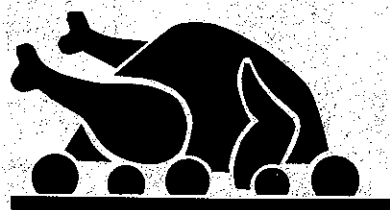
FOES REUNITED

(From Page 1)

first that the Bronze Medalist in 1952 was indeed a Korean and that his name was Kang, Choon-ho. Knowing the foreigners frequently have trouble with Korean names, she asked Nickah if it could be the same man. Nickah was sure it was.

Nancy discovered that Kang had gone on to be a boxing coach and associated with the Korean Boxing Association but had left some years ago to open his own gymnasium. After several false leads, she finally tracked Kang down by phone at his gymnasium in Sang Won and told him his old "foe" was here in Seoul.

Nickah and Kang were reunited at the Sangmun Gymnasium at the opening of free style wrestling on September 27. A happy meeting for two former Olympic "foes" who haven't seen each other for thirty six years.



TALKING

(Ptomaine)

TURKEY

American Forces Information Service

One again, it's time to stuff the holiday turkey.

Perhaps you've already decided to skip the mess hall or club and do the job yourself. If you have, keep in mind that turkey plus ptomaine-causing bacteria equals food poisoning. Unless turkey (or other food) is kept clean and at the proper temperature, bacteria start growing,

according to US Department of Agriculture turkey experts.

You should take extra caution in each step of preparing the bird. Frozen turkey should stay at 0 degrees Fahrenheit or below until time to thaw it. Refrigerate fresh turkey at 40 degrees Fahrenheit or colder until time to prepare it.

PREPARING TURKEY

Step 1: Thaw it. Thaw turkey according to directions found in most basic cookbooks to prevent bacterial growth. Thawing time varies, depending on thawing procedure and size of the bird.

In the refrigerator, thawing might take from one to five days; in cold water, it can take from four to 12 hours; in the microwave, follow the instructions in your owner's manual or cookbook.

Step 2: Wash it. After thawing, remove the giblets and neck from inside the body. Then wash the turkey inside and out with cold water and drain it well. Also, anything that can touch the raw turkey - hands, utensils, sink - should be thoroughly washed with soapy water to prevent bacteria from spreading.

Step 3: Stuff it. Do this just before cooking. It's risky to stuff the turkey yourself in advance because bacteria can multiply in the stuffing. However, it's OK to mix the dry ingredients early and add the perishable ones prior to cooking. Or refrigerate everything until you're ready. Then stuff loosely to allow for expanding. And remove all the stuffing from the bird right after cooking.

Step 4: Cook it. Follow the hour-per-pound directions. The inside temperature of a stuffed turkey must be hot enough to cook the dressing - normally 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Undercooking risks bacteria growth. Cooking times will vary with the size of the bird.

For example, at 325 degrees Fahrenheit, an unstuffed, 6-pound turkey takes 2-1/4 to 3-1/4 hours to cook. A stuffed 6-pounder takes three to 3-1/2 hours to cook. In comparison, a 24-28 pound unstuffed turkey takes five to 6-1/2 hours, while a stuffed one the same size takes seven to 8-1/2 hours.

To make broth for the gravy, wash the giblets, then simmer them until the color changes from pink to grey (about an hour and a half or more). Add the liver during the last 15 minutes to half hour of cooking.

STORING TURKEY

Turkey shouldn't go unrefrigerated for more than two hours after cooking. Once refrigerated, it will keep up to four days. However, storing leftovers after dinner is usually the last stage of the holiday meal. Department of Agriculture turkey experts recommend dividing leftovers into small portions and storing them in small or shallow containers. Eat gravy and stuffing within two days and frozen leftovers within 30 days.

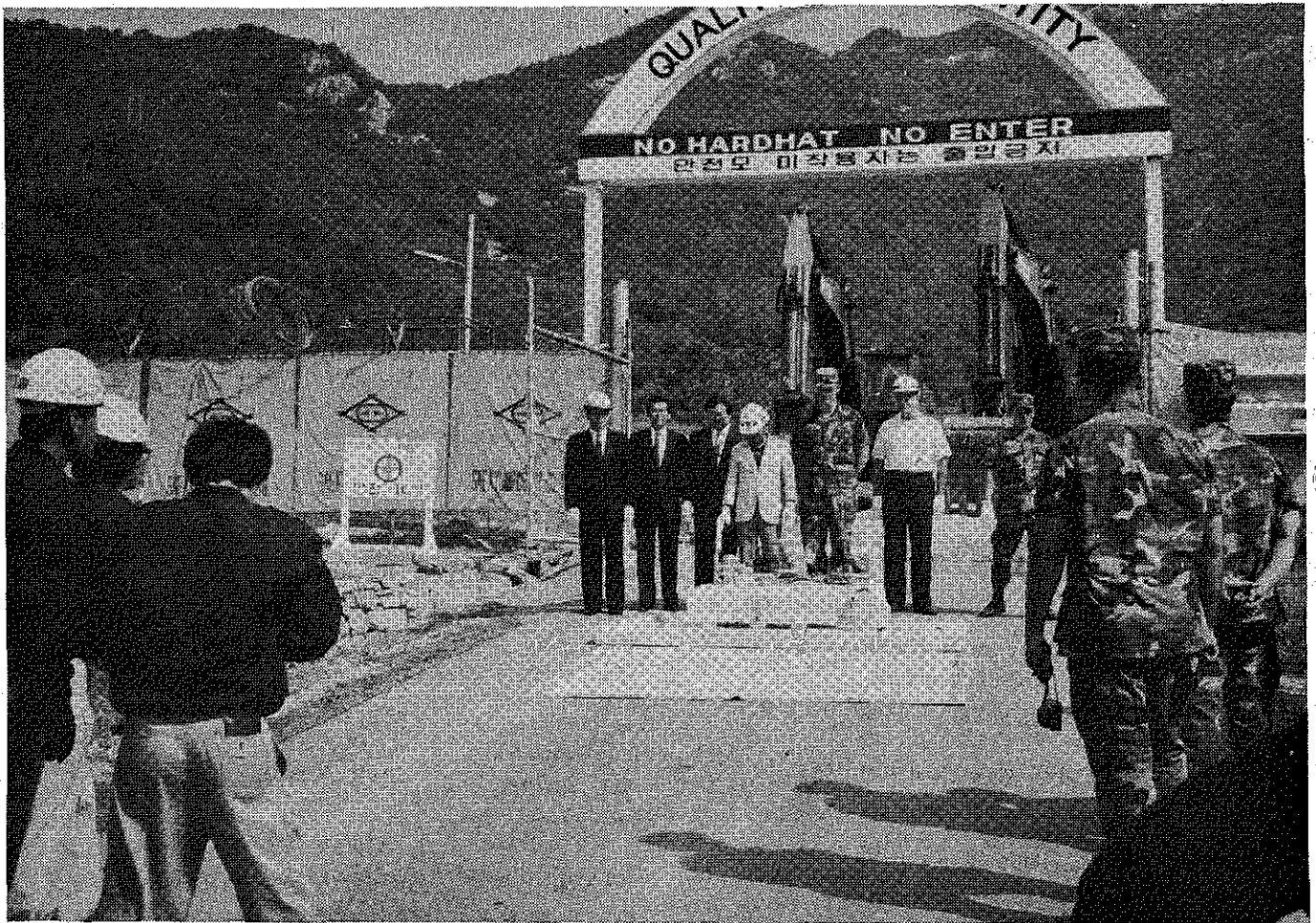
These are the basics for preparing a turkey. Follow these simple rules and your family should have a healthy and delicious turkey to consume both on Thanksgiving day, and the days that follow.

**HELP
SOMEBODY
THROUGH...**

**SUPPORT
YOUR**



Work begins on \$1.4 million 2nd Infantry Division ammunition storage facility at Camp Casey



On September 22 the ground breaking ceremony pictured above was held at Camp Casey for a \$1.4 million Munitions Storage Facility. The eleven reinforced concrete igloos, paving, fencing and lighting construction is being done by Sae Kyong Construction Company. The construction site is located at the base of a mountain which requires the excavation of 60,000 cubic yards of earth. The project is under the supervision of Mr. Richard G. Griffiths of the Casey Project office and Mr. Y. S. Kwon will be the FED Quality Assurance Representative.

The Military In Space

American Forces Information Service

New systems, the need for an American anti-satellite capability and the effect of the Strategic Defense Initiative were among items addressed during an interview with the commander of the U.S. Space Command.

Air Force Gen. John L. Piotrowski also spoke about the first three years of the command and the acceptance of the worth of the organization by other commanders.

Piotrowski said it was only logical for the U.S. Space Command to be formed. Impetus to share space assets among services has grown stronger as budgets have become more constrained and space equipment and vehicle costs more expensive. Understanding of the command's mission has increased. "(We) have an increasingly greater meaning to people in the field," said Piotrowski. "It has taken some time for my fellow (commanders) and subordinate component commands to realize that we are a war-fighting command like they are."

The wartime and peacetime missions of Space Command are very similar, according to Piotrowski. The difference is a matter of degree. Piotrowski gave a hypothetical example of the types of missions performed by Space Command. "With the increase in activity in the Persian Gulf, the (commander in chief of) Central Command might decide that the links established to that part of the world were inadequate," said Piotrowski. "In that case, he would go to the (Joint Chiefs of Staff) and request additional communications. That mission would come to us."

"We would look at the constellations of satellites available to us and come up with a recommendation," he continued. "It may be that we could maneuver a spacecraft from one position to cover the area. It may be that another satellite would have to be launched and placed into orbit."

Another example Piotrowski used dealt with minesweeping, he said the use of the Global Positioning System was very helpful in clearing the Persian Gulf of mines. Accuracy is important to this kind of effort, and with the use of the system, ships were able to get navigational fixes within 15 meters. "The problem before was that ships would lay out a line, but then not be sure they were accurately following it. We were able to provide

prototype equipment to the Navy minesweepers so they were able to move more quickly and more efficiently sweep the waters," he said.

"Putting it all together, we want (commanders in chief) to be able to posture their forces in the right numbers, at the right places and at the right time," Piotrowski said. "We do that in peacetime and wartime, but we would do far more of it during war."

The threat of a Soviet anti-satellite arsenal concerns Piotrowski. "For the first 15 years in space there was no threat," he said. "For the next 15 years, it was believed the threat was not significant. Today, I believe the Soviets have every intention to fully develop and deploy an arsenal of weapons that could sweep our satellites out of the sky - whether it's in hours or days is immaterial. I'm absolutely convinced they are moving toward that objective."

Piotrowski favors a promising system based on kinetic energy that he envisions as a joint program providing and anti-satellite capability to negate Soviet satellites. "The ASAT capability could help deter the Soviets from ever attacking our spacecraft," he said. "but if they did, we would be able to respond in kind."

Piotrowski strongly supports another system - a space based radar. "We looked at what forces confront us - the Soviets, North Korea, Libya and other nations and counted up well over \$350 billion worth of naval and air assets," he said. "Warships and aircraft could easily be tracked by radar in space."

Piotrowski said a space-based radar would make those \$350 billion worth of warships and aircraft less effective because the United States would be able to pinpoint their location at any time with a system costing much less. "Whenever a Soviet aircraft takes to the sky, you know where it is, where it came from and - by how long it flies - whether it is a tactical or strategic system," he said. "That's tremendous leverage. To me, that's competitive strategy."

Piotrowski said the United States already possesses the technology to make the system work.

All of these projects tie into a policy called "assured operations in space." This includes launching equipment into space and operating it while it is in orbit. "The shuttle is an important part of our mission in space." (SEE NEXT PAGE).

Military in Space Cont'd

One point that make assured operations in space more difficult is the lack of a common base between American boosters and the shuttle. Piotrowski said the United States mates specific boosters with specific satellites. "That's all right, if you have no need for speed," he said. "It's uneconomical to put a 3,000 pound satellite on a booster capable of lifting 16,000 pounds, but that's what we may have to do during war."

If a satellite is shot down and a replacement needs to go into space, then the United States should be able to put it on whatever booster is standing by. "If we had to send a small cargo to another country very quickly and the only aircraft available was a C-5 (the largest aircraft in the Air Force inventory), we would do that," Piotrowski said. "We don't do that in space. We need to develop a family of boosters - Titans, Atlases, Deltas, etc. - that have common connectors, mounting rings, processors and software so we can pull a satellite off a booster and place another, more urgently needed one in place."

Space Command is also acting as the "surrogate" command for the Strategic Defense Initiative. Space Command develops operational requirements and concepts for the program. Piotrowski said he is not disappointed by discussion on development of SDI, but he is with the "demagogic" arguments that have been raised. "I think honest and reasoned debate is the strength of this nation," he said. "I believe that honest and reasoned debate would lead to a decision to deploy (SDI systems)."

First Annual KRO-BCE Dinner at Kunsan

Under the direction of the Kunsan Resident Engineer, Robert Kiehm, the first annual get together dinner of the folks at the Kunsan Resident Office, plus the Base Civil Engineers from Kunsan Air Base was held in a fashionable downtown Kunsan Chinese Restaurant October 7.

Those attending the event were Archibald Wung, Chief, CEPOD-ED-FE, Richard Torres, CEPOF-ED-MB, Capt. William Perkins, Project Engineer at Kunsan, Mun-sik Hyon, Chief CSB Kunsan, Son-ho Chong, QAR, Hwa-sok Yang,

QAR, Sam taek Cho, QAR, SSgt Steve Williams, QAR and Al Bertaux, CEPOF-PA.

From the Air Force and the Base Civil Engineers Office at Kunsan Manuel Emilliano, PACAF, Hickam Air Base, Lt.Col Griffin, Base Civil Engineer, Kunsan, Maj. Fernandez, Deputy Base Civil Engineer, Kunsan, Capt. Huber, Chief of Engineering, Capt. Benson, Engineering, and Mr. Tok-pak Chong. The Kunsan Resident Office plans to make this type of get-together a yearly event.

Standards of Conduct

All personnel working for FED must be aware of the Standards of Conduct requirements when "the responsibilities of such personnel require them to exercise judgement in a Government decision . . . (which) may have a significant economic impact on any non-Federal entity." This means for example, anyone involved in the process of awarding a contract, inspecting contract work or paying a contractor.

Since we deal with contractors daily, we must be aware of our responsibility to comply with AR 600-50 dated March 17, 1988 which sets forth the Standards of Conduct.

Far East District personnel have a responsibility not only to avoid conflicts of interest but even the appearance of a conflict of interest. No individual working for this command will ever advise a business representative that any attempt to influence another person or agency to give preferential treatment to anyone in the contract award process can or will be made. Any person requesting preferential treatment will be informed by official letter that U.S. Government contracts are awarded only in accordance with established contracting procedures.

Anyone desiring a copy of AR 600-50 may request one from the Office of Counsel, USAED-FE, APO San Francisco, 96301. Moreover if any situation arises which is ambiguous or for which advice is required, you are urged to contact Mr. Carter or Mr. Walsh at the Office of Counsel, 2917-492.

FED SALUTES HEROES in the TRENCHES

Mr. Jonathan Trest

*Airforce Section, Military Branch
Engineering Division*

Mr. Trest is acknowledged for his participation in the Frequent Flyer Program. Mr. Trest turned in coupons earned on TDY trips which were used to save FED \$386 in travel costs. This type of saving is something everyone needs to do in these austere times. Congratulations to Mr. Trest.

Col. Howard E. Boone

District Engineer

Is recognized for his participation in the Frequent Flyer Program. Col. Boone turned in flight coupons earned as a result of TDY trips. These coupons have been utilized to allow a FED employee to attend training for which no travel funds were available.

Mr. Jim Mcbane

Design Section, F&M Branch

Jim Mcbane inspected the tunnel blasting, rock bolting and grouting operations of the Daewoo Construction Company at Camp Tango. This was done at the request of Construction Division. F&M has been utilized as a Quality Assurance check on the contractors methods and procedures. This host nation project has been going on since December of 1987 and is scheduled for completion in September 1989.

Ms. Betsy R. Beasley

Installation Support Section

Ms. Beasley successfully completed a two year struggle to award the 3rd Bedroom Addition Project for Army Family Housing at Yongsan. She surmounted the difficulties of squeezing the

essential work into a project that could be awarded within the Congressional approved amount. This required a structural re-design to save costs, a revised DD Form 1391 to increase the PA, extensive coordination with the user to phase the construction time and number of families that would be required to relocate before their DEROS. Her persistence and thorough coordination made possible what many thought was an impossible project to award.

Mr. Pak, Kye-su

Construction Division, OEB

Mr. Pak received a plaque from the chief OEB, Mr. Qazi on September 29. This was on the occasion of a retirement party that was held to honor him for the outstanding job that he did in construction scheduling. Mr. Pak and his expertise will be sorely missed by all the folks at OEB.



Pak, Kye-su and Ainun Qazi

**SEND YOUR HERO
NOMINATIONS NOW**

Medical Dental Facility for 3rd Brigade 2nd ID at Camp Edwards (W)

By Al Bertaux

On October 18 the ribbon was cut that opened the new Medical/Dental clinic at Camp Edwards East. Delta Company, 2nd Medical Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division will be responsible for the staffing, operation and maintenance of the new clinic. The new building is located directly behind the building that it replaces, and is a far more modern facility that will provide quality health and dental care to the 22,000 active duty soldiers in the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division.

The design, planning and construction of this modern medical facility was coordinated by FED. The project came under the Camp Giant Project Office and Philip Salmon was the project engineer. The on sight project supervision of building design and equipment installation and construction specifications was Capt. Bill Cross, Chief of the U.S. Army health Facility Planning Agency, Far East.

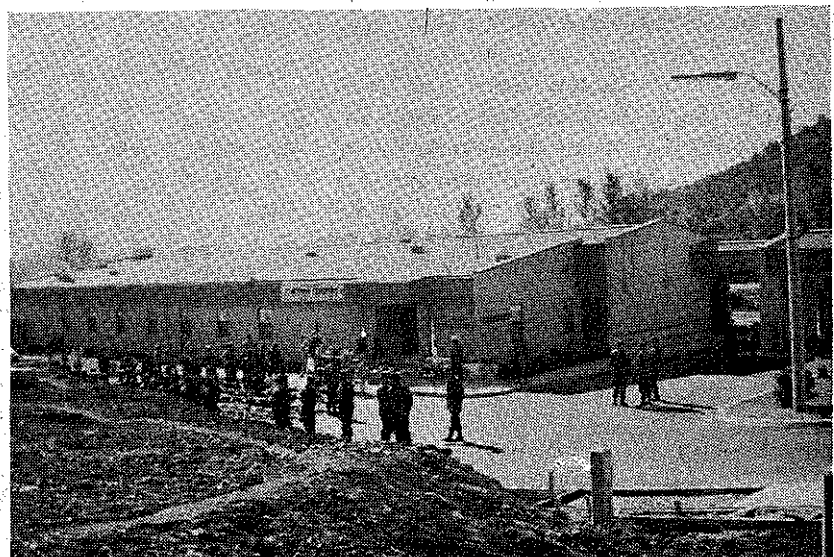
The 12 month construction project began in October of 1987 and was completed just recently. Il-Kwang Industrial Company Ltd. was the contractor who built the facility. According to Mr. Hon Chon Kim, the on-site personnel manager, the final cost of this treatment center is \$710,000.

The ribbon cutting ceremony was attended by Brig. Gen. Henry, Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, Col. Howard E. Boone, Far East District Engineer, USFK Surgeon Col. Peake, Lt. Col. Spencer, Commander 2nd Medical Battalion and Mr. Kwon Pyong Joo, Executive Director, Il-Kwang Industrial Company Ltd. The men of D Company, 2nd Medical Battalion, who will operate the clinic were also present to witness the opening

The Old



The New



8th Paralympics ends

By Al Bertaux

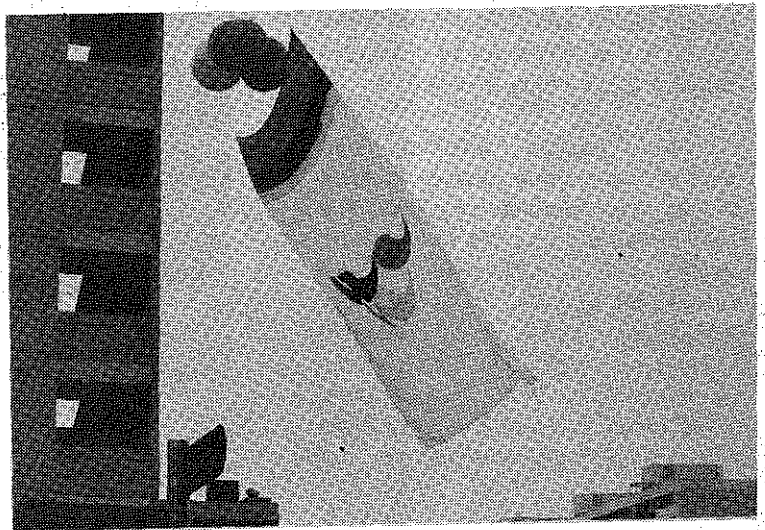
On October 16, over 4,000 athletes representing 61 nations assembled in Seoul, Korea for the 8th Paralympics. The meeting was a vivid example of how the handicapped of the world can pursue life just as any non-handicapped person can. The courage and determination displayed by these athletes should set an example for not only others that are handicapped, but also for those with no handicap.

On Monday, the 24th of October, the meet came to an end with a fantastic extravaganza at the Chamsil Olympic Stadium here in Seoul. I am sure that many of these fine people felt a twinge of sorrow as the flame was extinguished, but each and every one who participated should also feel great pride for their own accomplishments.

On top of the heap, so to speak, as far as medals were concerned was the US team. But that is not the important thing that came out of this quadrennial meet-- indeed not. What should most be remembered is the invincible spirit which was displayed by all of the athletes, whether they came from the United States, Japan, East Germany, the Soviet Union, or anywhere else in the world. There was a common bond that stretched across borders and ideologies and brought these people together for this sports celebration.

I visited the Paralympics Village the morning of the closing and found sadness because of the impending separation, and joy at new found friends from everywhere. I did not hear one criticism about facilities, organization, transportation or for that matter anything else. From Robert J. Szyman, Ph D., the chief of the US Team, to Ayu Fujita, a medal swimmer from Japan, all were delighted with what they had experienced.

It was a delightful experience to walk through the village and talk to these courageous athletes and to reflect on the infinite possibilities, obstacles and opportunities shown by these people. If their spirit were translated into every aspect of human endeavor, the world would indeed be a better place for all....a salute to the 8th Paralympics.



The Paralympic Flag flies over the Village in Seoul

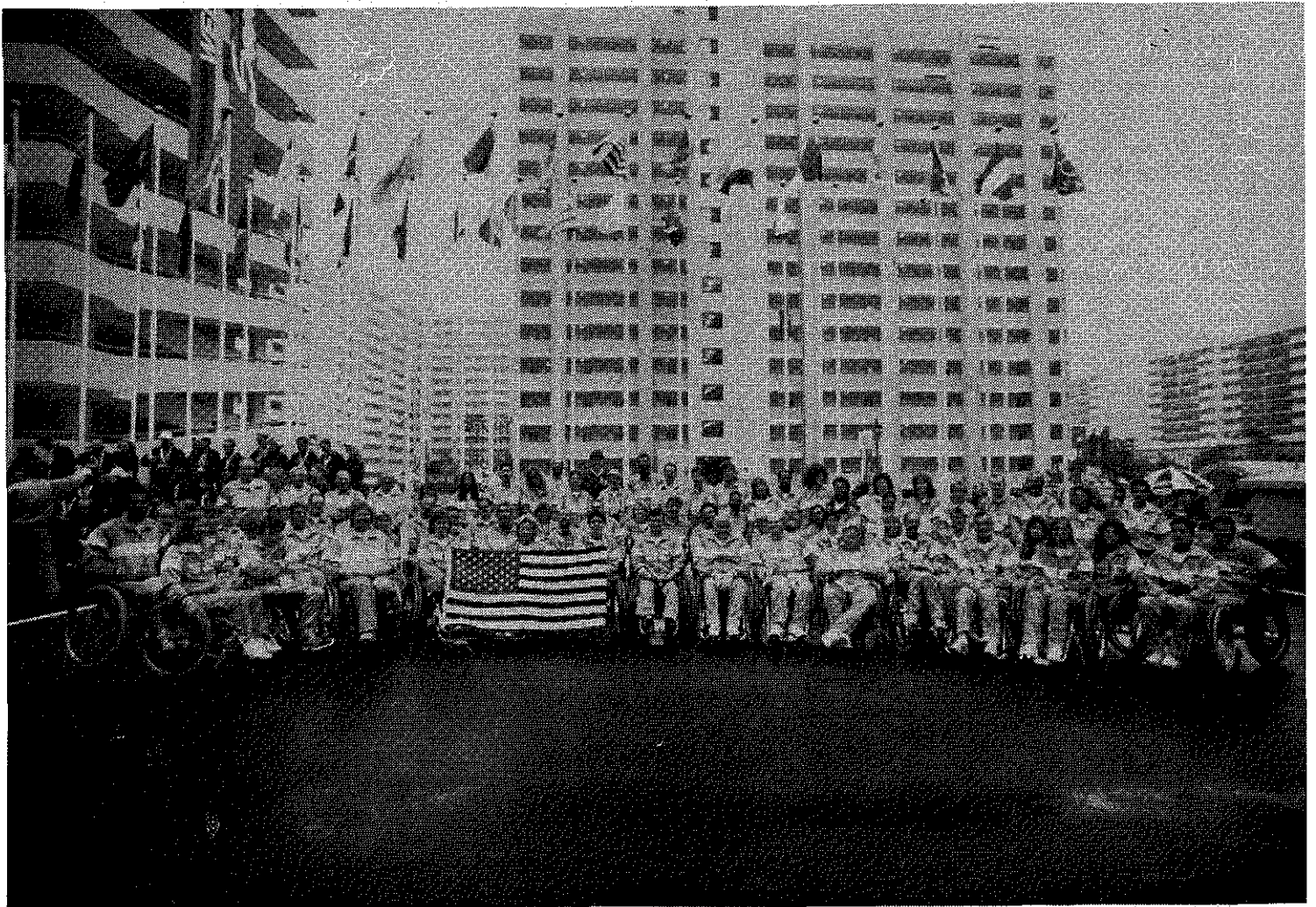


One of the many buildings that housed the teams

THE UNITED STATES PARALYMPIC TEAM

SEOUL, KOREA

OCTOBER 24, 1988

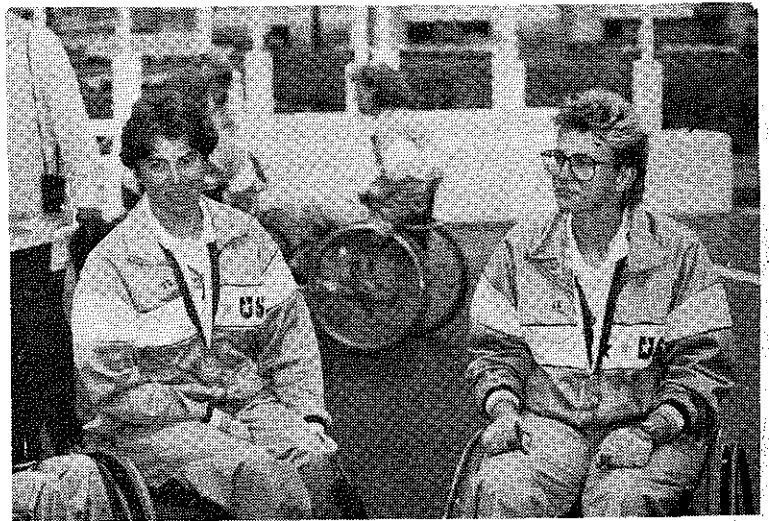




*Above:
Ayu Fujita, Japan Medal Swimmer
who comes from Kyoto, Japan*

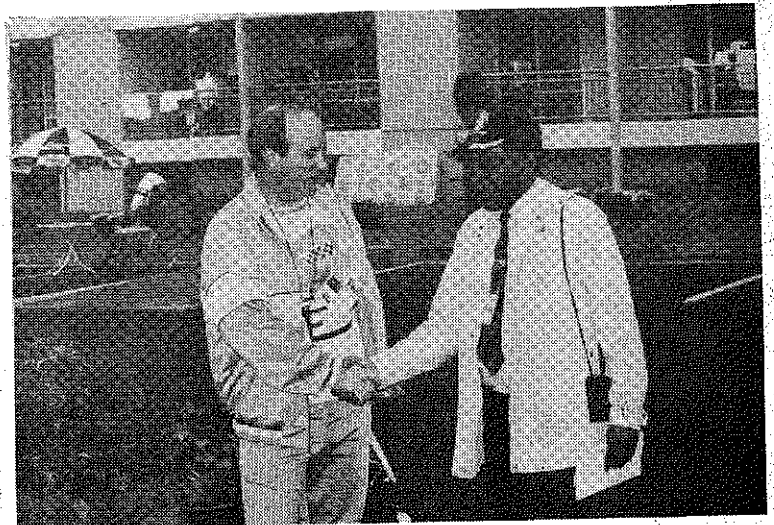


*Top Right:
American Gold Medalist in
basketball*



*Center:
Two happy American Gold
Medalists*

*Robert J. Szyman, PH.D
Head of US Team
Norman Butler
Commander DAV, Seoul, Korea*



Becoming a U.S. Citizen

By Msgt. Mary A. Peterson, USA
American Forces Information Services

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty to whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the constitution. . ."

Each year more than 250,000 immigrants take the citizenship oath, many of whom are service members and their spouses.

"U.S. service members may apply for naturalization if they are lawful permanent resident aliens with either three years of honorable service or any honorable active service during a period of hostility as designated by the president of the United States," said Ruth van Heuven of the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs in Washington, D.C.

Service members and their spouses have an advantage over other immigrants who want to become U.S. citizens: The residency period may be waived for military personnel and reduced or waived for spouses.

Other requirements are that they be:

- lawfully admitted to the United States as an immigrant;
- a U.S. resident for five years;
- a person of good morale character;
- attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States;
- speak, read and write the English language; and
- have knowledge of the history and form of government of the United States.

If you are a U.S. citizen assigned overseas with at least one year remaining or are on orders for overseas, your foreign spouse may be eligible for expeditious naturalization. This waives the U.S. residency requirement.

If you are overseas your spouse will need an immigrant visa to travel to the United States to be naturalized. The naturalization ceremony must be in a federal court in the United States or its territories.

"After the spouse receives citizenship," van Heuven said, "she then needs to apply for a U.S. passport." "It's illegal for a U.S. citizen to travel from or to the United States on a foreign passport," she said.

If your stationed in the states, you can file a petition for expeditious naturalization for your spouse as soon as you receive your overseas assignment orders.

Ask for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's N-400 application packet from your regional Immigration and Naturalization Service Office or your personnel office.

"The application for expeditious naturalization can be processed at the same time as an immigrant visa," van Heuven said. "It can take about six months, but if your spouse already has a visa, you should allow about three months."

"If you are a U.S. citizen and your foreign spouse has children under 18 years old, the children will automatically drive U.S. citizenship upon entry to the United States on an immigrant visa," van Heuven said.



Marrying Overseas

More than you think

By MSgt Mary A. Peterson, USA
American Forces Information
Services

Wedding plans are frazzling enough when you're familiar with the process. But when you're getting married overseas, your own culture becomes intertwined with the local customs and traditions of your host country.

Marrying overseas, whether to another American or to a person of a different nationality, can put you in the middle of a red-tape hassle.

You'll follow the local civilian laws and do the proper paperwork to establish your marriage in the eyes of your service, including blood tests and waiting periods. You'll do the same when you marry a foreign national, but with more paperwork, especially when it comes time to return to the United States.

Other than military benefits, the military spouse who is not a U.S. citizen is not afforded the same privileges as American citizens. This includes the freedom to enter the United States. Without an immigration visa, your alien spouse will not be able to move to the United States when your tour of duty is over.

"Don't wait until after you're married to find out what needs to be done," said Ruth van Heuven of the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs in Washington, D.C. "Getting the paperwork in order

can be started before your marriage."

First, you must submit a "Petition to Classify Status of Alien Relative for Issuance of Immigrant Visa" for your spouse to apply for an immigration visa to enter the United States. The form I-130 petition contains your personal data and history and that of your spouse. Along with your primary proof of U.S. Citizenship, such as a valid passport or certified birth certificate, it must be sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in your state or host country. If approved, the petition will be sent to the U.S. embassy or consulate serving your area, which will notify you and provide the necessary instructions to apply for the immigration visa.

"Allow about six months to process the immigrant visa application," van Heuven said. "It can take several months to obtain the necessary documents and arrange for the required interviews.

Documents required to support the visa include your spouse's valid passport, birth certificate and a police certificate from each place your spouse has lived for six months or longer since your spouse's 16th birthday. A medical examination and an embassy or consulate interview are also required, van Heuven said.

Give yourself plenty of time. There are no shortcuts. "visas are issued based on legitimate intent," van Heuven warned. "A tourist visa, for instance, cannot be issued if your spouse's intent is to establish a domicile with you."

In addition to that advise, van Heuven added that there are circumstances when foreign

spouses are barred from immigrating to the United States. These include:

- **Drug Conviction**-any conviction of a violation of, or conspiracy to violate any law of the United States or foreign country relating to a controlled substance, or the applicant is considered by consular or immigration officers to be, or have been, involved in illicit trafficking.

- **Contagious diseases**-now includes the positive testing of AIDS-related human immunodeficiency virus.

- **Criminal Activity**-anyone convicted or admitting criminal activity. More specific information is available from your legal assistance office, your embassy or consulate.

Can your alien spouse immigrate if you are not a U.S. citizen? "If you are a lawful permanent resident alien (most non U.S. citizens in the U.S. armed forces are), you can file a petition for your spouse to immigrate to the U.S.," van Heuven said. "The waiting time will be longer because of the 'second preference' visa number," she said. The United States allows no more than 270,000 aliens in preference category to immigrate annually. Each country and dependant territory has a quota. "The waiting period can range from 18 months to 7 years," she said.

What if you and your fiance want to marry in the United States? Similar procedures and requirements apply. The only difference is that you should file an I-129F petition. Your fiance must apply for a special visa within four months of receiving the approved petition and the marriage must occur within 90 days after arriving in the United States.

army policy on EQUAL OPPORTUNITY and SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Throughout its modern history, the United States Army has served as the vanguard for insuring that human relations form the cornerstone for building and maintaining sound and positive institutional values. Because effective human relations and equal opportunity are moral and operational imperatives for the Army, we have often served as the bellwether for the Nation.

As we transition into the 21st Century, we must once again reaffirm our sacred commitment to people by insuring that we remain on course in the area of equal opportunity and human relations. This means that all our personnel must feel that the Army is committed to the preservation of their dignity, their upward mobility, and their fair and impartial treatment. In short, we must remain the role model for America.

While we can be proud of our past efforts in these critical areas, it is imperative that we maintain our momentum and remain vigilant and sensitive to the human needs of our personnel. Members of the Total Army will not be discriminated against nor sexually harassed. While we are educating those who fail to share the institutional values, a disciplining those who violate applicable laws, each of us must make a personal as well as organizational commitment to eliminate any process, procedure or system that directly or indirectly abrogates fair treatment, basic human dignity, and equal opportunity.

Army readiness begins with people and is basically a human condition. Without a sincere and dynamic commitment to the total well being of people, all our equipment modernization efforts will fail. Our ultimate high technology weapon is the soldier. That soldier, and the civilian who supports the soldier, must know, in every possible way, that he or she will be evaluated fairly, treated with dignity and compassion, and given every opportunity to realize their full capacity and potential. This is our standard and we will accept nothing less.

We expect all leaders to join us in continuing to nurture a just environment conducive to equal opportunity, and where sexual harassment is not condoned in any form from anyone. We ask that the entire Army family work with us in maintaining the Army's leadership in equal opportunity and in creating an environment that protects and preserves human dignity.

Carl E. Vuono
General, U S Army
Chief of Staff

John O. Marsh Jr.
Secretary of the Army

WIFE INDICTED

SEOUL (USFK), Oct. 24, 1988 -- The wife of a Department of the Army Civilian employee was indicted on a charge of fraud and forging private documents by the Seoul District Prosecutor on Sept. 29.

Ok Ye Halsdorf, 41, of Seoul, allegedly purchased a military identification card, listing the name of a fictitious U.S. Forces member on July 30, 1987 and forged it for a Korean to use to enter U.S. military installations and post exchanges.

The indictment also alleges that Halsdorf committed fraud on Aug 26, 1987 by cheating another Korean of about \$5,650 through a loan which allegedly knew she had no way to repay.

A trial date is pending and Halsdorf is under international hold.



Design of Korean War Memorial

Open to competition

Washington, D.C. September 16, -- Army General Richard G. Stilwell, chairman of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, announced today the opening of invitation to enter a single-stage national design competition for a memorial honoring the veterans of the Korean War, to be located near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

Stilwell stated, "The competition is open to all United States citizens who are eighteen years of age and older. To obtain the best design and ensure fairness, the competition will be run according to sound competition methods and managed by an experienced professional advisor."

"The purpose of the memorial is to express the enduring gratitude of the American people to all Americans who took part in that conflict and to project the spirit of service, the willingness to sacrifice, and the dedication to the cause of freedom that characterized all participants," Stilwell explained.

The competition is sponsored by the American Battle Monuments Commission, an independent agency of the Federal Government. Designs submitted will be judged by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, which has been established by law for this purpose.

For further information, including competition description, rules, registration forms and fees, please write before December 16, 1988 to the following address:

Korean War Veterans
Memorial Design Competition
P.O. Box 17045
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-7045

GREAT AMERICAN
SMOKEOUT

AMERICAN
CANCER
SOCIETY

TAKE A BREATHER
ON NOVEMBER 17

FED EMPLOYEE TO RETIRE After 28 years plus

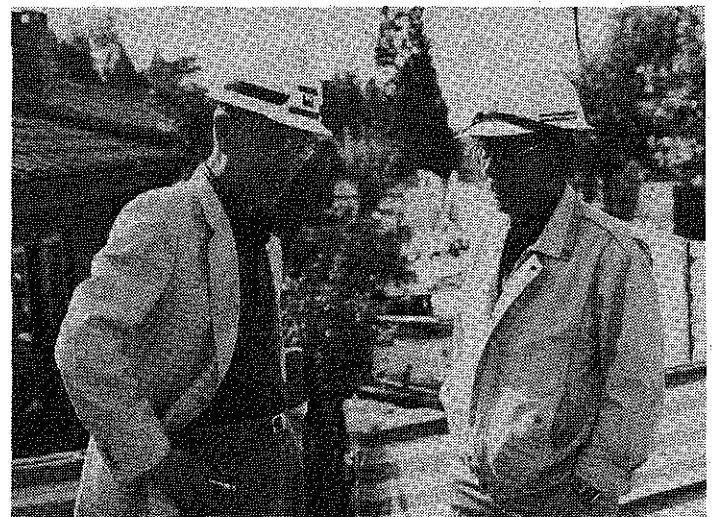
By SFC Jernal K. Miller

This year we celebrated our 31st anniversary. The FED family have many to thank for the long success of quality construction throughout the Republic.

As we reflect back to the year 1957 when the Far East District was activated, it didn't have the knowledge and resources that we have today. But those pioneers with their intense personal drive were able to establish and maintain high construction standards that are still benefiting the service members today.

The time has come for us to bid farewell to one of those pioneers, Mr. Yi, Chik-sang. Mr. Yi started working with FED on June 12, 1957, nine days after FED was established. He has served in six of the fifteen project offices and has performed a myriad of duties. These have included engineer aide to the head construction inspector and many others. His first job as an inspector was a family housing project at Camp Hialeah in Pusan. The project consisted of 21 duplex units.

Today, Mr. Yi is inspecting the renovation of those same units that were originally built under his supervision 20 years ago. This will be Mr. Yi's last project as an inspector with the District. In October of 1988 Mr. Yi, Chik-sang will retire with 28 years of faithful service to the Far East District. Mr. Yi has done a great job "Building For Peace".

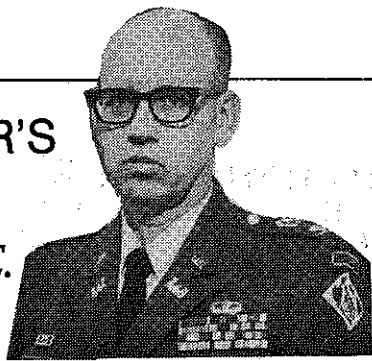


Mr. Yi, Chik-sang (Left) on site Pusan

Photo Mike Maples

COMMANDER'S CORNER

*Col. Howard E.
Boone*



We are all grateful for the beautiful Korean Fall we have experienced this year. Not only did it provide a superb setting for the Olympic games, it has given each of us other opportunities for greater enjoyment of this beautiful country. The bad news is that Winter is just around the corner. Winter is a difficult season for construction, but it is also a season where our SAFETY consciousness should reach an absolute peak.

It has been two years since FED has experienced a major accident on a construction site. That is a tribute to the exceptional investment we have made to insure that "Safely completed..." is more than a slogan. Continuing that fine record requires that we not relax our vigilance. The recent FEAK electrical accident which resulted in a fatality should stand as a reminder to each of us, that job site SAFETY is an every day necessity. On construction sites where winter work will be accomplished we must remember that comfort will become a major concern and there will be a definite tendency to relax. The cost of letting that occur could be significant.

As individuals we should also be concerned about two other aspects of Winter safety -- driving and carbon monoxide poisoning. All of us are quite aware that driving in Korea is a challenging and demanding task. Our record of "fender benders" adequately proves that. Winter conditions raise the risk of road accidents significantly and each of us has the responsibility to understand the dangers, be able to effectively react to them and drive defensively. Each year in Korea there is a number of fatalities related to the heating systems used. Whether it is a room being heated or a vehicle, the secret of survival is adequate ventilation.

An effective approach to safety will not only protect you, it will insure you fulfill your responsibility to protect others. Raise your consciousness and let's have a safe winter as we

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BUILD FOR PEACE!

Thanksgiving Message From CINC

Beginning more than three and a half centuries ago, when the first Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated by the Pilgrims, Americans all around the world have used this festive day to give thanks for their many blessings.

Since President George Washington first proclaimed Thanksgiving as an official United States holiday this day has become a time for American families to come together and be grateful for more than just the food set before them. All the blessings and good fortune received in the past year are incorporated into the Thanksgiving theme. This is a special time for us to pause in serious reflection of the bounty that has come our way, and then to rejoice for the many blessings we have as a nation.

However, for those serving away from the family at this time, it may not seem like a true Thanksgiving celebration. But I tell you, the American people know of the importance of your service and understand that what you do helps our nation mark another year of peace. The American people know, because you serve, that the many freedoms they have remain unthreatened. They are grateful for the peace and harmony you help preserve and protect.

I extend best wishes to all of you for tranquility and happiness this Thanksgiving, and for many future blessings for you and your loved ones, and for our nation, in all the years to come. Happy Thanksgiving!

Louis C. Menetrey
General, U.S. Army
Commander



Corps History

The Army Corps of Engineers traces its beginnings to the American Revolution. In 1775, General George Washington appointed ex-British Colonel Richard Gridley the first "chief engineer" of the fledgling American Army.

Gridley's first mission focused on fortifying Bunker Hill and other high ground near Boston against imminent British attack. Although the warriors were forced to retreat, the earthworks hastily constructed by Gridley and his "sappers" and "miners" held for a time.

From this beginning, the Corps has contributed more than 210 years of service in peace and war. Engineer units have supported combat operations throughout our country's history by building roads, bridges, fire bases and air strips. Engineer soldiers have fought and died in the nation's defense.

The Corps founded the Military Academy at West Point and the institution produced America's first professional engineers. West Point graduates provided the engineering skills that built the nation from the eastern seaboard to the western shore.

As the country expanded in the 1800s, the Corps explored, surveyed and mapped new acquisitions and built a network of improvements

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District Engineer Col. Howard E. Boone
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including roads, canals and railroads. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1824 charged the Corps with improving navigable waterways, especially the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Today the Corps maintains more than 25,000 miles of inland and intracoastal waterways essential for waterborne commerce and transportation. In the 1870s Army Engineers pioneered conservation work by mapping and preserving for posterity the Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Sequoia National Parks.

During the early years, the Corps helped build Russia's first railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow and later, the early railroads in Mexico, Cuba and Panama.

When work on the 50-mile Panama Canal was abandoned in 1889 after seven years and the death of 22,000 workers, Corps engineers stepped in and completed the project in 1914. The canal, an incredible engineering feat, stands today as a monument to the determination, courage and technical ability of the Army engineers.

Today the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is a worldwide organization that provides engineering services and construction support for a wide variety of military and civil projects. Its military and civil construction programs average \$8.5 billion annually.

The Corp's military program supports the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and other Defense Department agencies, as well as NATO and other foreign Governments. The Corp's civil works mission is to develop and manage the nation's water resources. Both of these mission compliment each other and allow the Corps to develop peacetime skills that the nation would need in time of war or emergencies.

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