



US Army Corps  
of Engineers

*Far East District*

# *EAST GATE EDITION*

Building for Peace

FEBRUARY 89

## 1989 YEAR OF THE NCO



## Engineering in a Worldwide Environment

By Kisuk Cheung (Cont'd from Dec.)

However, at the same time I felt an enormous pressure/obligation to take the leadership role in these great endeavors to maintain the high level of our efforts. The Corps of Engineers cannot and must not rest on its past achievements and laurels. We must rededicate ourselves everyday to strive to recreate and enlarge our bastion of engineering and other technical knowledge. We have the necessary history, tradition, structure, physical, financial and moral endowment as well as the well experienced and highly motivated engineers, scientists and other specialists to achieve this. I feel more strongly now than ever before, we must embrace and celebrate these great assets by action.

The Corps of Engineers design and construction excellence is not only attributable to our fierce dedication to do quality work, but also due to our commitment to quality control and quality assurance efforts before we deliver our services/products to our customer. In order to achieve quality, we often impose on ourselves benevolent ruthlessness. In the late 1950's, the Corps constructed Kimpo Runway (this is now the runway for the Seoul International Airport). We imposed quality control and assurance (we called these construction inspection surveillance in the late 1950's to late 1970's) with a touch of benevolent ruthlessness.

The contractor placed all pavement sections in accordance with the design and specifications, and no deviations were tolerated. Our engineers and technicians worked closely with the contractor as a team. We completed the project on time and within the money. However, the most important reward is that the quality

was so good that inspite of the heavy use of the runway (one of the busiest in Asia) the runway pavement required hardly any repairs for the last 30 years! I want to celebrate this accomplishment whenever we discuss quality.

Quality pays and quality certainly paid a handsome dividend in this case because no other runway pavement that I'm aware of withstood the repeated unexpected heavy load for 30 years that this one has, without major rehabilitation or upgrade.

Quality planning, project formulation, design, construction, operation and maintenance must be the "sine qua non" of successful engineering in a worldwide environment.

In order to be successful and competitive in a global environment, we must be comfortable and skillful as an "operator" and not as an "administrator". Dean Hutchinson of Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth related that, "In 1970 a company named Handok was founded. Its principal product was wigs made of hair bought from ladies. By 1975, its founder, and "Operator" saw opportunity in a new field: watches. This led him by 1979 into the booming field of liquid crystal displays. Two years later he started building components for personal computers. Today his firm is the second largest Korean producer of PC after Leading Edge.

We are faced today with people around the world who have become master "Operators" at the very same time that we have become more and more wedded to being master "Administrators".

Dean Hutchinson further elaborates, "As we look to the future . . . the academic mission will have to meet the three challenges I outlined: To produce engineers with a world view, engineers with an ability to synthesize the parts into a competitive whole,

and engineers who can become "Operators" with a keen eye on the importance of finding new ways of managing the process of production. This agenda will call for more and more collaboration between the multiple disciplines within engineering and business in addressing the opportunities created by a new generation of technologies. Meeting the challenge is vital to our country's future."

Reviewing the global competitive environment, engineering leaders-doers should be aware of the team effort required among industry and government. We must be well versed on the governmental constraints which inhibit our competitiveness in the polarized, regional and nationalistic world. Thomas L. Tyler expresses his frustration with the road blocks imposed by the United States Government to make international business difficult and sometimes, not very rewarding. Tyler highlights the following constraints, limitations which require extensive review.

- (1) Taxation
- (2) Foreign Corruption Act
- (3) Anti-Trust Regulations
- (4) Export Licensing
- (5) Trade Embargos
- (6) Export Financing
- (7) Import Tariffs
- (8) Maritime Regulations
- (9) Currency Values
- (10) Liability Law
- (11) Patent Protection
- (12) Agricultural Policy

Moreover, Governor Sununu of New Hampshire expressed his opinion that when the United States Justice Department forced the American Auto Industry to agree to a Consent Decree, it damaged the industry in terms of International competition. He stated, "That Consent Decree signed by the three American auto makers said that U.S. auto manufacturers could not sell, give to each other, or exchange in anyway, improvements (Concluded on next page)

# Engineering in a Worldwide Environment (Concluded)

in automobile technology. Every manufacturer was required to develop their own technology. This was done to prevent interlocking activities. The auto industry, to this day, doesn't understand what happened to them as a result of that Decree". He further emphasizes, "The competitive edge that the Japanese gained relative to cost and quality in the auto industry can be traced back to the Consent Decree".

As discussed previously, the various views expressed in achieving excellence in engineering in a worldwide environment are both encouraging and alarming. Engineering is a complex and comprehensive discipline and requires renewed emphasis in multi disciplines; vigorous pursuit of learning and teaching; and team work among ourselves, and government, industry and universities.

Engineering in a worldwide environment today is very exciting and extremely challenging and demanding. Coping with change itself is frustrating and it requires a unique mind-set. Adam Smith captures the trauma associated with change by stating, "Carl Jung said you don't choose change, life sets up challenges you either have the capacity to respond or not. So we are talking about transformation of the psyche; individuals have to believe they can transform themselves in mid-life... The United States will have a steel industry, with any luck, a livelier, more responsive, smaller one. But the jobs that went to Korea and Brazil will not come back. And the people who once held those steel working jobs face a traumatic change. Can they "reframe" themselves? It is a wonderfully American idea-pragmatism truly tested; if you have a funny face, learn to sing. We have

always had, in this country, the idea that you should make something of yourself; now we have a generation of individual workers who will be called to make something else of themselves."

A century ago, facing change of such magnitude, they might have moved out for the territory; now the territory is another state of mind. What we know is this: In an era of rapid change, many other Americans who now think themselves in secure and stable jobs may find themselves as lost and stunned as the steel workers and it may be the capacity of the spirit to respond that makes the differences."

Engineering must reflect the capacity to respond to changes, and engineers' mind-set must be responsive to these challenges. We must nurture, cultivate and enlarge our knowledge base (technical, humanitarian, social, governmental laws, regulations and policy. . . ) to cope successfully with these fast moving changes throughout the world. Most of the time, we do not have the control of these changes because they are unpredictable and beyond comprehension.

Engineering in a worldwide environment is exciting because of the sincere, earnest and dynamic efforts by institutions like the Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers under Lt. Gen. Hatch's leadership and his enlightened vision, has a staff of over 40 thousand in the United States and throughout the world that are learning, teaching, creating, and renewing their comprehensive technical and leadership skills to serve the Army's and the Nation's needs.

The Corps of Engineers is a strong, vibrant, competent, energetic and vigorous institution. We are recognized for our past achievements starting from our first Chief of Engineers, Col. Gridley's field fortifications projects in 1775; to

surveys and exploration of the Northwest Territory in the early 1800's to providing Ohio-Mississippi River Flood Control and Navigation starting from the late 1800's to date; to building the Panama Canal in 1914 ahead of schedule and within the budget when others failed; to successfully managing the Manhattan project in the early 1940's; and scoring countless victories in WW-I, WW-2, Korea, Vietnam conflicts and recent endeavors in civil works, military and support for others. Yes, the Corps is strong in its past achievements and strong in the range of our present scope of responsibility. There is no reason why we should not be as strong or stronger in our future endeavors.

Throughout the history of the Corps it has been part of our culture-tradition/lineage to embrace both problems and the hopes of the time with fierce dedication and competence based on vision and leadership which are deeply embedded in quality, professionalism, integrity, esprit de corps and a great deal of willing sacrifice and loyalty.

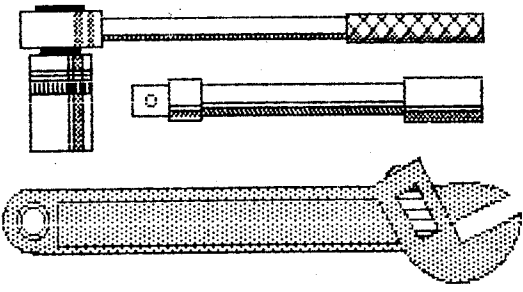
No institution can solve all the problems in the world. But, the Corps of Engineers can provide a beacon of hope, enthusiasm and confidence in the new world through our comprehensive competency, goodwill and loyalty to our people, mission and the Nation.

Kisuk Cheung is Chief of Engineering, Pacific Ocean Division. We thank him for this informative article and look forward to more of the same.

# F A R E A S T D I S T R I C T

## U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

### Registered Engineers and Architects

<b>Kim, Chol-hwan</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Matsuyama, Glenn</b> Mechanical, Guam, Hawaii	<b>Pak, Yong-mok</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Abe, Richard</b> Civil, Hawaii	<b>Choe, O-yong</b> Korea, Elec. Const. Class A
<b>Kim, Chong-hwa</b> Korea, Elec. Const. Class A	<b>McFaul, James</b> Civil, Louisiana	<b>Pitchford, Larry</b> Civil, Wisconsin	<b>An, Kwang-kyun</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Choe, Yong-kun</b> Korea, Electrical
<b>Kim, Hyong-chin</b> Korea, Land Surveyor	<b>Mori, Stephen</b> Architect, Hawaii, Guam	<b>Qazi, Ainin N.</b> Civil, Virginia	<b>An, Pyong-ton</b> Korea, Mechanical	<b>Choe, Yong-to</b> Korea, Architect Class A
<b>Kim, Ki-sung</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Muraoka, Lawrence</b> Civil, Hawaii	<b>Reynolds, Robert</b> Civil, Wisconsin	<b>Anderson, Houston P.</b> Civil, Mississippi	<b>Chon, Chong-il</b> Korea, Electrical Class A
<b>Kim, Sung-uk</b> Korea, Electrical Class A	<b>Na, Pyong-chol</b> Korea, Energy Mgt. Engineer	<b>Ringler, Richard</b> Civil, Conn., Ohio, Fla., Texas	<b>Beasley, Daniel</b> Civil, Minnesota	<b>Chon, Chae-sok</b> Korea, Civil
<b>Kim, Tong-chin</b> Korea, Electrical	<b>Nishimura, Craig</b> Civil, Hawaii	<b>CPT. Roege, Paul</b> Civil, Virginia	<b>Berryman, James</b> Civil, Texas	<b>Chong, Chin-o</b> Korea, Architect
<b>Kim, Tu-hyong</b> Korea, KISULSA, Arch. Class A	<b>O, Kyong-hong</b> Korea, Civil Class A	<b>Sakong, Yun</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Cha, Kwang-hui</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Chong, Pyong-kwan</b> Korea, Civil
<b>Kim, Yong-min</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Olmsted, Kenneth</b> Civil, California	<b>Salmon, Philip</b> Civil, Virginia	<b>Cho, Hyo-hyon</b> Korea, Energy Mgt. Engineer	<b>Chong, Song-ho</b> Korea, Architect
<b>Kim, Yon-mu</b> Korea, Architect	<b>MAJ. Opel, Carlton</b> Civil, Virginia	<b>Sin, Yong-taek</b> Korea, Civil Class A	<b>Cho, Kyu-kil</b> Korea, Electrical	<b>Chong, Yong-kwan</b> Korea, Architect
<b>Lee, Hank</b> Electrical, Ca., Mt. Id., Ok., Or., Al	<b>O, Song-sik</b> Korea, Civil, Const, Security	<b>Song, Paek-chaek</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Cho, Myong-che</b> Korea, Civil & Lndsk Class A	<b>Chung, Gunn</b> Civil, California
<b>Lee, Kenny</b> Mechanical, Wisconsin	<b>Pae, Chin-su</b> Korea, Mechanical	<b>So, To-sok</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Cho, Yon-ki</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Church, Jack</b> Civil, California
<b>Lockamy, Michael</b> Civil, & Reg Land Surveyor	<b>Pak, Cha-yong</b> Korea, Elec. Const. Class A	<b>So, U-sok</b> Korea, Surveyor	<b>Cho, Yong-kil</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Coffin, Thayne</b> Civil, Wisconsin
<b>Losey, Robert</b> Civil, Minnesota	<b>Pak, Sang-yang</b> Korea, Mechanical	<b>Tohill, Edgar</b> Civil, Missouri	<b>Choe, Chae-su</b> Korea, Civil Class B	<b>Davis, Fred</b> Civil, Tennessee
<b>Marshall, Jerry</b> Electrical, Georgia	<b>Pak, Song-kyu</b> Korea, Mechanical	<b>To, Ik-song</b> Korea, Arch., DSN, Cons., FIRE	<b>Choe, Chun-kyong</b> Korea, Civil Class B	<b>CPT. Evans, Calvin</b> Civil, Virginia
<b>Fischer, Dennis</b> Civil, Texas	<b>LTC. Kane, Edward P.</b> Civil, Pennsylvania	<b>Yang, Samuel</b> Civil, Colorado	<b>Yi, Mun-sun</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Yi, Un-song</b> Korea, Environmental
<b>Grieve, Duane</b> Civil, Alabama	<b>Kang, Hwak-hui</b> Korea, Structural Class A	<b>Yang, Yun-chol</b> Korea, Electrical Class A	<b>Yi, Pong-ho</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Yi, Yong-ho</b> Korea, Civil
<b>Griffiths, Richard</b> Civil, Utah	<b>Ko, Yong-tuk</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Yim, Sung-un</b> Korea, Elec. Const. Class A	<b>Yi, Sung-hyok</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Yi, Yun-hak</b> Korea, Architect
<b>Ham, Kwang-sik</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Kiehm, Robert</b> Civil, Hawaii	<b>Yi, Chong</b> Korea, Architect	<b>Yi, Tu-yong</b> Korea, Mechanical Class A	<b>Yu, Pyong-ki</b> Korea, Civil Class A
<b>Hong, Yong-taek</b> Korea, Civil Class A	<b>Kim, Chang-yon</b> Korea, Electrical	<b>Yi, Chong-chan</b> Korea, Land Surveyor		
<b>Hudspeth, Thomas</b> Civil, Texas	<b>Wang, Hui-chan</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Yi, Chong-il</b> Korea, Electrical		
<b>Hwang, Sang-chaek</b> Korea, Architect Class A	<b>Wong, David</b> Mechanical, Massachusetts	<b>Yi, Hyong-chu</b> Korea, Civil		
<b>Hyon, Chong-tuk</b> Korea, Civil	<b>Wu, David</b> Civil, Pennsylvania	<b>Yi, Kon-u</b> Korea, Architect		
<b>Hyon, Ki-to</b> Korea, Elec. Const. Class A	<b>Yang, Po</b> Korea, Const. Representative	<b>Yi, Kun-chang</b> Korea, Arch., Civil, AIA		

## Congratulations Capt Calvin E. Evans

(Montgomery, Alabama) The board of advisors for the Outstanding Young Men of America awards program announced recently that Capt. Calvin Earl Evans has been selected for inclusion in the 1988 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America.

Now in its 26th year, the OYMA program is designed to honor and encourage exceptional young men between the ages of 21 and 36 who have distinguished themselves in many fields of endeavor, such as service to community, professional leadership, academic achievement, business advancement, cultural accomplishments, and civic and political participation. Achievements in these areas are the result of dedication, responsibility, and a drive for excellence -- qualities which deserve to be recognized and remembered.

Capt. Evans, along with fellow Outstanding Young Men throughout North America, were selected after 150,000 nominations were received from political leaders, University and College officials, clergymen, business leaders, as well as from various civic groups and community organizations. Each young man will be represented by his biographical entry in this prestigious annual awards publication.

Our Board of Advisors and Editors salute all those honored as Outstanding Young Men of America. We take great pride in bringing their accomplishments to the attention of the American public.

The people who make up the Far East District add their congratulations to those above and take great pride in noting that one of our own, Capt Calvin E. Evans, Osan Resident Engineer, has been selected to receive this honor.

## Combined Forces Command Blasting Completed

The Area III Resident Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District announces that all blasting work for the construction of the new Combined Forces Command Center on Main Post, Yongsan Army Garrison is now completed.

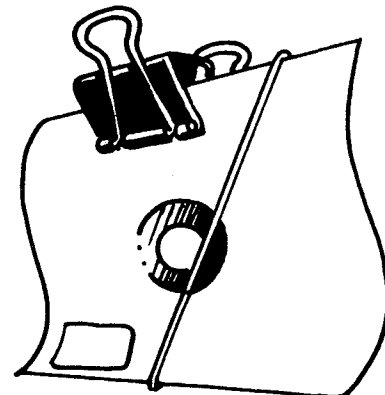
The blasting was necessitated in order to remove a depth of approximately 28 feet of solid bedrock, namely Gneiss.

Capt. Marin, the area III Resident Engineer reports that the blasting progressed safely and smoothly due largely to the concerted efforts of many people. In addition to the superb efforts of the construction contractor (Hanil Development); several other activities such as the staffs of CFC, USFK, EUSA, 1st Signal Brigade, EAST, DEH Area III and the Military Police and Provost Marshall are all applauded for their concerned, coordinated and professional support rendered in a myriad of activities. Without their support and assistance, the blasting work would never have commenced.

Lastly says Capt. Marin, every member of the Yongsan Military Community is to be congratulated on their support, understanding and participation in adhering to the safety operating procedures required during blasting periods.

Actual construction of the new facility will continue for the next 8-9 months.

## A FLOPPY DISC NO NO !!



## 446th MAC Meeting Held

PANMUNJOM, Korea (United Nations Command), Feb 13, 1989 -- The United Nations Command (UNC) today accused North Korea of deliberate hypocritical actions that abuse the purpose of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, UNC Senior MAC Member, noted North Korea makes frequent allegations against the UNC but refuses to participate in joint investigations required by the Armistice Agreement. He also said the north rails against military exercises in the south but carefully avoids mention of its own exercises, including those with naval and air forces of the Soviet Union.

The comment at today's 446th MAC meeting came after Maj. Gen. Choe ui-ung, senior member of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteer (KPA/CPV) component, claimed UNC violations were wrecking the armistice and that the Team Spirit exercise disrupted the South-North dialogue.

Pendley rejected Choe's claims, which he said already had been fully investigated by the UNC's multinational Joint Observer Team and reported back to the KPA/CPV as required by the Armistice Agreement.

He said that in the one incident that did take place, an accidental firing on Feb 3, the KPA guardpost was immediately informed that the firing was an accidental discharge and was regretted.

The UNC senior member said the KPA guardpost acknowledged that they understood the circumstances. Noting accidental firings occur from time to time, he reminded Choe that the last previous similar incident occurred Feb 17, 1988 on the KPA side. At that time, the North Korean soldiers informed the UNC side at the scene that the firing was accidental.

"The charges you have made here are bad enough," he told Choe, "but what you are trying to do here today is far more serious.

"You have sat at this table at your first public meeting of this commission and have clearly distorted the truth in what is clearly a blatant attempt to increase tensions and create instability on this peninsula," Pendley stated. "You have falsely charged that our side is responsible for suspending the South-North dialogue.

The UNC senior member reminded Choe that the dialogue has continued in the past during periods in which Team Spirit exercises were taking place, specifically in 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1984. He also noted that dialogue continued during North Korean military exercises in 1988, to include air and naval exercises with the Soviet Union as recently as the fall of 1988.

"The truth - - the plain and simple truth -- is that your side has consciously made the decision to stop any progress despite the high promise of success in that dialogue," the UNC chief delegate emphasized, adding:

- - "It was your side that refused to even attend the eighth preliminary parliamentary meeting scheduled for 10 February, not the Republic of Korea.

- - "It was your side that issues ultimatums and conditions for continuing the dialogue, not ours.

- - "Your side alone bears the responsibility for shattering the hopes of the Korean people and their friends."

Referring to North Korea's claim that the South-North talks cannot continue while UNC exercises were being conducted, Pendley asked Choe, "If dialogue must be terminated when exercises are conducted, why did you not come to this table and request termination of that dialogue when you conducted your combined naval exercises with the Soviet Union in the fall of last year ?

"Even more recently, last month in January, a large number of Soviet military reconnaissance aircraft exercised over your territory and staged through one of your airfields which you made available in a exercise of intelligence collection operations against our side," Pendley continued.

"Why didn't you terminate the dialogue then since you claim to be so concerned about exercises ?"

He questioned the north's actual intentions toward the dialogue, comparing attempts to



manipulate it for propaganda purposes with the efforts of the Republic Of Korea "to open up a real exchange in the dialogue leading to the bringing together of divided families, continuing parliamentary talks, the free exchange of economic goods and of ideas and ultimately the reunification of Korea."

"Your side must break off the dialogue now or see it succeed," Pendley admonished Choe. "Don't come to this commission to seek excuses or cover up your real objectives."

Choe reiterated allegations of armistice violations and continued to insist that Team Spirit constituted war preparations and was inconsistent with North Korea's peaceful initiatives, thus blocking dialogue between north and south.

Pendley countered that North Korea's criticism of Team Spirit has long been discredited and unfounded. He reminded Choe that the defensive training exercise had been conducted for the past 13 years well south of the Demilitarized Zone and along an East-West axis.

"You and I both know that this exercise threatens no one," he told Choe, adding that the KPA/CPV's annual accusation that the UNC was preparing for war had been totally wrong every time and false this year again.

The UNC senior member called on the KPA/CPV side to end its propaganda and get down to the real business at hand, "particularly considerations of UNC-proposed measures to build mutual confidence and reduce tension including advance notification and observation of exercises, improved security arrangements in the Joint Security Area, participation in Joint Observer Team Investigations of alleged incidents, elimination of propaganda along the DMZ, and actual demilitarization of the DMZ with effective verification measures."

The admiral called upon the KPA/CPV side to take action to reduce tension by responding to the UNC proposals and end its unilateral demands and threats to terminate the South-North dialogue.

He said that the UNC was disappointed that the KPA/CPV, at a time when the South-North dialogue held promise for possible progress, had chosen to use the MAC to repeat long-discredited charges and unfounded claims against exercise

Team Spirit in an attempt to find an excuse for having suspended the dialogue.

"If your side is truly interested in reducing tensions as you claim," Pendley stated, "you should join with us in meaningful discussions of the mutual confidence building measures I just proposed or any other reasonable measures which contribute to the maintenance of the armistice until South-North dialogue can solve outstanding political and economic issues."

In addition to the tension-reduction measures he mentioned earlier, Pendley pointed out another area where the KPA/CPV side could easily start -- the return of the UNC remains from the Korean War.

Noting that North Korea has continued to refuse to return the remains despite extensive efforts by the UNC over the past sever years, he stated, "I call on you to reconsider your previous position, accept your humanitarian responsibility under the Armistice Agreement, and return all of the UNC remains that you've publicly acknowledged that you are holding.

The meeting ended at 1:12 p.m.



## FED Hosts JED & CSM Voigt

By Al Bertaux

From 5 February to 9 February FED played host to the NCO's of both Japan Engineer District and Far East District for a Commander's Call. Each day began with physical training and was followed by a variety of events including trips to CP Tango and to the DMZ for a first hand look at the tunnels that were built by the North Koreans as infiltration tunnels. Also on the agenda was a visit and tour of the Korean War Museum.

On Monday the NCO's gathered at the Yongsan Theater to hear an address by the Sergeant Major of the Army and on Monday evening the entire group feasted at the Main Post Club at Yongsan at a Dining In. On Tuesday evening the NCO's along with CSM Voigt and SGM Ferguson attended a no host social at the Main Post Club.

On Wednesday the 8th all of the NCO's joined the Officers of FED for a quarterly training session. This consisted of classes on various subjects including: Security Threats, Universal Code Of Military Justice and Alcohol Abuse. Also included was a discussion led by Col. Boone on the future of the Corps of Engineers.

Meritorious Service Medals were presented to Capt. Paul Roege and SFC Jornal Miller by Col. Boone as these two men prepare to depart FED. Capt. Roege was assigned to the Taegu Resident Office while SFC Miller was assigned to the Pusan Office and was Quality Assurance Representative for the US Air Force Contingency Hospital at Kimhae.

USACE Command Sergeant Major Voigt, who was visiting the Republic concluded the days activities by briefing all the NCO's.



*Combined FED & JED Troops Call at East Gate Club*



## USFK Investigating Telephone Abuse

SEOUL (USFK) January 25, 1989 -- The U.S. Army has begun an internal investigation to identify U.S. Forces Korea members who have made illegal long distance phone calls which were charged to the U.S. Government. Investigators estimate that a significant number of unauthorized calls were made from government telephones at several USFK facilities during the past six months.

An apparent malfunction in the switching software of the Korea Telephone Authority (KTA) allowed USFK members and perhaps others to make the unauthorized long distance calls.

The 1st Signal Brigade, the unit responsible for monitoring the U.S. military's telephone service in Korea, has identified telephone numbers involved in the abuse at Camp Humphreys, Camp Mercer, Camp Market, Camp Walker and Yongsan.

U.S. Army Criminal Investigators are working with the 1st Signal Brigade, KTA and U.S. telephone companies to identify the numbers called and identify the persons responsible for making the illegal calls.

USFK authorities pointed out that telephone abuse is a very serious matter. And no matter how clever a person is, modern computerized telephone record systems ensure that the offender is virtually always tracked down.

Command officials said the numbers of abusers has not been determined but that it is expected to be large and include both civilian and military members.

## ROK/U.S. SOFA Talks Continue

SEOUL (USFK), Jan. 20 1989 -- Officials of the United States and the Republic of Korea met today for a second round of discussions on the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

As on December 16, the Korean side was headed by Director-General Shin Doo-byong of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the U.S. side was headed by Lieutenant General Thomas Baker, deputy commander of U.S. Forces Korea.

At today's meeting, the U.S. side presented its views on the issues raised by the Korean side at the first round of talks on Dec. 16, issues such as facilities and areas, criminal jurisdiction, labor, customs and duties.

The two sides also discussed procedures on how to efficiently seek solutions to these problems and agreed to assign specific issues to relevant subcommittees for close review by experts.

Both sides regard this session as candid, cordial and productive in continuing our efforts to make the SOFA more useful to Korea and the United States. Both sides look forward to continuing this cooperation in a series of working meetings that will begin without delay.

## NEW MEDICAL WAREHOUSE AT CAMP CARROLL

A ribbon cutting ceremony on December 20 signalled the completion of the new medical warehouse at Camp Carroll. Built at a total cost of about \$800,000, this facility will be used to store and maintain a complete evacuation hospital. In the event of hostilities, a hospital unit would deploy from the U.S., draw the equipment from the warehouse, and be ready to treat patients within hours.

The warehouse was built by Central Construction Company, Ltd., under FED contract DACA81-87-C-0116. Designed by Telescopic Engineering, Inc., this facility provides 16,000 square feet of temperature and humidity-controlled warehouse space, plus utilities, an outdoor covered storage area and parking lot. Under the watchful eye of Quality Assurance Representative, Mr. Paek, U-Hyon, this fine facility was completed on time, with no accidents. The warehouse is yet another example of how FED is "Building For Peace."

## FED SALUTES HEROES in the TRENCHES

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### Mr. Cho, Yang H.

*Installation Support Section  
Military Branch, Engineering Div.*

Mr. Cho managed an outstanding presentation for the interior design of the Camp Walker Officers' and Golf Club. He made a special effort to arrange this briefing on short notice and at a time when he was also preparing to conduct the concept review conference for Kunsan Hospital in Washington, D.C. the following week. His professional and personable presentation fully satisfied the Commander, 19th Support Command and his staff. They were very complimentary of the quality of our design and appreciated the opportunity we provided at this and past briefings for their command to express their desires and concerns. The Area Engineer, Southern Area Office added his compliments for the wonderful care that Engineering Division is providing to his main customer and suggested that more briefings be arranged for other major projects.

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### Mr. Kenny Gardiner

### Mr. Bill Nickelson

### Mr. Tom Knipper

### Ms. Han, Young-Sok

*Office Engineering Branch*

During the period November 1 to November 30, Mr. Gardiner initiated a request for funds for changes. This was prior to the new won rate becoming effective on December 1. He aggressively pursued this matter with our customer who forwarded the funds on time. Mr. Gardiner, with the assistance of Mr. Nickelson, Mr. Knipper and Mrs. Han were able to finalize the pending mods before the suspense date. This initiative has saved our customer considerable time and cost.

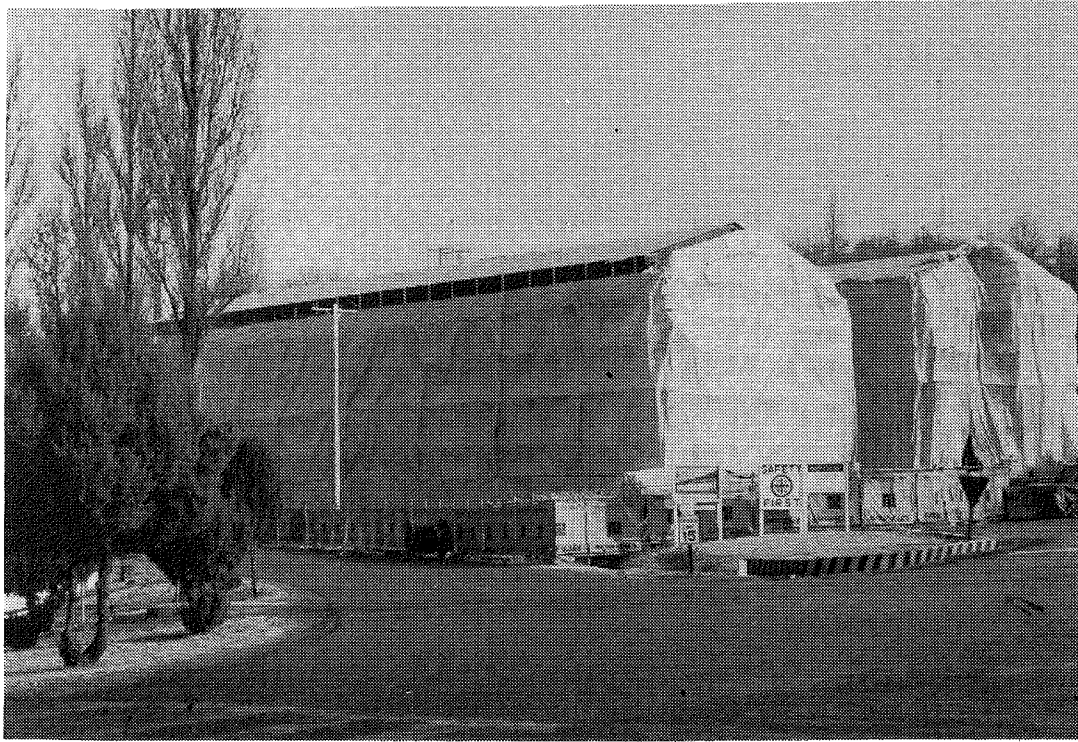
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**SEND YOUR HERO NOMINATIONS NOW**

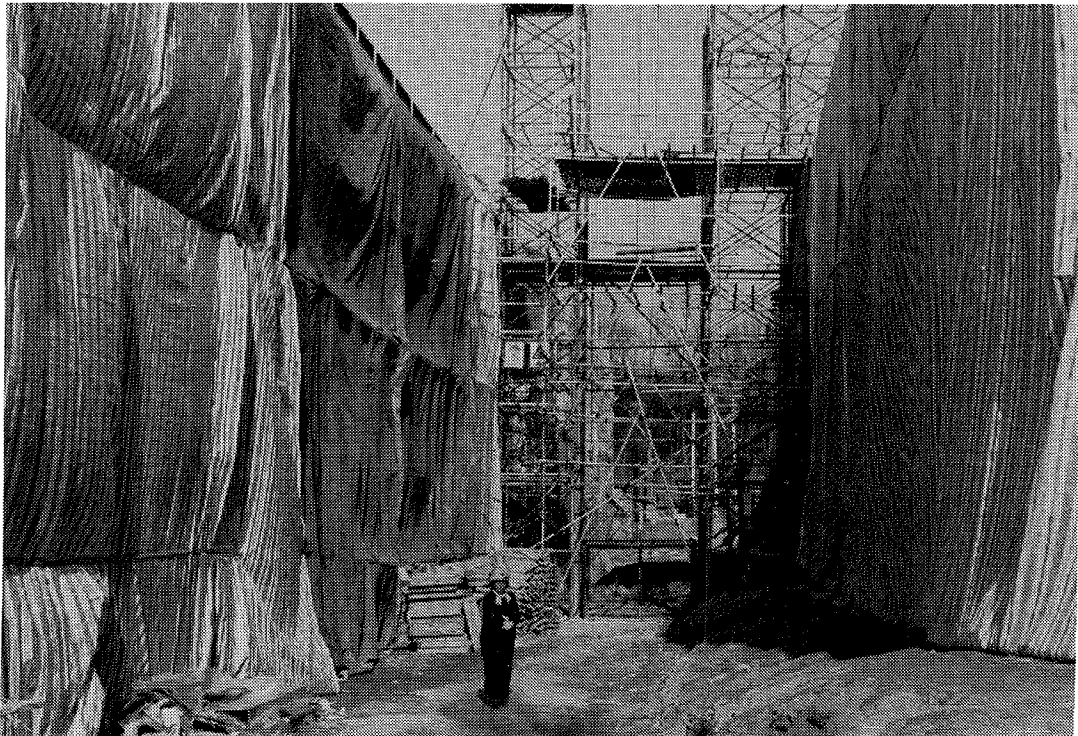
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APRIL 15  
INCOME  
TAXES DUE  
DO  
YOURS  
EARLY  
AVOID  
THE  
HASSLE





*New Officer's housing under construction at Camp Long. These photo's were taken in February and show the extent to which the units must be winterized so that construction can continue during the cold weather.*



# *FED Supports JED, Okinawa*

By Gary Kettler

Col. Boone's axiom "Build For Peace" is directly tied into the design-build function at FED. While the engineering activity within the District primarily functions to support the construction program within the Republic of Korea, a little-known service industry is developing apart from the design-build services commonly associated with FED.

Two significant events highlight FED's departure from the strictly design-build function. In April 1988 a team from the Master Planning Section, Engineering Division, accomplished the research, field investigation, preparation and production of a special study for the Japan Engineer District's (JED) Engineer Liaison Branch Office on Okinawa.

The purpose of the project was to conduct a physical security study of all 10th U. S. Army Support Group (ASG) installations on the island of Okinawa. The four weeks of field investigation on Okinawa, coupled with two months of analysis and report writing in Korea culminated in the development of a two hundred page report.

The report entitled "Physical Security Study, U.S. Army Installations, Okinawa, Japan" contained over 130 recommendations for improving the physical security at U.S. Army installations. At the request of the 10th ASG Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), Okinawa, the bound report was also submitted on diskettes in Multimate, allowing the user flexibility in prioritizing security upgrades based upon changes in the local threat condition. According to the local DEH, the study has generated an additional \$250,000 in funds which are currently being applied to accomplish the recommendations identified in the report.

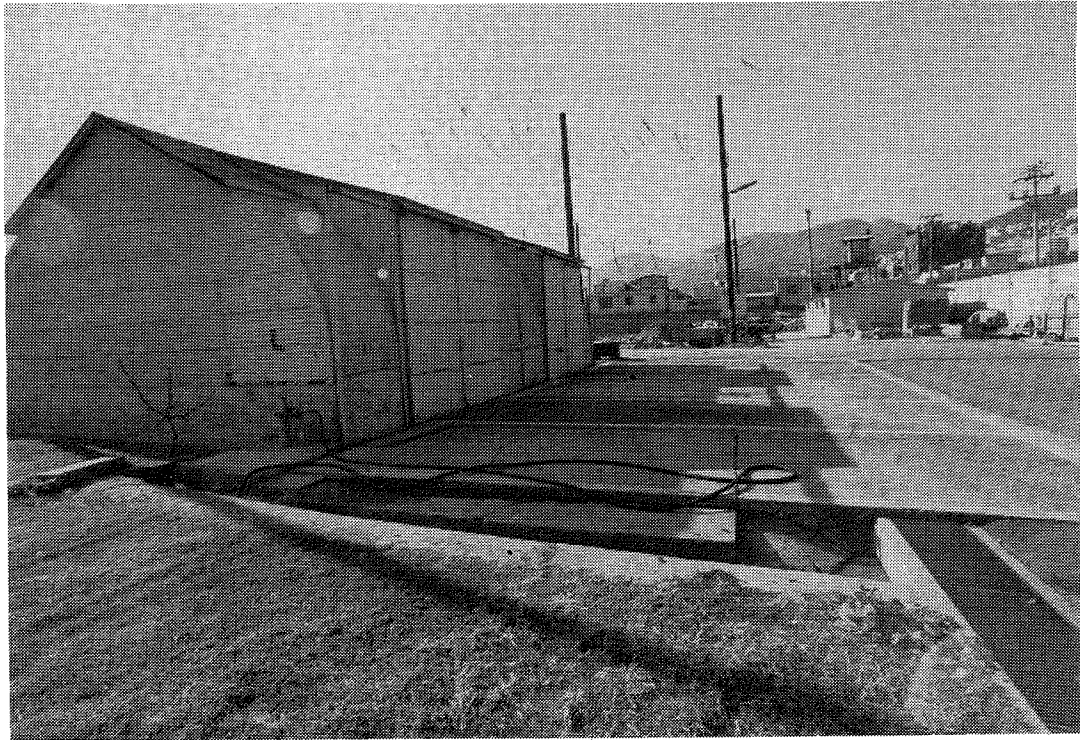
Dased upon customer satisfaction with the security study, the Master Planning Section at FED was approached in October 1988 and asked to develop Contingency Master Plans for the eleven U.S. Army 10th ASG installations on Okinawa. After successful completion of negotiations, a study group was formed and dispatched to Okinawa for 9 days of field surveys and interviews.

With the field survey recently completed (17-26 January 1988), the survey team is in the process of developing two entirely different sets of contingency master plans based upon two conflict scenarios involving U.S. Army forces. According to the survey team, early indications suggest that for each scenario approximately seventy five structures must be sited at eleven installations throughout the island. Additionally, the survey team must develop the requisition and construction phasing timetable that will accomodate increases in population at the installations of up to 200%. Prefinal development of these documents is scheduled for April, with final submittal in June 1989.

Although these studies may not suggest a trend that will eventually replace the design-build function historically associated with FED, it may suggest an increasing trend toward developing "study-group" in-house expertise. With U.S. Government wide attempts to reduce spending, FED and Corps Districts, in general, may find that the customer is more interested in up-front in-depth analysis and reports which justify acquisition of scarce dollars in an ever increasing competitive arena.

On a micro-scale the above completed security study illustrates the financial benefits accruing from and up-front analysis and prioritization of physical security. For a cost of \$70,000 the 10th ASG was able to acquire an additional \$250,000 from the higher command by presenting a structured, logical and programmed approach toward rectifying physical security shortfalls. One can only surmise that in the near future the dispersal of limited funds for physical plant construction and/or improvements will be garnered by the command most able to present a logical approach to use scarce funds. The future of customer care may very well lie with providing 8th U.S. Army (and commands worldwide) reports and documentation needed to justify acquisition of limited funds as opposed to relying on support in the design-build engineering disciplines only.

Times appear to be changing and the axiom "Study, Design & Build for Peace" may, within the near future, better address the needs of our Customer.

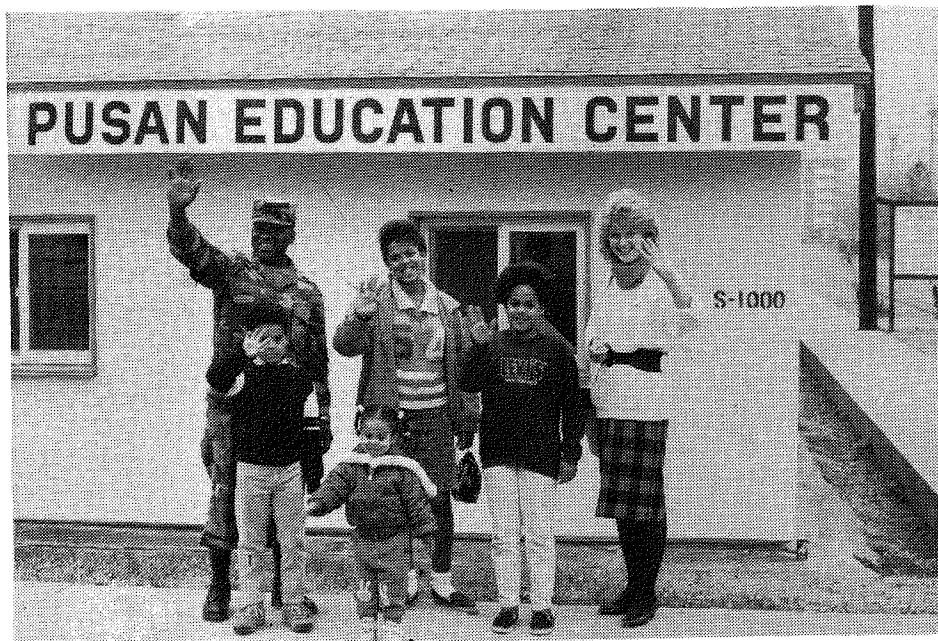


*Top photo, the Old Fire station at Pusan*

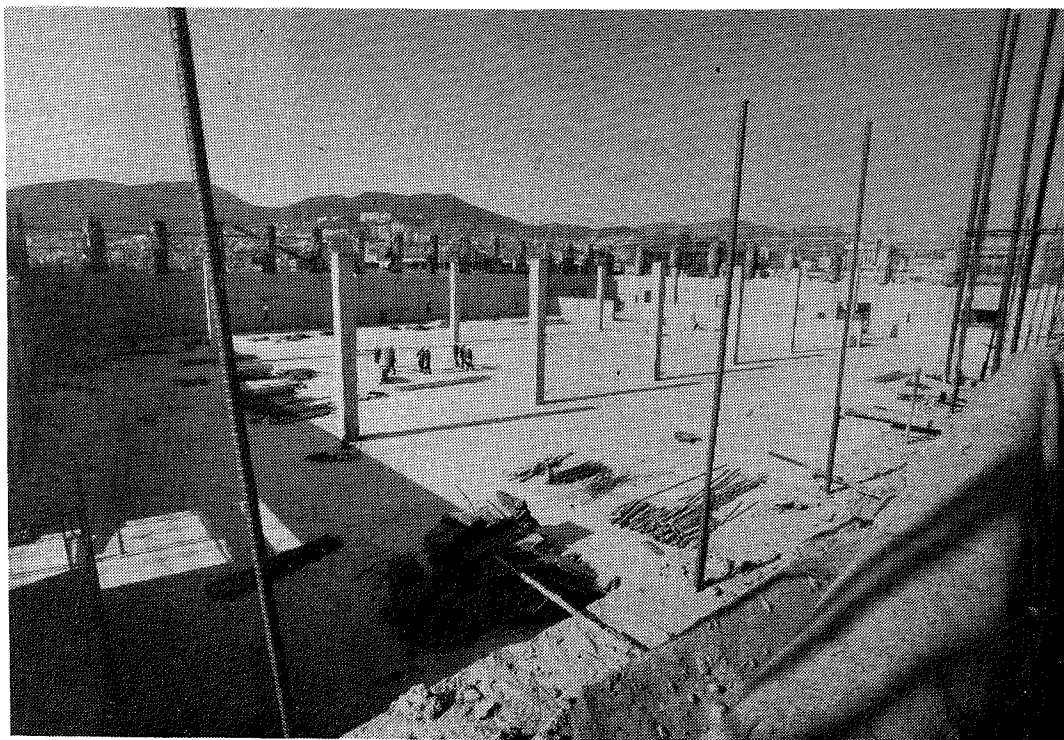
*Bottom photo, the new fire station recently completed that replaces the building shown above.*







*SFC Jornal K. Miller and his family as they depart Korea for their next assignment. SFC Miller worked out of The pusan Project office and was the Quality Assurance Representative of the Air Force Contingency Hospital at Kimhae.*



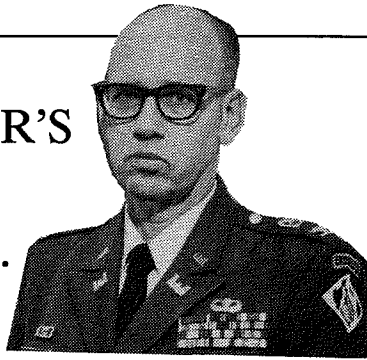
*The new warehouse that is under construction at the Pusan Port Facility. The shot was taken from the highest point that could be reached on the scaffolding.*

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

Col. Howard E.

Boone

B-GRAM #18



On 22 and 23 February the Executive Office, Division Chiefs and senior Korean employee representatives conducted a two-day planning conference. The purpose of the conference was to identify, discuss and determine appropriate actions for problems we are now facing and will face in the immediate future.

The main topics of discussion were the continuing decrease in workload and the uncertainty of the future in our operational environment. In the recent mid-year budget preparation we made the necessary changes to align for increased wages and won changes for the remainder of FY89. We will end FY89 at a workyear strength of about 500 employees. The best guess now for FY90 is that the workload will support a FED organization of about 350. Obviously to go from 500 to 350 will result in significant organizational turbulence and heartache to many FED personnel.

We do not begin FY90 until the 1st of October this year. However, to be fair to each of you and to provide the best organization to continue our mission at the reduced level, I have tasked various elements to conduct studies and analysis over the next two months. We will look at alternative structures and other ways to perform our mission. We will also do an early projection of the FY90 budget. The main purpose of doing this early is to provide you the best information available as much in advance as possible.

In a genuine desire to do the best possible for FED employees under the circumstances some previous policies will be continued plus some new initiatives will be implemented. Among these are:

- a. Continued maximization of within-FED transfers.
- b. Continued minimization of off-shore recruitment.

c. Continued approval of requests for early return.

d. Absolute minimization of two-year extensions.

e. Executive Assistant designated at point-of-contact for information on adverse actions and coordination with CPO.

f. Continuation and strengthening of attempts to place personnel (US & KN) in country.

g. Request out placement assistance for DACs from USACE.

h. Request CPO support to brief employees on rights and procedures on adverse actions.

In addition to these actions and some others under study, beginning March 1st I will schedule "Town Meetings" open to all FED employees to discuss issues in these areas.

BUILD FOR PEACE

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## USE YOUR RATION WISELY STAY WITHIN YOUR LIMITS

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## FED COMPOUND AGAIN THE TARGET

Capt. David B. Hilling, Security Office for Far East District announced that on Saturday 18 February the FED Compound again became the target of fire bombing. At approximately 3:10 P.M. approximately 50 individuals threw 20 firebombs over the top of gate 2 here in Seoul.

The individuals quickly fled the scene and were not apprehended. The fires were quickly extinguished by the on-duty security guards and Korean National Policemen. Damage was minimal. There was a slight injury to a Korean National Policeman caused by flying glass. Investigation of the incident continues by US Military Police and the Korean National Police.

## SAFETY TIPS



# Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors work by sensing the rising smoke from a fire and sounding an alarm. They can detect smoke far from the origin of the fire. Smoke detectors are most valuable at night, alerting family members to the presence of fire when they are asleep.

There are presently two types of smoke detectors on the market: the photoelectric smoke detector and the ionization chamber smoke detector. The photoelectric detector contains a small light source and a photocell. When smoke enters the detector, light is reflected from smoke particles into the photocell, and an alarm is triggered.

The ionization chamber smoke detector contains a small radiation source that produces electrically charged air molecules called ions. The presence of these ions allows a small electric current to flow in the chamber. When smoke particles enter the chamber they attach themselves to these ions, reducing the flow of electric current. The change in the current sets off the alarm.

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District Engineer . . . . . Col. Howard E. Boone  
Chief Public Affairs . . . . . E. N. "Al" Bertaux

Both types of detectors are equally effective in the home. If properly installed, they can provide adequate warning for the family. Some differences exist between the two when they operate close to the origin of the fire. Ionization detectors will generally respond faster to flaming fires. Photoelectric detectors will respond more quickly to smoldering fires. These differences, however, are not critical. Just make sure that the detector you buy is approved by a major testing laboratory.

Detectors should be installed close enough to the bedroom so that the alarm can be heard if the doors are closed. Because smoke rises, the best place to install the detector is on the ceiling or high on an inside wall just below the ceiling. On the first floor, the detector should be placed on the ceiling at the base of the stairwell. Make sure the smoke detector is not installed within 3 feet of an air supply register that might blow the smoke away from the detector.

The next time you stay in a hotel for the night whether you are on vacation or TDY make sure you check to see that the rooms are equipped with detectors. There have been many lives lost in hotel fires simply because the rooms were not equipped with these life saving devices.

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TO:

We hope that you enjoy this edition and others that follow. ADDRESS COMMENTS TO:  
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