



# East Gate Edition

Far East District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

November 1996

Volume 6 Number 2

## HAPPY THANKSGIVING

### THANKSGIVING AROUND THE WORLD

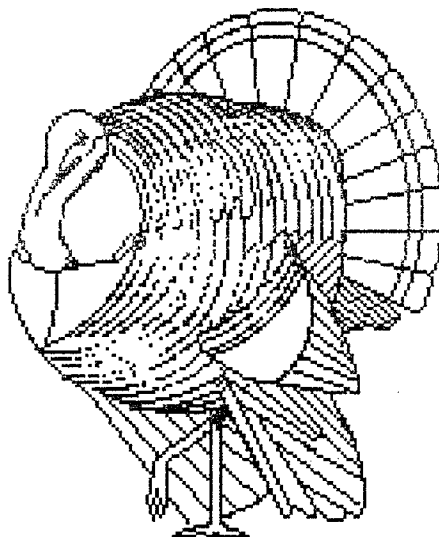
This Thanksgiving, as you sit down to a table laden with turkey and all the trimmings, you'll be sharing in one of the world's oldest traditions - the harvest festival.

Many Americans think of Thanksgiving, the day of thanks first celebrated by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, as a uniquely American holiday.

Yet America's Thanksgiving is similar to ancient as well as modern-day festivals celebrated around the world in gratitude for a good growing season.

The ancient Greeks celebrated a nine-day harvest festival in honor of Demeter, their goddess of agriculture. So important was this observance that armies would stop fighting to share in the celebration.

In similar fashion, the Romans paid tribute to Ceres. Since biblical days, the Jews have celebrated the week-long Feast of Tabernacles, or Sukkot, in the fall to mark the end of the farming season. This festival, still celebrated today, is a time of feasting, partying and thanksgiving. Another Hebrew harvest festival, Shavuot, the Feast of Weeks, celebrated in the spring.



During the Middle Ages, the Anglo-Saxons celebrated the feast of Harvest Home when the last grain was loaded for storage. People from the village went into the fields to decorate the load with ribbons and flowers, dancing around it and singing songs of thanks. The celebration continued long after the last grain was stored away.

In nearby Scotland, the harvest celebration was known as "kirm" and included special church services and a hearty feast.

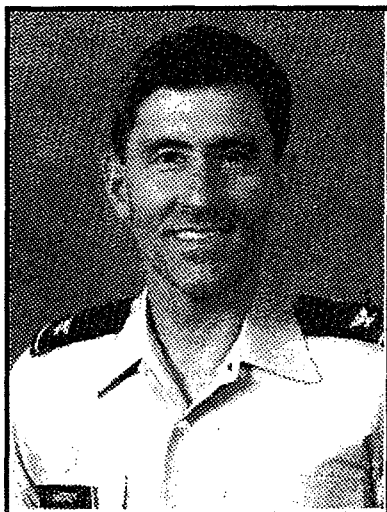
The Aztecs of Mexico observed their corn harvest with more ceremony than festivity. Each year, a young girl was beheaded in honor of Xilonen, the goddess of the new corn. The Pawnee Indians had a similar ritual. The Cherokees

of the American Southwest, in contrast, observed the corn harvest with the festive green corn dance.

Even with the industrialization of the Western world, harvest time continues as a cause for celebration and thanksgiving.

Germany's popular celebration of the barley and hops harvest, Oktoberfest, is known worldwide for its abundance of beer, food, singing and dancing.

*Continued on page 3*



Col. James L. Hickey

### Commander's Holiday Message

*To all FED employees and family members, I want to wish you a safe and joyful holiday season. All of you have made tremendous personal sacrifices to serve the cause of freedom in Korea. Our two nations, Korea and the United States, thank you. Let us be thankful for our good fortune, while creating goodwill with everyone we contact. Continue to do your best.*

*I look forward to serving with you in 1997.*

*Again, I wish each of you a warm and happy holiday season and a prosperous 1997.*

**Build for Peace!**

COL James L. Hickey

## Commander's Comments

It was my honor to receive on your behalf the FY96 Safety Award from the Commander, Pacific Ocean Division, COL Cababa. Our safety record is at the top of the districts in USACE. I am proud of each of you for living our district safety pledge.

Please keep safety "out in front" as we enter the holiday season.

In FY 96 we awarded 37 contracts for \$119.6 million. Congratulations on your efforts! We enjoyed a great year end party sponsored by the supervisors and produced by KD Kim and his crew of volunteers.

FY97 is another growth year. We forecast \$188 million.

CEFMS implementation is soon. Please continue to give your best efforts to making the transition. You should at least log-on to CEFMS everyday.

Insure you understand and can execute your portion of CEFMS. Our goal is to implement CEFMS with the least amount of turmoil of any district in the Corps.

We have completed our strategic session for FY97 & 98. Our vision is: To be the engineering agency of choice. Our mission: Our goals: Enhance warfighting capabilities. Enhance customer satisfaction. Enhance quality of life. Enhance engineering capabilities. Members of our district developed action plans that when accomplished will reach our goals and prepare our district for entrance to the 21st century. This process is very important for the future of our district. We welcome your suggestions and ideas as we continue to refine our goals and action plans.

1997 is the 40th anniversary of

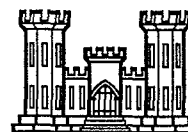
the Far East District. We are starting now to plan for this great event. We invite all former FED team members and their families to attend.

Our district continues to grow. Please sustain our outstanding reputation as hosts by making our new team members feel welcome.

I look forward to seeing you at our Christmas Party on December 6th and the Children's Christmas Party on December 7th.

Thanks to you, each member of our district, we are

Building for peace on the frontiers of freedom!



*Cover story (Con't)*

Although literally called the "October festival," the Oktoberfest is usually held in late September when the first new beer of the season comes of age. The celebration, once confined to the city of Munich, has spread throughout Germany.

Many European harvest festivals take place on Nov. 11 in honor of St. Martin of Tours, Martinmas, patron saint of beggars. During medieval times, the wealthier people of Germany, France, Holland; England and the countries of central Europe offered a share of their harvest to the poor in honor of St. Martin. Today, St. Martin's Day is a cross between Thanksgiving and Halloween. Roast goose is traditionally served at the day's feasts. In some European towns, children dress as beggars and go door to door carrying lighted lanterns and "begging" for fruit, cake and candy.

The people of Japan celebrate rice harvests at regional festivals held throughout the fall. The Skukaku-sai festivals feature parades, floats, campfires and lanterns. Like the Japanese Skukaku-sai festivals, many harvest celebrations are observed on a regional, rather than national, basis.

One example is the English Mop Fair, celebrated at the harvest's end in Stratford-on-Avon, home of William Shakespeare. The festival began hundreds of years ago, when servants and farm hands were hired by the year. Landowners

and workers alike went into town, landowners to hire new workers and workers to find new jobs. Shopkeepers in Stratford-on-Avon held a fair for the crowd that poured into town. The name "Mop Fair" was inspired by the mops carried by women servants. Today, the festival features food, music, dancing and amusement rides.

In southern Spain, natives and tourists alike join in the Fiesta de la Uva, or Festival of the Grapes, in the town of Jerez de la Frontera. Farmers and winemakers celebrate the mid-September grape harvest with a thanksgiving service in the cathedral, followed by a parade, horse races and bullfights. Lively guitar music, singing and dancing are all part of the festival. Similar celebrations are held throughout southern Spain, but few are as well known as the one in Jerez de la Frontera.

The people of Bern, Switzerland, celebrate the onion harvest every November. The celebration stems back to the early 1400s, when Bern was almost destroyed by fire and the people of nearby Fribourg helped rebuild the city. In appreciation, Bern opened its markets to the farmers of Fribourg to sell their big agricultural product, onions. Today, the onion celebration is still held in the Bern market square. Children dress up as onions, and onions are served in just about every method imaginable.

Borrowing from many of these celebrations, the Pilgrims introduced Thanksgiving to the

fledgling American colonies. Since then, Thanksgiving has become one of America's best-loved and most widely celebrated holidays.

Just as the people of America borrowed the concept of Thanksgiving from other countries, they have shared their special way of celebrating it around the world. Perhaps one of the most memorable examples of this took place in 1942 at Westminster Abbey in London. More than 3,500 American troops stationed in England during World War II jammed into the historic church for Thanksgiving Day services. The service was the first time anything but a Church of England service had been held at the abbey's altar in nine centuries.

As American GIs sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America the Beautiful" at Westminster Abbey, they demonstrated the one characteristic that has given Thanksgiving Day a special significance for Americans.

Thanksgiving has meant more than just a celebration of the blessings of nature - to the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, to World War II GIs at Westminster Abbey and to Americans celebrating it today, whether at home or overseas.

It is a day of reflection on all that America has - freedom as well as bounty - and a time to give thanks, as a nation and a people.



# NEW CHIEF OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Lieutenant General Joe N. Ballard became the 49th Chief of Engineers and Commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on October 1, 1996.

Lt. Gen. Ballard graduated from Southern University and A&M College in Baton Rouge, La., in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering and was commissioned into the Corps of Engineers. He later earned his master's degree in Engineering Management from the University of Missouri. He is a graduate of the Engineer Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College. He is a registered professional engineer in civil engineering. Prior to his selection as Chief of Engineers, Lt.

Gen. Ballard, served as the Chief of Staff, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Va., since July 1995.

Lt. Gen. Ballard has also held a wide variety of command and staff positions, including Commanding General of the U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood. Prior to that, he

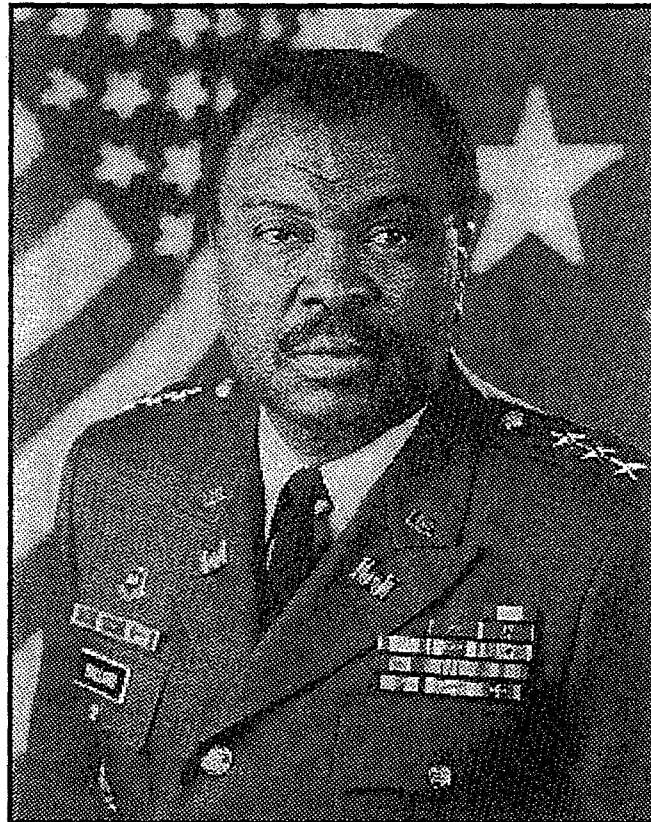
was Special Assistant to the Director of Management for the Total Army Basing Study, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.; Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood/

Personnel Command; and Commander, 82nd Engineer Battalion, 7th Engineer Brigade in Bamberg, Germany. In addition to numerous other assignments, Lt. Gen. Ballard served two tours in Vietnam where he served as a

platoon leader in the 84th Engineer Battalion, and later, after attending the Engineer Officer Advanced Course, he served as Commander, Company C, 864th Engineer Battalion and then Chief, Lines of Communications Section Operations, 18th Engineer Brigade.

Lt. Gen. Ballard's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (four awards), Bronze Star Medal (two awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Army Commendation Medal (two awards), and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

Lt. Gen. Ballard is a native of Oakdale, La. He is married to the former Tessie La Rose of New Orleans, La., and they are the parents of three daughters; Mrs. Dawn Stewart, Mrs. Taras Copeland, and Mrs. Makyba Frazer.



## LTG Joe N. Ballard

Assistant Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School; Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, Headquarters U.S. Army Europe; Commander, 18th Engineer Brigade in Karlsruhe, Germany; Chief, Assignments Branch, Colonels' Division, U.S. Army



## CEFMS WILL BE HERE SOON..... ARE YOU READY?

by Anita Alcantara

A new feature in the East Gate Edition will be dedicated to addressing CEFMS.

**Q:** How will CEFMS change the Corps?

**A:** According to CEFMS NEWS, CEFMS is the first step toward realizing our full vision of the way automation will change the Corps. This is transformational change, not incremental change.

Listen to what the CORPS vision statement says: "The 21st Century Corps will be a globally dispersed, "virtual" organization, which must continuously refocus its expertise and resources to accommodate the demands of its projects and customers. Its human resources will include clustered communities situated away from high cost-of-living areas, as well as Corps workers on the front lines in highly volatile and hostile world environments. The cohesiveness and responsiveness of the Corps will depend, to a large extent, on its information systems." So, as we go on line with CEFMS, we shouldn't think of it only as a new system or

software, but as the first part of a Corps-wide revolution in the way we use and exchange information.

**Q:** How will CEFMS make a difference in our work patterns?

**A:** The system will create a corporate database that's available to a host of customers for a wide variety of uses.



Imagine any Corps project. The system will move information exchange, down, and laterally in Corps organizations. Without even taking the time required to send a FAX, the resident engineer office, the project managers at district and division, and others can reach into the CEFMS project and resource management database and know what the status is--real time. The system brings administrative and financial management in line as a

full partner in the production process.

**Q:** Do you think people at FED are ready for this dramatic change?

**A:** FED is an organization of many strengths, we are blessed with many bright and talented individuals. Yes, this system may stretch us and challenge us--but why should we try to avoid upward movement when we have such a tremendously powerful tool? Already, the Corps has shown leadership in developing and fielding CADD (Computer-aided drafting and design), modeling systems, Geographic Information Systems (GIS). CEFMS will bring business processes closer to the cutting edge with the high tech capabilities we use in other areas. I think Corps people are ready for

CEFMS, it will just take some time to learn to efficiently work the system. (Remember, it isn't brain surgery!)

Please direct all submissions, questions and concerns to Ask Anita c/o PAO Office. We'll share your ideas and questions with the FED Corps Community.

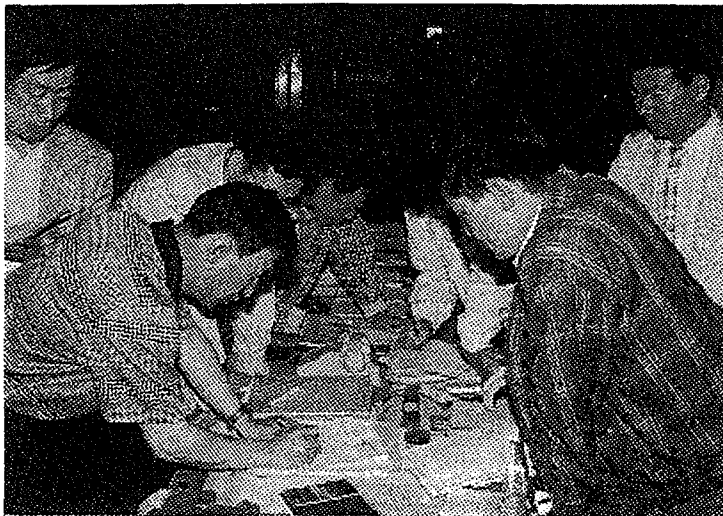
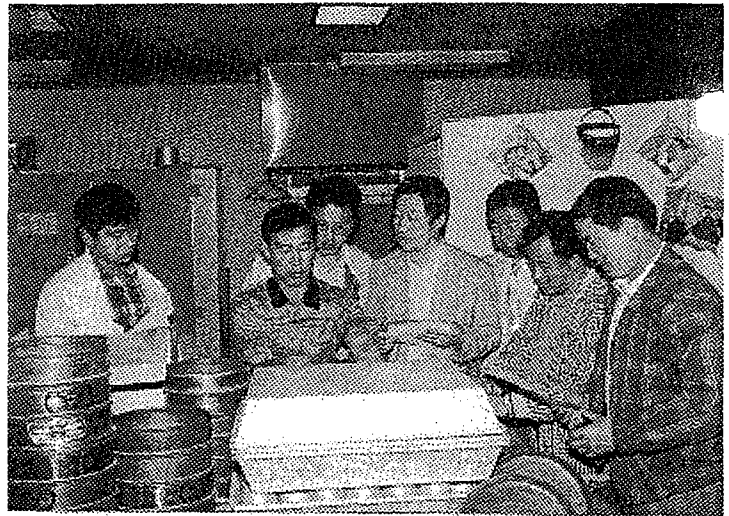


## THREE ROK OFFICERS AND THREE MND CIVILIANS PARTICIPATE IN ANNUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The annual ROK military and civilian officers exchange program started 1 April and will be completed by 21 Jun 96 (12 weeks) for MAJ Kwon/ROKA, MAJ Jeong/ROKAF, CPT Jung/ROKN, Mr. Kim/MND-DPA, Mr. Jung/MND-DPA and Mr. Seog/MND-Audit. As the exchange program coordinator, Kenny Lee, Chief, Design Branch handles the overall management of the program.

This is a twelve week program established to promote an understanding of the US Army Corps of Engineers engineering and construction techniques. Also, they will learn FED operations and exchange technical/policy information associated with Host Nation Construction Projects. This program is mutually beneficial, promotes partnership between US and ROK and adds value to both governments. FED has started this program on 12 October 1985 as class one; this year class number sixteen will be completed.

Students exchange their engineering skills with F&M Branch personnel



From left to right, CPT Jung/ROKN, Mr. Kim/Institutor from F&M Lab., Mr. Seog/MND, Mr. Jung/MND, Mr. Kim/MND, Maj Jeong/ROKAF, MNJ Kwon/ROKA



## Turkey Talk

This Thanksgiving, if you plan to make a turkey, especially for any of you first-timers, it's important to keep safety number one. Here are some guidelines to follow, surely, with these hints, collected from various cooking programs, you'll be well on your way to a tasty--and safe--Thanksgiving feast all your guests will enjoy!

- Keep fresh turkeys refrigerated, and cook within one or two days of purchase.
- Store frozen whole turkeys in their original wrapper for up to 12 months at zero or sub-zero temperatures
- Never thaw a turkey at room temperature. Defrost it in its wrapper on a tray in the refrigerator for 24 hours per five pounds; Or, place the wrapped turkey in the sink and cover it completely with cold water; make sure you change the water every half hour, refilling immediately, so that the turkey is always immersed. This method requires about 30 minutes per pound.

- Don't stuff the turkey until just before you're ready to roast it; turkey stuffing can be a fertile environment for bacteria.

- Spoon your stuffing into the bird loosely so there's room for it to expand as it cooks. You can fit 1 or 2 cups of stuffing for every pound of meat.

- Transfer cooked turkey from roasting pan to a heated platter for easy carving. Let it stand 15 minutes before you start slicing it up.

- If you're sharp with a carving knife, slice the turkey at the table. If not, display the bird to your guests, but carve in the kitchen. The best method: Place sliced meat on a platter and serve.



## Children's Christmas Party.....

Christmas is for everyone, but most especially for children.

On Saturday, 7 December 1996, at 1400 hours, East Gate Club, Contracting Division and Office of Counsel will be hosting the FED 2nd Annual Children's Christmas Party which will be full of fun, games and entertainment. The party was scheduled after lunch so that Korean schoolchildren can attend. Snacks and refreshments will be served during the party.

There will be a gift exchange, so children's sponsors are encouraged to bring gifts (unisex items, NTE \$10.00). Santa Claus and Bobo will be there to entertain the children. There will also have a live band who volunteered to play for the children.

Let's give our children a break! Let them enjoy this early Christmas treat. Have a very Merry Christmas and Wonderful New Year to all!

## Terminate a Contract for Default?

By Yi, Hong-Chong

Unlike commercial contracts, Government contracts have two strong options to terminate the contracts unilaterally, that is (i) termination for convenience of the Government (T4C for short), and (ii) termination for default (T4D).

T4C is used when the service or supply of goods is no longer required by the Government, and T4D when "the contractor fails to prosecute the work with the diligence that will insure its completion within the time specified in the contract."

According to FAR 52.249-10, Default (Fixed-Price Construction), construction contracts can be terminated without the issuance of cure notices and show cause notices as required under supply and service contracts. However, documentation of contractor's failure and correspondence related to such discrepancies of the contractor are required in order to justify the Contracting Officer's determination to terminate a contract, and to produce as evidence of contractor's failure when the contractor protests to the Contracting Officer or appeals to the General Service Administration (GSA) or Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (ASBCA).

The documents that Contracting Division would like to receive from the field offices when the contractor's performance endangers completion of work on time are interim/quarterly contractor evaluation reports, and cure notices issued to the contractors.

T4D, however, may not be the best solution to a delinquent contractor because it takes more than 2 months to award a new contract and have the new contractor start performing the remaining work even on a sole source basis, and there is no guarantee that the new contractor will perform better than the previous contractor. Therefore, we should use T4D very cautiously unless the contractor is proven to be incapable of performing the work.

The other alternative to T4D is removing the contractor's name from FED's prequalified contractor list and deny it the opportunity of getting another Government contract. Our experience has proven that a "talk" with top management of the company whose performance was unsatisfactory, in regard to its prospect of not getting future contracts if it did not improve its performance on current contract, produced concrete results. This approach I believe is the most effective means of turning poor performance around in time to achieve a satisfactory performance of the contractor.

## FEATURE CONTRACTING

### SAFETY PI



The members of Contracting Division of FED pledge to make 1990 a safe year.

### The Federal Acquisition

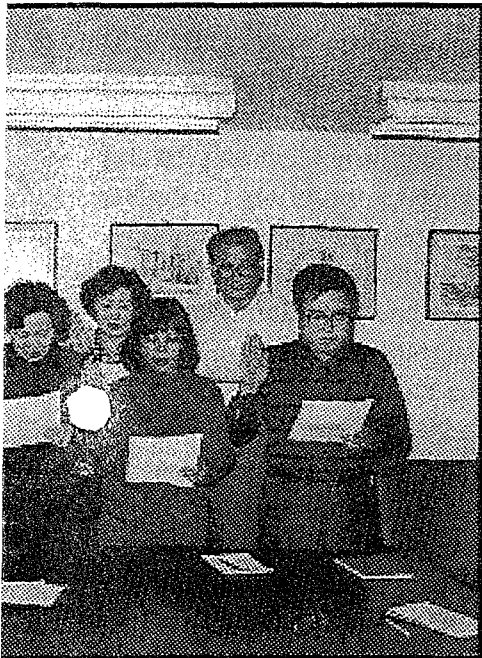
Sometimes when my nose itches, I know someone at FED is complaining that the only thing standing between him or her and that hat rack that would make his or her professional life and FED's operation so much better is that bottleneck called Contracting Division in Bldg S-67. If I had a dollar for every time someone has griped about Government purchasing red tape and inefficiency, I'd be a wealthy woman.



# DIVISION

## NG DIVISION

### LEDGE DAY



ing Division along with the rest  
97 accident free year

### n System by Nancy Tullis

First let's dispose of the second above-implied myth. Who said Government contracting is supposed to be efficient? It's supposed to be as efficient as it can be, given its purposes, of which supplying hat racks is only one. Besides buying needed services and supplies, the U.S. Government uses its substantial procurement system to exercise fiscal policy. Presidents and Congress use it to implement their

political agenda and socioeconomic programs. Sometimes these purposes are anything but consistent with efficiency.

And even more inconsistent with the concept of efficiency is the separation of power

reflected in the Government procurement system. A finer example of checks and balances cannot be found. The system is purposely set up to require review, justification and approval, oversight, concurrence, and regulation, regulation, regulation. That's supposed to lessen the potential for abuse and it probably does. However, it doesn't get things done quickly and cheaply.

Let's leave Myth 2 on a positive note: Remember four years ago when Vice President Gore stood outside the White House with a forklift holding a pallet full of procurement regulations and said, "It's broke and I'm going to fix it"? Since his procurement system review, there have been some substantial changes in the FAR and the FIRM which are now in the implementation process. Once fully implemented, I believe you all will experience a frustration reduction factor when it comes to getting your hat racks before hat season is over!

But that's Washington and this is FED. What can we do to get your requirements purchased as efficiently as possible?

In Contracting Division, we can use the quickest, simplest, allowable contracting method and contract type for the requirement in

question. We try to do that. The operative word is "allowable." That pallet full of regulations has lots to say about what is and is not allowable when it comes to Government contracting. Whether you are a project manager interested in a construction contract or an admin assistant interested in the purchase of a hat rack, you are all our customers and we work very hard to complete your purchase as soon as we can.

Parenthetically, I'd like to add this bit of gloating: I promise you'll never find a Government contracting office awarding A-E contracts faster than FED. We get done in six weeks what other Corps districts and Naval Facilities Command take up to six months to do.

What can you do to expedite the contracting or buying process? You can make sure your purchase request is complete and accurate before it gets to us. Exactly what that entails depends greatly on what the requirement is. It can get rather complicated, but even the simplest imprest fund buy involves: (1) an approval from the appropriate authority, (2) a purchase description, specification or work statement of some kind (3) adequate funds reserved by an appropriate official, which in turn requires some kind of cost estimate.

Identifying the appropriate approving authority in and of itself can be less than simple. Many items can be approved by

*Continued next page*

**Federal Acquisition (Con't)**

to sort out this question.

Identifying the proper approving authority is child's play compared to writing a proper purchase description. There is really no way to reduce this difficult task to an easy checklist. Just let it be said that the time invested at this stage will ultimately save time later. Many of the problems experienced during contract solicitation, award and performance can be traced to a defective or ambiguous purchase description. They can be very expensive and time-consuming to solve. If you will do all you can to ensure the purchase request is accurate and complete, Contracting Division will handle it just as quickly as we possibly can -- given that pallet. As VP Gore discovered, that's the real bottleneck.

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Note: This article was originally written in spring 1996. Since that time, the following new programs have been instituted in Purchase Branch to facilitate fulfilling requirements more efficiently.

Prior to summer 1996, all CONUS purchases above the micropurchase threshold were sent to POD-CT for processing. Since then CEPOF-CT-P has taken over CONUS purchasing, which will hopefully make these purchases a little quicker.

In July 1996 we started using the Federal Acquisition Network (FACNET). This is an electronic medium for buying directly from CONUS contractors on the

system.

In April 1996 we implemented the IMPAC Credit Card program. This allows authorized card holders outside of Contracting Division to make allowable purchases up to \$2,500.

In summer 1996, the Federal Acquisition Regulation small purchase threshold was changed to \$100,000. This was greatly reduce lead-time for purchases between \$25,000 and \$100,000

In 1996 oversight for FIP purchases was moved from GSA to OMB and then delegated to the Army. The FIRMR was changed in some areas which impact FED's FIP purchases by decreasing required back-up documents. Although the FIRMR has been cancelled, at this writing the Army's guidance is to continue following its procedures until the Army issues new guidance.



## **MASTERS DEGREE IN MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT**

The Penn State College of Engineering and the Smeal College of Business Administration announce a new intercollege program titled: Quality and Manufacturing Management (QMM) and the degree that it confers is the Master of Manufacturing Management (M.M.M.). The program is in its first year with a class of 31 students (maximum enrollment is

45 students).

The objective of the QMM Program is to develop graduate fully prepared to assume leadership positions in manufacturing and to contribute through functional integration to the firm's competitiveness in global markets.

This one-year (nine-month), fully-integrated, 30-credit program was developed with funding by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the Federal Government under the Technology Reconversion Project (TRP). The entire curriculum is oriented to dual-use applications of manufacturing technologies and programs appropriate for defense reconversion. The curriculum, which focuses on customer-driven quality and product/process development, will be of particular value for active or displaced defense engineers, technicians, and military officers.

All applications from industry must submit scores from the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) or the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT). In addition, they must have a minimum of one year of relevant industry work experience and a baccalaureate degree in physical science, engineering, or business from an accredited university.

For more information, please contact:

QMM program Administrator  
Penn State 111 Hallowell Building  
University Park, PA 16802

Phone: 814-863-5802 or 800-358-9179

FAX: 814-863-5803

Email: QMM@psu.edu



## DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY (DAU)

by HARRY H. KIM



The Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 created the Defense Acquisition University (DAU). It operates as a consortium of 15 Army, Navy Air Force, National Defense University and Defense Logistics Agency schools and activities, coordinating and tailoring education to meet the professional needs of more than 120,000 career personnel serving in DoD acquisition positions. DAU is the DoD model for efficiently coordinating education, training research, and academic publication capabilities in designated occupations or professions. DAU stays in the forefront on acquisition by fostering debate and examination of acquisition issues, by supporting research both within and outside the consortium, by conducting symposia and conferences, and by supporting professional publication.

Several features mark DAU operations as a new way of doing business in government training. Centralized funding allows management of all elements in a consistent, optimized way. New standards for course content and quality have resulted in notably superior courses.

DAU's program emphasizes education and training that is common across all Services and Agencies. Faculty and students are assigned without regard to their organizational affiliation. Innovations introduced by DAU in its first two years have doubled annual student throughput to approximately 30,000 without expanding faculty or infrastructure.

DAU centrally manages the DoD acquisition training program. This includes developing and presenting a highly visible program to DoD and Congressional financial decision makers. Consortium schools are reimbursed for course development, presentation and faculty development. DAU also reimburses student travel and per diem expenses, ensuring a good match of classroom capacity and student availability.

DAU controls registration in all of its classes centrally and electronically through the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS). Student training allocations are coordinated with the DoD

Directors of Acquisition Career Management (DACMs), who are responsible for managing the career progression of acquisition professionals in the military services or agencies.

The consortium structure builds upon the strengths of existing schools and provides the flexibility to include other instructions to meet new or specialized needs of career acquisition professionals. Each DAU consortium member remains a part of its current command structure, with its relationship to the DAU spelled out in a Memorandum of Agreement. This separation of program management and operational components results in a customer/provider relationship where consortium members provide the services required to fulfill the corporate program.

DAU functional boards, which include senior level acquisition staff of the DoD components, advise the USD (A&T) on issues of career development in their functional areas. These boards work with DAU to identify competencies required to perform at various levels in their career fields. DAU incorporates these competencies into its curriculum either by revising or expanding its courses. Each year DAU offers more than 1200 classes in more than 75 courses. The current DAU catalog is readily available at Contracting Division.



## Sun, Rain & Tiger Update 1996

by Nancy Tullis

The following is a reprint of an article originally appearing in the September 1985 East Gate Edition:

Did you know in Korea, when the sun shines and the rain falls at the same time, it means a tiger is coming? How do you explain what the wink of an eye means in America? It's this type of cultural exchange that makes Un Ju's presence in my home such a charming experience.

Nineteen-year-old Un Ju is staying with me while she attends Telex Typing School in Seoul. She arrived at my apartment the first week in August because the 45-mile one-way bus ride from the orphanage to Seoul is long and expensive. Because of our language barrier, much of her background remains a mystery to me. I do know she has lived at the Sung Ae Won Orphanage (sponsored by the FED Orphanage Committee) for 11 years and it is obvious that her previous exposure to westerners was extremely limited.

Un Ju is pretty and petite; Koreans comment on the unusual beauty of her nose. She is shy, studious and only too pleased to help around the house. I am the eat-drink-and-be-merry type who doesn't really mind domestic chores because I only do them if I feel like it. Together, we are another rendition of the "Odd Couple."

While her English far surpasses my Korean,

conversation (as I understand the term) doesn't really occur between us. Communication, however, does. We speak with our limited vocabularies. We write notes and draw pictures. We point a lot. We act things out and make noises. Sometimes, we put on records and dance together. When we take walks, we hold hands. These things help us understand each other and we usually get our points across. Sometimes we pretend to understand when we don't. Sometimes one or both of us becomes frustrated when everything else fails.

Our first month together was a period requiring significant adjustment. I'm seldom home and I worried about Un Ju being lonely. After all, at Sung Ae Won she had many companions. I've tried to rearrange my schedule to spend time with her. For instance, instead of going to aerobics class, I now do my aerobics at home with Jane Fonda and Un Ju.

By far the biggest problem has been the differences in our eating patterns. Un Ju is used to eating three meals at very regular intervals and does not know how to cook. Someone else has always done that for her. As a single woman, I'm accustomed to eating when I feel like it; cooking only when I want to; and quite often dining with friends and in restaurants. Also, there are those vast differences in Korean and American food. The problems and heartaches these differences in

lifestyle have caused have been substantial. One night we even talked about Un Ju going back to Sung Ae Won. So far, that hasn't happened and I feel things have improved immensely.

In many respects, Un Ju and I are as different as night and day. That we've encountered problems in learning to live together should not be surprising. That we've grown to be close friends in spite of our differences is a wonderful experience I will always cherish. Through my association with this young girl, I have gained glimpses of Korean life I might have otherwise missed. Life with Un Ju is kind of like the weather. Sometimes the sun shines and the rain falls at the same time.

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Now for the update:

Un Ju was in my apartment less than a month ago -- with her husband and three children! She's still pretty and petite. I'm a lot less eat-drink-and-be-merry than I was in 1985. Her kids call me Emo, something akin to Mother's Sister in English. She stopped by my place while in Seoul because I was unable to accept an invitation to hers this Lunar New Year.

I missed her wedding in 1990 because I was living in Japan at the time. However, in 1992 upon returning to Korea, I visited her home. Besides her nuclear family, she resides with her parents-in-law on Wonsan Island. Their home is a

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## CONTRACTING TRIVIA

### Un, Rain & Tiger (Con't)

wonderful traditional Korean farmhouse. Besides his full-time salaryman position, her husband fulfills his duties as eldest son on a seaweed farm in his "spare" time. Life there is as rustic as you can find in Korea, so I'm continually surprised at how her English seems to have improved over the years. I've gotten over being surprised, but continue to be ashamed, at how little my Korean has improved.

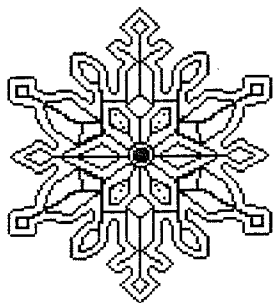
She tells me her fellow islanders -- all 189 of them -- still marvel about that day four years ago when the American woman arrived unescorted on the fishing boat which doubles as a taxi between Dae Chon, on the mainland coast, and three nearby islets, including Wonsan. I just smile and say I've been bouncing around the world by myself for quite a while now (never admitting how difficult my poor Korean made it to locate the right fishing boat, and how I got off on the wrong islet before eventually arriving at Wonsan).

Eleven years later, a friendship continues and Un Ju still provides me with glimpses into a life quite different from my own. Who could have guessed, we when first met that Saturday afternoon at an FED Children's Christmas Party at the East Gate Club in December 1984.



1. Are the provisions for set aside programs for small businesses and minority-owned businesses applicable in FED's contracts?
  - A. Yes.
  - B. No.
  - C. Only in contracts for commercial supplies.
  - D. The set asides for small business apply, but not those for minority-owned businesses.
2. How many Army personnel did Contracting Division contract new quarters for in FY 1996?
  - A. 542
  - B. 3000
  - C. 756
  - D. 1120
3. When is a TM required to prepare a prenegotiation position before entering negotiations with an A-E firm?
  - A. Never.
  - B. Always
  - C. When the Government Estimate is over \$500,000.
  - D. When the Government Estimate is over \$25,000.
4. Use of the Government credit card is authorized for rental of a hotel room?
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
  - C. Only the Government American Express travel credit card.
  - D. Only the IMPAC Visa Card
5. How many years are contract files kept on file in Contracting Division?
  - A. One year.
  - B. 10 years
  - C. Six years and three months.
  - D. Until no longer needed.
6. Which office submitted the last PR&C before the year-end cut-off date?
  - A. F&M
  - B. LO-S
  - C. IM
  - D. CD-Q
7. How many 3 x 5 photographic prints did Contracting Division purchase for FED during FY96?
  - A. 1,023
  - B. 7,256
  - C. 10,238
  - D. 20,562
8. How many cash purchases were made with imprest funds in FY96?
  - A. 76
  - B. 124
  - C. 361
  - D. 606
9. Who has authority to approve selection of an A-E firm to be solicited for a contract to perform design which is estimated to cost less than \$500,000?
  - A. (Acting) Chief, Contracting Division.
  - B. The Contracting Officer
  - C. (Acting) Chief, Engineering Division
  - D. POD Commander
10. Which of the following is NOT necessary for award of a ROK Funded construction contract at FED?
  - A. Award Authority from the using activity.
  - B. International Balance of Payments Analysis
  - C. 21 day notice to U.S. Congress
  - D. Prequalification authority from POD

**Answers on page 16**



# FED CHRISTMAS PARTY



Friday Evening,  
6 December 1996  
EMBASSY CLUB

**Social: 17:30**  
**Buffet Dinner: 18:00**

**Tickets available from RMO**

**POC Ms. Yi : 721-7875**

**Ms. Kang : 721-7879**

**Cost: \$12.00 or W10,000**  
**JOIN US & HAVE A BALL**



**Attire is Semi-Formal**





## ● TRYING TO DO THE JOB ALONE

I am writing in response to your request for additional information in block number 3 of the accident reporting form I put "TRYING TO DO THE JOB ALONE" as the cause of my accident. You said in your letter that I should explain more fully, and I trust that the following details will be sufficient.

I am a bricklayer by trade. On the date of the accident I was working alone on the roof of a six story building. When I completed my work, I discovered that I had about 500 pounds of bricks left over. Rather than carry the bricks down by hand, I decided to lower them in a barrel by using a pully which fortunately was attached to the side of the building at the sixth floor.

Securing the rope at ground level, I went up to the roof, swung the barrel out, and loaded the bricks into it. Then I went back to the ground and untied the rope, holding it tightly to insure a slow descent of the 500 pounds of brick. You will notice in block number eleven of the accident report form that I weigh 135 pounds.

Due to my surprise of being jerked off the ground so suddenly, I lost my presence of mind and forgot to let go of the rope. Needless to say, I proceeded at a rather rapid rate up the side of the building.

In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel coming

down. This explains the fractured skull and broken collarbone.

Slowed only slightly, I continued my rapid ascent, not stopping until the fingers of my right hand were two knuckles deep into the pully.

Fortunately, by this time I had regained my presence of mind and was able to hold tightly to the rope in spite of my pain.

At approximately the sametime, however, the barrel of bricks hit the ground-and the bottom fell out of the barrel. Devoid of the weight of the bricks, the barrel now weighs approximately fifty pounds.

I refer you again to my weight in block number eleven. As you might imagine, I began a rapid descent down the side of the building.

In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel coming. This accounts for the two fractured ankles and the lacerations of my legs and lower body.

The encounter with the barrel slowed me enough to lessen my injuries when I fell onto the pile of bricks, fortunately only three vertebrae were cracked.

I am sorry to report; however, that as I lay there on the bricks in pain, unable to stand, and watching the empty barrel six stories above me. I again lost my presence of mind-and let go of the rope, The empty barrel weighed more than the

rope, so it came back down on me, breaking both of my legs.

I hope I have furnished you all the necessary information required.



## WELCOME FED NEWCOMERS

Scott and Shirley Bearden  
Norman Boeman  
Dennis Carpenter  
Chi, Yong-hae  
Debra Daniels  
William Dickerson  
Philip Han  
Kim, Chong-yun  
Kim, Yong  
Kim, Yong-chae  
Milton Matsuyama  
Mickey McDonald  
Mehdi Mizani  
Russel Mizelle  
Sophie Ngu  
Marker Oh  
Pak, Chung-su  
Gerald Ramos  
Lynn Ray  
Greg Reiff  
Song, Da-we  
Stephanie Scott

## FAREWELL

Mr. Ken Catlow  
Mr. George Ward  
CPT Michael Kiene

Both George and Ken will be working for the Huntsville District.  
Anyonghe-Kesipsiyo!

## ANSWERS TO CONTRACTING TRIVIA

1. B.  
FAR Part 19 governs all small business set asides and that part only applies in the United States.

2. D.  
Contracting Division awarded four contracts for six barracks to house 1120 Army personnel.

3. B.  
Although a formal, written prenegotiation position approved by the Contracting Officer is only required before negotiating in cases where the A-E contract price is expected to be more than \$500,000 any negotiator for any type of contract should have an objective in mind before negotiating regardless of the anticipated dollar amount.

4. C.

The IMPAC card is not authorized for hotel rentals.

5. C.  
We know you were dying to know!!

6. A.  
However, several PR&C's were received after the cut-off date of 10 September and still successfully purchased with FY96 funds.

7. C.  
That's a lot of pictures!!

8. C.

9. Trick question! C & D are technically correct. The EFARS delegation of authority flows from USACE to the Division Commander

to the District Commander. At FED the District Commander has further delegated authority to Chief Engineering Division for actions up to \$500,000. The Division Commander and District Commander are, of course, still authorized to approve these selections.

10. B.  
The International Balance of Payments Analysis is required for construction contracts being paid for with American appropriated funds, but not for Korean Government funded contracts.

We hope this trivia exercise demonstrates some of the ways Contracting Division contributes to FED's mission.

## THANKSGIVING PUZZLE

I	C	G	R	A	N	D	M	A	S	C	Z	A	Y	G
G	N	A	G	N	I	F	F	U	T	S	D	A	N	L
K	I	D	R	E	Y	V	A	R	G	A	D	I	A	E
R	G	B	I	V	K	N	Y	D	E	I	S	P	P	F
S	E	N	L	A	E	A	I	R	L	S	U	Y	D	T
M	A	H	I	E	N	E	B	O	E	M	S	A	E	O
I	T	K	M	V	T	S	H	R	P	W	L	D	I	V
R	S	O	F	C	I	S	D	K	G	C	E	S	P	E
G	A	O	T	C	T	G	I	W	C	O	E	R	N	R
L	E	C	I	U	F	N	S	W	E	L	P	U	A	S
I	F	D	R	A	P	D	R	K	I	D	Z	H	C	N
P	E	K	M	I	A	W	Y	O	N	N	A	T	E	O

BAKE	FEAST
PILGRIMS	BREAD
GIBLETS	PLYMOUTH
CARVE	GRANDMAS
PUMPKIN PIE	CIDER
GRAVY	SLEEP
COLD	HAM
SNOW	COLONY
HOLIDAY	STUFFING
COOK	INDIANS
THANKSGIVING	
CORN	LEFTOVERS
THURSDAY	DIET
NAP	TURKEY
DRESSING	NOVEMBER
WINTER	EAT
PARADE	YAMS
FAMILY	PECAN PIE