644 billets dedicated at Osan Air Base

On April 13 Dongsan Construction Company hosted a ribbon cutting ceremony at Osan Air Base for the final UEHP which was turned over 10 days prior to the contract completion date.

Capt. Calvin Evans spoke on behalf of the Osan Resident Office and gave a description of the entire project. The contract was awarded to Dongsan on May 2, 1986 in the amount of $8.6 million. This was to provide Osan with a 4-story 80 person UOPH, and three 4-story 128 room UEHPS. An option was exercised in February of 1987 to include furniture for all of the buildings at a cost of $2.2 million. This meant the total value of the contract was $10.8 million. The UOPH was completed and turned over to the user 10 days ahead of schedule on December 18, 1987. The first UEHP 3 days early in January of 1988, the second UEHP 2 days early on February 29, and the last UEHP was completed and turned over on April 11, 10 days ahead of schedule.

This project has provided billets for a total of 644 persons. Eighty Officers, sixty four senior non-commissioned officers and over 500 airmen. Ken Catlow and An, Pyong Ton, were the FED quality control inspectors for the project.

In addition to Col. Howard Boone, District Engineer, Brig. Gen. Arthur Williams, Pacific Ocean Commander and other dignitaries were on hand for the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Dongsan Construction Company was represented by the Chairman of the Board, Yong-O Park, and the President Chong-Chin Ko.

Pusan Project Office up to the task

Over $21 million dollars worth of construction is ongoing or recently completed by the Pusan Project Office. Located at Camp Hialeah, under the

(Continued on pages 4&5)
Commander’s Corner

On 5 May 1988, LTG E.R. Heiberg III retired as the Chief of Engineers. Since all of us have had the opportunity to serve the Corps during his tenure as Chief, it is appropriate that we take a moment to consider some important milestones in that four-year journey. It appears that the one best characterization from the trenches of General Heiberg’s leadership is “Focus -- Present and Future”. When we speak of “Focus” it may be effectively portrayed as determining what is important and what we do about it.

The present was marked by emphasis on the customer. To truly become “Leaders in Customer Care” it was critical that we first understand what our Goals should be and what our Values should reflect in order to best accomplish those goals. With those guide posts clearly marked General Heiberg created a leadership climate which permitted us to search for effective ways within the particular environment of the District to define what “Customer Care” should be and implement those procedures which aided us in achieving better service. I think it important to note that the “product” is only one of these crucial components of “service” and direction that they have left behind.

As we move into the remainder of our future, we must recognize that those strengths developed through past successes, we must recognize that those strengths must be adapted to reflect the changes in environment.

In FED we have had the opportunity to host General and Mrs Heiberg on several occasions. We thank them for their leadership, their consideration, and their service in all of our interests. We would hope we would take our fondest best wishes into the organizational growth helped to recognize that the “product” is only one component of “service” and if we are to be successful as an organization we must deliver the total service.

The future has been delineated by emphasizing the need for longer-range planning and the training of leaders capable of meeting the challenges on that horizon. Recent Corps strategic planning efforts have provided us a framework to build for future organizational development while not losing sight of today’s mission. Most important has been the recognition of weaknesses in the environment for developing needed leadership and action to overcome those shortfalls. General Heiberg’s emphasis has not in the least diminished the outstanding past performance of the Corps. It has only recognized that the future will be different. If we are to effectively use all of the strengths developed through past successes, we must recognize that those strengths must be adapted to reflect the changes in environment.

In order to best accomplish those goals, we will continue to strive to build upon the fine legacy of their leadership, their strength, and their drive to keep the Corps on the cutting edge.

BUILD FOR PEACE!

PACIFIC OCEAN DIVISION

CUSTOMER CARE

• Train and develop the POD workforce to provide improved customer service.

MARKETING STRATEGY

• Maintain current “market share” of mission products.
• Position POD to respond, within allocated resources, if “opportunity knocks.”

ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT

• Enhance technical capability in toxic material and hazardous waste removal/disposal design and construction.

HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

SUPPORTING U.S. FORCES

• Obtain higher HQ support for sufficient funding for timely program execution.
• Establish uniform POD procedures for planning, design and construction surveillances.

COMMUNICATION

• Have comprehensive marketing material readily available for distribution to enhance understanding of POD’s strengths and effectiveness in accomplishing missions.

RESOURCE UTILIZATION

• Optimize utilization of resources.

Today, we honor all great Americans who gave their lives fighting for our country, its ideals, and our freedom. They made the ultimate sacrifice. We remember and honor them.

But is that enough? I think not. Supported by those who gave their lives, we must continually rededicate our spirit to protect our country and its freedom. As we do that, let us also remain mindful of our countrymen who became prisoners of war, our comrades still listed as missing in action -- and their families. They, too, have made a great sacrifice.

Here in the Republic of Korea, our military forces continue to face a great challenge. We must ensure readiness to deter war, and we must always be ready to win on the battlefield should deterrence fail. As we meet this challenge, let us remember the strong bond we share with those who served here before us -- a bond that we cherish and to protect the right of the Korean people to live freely in peace.

Today is a day of deep reverence and gratitude for those who gave their lives for freedom. They have paused along to us a rich heritage of service -- and a great challenge to preserve that heritage. We have earned our best efforts. We must not disappoint them.

BUILD FOR PEACE!

ARMED FORCES DAY

May 21

“Securing the Blessings of Liberty”

Today is a day of deep reverence and gratitude for those who gave their lives for freedom. We have paused along to us a rich heritage of service -- and a great challenge to preserve that heritage. We have earned our best efforts. We must not disappoint them.

BUILD FOR PEACE!
Customer satisfaction, delivery and specifications

By Ainun Qazi, P.E.

<table>
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<th>Customer Satisfaction (CS)</th>
<th>Delivery (D)</th>
<th>Specifications (S)</th>
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According to above formula to achieve a higher customer satisfaction (CS) we have to increase delivery (Quality, Price, Safety, and Timeliness), specifications (S) being dictated by the customer. Therefore, the specifications must be written to insure that what the customer really wants is specified. Sometimes we use antiquated specs which do not go well with our customer care philosophy. The customer must be given an opportunity to dictate what goes into the specs. If the specs are written with 100% customer collaboration, the chances of higher "CS" increase.

The Corps of Engineers use the Constructability, Operability and Maintainability Review process as a vehicle to improve specs by inviting our customers to review the plans and specifications at various stages of the design. This is the best method we have, and we must insure that we give our customers sufficient time to complete the review. The idea of construction review by the customer has been with us for a long time. However, its importance in recent years has increased ten fold because our customers (Army, Air Force, Navy, DOE, etc) are becoming more quality conscious and demanding. As Gen. Ellis of the Air Force stated in his talk, "I can be demanding. I can be choosy because I am your customer, and I have the money." Therefore, we must strive to improve the quality of our services by writing good specifications which define the customer's perception of quality.

Tom Peters, in his book "Thriving on Chaos," stated, "Specifications should define what it takes to satisfy the customer." Good specifications bring quality and customer satisfaction. Quality according to Col. Boone's B-Gram 6 consists of five components; functionality, durability, workability, operability, and maintainability and aesthetics. The District Engineer commanded all of us to improve delivery, in his words, "One of the greatest sins that can be committed is not to deliver as promised."

Secretaries visit construction sites at Yongsan

On Secretaries Day, April 27 a group of about 35 of FED's finest toured two major construction sites at Yongsan: the new commissary, scheduled to open June 8, and the new Main Post Club. James Cox, Area III Resident Engineer described the two projects. This was our way of showing our appreciation to our secretaries and it gave them a chance to see just what FED does.

FED duffers help Sung Ae Won orphans

By Kit Lee

The FED Duffers sponsored a golf tournament fund raiser on April 24, 1988 and presented over $185 to the Orphanage Committee for the Sung Ae Won Orphanage at Ichon. The fund raiser was a special edition of the FED Duffers monthly golf tournament. Forty six FED and FEAK golfers participated and donated their entry fees and made individual contributions to the fund. The success of this tournament has prompted the FED Duffers to plan another similar tournament later this year. Many thanks to all the Duffers!
direction of Oscar Strickland, Project Engineer, the office is responsible for representing Far East District in the Pusan area, Korea's largest port.

One of the largest projects is almost complete. The US Air Force Contingency Hospital at Kimhae underwent its final inspection on April 25. Built by Daewoo Corporation, the sprawling complex will be used in the event of hostilities. SFC Jornal Miller has been quality control inspector on the project.

Another completed project was the construction of microwave towers at Changsan and Pusan. At present there is a Portomod at Kimhae that is undergoing modifications.

Family housing is being upgraded at Camp Hialeah: a physical fitness center is being built, as well as bachelor housing, both enlisted and officer. A general purpose warehouse, and a new fire station is being built at the nearby Pusan Storage Facility.

The staff of the Pusan office is up to the task and expects all of these projects to be completed in the allotted time.
Absentee voting

By Karen Steinbeck

The right to vote is one of the most important responsibilities American citizens have. It is our chance to participate in the selection process of our leaders—the men and women whose decisions and actions impact upon our lives. As employees of the Department of Defense we have the opportunity to participate in the selection of our commander-in-chief. It is a rare opportunity to actually be able to participate in the selection of our boss.

1988 is a presidential election year. This means the President of the United States, the Vice President, all members of the House of Representatives and one third of the senators are up for election. In addition fourteen state governors will be elected along with numerous other state and local officials.

Any eligible U.S. citizen, who is eighteen and over on November 8, 1988 can vote no matter where he or she is on that day. The only requirements are that you must be registered to vote and must request an absentee ballot.

During the coming summer months many of us will be vacationing or traveling to the states. If you are going home, this will be an excellent opportunity to stop by your local voter registration office to register and/or request absentee ballot for the November election.

Registration requirements vary by state. LMO has a Voting Assistance Guide to provide you with registration details for your particular state. Generally the SF 76 should be sent to reach your local election clerk a minimum of 45 days prior to the election. If you are registering in addition to requesting a ballot, you should allow even more time. This helps to insure timely delivery of the ballot to the voter. In some states one SF 76 will secure both primary and general election ballots for the entire calendar year. In other states a separate SF 76 must be submitted for each election during the year.

A recurring problem many absentee voters face is late receipt of their ballot from state officials. Beginning with the 1988 general election registered overseas voters whose requested ballots are slow to arrive will have an alternative. A Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) will be available from voting officers. This will allow overseas personnel to vote for the federal offices of President/Vice-President, Senator, Representative/Delegate.

The FWAB may be used only for general elections and is a backup for voters who expect to be able to use the regular absentee ballot from their state or territory but who do not receive that ballot in time to vote and return it. The FWAB must be received by the local election official not later than the deadline for receipt of regular absentee ballots under state law. The FWAB is to be used to assist those voters who would be disenfranchised through no fault of their own and is not designed as a replacement for the regular state ballot and is valid only when the state ballot has been requested.

There are three conditions for using the FWAB in a general election:

(1) Voters must meet all the regular requirements for voting in their state of legal residence. They must be eligible to vote and be registered or exempt from registration, under state law. They must comply with the state laws applying to regular absentee voting such as registration or notarization requirements.

(2) A voter must have requested a regular state absentee ballot early enough so that after mailing, the request is received by the appropriate local official at least 30 days before the election.

(3) Voters must be overseas and have a foreign mailing address or an APO/FPO postmark.

Any U.S. FED employee who is not registered is encouraged to stop by LMO and pick up an SF 76 for him/herself and any members of his/her family who will be 18 or older on Election Day, November 8. We will be happy to provide guidance and assistance for completing the SF 76. If an additional SF 76 is needed to request a ballot, we can advise you when to send it.

U.S. Savings Bond

The 1988 Federal Savings Bond Campaign will be conducted during the month of May. Bonds are not only a good way to support your country but a smart money move as well. Bonds are guaranteed, competitive, and are especially suited for small investors who have a market based variable interest rate to give you a fair rate of return on your investment. A minimum of 6% interest is guaranteed for bonds held more than five years.

Participation is easier than ever by joining the payroll savings plan. Deductions are made each pay period with the Bonds mailed directly to you. If you are already participating in the program, increasing your allotment will provide additional savings.

Contact your savings bond canvasser for further information.

Pusan (Continued)

General purpose warehouse.
Safe driving checklist before you go

Spring is the season of change -- changing weather, changing temperatures, and changing road conditions. You can start off driving on a sunny spring morning and find yourself trying to steer through a blinding rainstorm by noon. And after the storm you may still have to deal with wet pavements, gaping potholes and even low-lying fog.

So how does the driver deal with the season of change? Start with a...

Pre-Season Checkup
Check for winter damage. Look at your car's undercarriage, especially the exhaust system, for salt damage.
If you used snow tires, replace them with regular tires.
Get the engine tuned up for easier starting and smoother running.
Have your battery checked. Remove any worn, glazed or loose-fitting belts.
Check the manufacturer's instructions on how to start a flooded engine.
Don't run on empty.
Drive at a steady speed.
Keep your headlights on low beam.
Use high-beam lights create more reflected glare in the fog.
Get ready for hot days to come.
Check that the cooling and air conditioning systems work properly.

Before you go
Clean all the glass on the car -- windshields, windows, headlights, taillights and turn signals.
Position rear-view and side mirrors to get the best view of the road.

Starting
The proper method of starting a car varies depending on the model and year. If you don't know the correct way to start your vehicle, check your owner's manual. Meanwhile, here are some basic tips:
Turn off all devices that run off the battery -- the radio, heater, defroster.
Start you care as recommended in the owner's manual. If it doesn't start right away, don't grind the starter more than 20 seconds.
Allow at least 30 seconds before you try again.
If you start to smell gas, you've probably flooded the engine. For a conventional engine, turn off the ignition and push the gas pedal down to the floor for about a minute. Keep the pedal down while you turn the key.
If your car has a fuel-injected engine, check the manufacturer's instructions on how to start a flooded engine.
There's no need to warm up the engine for a long period. Most manufacturers warn that an extended warm-up can damage an engine. They say the best way to warm up a car is to drive it at slow speeds.
Gas saving tips
Keep tires properly inflated.
Check your owner's manual for the right gasoline for your car.
Use a multi-viscosity oil that "thins" as the temperature warms.
Drive as smoothly as possible. Make your start and stops gradually.
Drive at a steady speed.
Avoid congested roads.
Plan your trips in advance, and try to combine several errands in one trip.
Don't run on empty. Refill when the tank is one quarter full. Bottom-of-the-tank sediment can clog fuel filters and gas lines.

Driving on rainy days
Spring weather can vary from clear to drizzling to raining to snowing. Check the weather report so you can anticipate problems before you hit the road.
Reduce your speed to fit conditions.
Avoid changing your speed abruptly. Anticipate lane changes, stops and turns, and make them gradually.
Increase your following distance from two seconds to at least three seconds, so you can slow down or stop safely if the driver ahead slows down or turns without warning.
Fog
Fog also calls for reduced speed and increased following interval.
Keep your headlights on low beam.
High-beam lights create more reflected glare in the fog.
Use your windshield wipers to keep the windshield clear of condensation.
Your defroster may help too.
Keep as far to the right in your own lane as you can.
Above all use your seat belt at all times. Recently the Department of the Army released a message saying that 673 soldiers were killed in motor vehicle accidents during 1987. The primary contributor to this number of fatalities remains the same as it has for a number of years. FAILURE TO USE SEAT BELTS. Have a safe trip.

Blackmarketing

Seoul (USFK), April 22, 1988--The wife of a U.S. soldier was convicted, sentenced to eight months in prison and fined $10,720 in Seoul Criminal District Court on March 18, 1988 for illegally transferring goods to persons not entitled to duty free import privileges -- blackmarketing.
Yong Ok Pegouskie was charged by Republic of Korea authorities with violating the customs and defense tax laws by evading customs payments in the amount of $1,519 and defense tax in the amount of $108.
Suspicion was raised when an August 11, 1987 review of high value purchase records showed that Pegouskie had bought numerous high value electronic items at a number of different Army installation exchanges.
Questioning revealed that Pegouskie met a Korean woman whom she didn't know at a tea-house in Itaewon in March 1987. The woman pitched the black marketing idea to her and asked if she wanted to get involved.
On April 6, 1987, Pegouski agreed, was given money and taken to Camp Red Cloud, Uinjongbu, where she entered the exchange and purchased a color TV, video cassette player and an audio cassette player.
On April 22, the two women again went shopping, this time joined by a male partner. They ended up once again, at the Camp Red Cloud exchange where Pegouskie purchased another color TV and stereo system.
The case was turned over to ROK authorities for further investigation and prosecution. Her subsequent conviction brought a fine of $10,720, (equal to the value of the goods on the black market) and an eight month jail sentence, which was suspended for one year.
Mrs. Pegouskie will be removed from Korea as soon as she pays the fine.
AIDS policy for civilian employees

By Edwin D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

Under a new government policy, DoD civilians and other federal workers can be disciplined by their supervisors if they refuse to work with an AIDS-infected colleague. In a memorandum to agency and department heads outlining the new regulations, Constance Horan, director of the Office of Personnel Management, said, "The federal government, as an enlightened and compassionate employer concerned with the health and welfare of its employees, has an obligation to show the way in addressing the realities of the AIDS epidemic."

Thomas Garnett, director of workforce relations training and staffing policy in DoD's Office of Civilian Personnel Policy, said the new Office of Personnel Management guidelines are consistent with DoD policies regarding AIDS:

The guidelines say:

- Employees infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS) should be allowed to continue working as long as they are able to maintain acceptable performance and don’t pose a health or safety threat to themselves or others in the workplace.

- HIV-infected employees should be treated in the same way as employees who suffer from other serious illnesses.

- There is no medical basis for employees refusing to work with HIV-infected persons.

- Employees' concerns about AIDS in the workplace should be taken seriously and addressed with appropriate education and counseling.

- If education is unsuccessful and managers determine that an employee's unwarranted threat or refusal to work with an infected employee is impeding or disrupting the organization's work, management should consider appropriate action against the threatening or disruptive employee, including dismissal.

According to Air Force Dr. (Lt. Col.) Michael R. Peterson, senior policy analyst for health promotion in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the kind of contact that generally occurs among workers and clients or consumers in the workplace does not pose a risk for transmission of AIDS.

The Office of Personnel Management directive stresses the need to educate federal employees to increase their understanding of AIDS. Agencies should train managers and supervisors on the medical and personal dimensions of AIDS and the fact that they properly can handle personnel situations where AIDS is a factor.

The directive also says agencies should grant leave to HIV-infected employees in the same manner as they would grant leave to employees with other medical conditions. Similarly, employees' assignments or schedules should be changed under the same policies used for other medical conditions.

Infected employees will be allowed to continue their Federal Employees Group Life Insurance, but won't be allowed to increase it after they become seriously ill.
Welcome new FED faces

Yi Kum Son, Clerk Typist, Kunsan Resident Office.

Hye Suk Bellino, Clerk Typist, Management and Manpower Branch.

SSG Leslie Matkowski, Headquarters Detachment Sergeant.
America's Asian policy defended

By Jim Garamone

America is not a fading giant and the United States will continue to be vitally interested in the countries of East Asia, said Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Wolfowitz. Armitage delivered his remarks to the Pacific Symposium sponsored by the National Defense University in Washington, D.C.

The thesis that America, as a great power, is fading has gained currency with the publication of Yale historian Paul Kennedy’s book “The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers.” In it, he says a great power rises first through economic power. Economic success beget military strength. At a point, great powers suffer from “imperial overreach” when they attempt to keep far flung military alliances going while not investing enough capital into the economic base.

Kennedy sees the United States in that predicament today, and he points to this country’s alliances made after World War II as a good example of overreach. Assistant Secretary Kennedy’s analysis suggests that we are making the wrong investments as a nation, choosing the wrong routes when we really need more butter,” said Armitage.

Armitage said that the past scenario of economic power being followed by military power may change in the future. “The era of imperial wars which Kennedy describes so well appears to have ended in 1945,” he said. “Nuclear deterrence imposed a truce on the prospect of all-out conventional battles between the strongest powers.”

Armitage said while Kennedy’s assertions may have been fine for the past, they really should not be applied to the United States of today. He added the United States “can adapt more vigorously and change better than any great power in history.”

“This is why I reject the current wave of pessimism about America’s future,” he said. “And this is why I feel compelled to speak out as forcefully as I can before misguided ideas lead to destructive actions. Paul Kennedy is wrong about the United States, and so are the people who have seized upon his great power theory as a rallying cry to bash our allies and roll back our overseas defense posture in the mistaken belief that this will make America more competitive and increase America’s wealth and influence.”

The Pacific Basin, according to Armitage, offers the best example of how the Kennedy thesis contributes to a profound misreading of American interests abroad.

Armitage cited America’s defense relationship with Japan as “more favorable to us than it has ever been before.” He further said that those criticizing Japan for not providing more toward its own defense are overlooking the gains the country has made. “Japan’s 1985 defense budget...is on the verge of surpassing the British, French and German levels—which will make it the world’s third largest,” said Armitage.

“My question, then, is this: What more do critics want Japan to do? Both the Senate and the House voted overwhelmingly in 1987 that Japan should spend 3 percent of its (gross national product) on defense. What would the additional funds be used for? A nuclear capability? Offsetting projection forces? Professor Kennedy speaks of Japanese carrier task forces and long-range missiles—is this what Congress wants? Will that enhance stability in East Asia? The critics are unclear and, at times, contradictory,” he said.

“Japan buy advanced U.S. defensive systems so that it can relieve us of military roles in the area. They want that Japan steal our technologies for other uses. Bashing a key friend and ally in this manner is to say the least, an edifying spectacle, viewed from either Washington or Tokyo.”

Armitage called Somalia the “second-most misunderstood pillar of our security role in Asia.” He said that our support of the Somali regime is allowed to prosper even under the threat of attack from “one of the most militarized, despotic and terrorist regimes in the world today”—North Korea.

Moving on to the Philippines, Armitage said that Americans were heartened by the return to democracy under Corazon Aquino. This year— he noted the United States and the Philippines will renegotiate the treaty allowing the United States access to Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. “Political difficulties should ask themselves whether the recent dynamic turn to democracy and the future economic growth necessary to sustain it would be possible without the continued security cooperation between the U.S. and the Philippines,” he said.

Armitage discussed the Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty and described the decision of New Zealand to pull out of the pact. He, said, the treaty retains a tie with Australia; New Zealand will be allowed back in once it changes its policy.

The People’s Republic of China is a key element in American thinking on the security of East Asia. “We are working with China to help moderate its armed forces,” said Armitage. “It reflects a basic change in the great power theory as a rallying cry to bash great powers suffer from ‘imperial overreach’—whether one was the British, French and German, or the Chinese. At some point, China is coming out of a terribly destructive period and is moving toward a much more constructive and beneficial role.”

He concluded, “I predict that a generation or two from now, a future Paul Kennedy will look back on this period... and he will recognize that China is now perhaps the most misunderstood pillar of our security role in Asia.”

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고객만족과 공급 및 시장의 상관 관계

고객만족(CS) = 공급(D) + 시장(S)

*CS: Customer Satisfaction  
D: Delivery  
S: Specifications

의 공급에 따르고 고객 만족을 증대시키기 위
하여는 공급(품질, 가격, 안전도 등)과 시장
의 공급에 따른 시장의 고객의 요구에 부합하려
야 한다. 그러므로 시장에서는 반드시 고객과의 원질
으로 관계하는 바가 형성되어야 한다. 가장 우리
는 고객만족의 근본성인가 나중에 시장에 영향
을 미치는 것으로 생각된다. 고객을 100%
할 수 있는 기회가 부여되어야 한다. 고객과 100%
협조되어서 시장이 작동되며 고객 만족(CS)은 더
은 쥔다는 것이다.

공급단은 세계적인 경제화 속에서 다양한 단계에 점차
고객을 잡아내는 그들의 적절 성과가 시장에서 점차
할 수 있으면 할수록, 경쟁가능성, 사용가능성 및 유
지가능성에 대한 이러한 경제성과를 시장에서
기제하기 위한 방법으로 사용하고 있다. 이는 가장
많은 방법으로서 공급의 종류의 수용률을 확대할 수 있
는 기회를 부여하여야 한다. 고객의 직접 경제적
적합이 필요하다는 것은 고객이 적극적인 판매를 사
용하고 있는 방법이다. 나중에 공급단의 고객의 의
용을 할 수 있는 것이다. 더하기 최근에 들어 고객(주
체공급 및 가계단)의 투자를 위한 더욱 관리가
고요구가 있기 때문에 특이시가 중요성은 강
조되고 있다. 이와같은 시사의 반영하는 한 제도로
마진공급단의 efficiency은 다음과 같이 동반된 바
가 있다. "우리가 공급단의 고객이며 예산도 우리의
것이기 때문에 우리는 당연히 모든 것을 요구할 수
있지만 고객에 대한 비용에 있어서 단순을 요구한다.

지난해 8월에 하이드 밴 경영은 핀란드와 FED공사를 실시하면서 이곳에 주도적인 역량이 보였던 2
사서도 FED사와 합병을 대형화하고 있으며 공정전반에 대한 도리를 하고 있다.

FED 비서 공사현장 방문

지난 4월 27일 비서의 날을 맞
이하여 많은 FED비서들이 용의
외 Also비서와 함께의 공사현장을
방문할 수 있었다.
이날의 방문객에는 제3주재사무
소장 케임스 캐스미가 있었다. 앞
으로도 계속될 이러한 행사의 비
서의 날은 더욱 의미있게 하여 주
있다.

골프러너먼트에서 성과원기금 모금

지난 4월 21일에 진행된 FED 골프 럭비연맹에
참가한 선수들은 이곳에 있는 상당한 모금을 하여 138
불을 모금하였다. 이모의 모금은 현대서사인이 골프
러너먼트와 함께 특별기금으로서 증가하였으며 FED
의 FEAK에서 초록 40개를 참가하여 모금운동에 협
조하였다.

이번 모금이의 의료관리 건강에 접하는 의료협
경력에는 단연히 이의 유사한 정립을 계획할 필요가 있다.
모든 참가자에게 다시한번 감사하는 바이다.
부산 현장사무소

사방팔사 및 다목적 광고시설의 신축공사가 현장 진행 중이며 앞으로 소방서의 신축도 예정되어 있다.

부산현장 사무소의 직원들은 이와같이 다양한 공사를 지지하며 편백무게 향수시키기 위해서 일사도 점등이 없는 밤을 모내고 있다.

부산현장사무소 기족(대로부터) : 장순표, 박동욱, 정성화, 오스카 스트럼프트, 전미나(전직), 이석성, 박상근, 조나필리 홍사.

부산현장사무소

득산정병부사

수목원
league 치기 전에 대비할 안전운행수칙

경찰은 들림이 변화하는 경로, 즉 기상조건 및 도로 상황에 마칩니다 변화하는 밤이다. 이로 인해 운전을 하고 밤을 떠는 지속적인 태양의 장소.meta인 간이 기름이 생산되며, 가로 태양을 앞으로 수신되는 장소. 범위와 신속, 빨간 영향을 당하게 되는 경

우선 납작한 모든 태양을 떠나, 빛나는 빛이 퇴적으로 얽혀 지속적으로 경찰의 업무시작을 알림하게 됩니다. 이런 태양은 전달, 상체의 극한으로 이루어지는 경

개질반에서 대비한 안전점검

가용도안의 차량의 파손된 부분에 있는 것이 이

스노우 태이라는 장단이므로 교체한다. 연진조

발달에 연결된 절충을 끄저며 훈련소의 물

점차 분리하여 작동시키는 제조받으며 차가 시까

업자의 차량이나 프레즈어을 사용하여 레이더와의 반영기능을 연계한다.

사중권단의 유의사항

모든 유리가 닫힌다. 앞, 뒷, 앞유리창과 헤드락

것은 또 프레즈어을 사용하여 레이더와의 반영기능을 연계한다.

시동기 점검

시동기 점검 방향은 차량의 모양과 연도수에 따라서 차이가 있다. 시동을 겪는 정확한 방향으로 그 자세의 적절성을 증가시킨다.

다음은 시간을 시동에 부착되며 제한된 몇몇 기존적인

데미어나 마라톤하기도 한다. 뒷좌방 기록이 이

아래도 30초 이상��웠다가 다시 시동한다. 단말 침

의 차량을 체크하고 있는 이상적인 적응 수단의 내부도 같은 환

이나도 역시 긴급한 점검의 간격을 증가시키기

문의하는 도로망(도로망)을 사용하기 바란다. 헤이름(상행행)은 안전하고자

아이를 사용하여 앞유리창을 개조하며 유지한다.

주행장치의 작동을 일정하게 바란다.

군산 공군기지 기공식

군산공군기지에 상속되는 줄기지원시설의 조성도. 총210만불의 이 공사는 내년 8

10월까지 완공될 예정이다.