On March 23, 1951, during the Korean War in the town of Uijongbu, Korea, First Lieutenant Marshall B. Tator, from Minnesota, was leading the 3rd Platoon of Company "I" into the enemy’s position.

During this attack, 1LT Tator put himself within the range of enemy fire showing no intention of backing down. He pointed out the enemy and directed weapons fire on the enemy’s entrenched positions. As a result of his courage and leadership, the enemy was severely beaten and withdrew in disorder. Tator was injured by falling shrapnel on his nose and face but didn’t report to Battalion Aid Station and continued his duty.

In recognition of 1LT Tator’s courage, he was awarded a Silver Star and a Purple Heart from the 65th Infantry Regiment on July 8, 1951. He was 34 years old at the time. He was also awarded a Bronze Star for his outstanding performance and efficiency by the 65th Infantry Regiment on March 18, 1952. Tator served in Korea from January 23, 1951 to January 8, 1952.

Recently, more than 50 years later, 1LT Tator’s son, Sergeant Major Craig A. Tator, returned to South Korea for his second time to participate in the Ulchi Focus Lens (UFL) 2001 training exercise. SGM Tator served as an S-3 working on plans and operations for the UFL exercise. His work was mostly administrative involving monitoring damage assessments and getting companies to come in and repair damaged roads and bridges in time of a contingency.

SGM Tator, a reservist who works for 3M company in North St. Paul, Minnesota, as a Master Engineering Designer, was overwhelmed with excitement about being back in Korea.

“It was my dream of a lifetime to come back to Korea and see its developments and changes. It sure has changed a lot,” said Tator with a look of amazement.

“Almost exactly 30 years after I left Korea, I’m back here doing the tour I’ve been wanting to do for a very long time.”

The first time SGM Tator was in Korea was when he was assigned to Uijongbu, Korea about 20 years after his father left the hills of Uijongbu. The assignment in Uijongbu had a special meaning for him and left him with memories of his father who passed away of a heart attack when Tator was only 10 years old.

“It was funny to look at the hills and think that he was wounded here,” said Tator.

“My father helped South Korea to maintain its peace,” continued Tator. “I have special (continued on page 6)
From the Commander

A Bit of History

In order to know where we are going, it is important that we know where we have been. This East Gate edition I want to review the history of the Far East District from 1957 through 1970. As most of you know, FED was established by Army order in 1957. During this 13-year period, Pacific Ocean Division administered three districts, one each in Honolulu, Okinawa, and the Far East. At the time FED had responsibility for military construction on mainland Japan.

One of the largest projects accomplished by FED was a $1.9 million contract to rebuild a basin and lock at Inchon. The facilities had been originally constructed by the Japanese between 1911 and 1923, but had been destroyed during the Korean War. In 1957 the project was awarded to Hyundai Construction Company, which completed the job in four phases: dewatering and dredging, repairing the 100-ton gates and the seawall, rebuilding the south wharf and ramp, and constructing a harbor master’s building.

Most of FED’s work was on or for U.S. installations. Eighth Army planned to allow military dependents to live in Korea starting in 1959. To meet this mission FED successfully completed a 50-bed hospital and a high school at Yongsan. In 1959 FED also began constructing two Army depots, one near Waegwan which became Camp Carroll, and one near Taegon, which evolved into Camp Ames. For the Air Force FED undertook repair, modification, and rehabilitation of existing facilities at Osan and Kunsan Air Base. The largest project in the 1968 Supplementary program was the 258-mile trans-Korea petroleum pipeline from Pohang to Seoul. In 1969 FED received $9.7 million to construct troop housing at Camps Casey and Stanley. The District constructed the 121 General Hospital during 1969-1970 at a cost of $2.8 million. This increased the bed capacity from 50 to 310 beds. Other new facilities in Seoul included a 14-room addition to the Yongsan Elementary School, a main post chapel and a main post exchange.

During this period the District experienced many of the same challenges we have today. These included difficulty in recruiting US civilians, ensuring quality construction by Korean construction firms, late delivery of offshore construction materials and fluctuating U.S. Congressional appropriations for projects in Korea. However, the District gained a reputation for perseverance, quality work and customer service. This reputation continues today and is not only part of our heritage but a source of pride for our future endeavors.

COL Kuhr

Essayons!

Check out the Far East District web site at Http://www.pof.usace.army.mil
Safety

by Glenna B. Smith

Summer has officially come to a close and the new school year is beginning. This is the time of year people are transferring in and out of Korea and with the upcoming Chusok Holiday in October, thousands of people will take to the highways to travel to their hometowns. The Safety Office would like to take this opportunity to provide the following information and guidelines.

School Bus Safety Rules

For many students here in Korea, the school day begins and ends with a trip on a school bus. Unfortunately, each year many young people are injured and several are killed in school bus incidents. U.S. statistics show that school bus related crashes kill about 130 persons and injure an estimated 19,000 persons annually in the US.

When the bus is loading or discharging passengers, children and adults should not rely on all vehicles to stop for a school bus or for all buses. Here are the rules for getting on and off the school bus:

- When waiting for the bus, stay away from traffic and avoid careless behavior.
- Line up away from the street or road as the school bus approaches. Wait until the bus has stopped and the door opens before exiting.
- Use the handrail when stepping onto the bus.
- When on the bus, find a seat and sit down. Loud talking or other noise can distract the bus driver and is not allowed.
- Never put head, arms or hands out of the window.
- Keep aisles clear of books or bags that can block the way in an emergency.
- Before you reach your stop, get ready to leave by getting your books and belongings together.
- At your stop, wait for the bus to stop completely before getting up from your seat.
- If you have to cross the street in front of the bus, walk at least ten feet ahead of the bus along the side of the road. Only when the driver signals, walk across the road.
- Do not cross the road until you are sure that it is safe for you to begin walking.
- Stay away from the bus’ rear wheels at all times.

Pedestrian Safety

In the United States approximately 5,900 pedestrians are killed by automobiles every year...84,000 suffer nonfatal injuries. Almost one-third of these victims is a child under the age of 15 yet they represent only about 15% of the population.

By following the few safety tips listed below, you can protect yourself and your children.

- It is critical to teach children to always stop at the curb or the edge of the road and look left, then right, and then left again before crossing. Continue looking until safely across the street.
- Cross only at designated crossings.
- Teach children to never dart out into traffic.
- If students’ vision is blocked by a parked car or other obstacle, the student should move out to where drivers can see them and they can see other vehicles.

What to do if you are involved in a car accident

One in every eight drivers will be involved in a motor vehicle crash this year, according to the National Safety Council. That may mean you! Would you know what to do and what questions to ask?

Here are some suggestions if you are involved in an accident.

- Stop your vehicle if it is clear.
- In Korea it is recommended that you do not move your vehicle until the police have arrived, this will help provide an accurate investigation of the crash scene.
- Make a first aid check of all persons involved in the crash.
- Call the police and, if necessary, emergency medical services.
- Mark the scene of the crash with reflective triangles.
- Get the names of all persons in the motor vehicles and people who witnessed the accident.
- Write down the number of the other driver's license.
- Exchange insurance company information.
- Get a copy of the police report of the crash from the local precinct.
The Deputy's Word

by LTC Charles Markham
Deputy Commander

The Far East District is ready to implement a District Leadership Development Program (LDP). The purpose of the program is to provide current and potential leaders with an opportunity to develop their leadership and managerial skills. COL Kuhr’s objective is developing these employees to meet the future leadership needs and challenges of the District. The target audience for the program includes first line supervisors, team leaders and non-supervisory employees who demonstrate leadership potential, regardless of grade. The program is open to Department of the Army Civilians, Military personnel and our Korean National employees.

The LDP is designed to be a District run program. It is competitive and FED employees must complete the required application process. To be eligible, employees must be in a permanent position, been a Federal employee for at least two years and have a current “Fully Successful” or better performance rating. You must demonstrate individual commitment, potential for leadership or management positions, be supportive of the USACE values and motivated for career advancement. District mentors will be available to provide support and guidance. This is planned to be a two-year program, at the most.

LDP participants will attend management level training; enhance their skills through cross-training; learn management techniques and styles by shadowing established leaders; and stimulate their personal and career growth through guided and self-development activities.

The program has three phases. Phase I encourages participants to think about leadership and management issues. It also includes an orientation to all FED offices and an overview of how POD and HQs, USACE support FED. Phase II involves shadowing a FED leader(s), courses on leadership and team building, reading assignments, and culminates with a special writing project. Phase III involves activities with the program as an alumnus.

Look for an announcement shortly for applications to the program. I think it will become very beneficial for our employees, future leaders and the future of the District. The program specifics will be posted on the FED Intranet also. Good luck to all that apply and participate.

As always, think and act safely as we begin to prepare for the winter months. Remember, “There’s No Alternative for Safety!”

Serving the District and you!
A Few Good Runners

by Julie Park

David Wilson, Edward Primeau and Jong-bin Park have two things in common. One, they are employees of FED. Two, they are avid runners.

The initial motive for running may have been different for each, but now they are running for the same purpose—self-challenge and satisfaction. Runner’s high—something I couldn’t describe since I’m not a runner—is said to be another reason for running. From what I heard, runner’s high is a feeling you experience during the run that makes you feel comfortable and satisfied, and releases all the stress you built up before the run.

“I run faster and harder if I’m under a lot of stress that day,” said Mr. Edward Primeau, Industrial Hygienist from the Safety & Occupational Health Office. Of the three runners, Primeau has been running actively for the longest time. He started racing in 1989 while stationed in Misawa AB, Japan. Since then, he’s participated in 16 marathons including the 1994, 1995, 1996 and 2000 Boston Marathons, and the Mohawk Hudson in 1999. From Boston, his best record was 2 hours 52 minutes and 18 seconds, pretty good for an amateur.

Primeau has a highly noteworthy marathon record. This year alone, he came in second in his age group in the Seoul City Sports Organization Marathon, and second place overall in Baekryung-do Marathon and in Bundang Marathon. He came in 17th in his age group in the last Donga race with more than 16,000 overall participants. His stories and interviews have appeared in many Korean newspapers and he is the favorite of the Korean press whenever he and Wilson show up with their buddies at the races.

Mr. Dave Wilson of the Executive Office approaches the finish line at the Chung-ju Marathon in April 2001.

Mr. David Wilson, from the Executive Office, started running while he was in the military, but it was only a few years ago that he seriously started to run. His initial reason for taking up the sport in 1998 was to lose 50 pounds. Now, he runs to maintain his good health and for self-challenge.

“Only one percent of the American population ever completes a marathon. The biggest and the toughest age group is from 40 to 49, followed by 30 to 39,” said Wilson. “When I run a marathon, I’m beating the men in a younger age group and competing against the people of my own age group. Surpassing the men younger than me and at the same time trying to catch up with the men older than me is the most interesting aspect of running the marathon.”

Mr. Jong-bin Park, a Chemist from the Environmental Section, agrees with Wilson.

“Challenging your limits and seeing yourself improve in every run gives you great satisfaction,” said Park. Park took on running when he started to lose interest in soccer. Ironically, at his first running event in 1999 he wore soccer shoes. Since then, he has acquired a few pairs of running shoes and a pretty good record. His personal best

(continued on page 10)
Family Matters
(continued from page 1)

SGM Tator found out about his father’s war stories and medals from his mother when he was about 5 years old. One day, he and his older brother, Marshall R. Tator, were asking for trouble looking through his father’s old boxes stashed away in storage when they found the medals.

“Oh, they just gave them to me,” his father said simply when asked about them. It was the same with the photos and citations from the war. They were just buried away in some old boxes.

“He’s always been very humble about everything,” added Craig Tator when recalling memories of his father. “He was a quiet man and very gentle.”

Tator’s father never told fancy wartime stories or bragged about his awards. He had put the war behind him and gotten on with his life.

One of the very few war stories SGM Tator heard from his father was of a young boy named Kie-young Shim. Shim was one of the Korean boys from the village where the US soldiers were camped. He helped 1LT Tator with laundry and other chores. They were closely bonded by the time the 1LT had to leave Korea. Before Tator left, he told Shim to come to the United States and study, encouraging him that studying overseas would open up many more opportunities for his future.

In 1959, Tator received a letter from Shim. He wrote that he had finished college in the States and said, “I did what you told me to do...”

The Tators haven’t been able to get in touch with Shim since then, but 1LT Tator was proud of the positive influence he had on this boy he met during war.

The medals, along with the photos and citations, are now with Tator’s mother. Craig Tator and his brother and sister put them in a memory box and gave them to their mother as a gift.

The Korean War wasn’t the first war for Tator’s father. He was in WWII before going to Japan for a year in the Army of Occupation. In 1946, Tator’s father asked to be discharged from the army to start building a home and raising a family. But in 1950, he was recalled to active duty in Korea.

1LT Marshall B. Tator’s words had more influence on his two sons than any other form of influence.
This photo reads, "Co. 1 patrol to the Walled City east of Suwon, about Feb 15, 1951. North Korean company reported near the city. C Co. sent to eliminate them. We clobbered 14 and captured important maps of Seoul. C Co. received citation for capturing the documents. Gateway to the Walled City in background. It took 4 1/2 hours of steady climbing to reach the top - very high and very cold."

family education or values are expected to have. Craig Tator joined the military for one reason and one reason only. "Because Dad did," said Tator. It's true when they say blood is thicker than water.

1LT Tator never hesitated to go to war.
"You owe your country something. You should give back," he always told his two sons.

The two sons took their father's words seriously and really gave back to their country. SGM Tator's older brother joined the navy and served in Vietnam. SGM Tator was about to be sent to Vietnam as well, but the war had just ended. It's a safe bet if you think he will be back here again for next year's UFL exercise. "I will most definitely be back next year. It's my first UFL and I feel that I'm doing something important for the relationship between the United States and South Korea. Again, this tour has been my dream tour and being able to work with this group of great people has been wonderful," Tator said.

SGM Tator is married to Kathryn and has two daughters, Amie who is 19 years old and Lisa who is 16. Both of his daughters are proud of their grandfather and their father for being in the military. They recognize their grandfather and father's efforts to "give back" to the country. And SGM Tator is ready to give back some more to the country if the opportunity is there.

"I would not hesitate for a second to go to war should the need arise."

We'll take his word for it.

SGM Craig Tator, proud son of 1LT Marshall B. Tator, was in Korea for UFL '01 exercise.

- Special Note-
We would like to thank SGM Craig Tator for sharing his precious memories of his late father, 1LT Marshall B. Tator.
What are you doing this Chusok?

by Julie Park

Chusok (Han-ga-wie), also known as the Korean Thanksgiving or Mid-Autumn Festival, is one of the most celebrated Korean holidays. Held on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, Chusok is often called a great day in the middle of August. It occurs during the harvest season. Thus, Korean families take this time to thank their ancestors for providing them with rice and fruits.

One of the most famously animated tales of Chusok is the “rabbit in the moon” story. The fairly tale of rabbits pounding rice with wooden bats in the full moon is one of the most endearing stories told to children even today. It is believed that if you look closely at the full moon on the night of Chusok, you should be able to see the rabbit pounding away as in the tale.

The celebration starts the night before Chusok and ends the day after the holiday. Thus, many Korean families take three days off from work to get together with family and friends.

The preparation phase of Chusok, usually the day before, is the hardest on women. The women literally work from early morning to night—cooking, cleaning, caring for children, and serving. In the older days when Korean families consisted of more than 2 generations in a household, the women were preparing more than 4 or 5 meals a day and cooking for 10–20 people. You can see why some women in Korea do not welcome holidays.

It’s not all bad, though. Today, most family members live apart and are busy with work, giving

Songpyun is made to resemble the shape of crescent moon on Chusok. Pine needles are used to separate the rice cakes from sticking to each other.

them fewer opportunities to get together. Despite hard work and no play for women during these holidays, they appreciate the chance to gather around and spend two or three days together as a family again.

The celebration starts with a family get-together at which crescent moon shaped rice cakes called “Songpyun” are served. These special rice cakes are made of rice, beans, sesame seeds, and chestnuts. Then the family pays respect to ancestors by visiting their tombs and offering them rice and fruits. In the evening, children wear their favorite hanbok (traditional Korean clothing) and dance under the bright moon in a large circle. They play games and sing songs. Like the American Thanksgiving, Chusok is the time to give thanks for their blessings and eat lots of food.

During Chusok, there are special traditional games played by the family members and neighbors. Funny enough, Koreans have different games for women and men. The women and the girls play Nultuigee, swinging, Kang-gangswolle (a country circle dance) and other dances, under the bright moon in a large circle.

Nultuigee, is a game where 2 people jump up and down on a seesaw made out of wood. This game is also played during the lunar new-year day. In the old days, they used to put a pillow underneath the wood panel to create the seesaw. Some women (acrobatic ones with strong knees) would jump up as high as 7–8 feet. They also have a

In recent days Nultuigee, traditional Korean see-saw game played during Chusok, is transformed into more of an acrobatic, almost circus like, sport.
special song just for this game. An old saying says “Jumping seesaw in January prevents women from getting stickers in their feet in that year.” It is believed that women who didn’t get much exercise in the old days used this opportunity to come out and stay fit. Also, if jumping only once a year (in January) is so good for you, and then jumping again in the fall should even be better, right? Swinging is another one of

women’s games (again, very acrobatic). Originally, Korean people hang the swing from a stunt branch of tall pine trees or a willow tree with long ropes to enjoy wide and high swinging. The swinging game was gradually systematized and contests were judged in various ways. The swinger had to touch a bell hung in the air with her foot. Or a graduated cord was attached to the trapeze to measure the height the swinger attained.

Kang-gangsuwolle is more of a dance than a game where women hold hands in a big circle and just circle around singing its special self-titled song. The story behind this dance is this. Once upon a time, the Japanese attacked Korea and there were not enough Korean soldiers to fight the Japanese. The unknown captain thought of an idea and asked all the ladies in the town to get together and make a circle. Then he asked them to go up to the mountains under the bright full moon, and spin around. When the Japanese mistook Korean women posture grapple with each other to throw the opponent to the ground. In Korean wrestling each wrestler holds his adversary’s waist with the right hand and the adversary’s thigh band with his left hand. It is still very popular among Koreans and there are major matches and titles with professional wrestlers.

Other traditional games for men include Yutt-nori (four sticks game) and Dak-saum (shuttlecock). Today, many of these games are played by both sexes. The most popular and frequently played game by Korean people (man, woman, young or old) is Go-stop, Hwa-tu, or Godori, whatever you want to call it. This game is most likely to be the game of choice when more than 3 people are gathered in a room. Go-stop is played with 48 plastic cards and there are many rules to playing this game. In contrary to many beliefs, this

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What are you doing this Chusok?
(continued from page 9)

game was originated in Japan and came over to Korea during the 19th century by Japanese merchants.

Chusok is one of the biggest holidays of Korea. This also means that there will be many free activities and performances around the town. Usually, the folk villages offer reenactments of traditional Chusok games and chances for visitors to participate in them. Kyongbok Palace offers Songpyun making sessions, and many other palaces and tombs will be open free of charge on the night of Chusok. Performances of various rituals will also take place, helping viewers get in touch with old folk beliefs and shamanism.

Go out and be a part of this Korean traditional holiday this year. But, if you happen to miss it this year don’t panic because it will be back next year.

Runners
(continued from page 5)

was under 20 minutes for a 5 Kilometers run.

However, runners can’t expect to improve in a short period of time. As with many other sports, running requires a long period of dedication and patience.

"Expecting to shorten your time or run longer in a short period of time will result in injuries and that will eventually lead to disappointment and disinterest in the sport," advises Jong-bin Park, Chemist from the Environmental Section, is approaching the finish line at the 2001 Donga Marathon.

Park.

The most difficult, yet satisfying run was the Seoul Marathon in March of this year. It was simply the worst weather conditions a runner can ask for. It was cold, windy and it snowed throughout the race. Luckily, Park missed the race, but Wilson and Primeau were there from the start to finish. There were close to 1,000 runners participating in the race that day and in spite of the brutal weather condition, all but 18 people completed the race. Primeau and Wilson both said they were fighting themselves during the race and not the weather, making the finish that much more rewarding.

The All three runners agree that running in Korea has great fringe benefits. In addition to the runner’s high and great self-satisfaction, they get to see and experience the real parts of Korea. “It’s a good way to get out and meet people outside the confinement of U.S. military,” said Primeau. It is a great chance to meet some great people who share the same interest.

Park acts as a translator and tour guide for the group when the race is held outside the city of Seoul. He arranges all registration and transportation before each race. Needless to say, he is an invaluable asset to the group. However, should Park miss a race, other participants are more than helpful to Primeau and Wilson at any of the races. They receive special media attention and extra care for being the rare foreign participants at the races.

For non-runners who are thinking of joining these fine men, the hardest part is committing yourself to doing this on a regular basis. “It really is all about the quality of life,” said Primeau. If there is a desire to live a healthy and fit life for a long period of time, running may be a good idea. If you are content with your current life style and a few extra pounds that hang over your belt, don’t bother to join these few good men.

East Gate Edition
extends its condolences to the victims and loved ones of the U.S. terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
Things to do...

Royal Silk Festival

Date: October 13, 2001
Chimjam-rye - Royal Silk Festival
(Queen's Silkworm Feeding Ceremony)

Every autumn until 1924, the Queen held a ceremony to bless and encourage Korea's silk industry. Taking place in Seohyang pavilion located in Changdeok Palace, it involved the Queen's participation in the gathering of mulberry leaves, feeding silkworms, and a presentation of the best silk to the King.

According to historical records, Empress Yoon-bi held the last Royal Silk Festival in 1924. After more than 70 years, the festival was revived and enacted according to the book Chin-jam-ui-gwe. About 200 women wear traditional palace costumes reproduced exactly as historical documents showed.

Events:
Seonjam-eui; ceremony for silkworm feeding
Chaesang-eui; ceremony for silkworms raised by the Queen
Johyeon-eui; people celebrating the King and Queen
Sugyeon-eui; people giving silkworms to King and Queen

Exhibition; silkworm raising room, silkworm, cocoons, silk thread, clothing by dyed natural color, cultural clothing, residual products

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You know you've been in Korea too long when...

1. Your favorite exclamation is "Ai-go jook get da!! (I'm going to die)"
2. You buy dried squid to munch on while you are stalled in traffic.
3. You start thinking that OB Beer really hits the spot.
4. You move back to the States and cuss out your car wash man after finding your car dirty one morning.
5. You start wearing sunglasses in nightclubs and think it's really cool.
6. You can fall asleep on the city bus and wake up at your stop.
7. You can make a left turn looking only to the right.
8. You know all the words to the Korean National Anthem and you enjoy singing it.
9. You answer "Nhe" even when speaking English to non-Korean friends.
10. You can convert any US unit measurements into metric measurements in your head.
New Team Member

Ms. Yi, Hui-chong joined FED on Sept 3, 2001 as an Architect in the Engineering Division. Her hometown is Suwon, Kyunggi province and graduated with a Bachelor and Master's degree in Architecture from Ajou University on February 1994. She is married to Mr. Jang, Hyung-soon and she enjoys reading and cooking. Her working history includes SAC International Ltd, Co., Mooyoung Architects & Consultants, and PCK Architects & Urban Planners. She also has experience in Interior Design.

Mr. Gary W. Basham became a member of FED on June 4, 2001 as a project manager. He is originally from Duncanville, Texas and graduated from University of Texas with a Bachelor’s degree in Chemical Engineering. His hobbies include boy scouts and woodworking. He is married to Soon-jo Basham and has a son named Jae-hwa Kim. He has been with the government for 33 years.

Mr. Kim, Chae-sop enjoys his new duties as a Procurement Technician. a year doing jobs such as repairing water pipes, painting tanks and fixing electrical wiring.

“The job required a lot of work outside,” said Kim. “I liked being out in nature and not being confined to an office space.”

He then saw a job vacancy as a Procurement Technician in Contracting Division as a KGS-5. He was able to land the job and he’s been working there for almost 2 months. “With this job, I can’t go outside as much, but I like it because it’s still new to me and I like new challenges,” said Kim about his new job. He may be soft-spoken on the outside, but he’s very ambitious inside and knows what he wants. “I have a lot of things I want to do, ” said Kim. “I want to go to Graduate school and get a master’s degree in architecture and eventually get a job in architecture.”

He is married to the woman he dated in college. She is currently studying to go to Graduate school before Kim.

Does this bother him?

“No, we are just planning our future one step at a time. After she finishes, I will be able to attend Graduate school with less pressure.” It sure seems like Mr. and Ms. Kim have their future all planned out.
사령관메세지

FED의 역사
[1957년 ~ 1970년]

COL Gregory Kuhr

우리의 미래를 알기 위해서는 먼저 우리의 과거를 아는 것이 매우 중요합니다. 이번 East Gate Edition에서는 1957년부터 1970년까지의 FED 역사에 관해 이야기하고자 합니다. 이 시기는 FED는 1957년 미 육군의 명예의 전당에 모셔지면서도, 그 13년간의 역사를 일부 보다는 빠르게 살펴보겠습니다. 그 당시 FED는 일본 본토의 군 건설 업무만을 책임지고 있었지만, 우리 군의 건설업무는 미국 본토의 군 건설 업무만큼은 책임지고 있었습니요.

“미래를 알기 위해서는 먼저 우리의 과거를 아는 것이 매우 중요”


이 기간 동안 FED는 지금 우리가 경험하고 있는 난제 비슷한 많은 난제들을 경청해 왔습니다. 예를 들자면, 미국인 직원 고용에 대한 허위, 한국 건설 사이의 전전과 폐지 모호한 문제, 해외에서 들려오는 건설 자재의 양한 도착, 그리고 한국의 건설 사업 추진에 대한 미국 정부 지출금의 변화 등을 들을 수 있었습니다. 하지만, FED는 지금까지의 모든 난제를 이겨내고 적극적인 인내와 풍물 높은 건설 및 고객 관리로 명성을 펼칠 수 있게 되었습니다. 이 명성은 지금까지도 계속되고 있으며 우리가 몰려 받은 소중한 재산일 뿐만 아니라 우리 가 앞으로 계속 건축해야 할 길이니합니다.

루어대령이...
부사령관메세지

지도력 개발 프로그램

by LTC Charles Markham
Deputy Commander

현재 저희 미 육군 극동 건설 공병단에서 당 지구 지도력 개발 프로그램 (District Leadership Development Program, LDP)을 수행할 준비가 되어 있습니다. 이 프로그램의 목적은 현재와 미래의 지도자들에게 지도력과 경영 기술을 한층 더 개발할 수 있는 기회를 제공하는 것입니다. 부사령관님은 이번 프로그램의 참가자들에게 앞으로 필요한 지도력과 단체 극복력을 심어 주는 것을 주목적으로 심고 계시며 프로그램에 참여하였습니다. 2년 이상의 근무 경력을 가지고 있어야 함. 세세, 최근 근무 수행 창의에서 “Fully Successful” 이상의 성적을 가지고 있어야 함. 각 참가자는 성실성과 지도자 또는 경영자로서의 가능성을 보이고 자기 발전과 진급에 대한 야망을 가지고 있으며 USACE의 가치관을 적극 부양하는 모습을 보여주어야 합니다. 이번 프로그램에 관해 당 지구의 지도자들은 모든 협조와 안내를 제공함이며 LDP는 앞으로 지도력과 경영력에 관한 생각을 유도하고 당 지구 공병단의 모든 부서에 관한 소개 및 태평양 지구, 본부, 그리고 미 육군 공병단과의 관계와 협력 구조에 관한 설명으로 이루어집니다. 제 2단계는 당 지구 공병단 내의 지도자들의 업적을 돌아보고, 지도력 발전과 팀을 구성하는 방법을 배우는 시간을 가지며, 목표와 평가 과정을 이루어 질 계획입니다. 마지막으로 제 3단계에서는 교육과 총괄 강화를 집니다.

조만간 배포되고 Internet에도 올릴 것입니다. 그 정보를 누리게 보시면 참가 신청에 관한 더욱 자세한 사항을 아시 수 있을 것입니다. 제 개인적인 생각으로는 이 프로그램은 각 개인은 물론이고 당 지구 공병단의 현재와 미래의 지도자들을 양성하는 데에 있어 매우 큰 도움이 될 것이라고 생각합니다. 신청을 완료하시면 모든 분들에게 성원의 말씀을 보내며 다가오는 겨울철에 대비해 항상 안전을 생각하고 실천하십시오. 우리의 새 표어인 ‘안전에 대한 대안은 없다’를 실천하며...

Serving the District and You!

“프로그램의 목적은 현재와 미래의 지도자들에게 지도력과 경영 기술을 한층 더 개발할 수 있는 기회를 제공”
FED의 새 가족


지난 6월 4일자로 Gary W. Basham씨가 FED의 Project Manager로 근무하고 있다. 그는 미국 텍사스주의 만간빌 출신으로 텍사스 주립 대학에서 Chemical Engineering을 전공하였으며 그의 유명한 Boy Scout 활동 및 나무 세금이라고 한다. 그는 무려 33년간 미국 정부에서 일을 해 왔으며 Soon-jo Basham씨와 결혼한 뒤 아들 김재화 군을 속히 두고 있다.

지난 9월 3일자로 Engineering Division은 새 가족 한 명 더 늘 었다. 이회정씨와 같은 Architect로 실제 근무하게 될 김동현씨는 서울이 고향인 서울 토토인이 다. 그는 명지 대학에서 건축학 학사 학위를 받고 졸업 후 대학에서 석사 학위를 받았으며 좋아하는 스포츠는 수영이라고 한다. 그는 작년에 이영욱씨와 결혼을 하였으며 아직은 신혼(?)이다.

FED의 생공이야기

전공한 분야와는 전혀 다른 일이었지만 그는 주저하지 않았고 취직할 수 있었다. 그것이 약 1년 전의 일이다.

김재섭씨는 KWB-3로 약 1년간 테드 헨리의 지도 아래 인부로 근무를 하며 주로 수도관 및 전산 수리, 그리고 피언 트럼프가 같은 업무를 해 왔다. "그때도 좋았던 것 같아요. 자연과 더불어 밖에서 일을 한다는게 좋았어요. 약 1년전을 생각하며 그가 얘기했다.

그리고 그는 KCS-5로 진급을 하게 된다. 항상 결혼하고 성심하던 그는 이곳에서 일을 시작한지 1년이 지나서 남은 짧은 시간 내에 비교적 쉽게 승진을 하게 된 것이다. 그의 새로운 일자리는 Contracting Division이며 그는 Procurement Technician으로 일을 하게 됐다. 이곳에서의 일은 새로운 일이고 배우는 것이 많아서 매우 만족한다. 그림재섭씨는 잘생김 말을 이었다.

"아직 하고 싶은 일이 많아요. 대학원으로 진학해 건축학을 계속하고 싶고 언젠가는 그쪽 분야의 일을 하고 싶습니다."

김재섭씨는 1년 전 대학교 동기인 아내와 결혼을 했고 그는 현재 대학원을 준비중이라고 한다. 아내가 먼저 대학원으로 진학하는 데에 밀려있었으나 자주 그는 외인. "누가 먼저 가면 상관은 없습니다. 저는 아내가 난작을 마치고 나면 그때는 제가 부담 없이 공부를 할 수 있을 테니까요."

김재섭씨 부부는 자신들의 미래에 대한 계획이 벌써 다 짜여져 있는 것 같았으며 그 계획을 실행하기 위해 열심히 살아가고 있는 것 같았다. 앞으로도 김재섭씨 부부에게 좋은 일들이 많이 기를 바란다.

생공이야기의 주인공 김재섭씨

1999년 김재섭씨가 홍익대학교를 졸업할 때도 그는 미군 부대에서 일을 할 것이라는 생각은 하지 않았다. 건축학을 전공한 그는 졸업 직후 한국 회사에 취직할 수 있었기 때문이다.

그럼 그에게도 IMF는 예외가 아니었고 그는 일자리를 잃게 되었다. 그때 그는 인터넷을 통해 이곳 FED에서 인부를 구한다는 정보를 알고 직장으로 응시 인사 부를 찾았다. 비록 대학에서
PRAISE / 칭찬
The more deeply you understand other people, the more you will appreciate them and the more you feel reverent about them.
그 누구가를 더욱 깊이 이해할수록 그에 대한 감사의 마음은 더욱 깊어지고 경건한 마음 또한 더욱 깊어진다.

Touching the soul of another human being is to walk on holy ground.
다른 사람의 영혼을 감동시키는 일은 성지를 걷는 것이다. 스티븐 R. 코비

Top 10 Behaviors that deserve recognition
칭찬 받을 만한 행동 10가지

1) Learning new skills
   새로운 기술을 배우는 행동

2) Pitching in to help a co-worker
   동료를 돕는 행동

3) Mediating a conflict
   다툼 또는 충돌이 일어났을 때 화해를 유도하는 행동

4) Volunteering for grunge work
   불결한 일도 마다 않고 자전하는 행동

5) Giving a customer extra attention
   고객에게 특별히 친절을 보이는 행동

6) Mentoring a new employee
   새 직원에게 좋은 지도를 해주는 행동

7) Tackling a problem in a fresh way
   새로운 방법으로 문제를 해결하는 행동

8) Maintaining perfect attendance
   완벽한 출근 기록을 유지하는 행동

9) Adapting willingly to change
   평화 변화에 적응하는 행동

10) Cross-training another employee
    자신의 분야를 다른 직원에게 천천히 알려주는 행동