



East Gate Edition

U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Far East District

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Family Matters

by Julie Park

On March 23, 1951, during the Korean War in the town of Uijongbu, Korea, First Lieutenant Marshall B. Tator, from Minnesota, was leading the 3d 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



First Lieutenant Marshall B. Tator, 65th IN, 3d IN Division, who served in South Korea from January 23, 1951 to January 8, 1952.

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 as Platoon Leader, Company Commander and an administrative officer(S-2).

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

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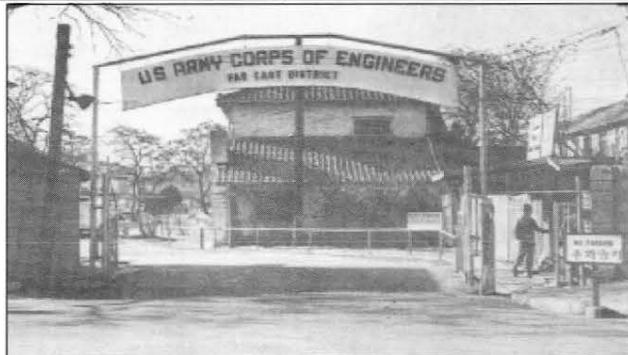
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From the Commander



COL Gregory Kuhr



This was the entrance to Far East District Compound, Seoul, as it appeared in 1957. The gate has kept its original form for over 43 years.

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 Taejon, 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
Essays!

Check out the Far East District web site at [Http://www.pof.usace.army.mil](http://www.pof.usace.army.mil)

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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.

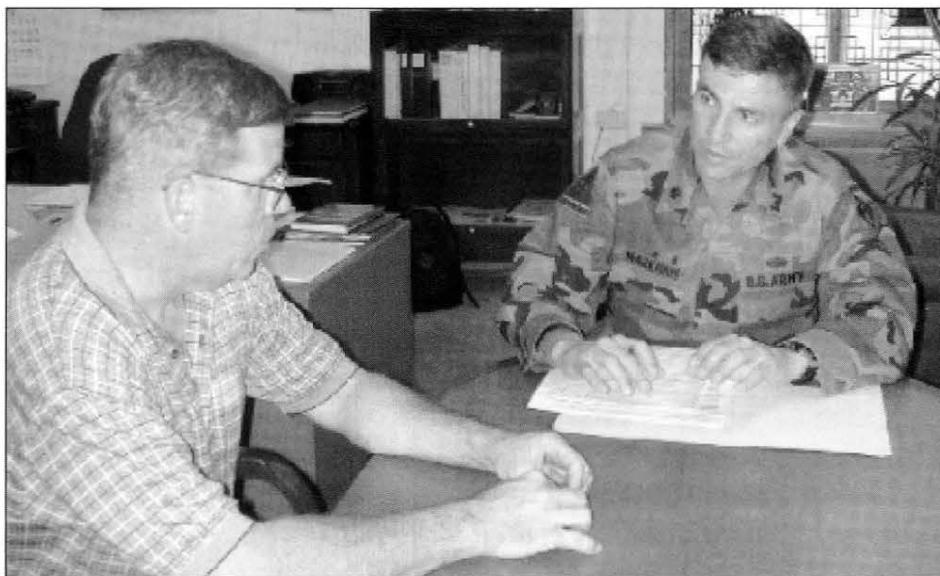
The Deputy's Word

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



LTC Charles Markham counsels David Wilson of the executive office on leadership.

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



Ed Primeau of the Safety & Occupational Health Office makes it to the finish line at the Seoul Marathon in March 2001.

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. 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



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

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

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Family Matters

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attachments to Korea.”

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



1LT Marshall (far right) enjoying the moment with his buddies from Korean War.

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



1LT Tator (in very front) wrote "Patrol along the Han River about March 15, 1951. Chinese seen in villages every night so we patrolled by day. No contact, but occasional mortar fire from across the river," on the back of this photo.

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



On the back of this photo it read, "Home Sweet Home - about Feb 18, 1951. Here I killed my first Chinese with a grenade, just as he came over the top of the hill."



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.



This photo shows the mess hall during Korean War. Tator wrote, "22 August 1951 Taewi-Ri, N.K., Company C Mess Hall, Officer's Mess in the background."



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

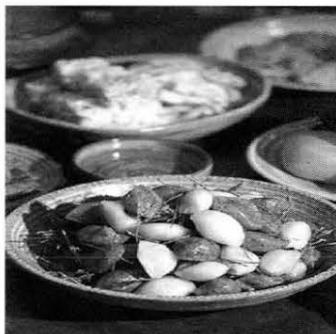
Chusok (Han-ga-wie), also known as the Korean Thanksgiving or Mid-Autumn Festival, is one of the most celebrated Korean holidays. Held on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, Chusok is often called a great day in the middle of August. It occurs during the harvest season. Thus, Korean families take this 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 fairy 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.

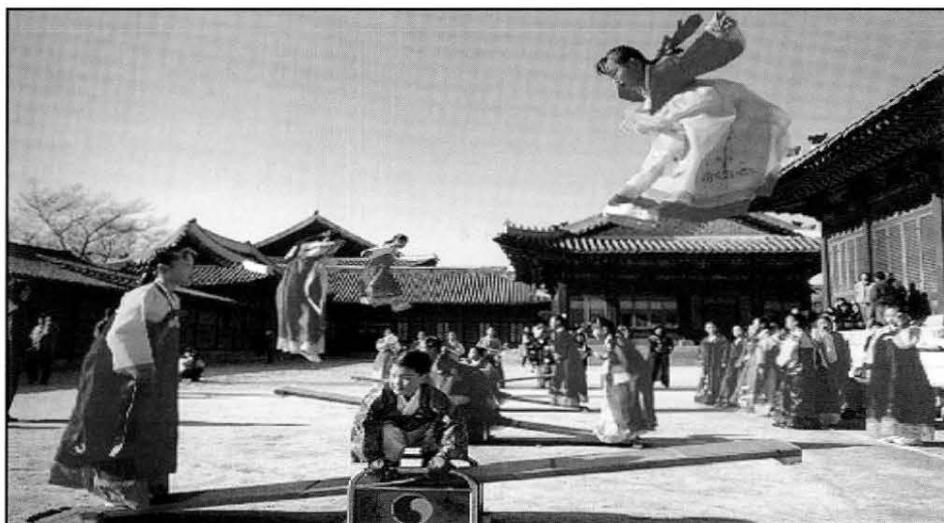
them fewer opportunities to get together. Despite hard work and no play for women during these holidays, they appreciate the chance to gather around and spend two or three days together as a family again.

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-gangsuwolle (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



Swinging, one of traditional games played during Chusok holiday, is mostly for women.

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 gradu-

ated 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-ssaum (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



Ssi-reum, Korean traditional wrestling, was the man's game in the old days and it still remains to be played by men only.

as soldiers gathered underneath the moonlight they overestimated the number of soldiers and they ran away.

For men, the games include Ssi-reum – Korean wrestling. Korean wrestling is a contest in which two wrestlers in a fixed

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?

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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.

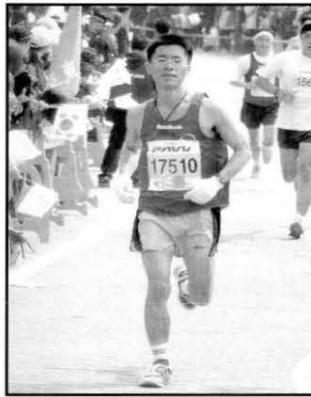
Runners

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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.

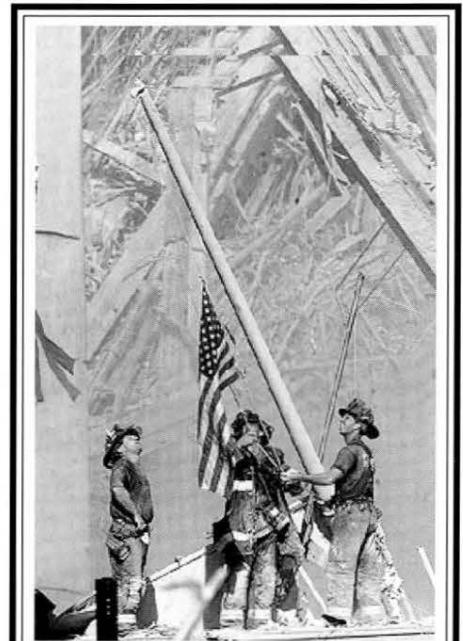
The most difficult, yet satisfying run was the Seoul Marathon in March of this year. It was simply the worst weather conditions a runner can ask for. It was cold, windy and it snowed throughout the race. Luckily, Park missed the race, but Wilson and Primeau were there from the start to finish. There 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, cocoon, silk thread, clothing by dyed natural color, cultural clothing, residual products

Location: Gyeongbok Palace, Gangnyong-jeon

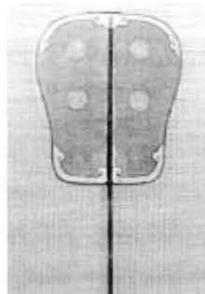
Admission: free

For more information, call (02) 720-9496/730-8232

Korean Cultural Class Fan Making Event

Time: September 26, 2001
 (Wednesday), 13:00-16:00

Fees: ₩50,000 (including the material cost)



A passage in a classic from the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392 A. D.) reads, "Goryeo people carry the hand fan around with them even in the middle of winter." Hand fans have been the old favorites of Korean people for ages. But it was not because they were especially susceptible to heat- its beauty was an equally important feature.

Gallery Nari, one of Korea's most prestigious traditional galleries, is conducting a special Buche (Korean hand fan) making class for foreigners. For your special present

or interior products, the *Pacho* Fan (named similar to silhouette with a leaf of plantain) will be created with a professional teacher.

Teacher: Geum Bokhyeon (in Gallery Nari)

- Geum Bokhyeon held domestic exhibitions, private exhibitions, an overseas exhibition, and was awarded the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's prize in the 19th national craftwork convention. Also, she has been designated as a Gyeonggi Province Craftwork Artist and now she teaches in universities and is the head of Cheonggok research institute.

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. Kim, Tong-wan joined FED on September 3, 2001 in the same team as Ms. Yi, Hui-chong. He was born in Seoul, Korea and lived here ever since. He graduated from Myong-ji University with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture and received his Master's degree in the same field from Hong-ik University. He enjoys swimming and he is still a newlywed of one year to Ms. Yi, Young-ok.



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.

An FED success story

When Mr. Kim, Chae-sop graduated from Hong-ik University in 1999 with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture, he was able to get a job with a Korean architecture firm. Then the IMF crisis hit Korea and Kim was laid off. After losing his job, he started to surf through the internet for job vacancies. That's when he found a job posting at FED as a laborer. Although the job wasn't in his field of expertise, he didn't hesitate to apply for the position. He aggressively applied for the position and got the job as a laborer at FED. He worked as a KWB-3 under supervision of Mr. Ted Kwon for



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



COL Gregory Kuhr

FED의 역사

[1957년 ~ 1970년]

우리의 미래를 알기 위해서는 먼저 우리의 과거를 아는 것이 매우 중요합니다. 이번 East Gate Edition에서는 1957년부터 1970년까지의 FED 역사에 관해 이야기 하고자 합니다. 아시다시피 FED는 1957년 미 육군의 명에 의해 설립되었으며 그후 13년이라는 시간에 걸쳐 태평양 사단은 호노루루, 오키나와, 그리고 극동 지역 등 3 지역을 집행하였습니다. 그 당시 FED는 일본 본토의 군 건설 업무만을 책임지고 있었습니다.

에 걸쳐 마무리했습니다.

당연히 대부분의 FED 사업은 미군시설과 관련된 일 들이었습니다. 1959년부터 미8군은 미군 부양가족의 한국 거주를 허락하였고 FED는 이에 의한 임무를 성공적으로 이행하여 용산 기지 내에 최대 50개의 병원과 고등학교를 설립했습니다. 그리고 1959년 FED는 왜관 부근(현재의 Camp Carroll) 과 대전 부근(나중 Camp Ames 의 일부분이 됨)에 미군 병참부 설립을 시작했고 미 공군을 위해

설명 드리자면 용산 초등학교에 교실 14개 추가, 메인 포스트의 교회, 그리고 메인 포스트의 PX 등을 말씀드릴 수 있습니다.

이 기간 동안 FED는 지금 우리가 경험하고 있는 난제와 비슷한 많은 난제들을 경험해야 했습니다. 예를 들자면, 미국인 직원 고용에 대한 어려움, 한국 건설사와의 안전과 품질 보증 문제, 해외에서 들여오는 건설 자재의 늦은 도착, 그리고 한국의 건축 사업 추진에 대한 미국 정부 지출금의 변동 등을 들 수 있겠습니다. 하지만, FED 는 지금까지의 모든 난제를 이겨내고 적극적인 인내와 품질 높은 건설 및 고객 관리로 명성을 떨칠 수 있게 되었습니다. 이 명성은 지금까지도 계속 되고 있으며 우리가 물려받은 소중한 재산일 뿐만이 아니라 우리가 앞으로 계속 간직해야 할 금지입니다.

쿠어대령이...



“미래를 알기 위해서는 먼저 우리의 과거를 아는 것이 매우 중요”

그 이후 한국의 사업을 시작하면서 FED 가 맡았던 사업 중 가장 컸던 프로젝트 중의 하나는 190만불의 프로젝트로써 인천 지역의 세면기와 자물쇠를 모두 재건하는 일이었습니다. 이 시설은 1911년과 1923년 사이에 일본인들에 의해 만들어졌던 것으로 한국전쟁 기간 동안 파괴되었던 것이었습니다. 1957년 이 프로젝트는 현대건설 사에게 주어졌고 현대는 이 공사를 배수 및 준설기 작업 단계, 100톤의 문 과 방파제 보수 작업 단계, 남쪽 부두 및 경사로 재건 단계, 그리고 항만장 건물 건축 단계 등 4 단계

오산과 군산 공군기지의 시설 보수 및 완화를 시행했습니다. 1968년에는 추가 프로그램 중 가장 큰 규모의 사업으로 포항에서 서울까지 약 258 마일의 한반도를 가로지르는 파이프라인 설치 작업을 했습니다. 또한, 1969년 FED는 970만불을 정부로부터 받아 Camp Casey와 Stanley에 군 주택 시설을 건설하였으며 1969-1970년에는 280만불의 비용으로 121 병원을 건설하였습니다. 이 사업으로 121 병원의 병실은 이전의 최대 50개에서 310개로 늘어날 수 있었습니다. FED가 설립한 다른 새 시설들을 추가

부사령관메세지



by LTC Charles Markham
Deputy Commander

지도력 개발 프로그램

현재 저희 미 육군 극동 건설 공병단에서는 당 지구 지도력 개발 프로그램 (District Leadership Development Program, LDP)을 수행할 준비가 되어 있습니다. 이번 프로그램의 목적은 현재와 미래의 지도자들에게 지도력과 경영 기술을 한층 더 개발 할 수 있는 기회를 제공하는 것입니다. 쿠퍼 대령님은 이번 프로그램의 참가자들에게 앞으로 필요한 지도력과 난제 극복력을 심어 주는 것을 주목적으로 삼고 계시며 프로그

램. 둘째, 미 연방 정부에서 적어도 2년 이상의 근무 경력을 가지고 있어야 함. 셋째, 최근 근무 수행 판정에서 "Fully Successful" 이상의 성적을 가지고 있어야 함. 각 신청자는 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 지도자는 모든 협조와 안내를 제공할 것이며 LDP는 앞

들에게 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, 독서와 필기 과제로 이루어 질 계획입니다. 마지막으로 제 3단계에서는 교우들과의 활동으로 마무리를 집니다.

“프로그램의 목적은 현재와 미래의 지도자들에게 지도력과 경영 기술을 한층 더 개발 할 수 있는 기회를 제공”

램은 각 부서의 감독자, 팀 지도자, 그리고 계급과 상관없이 지도력을 보이는 모든 직원들을 대상으로 이루어 질 것입니다. 다시 말해 당 지구 공병단의 모든 직원 - 군 소속, 민간인, 그리고 한국 국적의 직원 - 이 참가할 수 있는 것입니다.

LDP는 각 지구에서 운영되는 프로그램이며 경쟁적인 프로그램입니다. 당 지구 공병단의 직원은 반드시 지시된 신청 과정을 마쳐야 하며, 참가 자격을 가지려면 다음과 같은 3가지 조건을 모두 갖춰야 합니다. 첫째, 전임 직원 이여야

으로 최대한 2년간 운영 될 예정입니다.

LDP의 참가자는 경영자 수준의 교육 과정에 참석할 것이며 크로스 트레이닝을 통해 자신의 실력을 더욱 향상시키고 정평 있는 지도자의 본을 받아 경영 방법과 스타일을 배울 수 있을 것입니다. 그리고, 자기 발전적인 수업을 통해 커리어의 발전뿐만이 아닌 개인적 발전에도 큰 도움을 받을 수 있을 것이라 믿습니다.

이 프로그램은 다음과 같은 세 가지 단계로 나뉘어집니다. 제 1단계는 참가자

조만간 배포되고 Internet에도 올려질 공보를 눈여겨보시면 참가 신청에 관한 더욱 자세한 사항을 아실 수 있을 것입니다. 제 개인적인 생각으로는 이번 프로그램은 각 개인은 물론이고 당 지구 공병단의 현재와 미래의 지도자를 양성하는 데에 있어 매우 큰 도움이 될 것이라고 생각합니다. 신청을 원하시는 모든 분들에게 성원의 말씀을 보내며 다가오는 겨울철에 대비해 항상 안전을 생각하고 실천하십시오. 우리의 새 표어인 “안전에 대한 대안은 없다”를 상시하며...

Serving the District and You!



FED의 새 가족



이희정씨가 지난 9월 3일자로 FED의 새 가족이 되었다. 고향이 경기도 수원인 이희정씨는 Engineering

Division의 Architect으로 근무하게 된다. 그녀는 아주 대학교에서 건축학 학사 및 석사 학위를 받았다. 장현순씨와 결혼하였으며 특서와 오리를 즐기는 가정적이며 차분한 커리어 우먼이다. 그녀는 FED와 인연을 맺기 전 SAC International Ltd.co., 무영 Architects & Consultants, 그리고 PCK Architects & Urban Planners 등에서 근무한 경력을 가지고 있으며 Interior Design 경험도 있다는 매우 다재 다능한 분이시다.



지난 6월 4일자로 Gary W. Basha씨가 FED의 Project Manager로 근무하고 있다. 그는 미국 텍사스주의

던칸빌 출신으로 텍사스 주립 대학에서 Chemical Engineering을 전공하였으며 그의 취미는 Boy Scout 활동 및 나무 세공이라고 한다. 그는 무려 33년간 미국 정부에서 일을 해 왔으며 Soon-jo Basha씨와 결혼을 했으며 아들 김재화 군을 슬하에 두고 있다.



지난 9월 3일자로 Engineering Division은 새 가족이 한 명 더 늘었다. 이희정씨와 같은 Architect로써 근무하게 될

김동완씨는 서울이 고향인 서울 토종이다. 그는 명지 대학에서 건축학 학사 학위를 받고 홍익 대학에서 석사 학위를 받았으며 좋아하는 스포츠는 수영이라고 한다. 그는 작년에 이영욱씨와 결혼을 하였으며 아직은 신혼(?)이다.



성공이야기의 주인공 김재섭씨

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

그런 그에게도 IMF는 예외가 아니고 그는 일자리를 잃게 되었다. 그때 그는 인터넷을 통해 이곳 FED에서 인부를 구한다는 정보를 알고 적극적으로 용산 인사 부를 찾았다. 비록 대학에서

FED의 성공이야기

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

김재섭씨는 KWB-3로 약 1년간 테드 권씨의 지도 아래 인부로 근무를 하며 주로 수도관 및 전선 수리, 그리고 페인트칠하기 같은 업무를 해 왔다. “그때도 좋았던 것 같아요. 자연과 더불어 밖에서 일을 한다는 게 좋았어요.” 약 일년 전을 생각하며 그가 얘기했다.

그리고 그는 KGS-5로 진급을 하게 된다. 항상 겸손하고 성실하던 그는 이곳에서 일을 시작 한지 일년이 겨우 넘은 짧은 시간 내에 비교적 쉽게 승진을 하게 된 것이다. 그의 새로운 일자리는 Contracting Division이며 그는 Procurement Technician 으로 일을 하

게 됐다. 이곳에서의 일은 새로운 일이고 배우는 것이 많아서 매우 만족한다. 김재섭씨는 차분히 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 그녀는 현재 대학원을 준비중이라고 한다. 아내가 먼저 대학원으로 진학하는 데에 불만이 없냐고 묻자 그는 웃으며, “누가 먼저 가던 상관 없습니다. 제 아내가 학업을 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 일들만이 있기를 바란다.

“남을 배려하는 마음” 이란?

아래의 글은 Chief of LMO, Mr. Bill Yerabek씨가 모든 직원에게 보내는 격려의 글 중 몇 부분입니다. 이 글은 빌딩 S-68 1층에 오시면 복도에서 보실 수 있습니다.

PRAISE / 칭찬

The more deeply you understand other people, the more you will appreciate them and the more you feel reverent about them.

그 누군가를 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 | 8) Maintaining perfect attendance
완벽한 출근 기록을 유지하는 행동 |
| 2) Pitching in to help a co-worker
동료를 돕는 행동 | 9) Adapting willingly to change
쾌히 변화에 적응하는 행동 |
| 3) Mediating a conflict
다툼 또는 충돌이 일어났을 때 화해를 유도하는 행동 | 10) Cross-training another employee
자신의 분야를 다른 직원에게 친절히 알려주는 행동 |
| 4) Volunteering for grunge work
불결한 일도 마다 않고 자진하는 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 | |

