



# East Gate Edition

U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers  
Far East District

April 2001

Volume 11, Number 4

## Courageous Channel is back

by Patrick Forrest

Are you NEO? Neoclassical? Neo-Darwinist? Neoconservative? Neon lighting? Surely you know, NEO means Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations, *i.e.*, an orderly plan to remove noncombatants from areas of danger to areas of greater safety, *i.e.*, getting out while the getting is good. If you don't know, that is why we have "Exercise Courageous Channel," a semi-annual exercise to practice local noncombatant emergency operations and assembly point procedures.

According to FED NEO Warden Gilbert Chong, "the importance of Courageous Channel is making sure NEOs are ready. They're supposed to keep a 72-hour bag." But what's the chance of a real evacuation, 3%? "Maybe it's a 2% chance. But if you ignore this chance to prepare, you're not really playing with a full deck," Chong



There's something about a man in uniform. "Enlisted guys were trying to figure out who I was," said NEO Warden Gilbert Chong about the whole BDU thing.

reasons. "It's a complicated process. If we don't do it right, bad things happen."

Mr. Chong (of the Office of Counsel), Mr. Jae Park (IMO) and Mr. Potang Bhramayana (Construction Division) took part in Courageous Channel at Hannam Village, March 23-25. "We were part of the team that manned the evacuation reporting center's Comfort Station. We fed soldiers by getting food from the chow halls." Participants simulated the first four of the five steps in the NEO process: alert, assembly, relocation, evacuation, safe haven and repatriation. Twenty-five lucky

NEOs actually were evacuated/sent on a shopping trip to Japan.

At Hannam Village in-processing, "70-80 people showed up." The exercise took place mostly in the Chapel Annex area, which is one of Seoul's Evacuation Control Centers (ECC), along with Yongsan's Collier Field House and K16's gym. FED Resident Offices would report to their local ECCs listed in USFK Pamphlet 600-300, Appendix B-1. Chong suggests, "next time, it might be a good idea to check other evacuation centers."

ECC stations included:

- Reception** – for security searches, situation briefings, medical screenings and registration organizing
- Registration** – for showing identification and evacuation eligibility, obtaining tracking bracelets, and assignment of movement priority
- Transportation** – for turning in inventory sheets, car and house keys, organizing for transportation, assigning billeting and vital life support, and preparing travel manifests
- Comfort** – for food, lodging and chaplain support if needed
- Medical** – for emergency care, medical screening and medical evacuation
- Veterinary** – for pet screening and holding
- Mask Training** – for learning to use a gas mask
- And more!**

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# From the Commander



**COL Gregory Kuhr**

I would like to dedicate this Commander's article to all of the terrific employees of FED. Every day, I become more and more

convinced that FED has the hardest working and most professional workforce on the peninsula. You should take pride in the fact that with over 400 active engineering and construction projects totaling over \$400M, you provide an indispensable service to US Forces Korea. Remember – you are part of the world's best engineering organization, the Corps of Engineers. Of the Corps' 41 Districts, FED has the

best safety record, the lowest MCA design costs and the absolute best workforce. There is no agency that can match the dedication, professionalism and selfless service of each and every FED employee. Thank you for what you do everyday and keep up the great work!

COL Kuhr

**ESSAYONS!**



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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District Commander: COL Gregory S. Kuhr Public Affairs Officer: Gloria Stanley Editor: Patrick L. Forrest Photographer: Yo, Kyong-il Hangul Editor: Yi, Hwa-Chong

# Safety/Occupational Health

## What's In It For Me?

by Ralph Youins

Having completed the United States Army Safety Internship Program less than a year ago, I tend to reflect back, quite often, on the various subjects discussed during the formal classroom-training portion. One of the many topics we discussed was how to promote safety in such a way that people willingly buy into it, incorporate it, and embrace it in their

transported by ambulance at a cost of four-hundred dollars. The employee had to have surgery for his injuries, which cost ten thousand dollars, plus he had to remain in the hospital for forty-five days at a cost of four-hundred-and-fifty-five dollars a day. Remember, we are still paying our employee his salary of fifty dollars an hour or one hundred and twenty dollars a day or more, or two-thousand-and-four-hundred dollars a month.

I almost forgot, the vehicle

mention that the injured mechanic is married with two small children who constantly ask their mother, who is feeling like a single parent, Where's Daddy? Finally, after two and a half months, our new mechanic has completed his training and the old mechanic is out of the hospital recuperating at home (still being paid) for the next several weeks. Guess who paid for this accident? That's right, we paid for it. How much did we pay? Let's do the math:

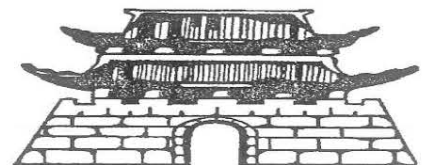
How Much Does an Accident Cost?			
Individual/Item	Cost Per Day	Cost Per Week	Total
Injured Mechanic	\$120.00	\$600.00	\$3,600.00 (6 weeks)
Ambulance	\$400.00		\$400.00
Surgery	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Hospital Cost	\$455.00	\$2,275.00	\$13,650.00 (6 weeks)
New Mechanic Training		\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00 (2 weeks)
Pay for New Mechanic	\$80.00	\$400.00	\$3,200.00 (8 weeks)
Loss of Husband/Father		Priceless	<b>Priceless!</b>
Loss of Customer Satisfaction		Priceless	<b>Priceless!</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - \$</b>			<b>\$40,850.00</b>

daily lives, on and off the job. Out of all the various techniques we discussed the one I gravitate to is the "What's In It For Me" method. This particular method covers two things that are near and dear to all of us, family and money. Let's look hypothetically at what happens when there is an accident.

One of our employees, a mechanic, who receives a salary of fifty dollars an hour, has been involved in a traffic accident while driving a government (FED) vehicle and had to be rushed to the hospital. The individual was

the employee was driving was totaled and has to be replaced at a cost of thirty-six thousand dollars. We train another person to replace our mechanic at a cost of ten thousand dollars, which takes two months. During the two-month period, we pay our trainee ten dollars an hour or eighty dollars a day, four-hundred dollars a week or sixteen-hundred dollars a month. During our new mechanic training period, we also have lost the use of a vehicle and have had to reduce supporting our customers, who are not at all happy with us. Did I

How do we, including our injured mechanic, pay for this accident? With our tax dollars of course. Believe me, I can think of better things to do with my share of the pot. So the next time you feel like overlooking safety, ask yourself this: "If I overlook safety, *what's in it for me?*"



## The Deputy's Word



by LTC Charles Markham  
Deputy Commander

Another contingency exercise is complete. The JCS exercise Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) 2001, finished on 26 April 2001. The Far East District participated from the FED Operation Center in Taegu and through liaison officers (LNO) working with the services and higher headquarters. We were able to exercise our contingency command and control functions and provide engineering expertise as needed.

We successfully integrated our new Contingency Response Unit (CRU) members into the FEDOC staff. CRU officers filled the S2 (Intelligence), S3 (Operations and Plans) and S4 (Logistics) staff positions, augmented by FED emergency essential civilians (EEC). We also placed two CRU officers at the USFK RCEM and the Second ROK Army (SROKA) engineer cell. These experienced reserve soldiers performed well and helped FED complete its exercise objectives. We look forward to building a strong team with them as they return annually for this exercise.

One of our LNO teams, MAJ Richard Byrd and SSG Carl Lindsay, obtained helicopter support in conducting reconnaissance of selected critical construction projects on US installations throughout Korea.

Through their work, they confirmed, denied or adapted the planned projects for the respective owning service. This great effort provided important "ground truth" and realism to these planned projects. In addition, MAJ Pete Helmlinger and SSG Tootoolii Polu worked with EUSA, MAJ John Eisenhower, CPT Mike Derosier and SFC Dean Davis linked with CFC/USFK, CPT Randall Wheeler supported the Naval Forces and SFC James McManus and SSG Michael Martin worked with the 7th US Air Force.

Another very successful effort was by our Theater Construction Management System (TCMS) team from Engineering Division. Led by Mr. Bob Kiehm, this team of engineer designers and cost estimators converted TCMS designed projects to the metric system, began populating a local, Korean material data base and found ways to substitute local buildings and concrete culverts for expensive TCMS designs. The TCMS team included Pak, Un-yong, Choe, Yong-to, Yu, Chae-hwang, Yi, Chun-ki and O, Song-hun.

As a district, we also provided the Pacific Ocean Division with a vehicle to train its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for an upcoming Field Force Engineering test bed exercise in Thailand. FED provided information and reports to test their command and control functions and TCMS design projects to test our sister districts' contingency

design teams. Our communication linkage was tested daily to include secure telephones, fax and Tele-engineering support. Overall, it was a good shake down of their systems as they prepare for the test bed exercise, Cobra Gold in May.

Our FED EM and EEC personnel performed admirably during the exercise as usual. LTC Bob Foster and Pat Crays coordinated and executed a superb training event. Mr. Ken Pickler provided great logistical and transportation support throughout, with Mr. Choe, Myong-choe as a great bus driver. Dave Honbo and Jae Pak worked hard to keep us communicating internally and externally. Larry Drape and Ed Cho provided outstanding personnel support and play. Jerry Giefer and Dave Wilson reliably provided the staff with timely reports and briefings. Thanks to our LNOs too in representing FED in a professional manner and providing expert engineer support.

We still have a lot of work to do in documenting and organizing for contingency operations, however, we made some good progress during this exercise. Our next opportunity is coming in August, with exercise Ulchi Focus Lens 2001. As always, build for peace, but think war!

As always, think and act safely. Our annual Safety Day is coming up on 23 May. I look forward to seeing you all there. Safety is an Everyday Affair!

**Serving the District and you!**  
**LTC Charles Markham**

## Arbor Day planted at FED



The Engineering Service Branch dedicates a persimmon tree to the late civil engineer, Mr. Chong, Mong-Dong, who served in the branch from 1976-1999. From left to right: Mr. James Chin; Mr. Yi, Chun-Ki; Mr. An, Kyu-Son; Mr. Choe, Yong-To; Mr. Kim, Pyung Sop; Mr. Yang, Yun-Chol; Mr. Song, Pack-Chae; Mr. Kim, Sung-Uk; Mr. Choe, Kyu-Yun; Mr. Robert Kiehm and Mr. Gil Kim.

by Patrick Forrest

LTC Charles Markham, FED Deputy Commander, pronounced April 5, "a beautiful spring morning . . . to do some planting. I think the compound is looking nice." This Arbor Day, FED team members, joined by their compound co-tenants, planted some 50 trees all across our Tongdaemun turf. The event, organized by Facility Manager Tae

Kwon, more than replaced the 33 trees lost over the past year to storms, deliberate cutting and construction. Each division or staff office dedicated at least one tree. Types of trees included Rose of Sharon, Persimmon, Prune, Jujuba, Japanese Maple, Miniature Juniper, Ginkgo, and other shrubs.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska started the first Arbor Day in 1872. That year, he organized the planting of one million trees across the young state, which was then a treeless plain. Morton said, "the cultivation of trees is the cultivation of the good, the beautiful, and the ennobling in man." Arbor Day today is observed in many countries, including Korea. To celebrate, all we need do is plant a tree – our gift to future generations. Holes pre-dug in the ground were the FED grounds keeping staff's gift to us.

## HAPPY EASTER!



Flashback to the Korean War: With a fuzzy bunny and a helmet full of goodies, Marine Cpl. Daniel T. Harty tells the story of the Easter Bunny to kids from the Pohang Orphanage. The Korea Overseas Information Service cites the deeds of Christians during and after the war as one of the five main reasons the faith has boomed here. Today, over one-third of Koreans are Christian. Happy Easter!

(Picture: [www.koreachildren.org](http://www.koreachildren.org))

## Happy April 15?

"The income tax has made liars out of more Americans than golf."

–Will Rogers

"The avoidance of taxes is the only intellectual pursuit that carries any reward." –John Maynard Keynes

**Intoxication** (*n.*) Euphoria at getting a tax refund, which lasts until you realize it was your money to start with. (Quotes from *Taxworld.org*)

*should* contain. . . well, you probably won't read this laundry list right now. But here it is for when you make your NEO Packet. . .

First, you need DD Form 1337 (Authorization for Emergency Pay and Allowances); DD Form 2461 (Authorization for Emergency Evacuation Advance & Allotment Payment for DoD Civilian Employee's) or AF Form 1143 (Authorization & Record Emergency Payment to

(Continued on page 12)

## Courageous Channel

(Continued from page 1)

When you process, making like a lump moving down an assembly line is a real NEO No-No. NEOs have definite responsibilities. You should stay alert and follow instructions from NEO personnel. Stay together as a family. Keep control of your all-important NEO kit and packet. Disregard rumors. Report security concerns to NEO personnel. Let others know if you have problems or special needs. Remain calm and flexible.

According to the US Embassy, "under a worst case scenario, armed conflict, warning

time and the period to prepare for evacuation may only be a matter of hours. You must be constantly prepared and ready to start processing within a matter of minutes." To be accepted for relocation and evacuation, you *must* present proof of citizenship or resident status or ties to the United States. This may be accomplished through passports, military or US IDs, birth certificates, marriage licenses, naturalization certificates or alien registration cards. Beyond that requirement, your NEO kit

# Buddha's birthday bash

from Korea Insights

## Who was Buddha?

from MSN Encarta

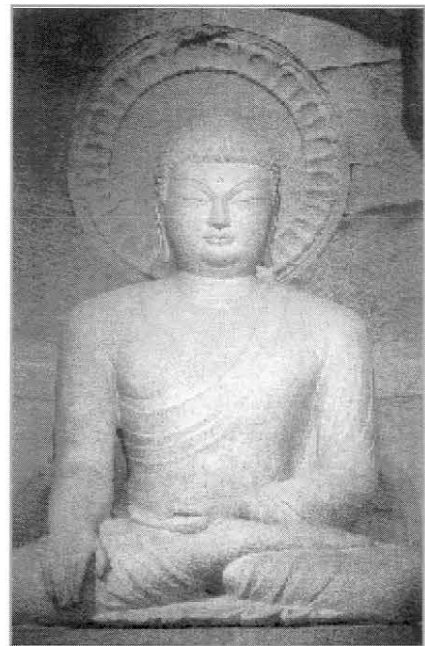


No one may know exactly how old Buddha is, but the eighth day of the fourth lunar month (April 30, this year) is still his birthday. The "Feast of Lanterns" is celebrated across Korea with rites honoring the Enlightened One, chants and processions of paper lotus lanterns. Traditionally, the government releases prisoners on this day. The lantern procession and *t'apdori*, literally "circling the pagoda," derive from the Festival of Eight Vows (*P'alghanhoe*), a Buddhist and state rite honoring the Celestial King and five famous mountains and rivers. Prayers are said for enlightenment and well-being for the family. On Buddha's birthday colorful paper lanterns, often bearing believers' names and prayers, are hung throughout the temple. Prayers are chanted all day. When dusk settles, the lanterns are lit.

Buddha (563?-483?BC), was an Indian philosopher and founder of Buddhism, born in Lumbini, Nepal. He was the son of the head of a warrior caste, with the private name of Siddhartha. The title Buddha, means "Enlightened One." He married at an early age and participated in the worldly life of the court. Buddha found his carefree, self-indulgent existence dull, and after a while, left home in search of enlightenment. One day in 533 BC, according to tradition, he encountered an aged man, a sick man, and a corpse. He suddenly, deeply realized that suffering is the common lot of humankind. Then he came upon a poor monk, calm and serene, whereupon he determined to adopt his way of life and forsake family, wealth, and power in the quest for truth. Buddhists celebrate this decision, known as the Great Renunciation, as a turning point in history.

Buddha first investigated Hinduism, but was repelled by its caste system. He continued his search, attracting then losing five followers. About 528 BC, while sitting under a tree, he experienced the Great Enlightenment, which revealed the way of salvation from suffering. Shortly afterward he preached his first sermon, the text of which exists. This contains the gist of Buddhism. Many scholars regard it as comparable, in its tone of moral elevation and historical importance, to Jesus Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

The five disciples rejoined



Main Buddha of Sokkuram Cave, Gyeongju, considered among the world's most beautiful Buddha. They traveled the Ganges River valley, teaching his doctrines, gathering followers, and establishing monasteries that admitted anyone regardless of caste. He returned briefly to his native town and converted his father, his wife, and other family members to his beliefs. After 45 years of missionary activity Buddha died in Nepal, from eating contaminated pork. He was about 80 years old.

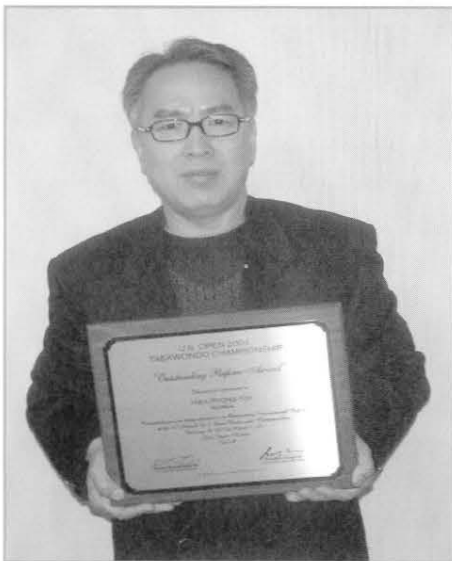
Buddha was one of the greatest human beings, a man of noble character, penetrating vision, warm compassion, and profound thought. Not only did he establish a great new religion, but his revolt against Hindu practices deeply influenced Hinduism itself. His logical thinking and rejection of metaphysical speculation introduced an important scientific strain in Asian thought. Buddha's teachings have influenced millions of people for nearly 2500 years.

# Engineer Tech Gets his Kicks as Champion Taekwondo Ref

by Patrick Forrest

Don't mess with Mr. Kim, Hwa-Ryong, Engineer Technician in the Far East District Design Branch. His 22 years at FED are a brief spell compared to his experience with *taekwondo*, Korean karate, which he has practiced since he was eleven years old. He is a Korean karate master (7<sup>th</sup> Dan Black Belt: "dan" means level, and his black belt is quite unlike the one around your trousers). Kim is also a world-renowned referee, making two or three trips a year, around the world. From February 28 to March 4, he was in Las Vegas to judge the US Open Taekwondo Championships, and was one of only two officials who won the Referees' Award. Last year, he refereed the World Cup in Lyon, France. In July, Mr. Kim journeys to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) for the International Vietnam Championships.

Taekwondo means literally,



Mr. Kim with US Open Referees' Award.

"way of defending yourself with hands and feet." Kim disputes the common notion that modern taekwondo is influenced by Japanese karate, introduced during the Japa-

nese occupation of 1910-45.

"Taekwondo is only Korean with no Japanese influence. Karate is 70% hands, 30% feet, while taekwondo is 70% kicking, 30% hands," says Kim.



Kim starts the Final Match, Women's Welterweight Category, 2001 U.S. Open Taekwondo Championship, Las Vegas. Chinese Taipei (left) defeated Denmark.

Mr. Gregg London, an American with a black belt in taekwondo, writes that, "after World War II, when Korea became independent, several kwans [martial arts forms] arose . . . In the beginning of 1957, several Korean martial arts masters adopted the name "taekwondo." South Korean General Choi Hong-hi required the South Korean Army to train "taekwondo", making the first taekwondo students Korean soldiers.

Kim said he stumbled across the sport as a boy looking for a gym.

"My mother approved, which was good. Korean mothers are usually against their children getting hurt", Kim said.

Most Korean kids today encounter at least a little taekwondo. But in Kim's youth, practice was rare for kids. He competed for years, winning numerous high-school-level championships in the '70s. After years of competition, a friend suggested he test and train to become a referee. That was over 15 years ago. Taekwondo is more than a

sport. "Do" means "way."

Taekwondo is, thus, a way of life. Students make the following oath:

- I shall observe the principles of taekwondo.
- I shall respect the instructor and all senior ranks.
- I shall never misuse taekwondo.
- I shall be a champion of freedom and justice.
- I shall build a more peaceful world.

In light of such promises, are referees even needed? Of course!

"Two years ago a Danish competitor died here in Korea," said Kim. But, Kim says he has only seen true "dirty play" about three times.

Infractions include grabbing, pushing, and punching the face. Punching an opponent's face is not allowed, surprisingly. Taekwondo is characterized by fast, high, spinning kicks much more than by punches. The only weapons are bare feet and hands. The sport is powerful to do and spectacular to see.



Kim scrutinizes the Final Match, Women's Middleweight Category, 2001 U.S. Open Taekwondo Championship, Las Vegas. USA (left) defeated Cuba.

Kim believes taking the Olympic referees' course was a big catalyst to his popularity as a referee. In February 2000, he refereed at the International Taekwondo Championships in Honolulu. Kim is also Chief of the International Relations Department of the Technical Committee of the Korea Taekwondo Association (KTA). The sport's main American

(Continued on page 10)

# Engineer recalls Japanese

by Patrick Forrest

Mr. Maxwell Kim remembers the dreaded *Kenpeitai*, Imperial Japanese military police, strutting around Seoul, with their ceremonial swords dangling. Geotech's Section Chief of Foundation Design and Laboratory was born in Kaesong, that unfortunate city, once in South Korea, but now in the North. In 1934, of course there was no North or South, just Japanese-occupied Korea. His family first came to Seoul when Maxwell was around six years old.



Maxwell Kim knows he's lucky.

Max spent first through third grades in Japanese-regime schools. The Korean language was not allowed in class. He still knows some Japanese, despite the decades it has been. "I remember learning Japanese in school. One day I realized I'm Korean, not Japanese."

To show the greatness of Japan's "Co-Prosperity Sphere" or Empire, "they gave us primary school kids each a ball made from Malaysia rubber." Partly for its rubber, Japan had conquered British Malaya. Kim's old school building still stands near Duk Sung University, north of Pagoda Park. He never saw the Japanese school that became FED's compound, but he notices how very

Japanese the red brick AAFES building here looks.

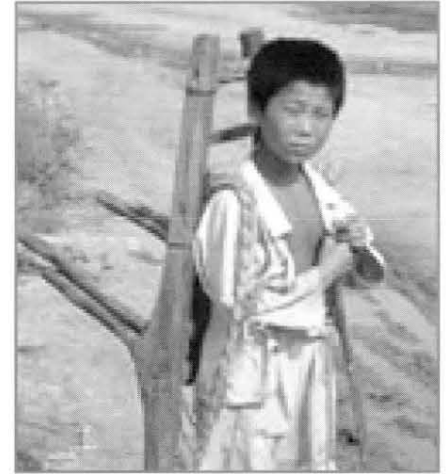
In 1944, "we moved to Hwangju," a small city about 25 miles south of Pyongyang in what would become the north. "My father was the manager at the bank." He worked at a branch of Chosen Bank, the main bank in the Japanese era.

He remembers Japanese-style houses and the Japanese flag flying. "Every big town had a Shinto temple. Everybody had to go." Shinto is the nationalistic religion of Japan, formerly sponsored and inculcated by the Japanese government. After World War II, the Americans forced Japan to downgrade Shinto's role. Kim recalls, "Japanese troops stayed in my house on their way to China."

One day in 1945, the Japanese suddenly left with their families, on foot, tossing their possessions onto the streets as they walked south. Two or three days later, the Russians came. "The Russians drove American trucks and jeeps." Roosevelt had provided Stalin massive amounts of American military aid under the Lend-Lease Program. Now, "Russians stayed at my house," like the Japanese before them. "They stole all the kimchee. I saw a Russian guy with watches up to here," Maxwell says, indicating the length of his arm. The soldier was "proud to show me" all his stolen watches. "Lots of patriotic Koreans had joined the Russian Army," to resist the Japanese. Nothing unbearable had happened yet in the North. "Just chaos." The Soviets had yet to install the tyrant Kim Il Sung. But Max's parents felt the intuition to go south.

## Crossing into Kaesong

"My father came first to see if it was



Unknown boy during the War.

safe." The border between North and South came into being after he arrived. Army staff officers in Washington had used a *National Geographic* map of Korea to choose the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel as a demarcation line. Maxwell's father soon found he could not go back north to reach his family. So, "my mother was very brave." She hired a guide to sneak her across with Max, his brother and two sisters at night. "I was lucky to cross into Kaesong." Had his mother been less brave, in all likelihood, Maxwell Kim would have been condemned to life in North Korea.

"I can remember we walked near a Russian guard post. We walked at night. We heard Russian voices, then we hid in a ditch. We saw two drunken Russians go by. We didn't sleep all night. Our guides took us through a cemetery." Max says a phosphorescent glow emanated from the graves, which the children were sure were ghosts. They reunited with their father in Kaesong and returned to Seoul in late 1946.

## Seoul before the Korean War

In 1945, the American Eighth Army under Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, which had been in the Pacific fighting the Japanese, was



# Empire & Korean War days

ordered to Korea to accept the surrender of the Japanese south of the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel. Until 1948, the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) was the sole government in the South. When Maxwell Kim arrived, he couldn't find many Americans, who had a tenuous grip on the country. Chaos reigned.

The first time Maxwell saw American GIs, his impression was how clean they looked compared to the Russians. "Americans taught Koreans democracy," he says. Ironically, it took the Americans' arrival to bring Korean language instruction to Korean public schools, since the Japanese had banned it. Maxwell went to middle school in Seoul from 1947-50. Turmoil all around spared his family. "People older than I was were fighting. My dad worked at the bank. I didn't think much about the new republic," inaugurated in 1948.



Refugee fleeing Pohang with her belongings in a jug on her head, October 17, 1950.

## Communist invasion

On June 25, 1950, "the radio announced the North Koreans were attacking. I heard guns far away. I saw a Russian-made 'Yak' airplane zooming

around Seoul. I went to school."

"The gun sounds got louder and louder. Three days later, North Koreans just walked in. The South was no match."

"I went out to see the North Koreans. I saw a row of tanks. The North Koreans were looking for ROK Army people. They were stripping men," looking for South Korean Army uniforms. Kim saw those unfortunates judged to be South Korean soldiers under guard. "I went down to the capitol building, and saw North Korean guys telling about how great communism was."

He had to respect what capable soldiers the North possessed. "The communists were very well organized. They had a lot of experience. They had fought in Manchuria," in World War II and the Chinese Civil War. The fact is, in 1950 North Korea almost won—pushing the American-led UN Command into the Pusan Perimeter, within 50 miles of the ocean, in the peninsula's southeast corner.

"The North Koreans came to Seoul for three months." Maxwell recalls a propaganda movie. "A friend of mine said, let's go see Russian movies. When we went, what was happening was, they tried to get our guys to volunteer to go to the front as soldiers. They handed out pieces of paper [to sign up]. A few joined. Everyone else just stared at each other," and then ran.

During the occupation, "we had enough to eat"—just a watery porridge of rice for three months. "Most shops were closed. Soldiers just took what they

wanted. North Koreans came looking for young men. We had a hiding place for my brother under the floor." His father did not sleep at home, for fear of being recognized, since he was from the North.



Korean War picture, caption unknown.

While men were pressed into the Army, women were drafted to sew for the North. His mother was called up. "Women worked making soldiers' pants and clothes. If you didn't go, they'd take you away." Maxwell noticed the disappearance of a few people.

He also remembers waves of American Mustang fighter planes strafing North Korean positions atop Namsan, the mountain in the middle of Seoul. Namsan Tower, the symbol of modern Seoul, stands there now, serenely.



Wrecked bridges over the Han. The Corps of Engineers later rebuilt the Han River bridges.

## Inchon and liberation

On "29 September 1950, my birthday, Seoul was liberated." General MacArthur had launched "Operation Chromite," the Inchon landing. "Shells hit Seoul from the

*(Continued on page 11)*

## Eng tech gets kicks from taekwondo

(Continued from page 7)

governing bodies are the US Taekwondo Union and the Pan American Taekwondo Union. The World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) is the principal international governing body. North Korea belongs to the International Taekwondo Federation (ITF).

Kim has worked tirelessly for acceptance of his sport, which was first awarded Olympic medals only at the Sydney games in 2000. For more than twenty years, Mr. Kim has donated his time as a coach and mentor to various athletes competing in Korea. A few prestigious matches he has refereed include the 13<sup>th</sup> World Championships and 6<sup>th</sup> Women's World Championships, November 1997 in Hong Kong; the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Pan-American Open (Junior and Senior) Championships, August 1998 in Irvine, California, where he won the Presidential Sports Award, and the 8<sup>th</sup> International US Open Championships, January 1999 in Anaheim, California.

Kim assures us that the sport's American and Korean versions are the same, and suggests the best opportunities for Americans to learn may be found on Yongsan. He himself doesn't teach anymore. Through diligence (about five sessions per week), you can earn a basic black belt in about two years. Having reached the 7<sup>th</sup> dan, Kim now only practices about three times a week. His former students are now 7<sup>th</sup> dan blackbelts, like Kim. With 9 dans possible, Kim can still improve in his lifetime.

Mr. Kim, Hwa-Rong's service as a referee at international competition has spread taekwondo and

## Teamwork wins again!

by Gloria Stanley

The Far East District (FED) believes in teamwork to satisfy its customers. One of the latest examples of teamwork at FED is a \$14,000 project to install 10 firedoors at the 121<sup>st</sup> General Hospital at Yongsan before an inspection of the hospital by the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (JCAHCO). Because of a great team effort the project was finished a week ahead of schedule.

With limited workspace, an extremely tight deadline, and with as little disruption as possible while the hospital stayed in operation, the project involved procurement, fabrication, shipping and installation of the 10 firedoors. This required a lot of coordination and the full cooperation of everyone involved. For example, FED's Quality Assurance Branch reviewed the contract submittals in only one day.

In addition to the FED teammembers Mr. Norm Boeman, Resident Engineer, Hospital Resident Office (HRO); Mr. John Ghim, Deputy Resident Engineer, HRO; Mr. Darren Michibata, Program Manager; Mr. Bill Wendt, Project Manager; and Mr. Wang, Hui-chan, FED Quality Assurance Representative; key players outside FED helped the project succeed. LTC James DeNio, 121<sup>st</sup> General Hospital Transition Officer; Major

Christopher Castle and Mr. David Fortune of the Hospital Facility Project Office – Korea; and Chief Johnson Rollins, Chief of Facilities Maintenance for 121<sup>st</sup> General Hospital, were all instrumental in the coordination and cooperation efforts necessary to complete the project. The contractor, Daewoo Corporation, was extremely cooperative and aggressive in installing the doors by the scheduled



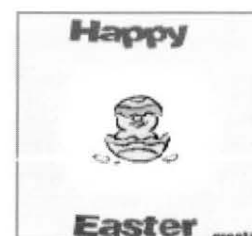
Mr. Wang, Hui-chan (left), HRO Quality Assurance Representative, and Mr. John Ghim, Deputy Resident Engineer, HRO, check the fire door rating on one of the 10 new doors at Yongsan's 121st General Hospital in Seoul.

deadline. Following their arrival on February 22, 2001, installation of each firedoor took approximately four days. The contractor worked seven days a week most of the time during installation. The project was accepted by the Yonsan Director of Public Works on March 21, 2001 - a week ahead of schedule.

Meeting the schedule was critical to the 121<sup>st</sup> General Hospital because of the accreditation inspection scheduled for the week of April 2, 2001.

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Korean culture around the world. He can't help but make FED look good too.



## Recalling Korean War Days

(Continued from page 9)



Girl during Battle of Inchon.

ships. Actually, I didn't see any Americans. I went up near Chong Wa Dae to look down on Seoul. I watched North Koreans shelling the capitol building area. A few hours later, they disappeared. North Koreans walked in front of my house and into the mountains. That night I saw the city's center. Everything was burning. The North Koreans did it."

After the liberation, "everybody felt happy and calm. You felt free. Seoul was black – flat from Namdaemun south." The North Koreans had dynamited many buildings. Yet he still, "saw no Americans, saw no ROKs."

"We felt safe [though] society had collapsed. There was no law and order. Everything was confusing. My brother got a job as an interpreter [with the Americans]. He worked there about three months. Americans stayed in school buildings."

His brother helped Maxwell get hired by the Americans. "I worked as a houseboy for the American troops: making beds,

cleaning up, mopping... Easy. I ate American food: string beans and Spam mixed with kimchee. I knew very simple English like 'This is a boy.' I started picking up more."

### Return of the communists and evacuation south

Just as the North almost won before Inchon, after the landing, the Allies almost won, driving north almost to China. The American-led allies actually reached two small stretches of the Yalu River, which separates Korea from China. Then some 400,000 Chinese troops intervened, surprising the Allies and pushing them south again. The communists reoccupied Seoul.

Maxwell remembers the Americans preparing to retreat south once more, burning their equipment to prevent its capture. "My brother joined a civilian ammunition operation. He went to Pusan. My father advised me to go with the Americans." On 28 January, Maxwell left Seoul on the back of a 25<sup>th</sup> Transportation Battalion truck. In those final days of the segregated Army, he remembers the 25<sup>th</sup> as a mostly black unit.

"It was so cold. We stayed south of the Han River for a couple weeks. We could hear guns really close.

We drove all night to Taegu. We stayed there a month. The front was getting close. Then everyone was fired [by the Americans]. I was angry. I wanted to go with the Americans to Japan." Perhaps the Americans could not evacuate every-

one who had helped them, and did not want their friends caught associating with them when the communists came.

"I slept in the streets of Taegu for a couple nights. Then I just bumped into a very remote relative — a fifth or sixth cousin. He'd heard my family went to my my Aunt's house [north of Kunsan]. "He finally found his family in Pusan.



North Koreans fleeing to South over destroyed Taedong River bridge, December 1950.

### War's end

"When the war ended in '53, we came back to Seoul by train." Maxwell had missed over a year of school. Many kids missed over three years. Some two million were dead, North and South, including 50,000 Americans. Maxwell went to the U.S. in 1959. He has worked for FED since 1986.

Today, there are two Koreas. There is the world's eleventh largest economy, where the English language is everywhere, children have cellphones, and the tiniest *woo pyo* of land is somehow room enough for a multistory building. And there is the ancient

(Continued on page 12)

## Recalling Korean War days

(Continued from page 11)

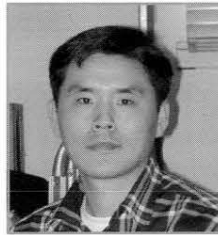
rice-growing culture of tiny houses with tile roofs, *adishi* lugging hundreds of pounds on their backs, and the lunar calendar. There is that new, free Korea that does not know war, poverty and tyranny. And there is the old Korea that can never forget. Geotech's Maxwell Kim knows, and helps us know, both.



Korean War picture, caption unknown.

## New Team Members

**Mr. Hong, Song Kwon** joined



FED on March 15 as a Civil Engineer in the Construction Services Branch. His

hometown is Mong-Won Dong, Seoul. He graduated from Sung-Kyun-Kwan University with a degree in Civil Engineering. He previously worked for the Uijongbu DPW as an estimator. Mr. Hong enjoys baseball, and raising pets (tropical fish as well as a bird). His wife is An, Hye Won and his son is Hong, Jin Won.

**Mr. Pang, Hyo Tak** joined FED on March 15 as a Civil Engineer in

the Construction Services Branch.



He cites both Wonjong-ri, Pangsong-up and, before 1998, Pyong Kaek-si, Kyoygindo as

hometowns. He graduated from Sungkyunkwan University. This is his 17th job as a civil engineer in his 15 years with the U.S. government! His numerous awards include OPR, Commander's Award and Others. Mr. Pang's hobbies include reading, hiking, tennis, meditation, and "drinking beer." His wife is Yu, Kyong Ok, his first daughter is Pang, Kang Mi, his second daughter is Pang, Won Mi, and his son is Pang, Yu Sok.

## Courageous Channel

(Continued from page 5)

Dependents). Failure to have the right form may result in your inability to receive a predesignated evacuation allowance. These forms must be filled out and validated prior to processing. They cannot be prepared and validated *during*. And Japan is very expensive. Okay; you *should* also have: DA Form 2402 (Exchange Tag); DA Form 4986 (personal property record); DD Form 1701 (inventory of household goods); Letter of Authorization for processing potential claims for damage or loss of property; and immunization records; DA Form 3955 (Change of Address and Directory card); your will;

financial records; USFK Pamphlet 600-300 (Emergency Evacuation Instructions); a copy of your vehicle registration title; insurance policies; USFK Ration Control Plates; two copies of USFK Form 194 (Noncombatant Safe Arrival Note post cards); and two copies of USFK Form 178-R, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations—NEO.

Warden Chong reminds us, "every month there is supposed to be training. And we hold this exercise in March and October."

So when you really must be going, go NEO. It might really be the only way to travel.

### NEO FAQ

#### 1. What kind of events would trigger NEO?

The State Department might order a NEO due to imminent or possible military hostilities, natural or man-made disasters, political crisis, or *any* crises that put American lives at risk.

#### 2. Who is eligible for NEO?

American citizens and immediate family members, legal permanent residents of the U.S., and designated third country nationals. Efforts will be made to evacuate pets – but people will always have priority over pets.

#### 3. What are the responsibilities of noncombatants?

Prepare for NEO. Make your NEO kit and NEO packet. Know your warden. Know how to get to the Evacuation Control Center (ECC).

#### 4. What's a NEO kit?

A 72-hour supply of clothing, ready-to-eat food and water, medicine, and your protective mask.

#### 5. How will we know we have a NEO situation?

Your NEO warden will try to contact you in an emergency. AFN-Korea will also provide the most authoritative, up-to-date information available from military channels.

# 사령관메세지



COL Gregory Kuhr

## 세계제일의 공학기구인 공병대

FED의 훌륭한 근로자 모두에게 사령관의 칼럼란을 통해 감사드리고 싶습니다.

매일 본인은 FED가 한반도에서 가장 열심히 일하고 있고 가장 전문적인 직업의식을 갖춘 근로자가 있음을 더욱더 확신하게 됩니다.

여러분은 총액 4억불이 넘는 4백여 진행중인 토목공사와 건설 공

사 계획과 더불어 주한미군을 위해 없어서는 안될 공공사업을 제공한다는 사실에 대해서 자랑스럽게 생각하셔야 합니다.

"세계 제일의 공학기구인 공병대"의 일원임을 상기하십시오.

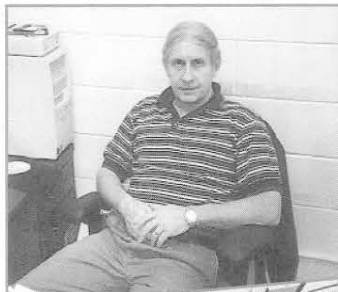
41개의 공병지구 중에서 FED는 가장 좋은 안전 기록, 가장 낮은 MCA 설계비용과 완전무결한 최고의 근로자

를 가지고 있습니다.

모든 FED 근로자의 헌신, 전문 직업의식 과 사심없이 봉사함에 필적할만한 대행사는 없습니다.

매일 여러분이 하시는 일에 대해 감사드리고 훌륭하게 업무를 수행하도록 힘쓰시기를 바랍니다.

쿠어 대령으로 부터



## 부사령관메세지



by LTC Charles Markham  
Deputy Commander

### 비상사태 훈련을 마치고

또 다른 비상사태 훈련이 끝났습니다. 2001년 4월 26일에 막을내린 2001년 JCS 훈련 수령, 집합, 전방으로의 이동과 통합 (RSOI). 극동공병단은 각 군과 상위 본부와 공조하고 있는 연락장교를 통해 대구에 있는 FED 군사 작전본부에 합류했었습니다.

우리는 비상시 명령체계와 통제 기능을 익힐 수 있었고, 필요시에 공학 전문적 기술을 제공할 수 있었습니다.

우리는 성공적으로 FED 군사작전본부 참모진 내에서 우리의 새로운 비상감응부대 (CRU)일원을 통합했습니다.

성과는 예정된 공사에 대한 중요한 기초 진리와 실제론을 제시해 주었습니다. 또한, 햄링거 소령과 포루 하사는 미 8군과 함께, 아이젠하워 소령, 데로지어 대위와 데이비스 중사는 주한미군과 연계됐고, 윌러 대위는 해군을 지원했으며, 맥매너스 중사와 마틴하사는 제 7 미공군과 합류했습니다.

또 하나의 매우 성공적인 결과는 우리의 설계부에 소속되어 있는 군기지 건설 관리 장치(TCMS)팀이었습니다. Mr. Bob Kiehm이 이끌었던 공학자, 설계사와 비용 건적기사

시 그 장치에 대한 좋은 실험이었습니다.

FED의 EM과 EEC일원은 항상 그랬듯이 이 훈련기간중에도 훌륭히 임무를 수행했습니다.

포스터 중령과 크레이스씨는 최상의 훈련행사가 되도록 조정했고 실행했습니다.

캔 피클러씨는 병참과 버스기사인 최명재씨와 함께 수송지원을 담당했습니다.

한보씨와 제이 박은 내부적으로나 외부적으로 통신을 유지할수 있도록 최선을 다했습니다.

드레피씨와 에드 조는 훌륭히 전대원을 지원하고 훈련을 제공했습니다.

기퍼씨와 데이브 윌슨은 항상 제 시간에 보고서와 브리핑자료를 참모들에게 제공했습니다.

FED의 훌륭한 매너를 보여주고 노련한 공병지원을 아끼지 않은 우리의 연락장교 여러분들께도 감사 를 표합니다.

우리는 여전히 보고서 작성과 비상군사작전을 준비함에 있어서 할 일이 많이 남아 있습니다. 하지만, 이 훈련기간동안 좋은 결과를 만들었습니다.

오는 8월에 2001 을지훈련이 있을 예정입니다. 평상시와 같이 평화를 희망하고 전쟁 또한 예상해야 합니다. 언제나 안전하게 생각하고 행동하시기 바랍니다.

우리의 연례 행사인 안전의 날이 오는 5월 23일로 다가왔습니다. 그 날 여러분 모두를 만날 것을 기대하고 있습니다. 안전은 일상생활에 염두에 두어야할 일입니다.

FED와 여러분을 위해 일하고 있는!

**" 비상시 명령체계와 통제 기능을 익힐 수 있었고, 필요시에 공학 전문적 기술을 제공할 수 있었습니다. "**

비상감응부대 장교들은 FED내 육군성에 속한 민간인이 합쳐져서 S2(정보), S3(작전), S4(병참)등의 참모진으로 조직되었습니다. 우리는 또한 주한미군 RCEM과 제 2군 소속 한국군 (SROKA) 공병 사무실에 두 비상감응 유닛을 배치했습니다. 이곳의 노련한 예비군들은 임무를 잘 수행했고 FED가 훈련목표를 달성하도록 도움을 주었습니다. 우리는 연례적으로 계속되는 다음 훈련에서도 예비군과 힘을 합쳐 막강한 팀이 되기를 기대합니다.

연락장교팀중에 하나인 버드 소령과 린제이 하사는 한국전역에 있는 미군기지중 선택된 중요한 건설공사현장을 정찰하는 동안에 헬기를 지원받았습니다.

임무를 통해 그들은 각 군에 대해 예정된 공사를 확인, 취소 또는 채택했습니다. 이와같은 훌륭한 노력의

팀은 측정단위 전환을 위해 설계된 공사를 TCMS로 변경, 한국지역 공급물자 데이터 베이스를 만들기 시작했고 값비싼 TCMS설계를 위해 지역건물과 콘크리트 전용선을 대신하기 위한 방법을 찾았습니다. TCMS 팀에 박은영, 최영도, 유재황, 이춘기, 오성현씨등이 포함되었습니다.

하나의 지구로서, 또한 우리는 타지에서 있을 의지병력 공학 시험 훈련과 관련해 태평양 지부에 그들의 비상작전본부(EOC)를 교육하기 위해 차량을 지원했습니다. FED는 그들의 명령 통제기능과 TCMS 설계 공사를 실험하고 우리의 자매지구 비상설계팀을 시험하기 위한 정보와 보고서를 제공했습니다.

전화, 팩스와 텔리 공학 공급을 원활히 하기위해 우리는 매일 연동장치를 시험했습니다. 포괄적으로 그것은 5월에 있을 코브라 골드 훈련

# 이스터란? (Easter?)

이스터는 많은 기독교인에게 크리스마스보다 더 중요합니다.

이스터는 주예수의 부활을 기념하는 날입니다.

기독교인의 주요 축제일인 이스터는 주 예수가 십자가에 못박혔을때인 유대인의 유월절 바로 다음에 옵니다.

이스터는 3월 22일에서 4월 25일 사이에 다른 날짜들 중에 일요일에 기념식이 거행됩니다.(미국인들은 대체로 4월 15일).

*“이스터 달걀은 부활을 상징”*

이스터 달걀은 부활을 상징합니다. 달걀의 색깔은 새봄의 더 밝은 햇빛을 의미합니다.

이스터 토끼는 다산을 상징합니다. 왜냐하면, 토끼는 특히 봄에 다산하는 동물로 잘 알려져 있기 때문입니다.

물론 빈 십자가는 이스터의 가장 중요한 상징입니다.

아마도 석가탄신일처럼 이스터는 겨울이 갈 즈음, 그리고 일광이 길어지고, 따뜻함, 기쁨, 순수와 생명이 다시 솟을 때와 일치합니다.

이스터를 축하하며!!

# FED에서의 식목일 아침

“나무를 심는 것은 선함, 아름다움 그리고 인간을 고귀하게 만드는 것이다!” - (모튼/1872)

FED 부사령관인 마컴 중령은 아름다운 봄날 아침인 4월 5일에 나무심기를 제안했습니다.

식목일, 구내에 상주한 AAFES와 CLRE와 함께 FED직원들은 우리의 동대문 잔디밭을 가로질러 50여그루의 나무를 심었습니다.

당지구 시설책임자인 Mr. Tae Kwon이 준비했던 이번 행사는 지난 몇 년동안 폭풍우로 잃었던 33 그루보다도 많은 나무심기였습니다.

각 부서별로 적어도 한그루의 나무를 심었고 나무의 종류는 무궁화, 감나무, 말린자두나무, 대추나무, 단풍나무, 작은 노간주나무와 그 밖의 관목들로 다양했습니다.

국립 식목일 제정과 관련하여 나무심기 축제일은 4월의 마지막 금요일에 미국에서 경축했던 것이 가장 일반적입니다. 하지만 대다수의 주에서는 가장나

무심기 적합한 기상조건과 일치시키기 위해 각기 다른 기간에 기념식을 갖는데 남부에서는 1월과 2월중에 멀리 북부에서는 5월경입니다.

첫 번째 식목일은 1872년 네브라스카의 모든씨로부터 시작되었습니다.

그해에 모든씨는 나무 한 그루 없이 그저 평지뿐이었던 새로운 주를 가로질러 백만 그루의 나무심기를 체계화했습니다.

그는 “나무를 심는 것은 선함, 아름다움 그리고 인간을 고귀하게 만드는 것이다.” 라고 말했습니다.

오늘날 식목일은 미국뿐만 아니라

한국을 포함한 많은 국가에서 지켜지고 있습니다.

이 날을 기념하기 위하여 우리가 해야 할 일은 나무를 심는 것입니다. - 다음세대를 위한 여러분의 선물로!!

포레스트 패트릭



# 즐거운(?) 세금의 날 (Tax Day)

4월 15일은 미국인이 결코 잊을 수 없는 날입니다 - 만약 법률적인 문제가 일어나지 않기를 원한다면. 매년 그날은 미국인들이 개인 소득세 환급서류를 제출하여야만 합니다.

대부분의 주에서는 또한 같은 날에 세금 환급을 요구하기도 합니다. 개개인 납세자들은 그들이 얼마나 세금을 내야하는지 아주 복잡한 세금산정 과정 때문에 많은 사람들은 직업적으로 이런 일을 하는 사람들을 고

용해서 세금을 산정 해야만 합니다.

산정 후에 납세자는 세금정산서와 함께 추가로 내야할 세금을 수표로 정부에 보내야만 합니다.

어떤 납세자는 정부로부터 이미 낸 세금을 돌려 받기도 합니다. 왜냐하면 그들은 한해동안에 세금을 너무 많이 냈기 때문입니다.

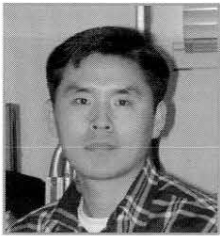
미국에서는 수입이 적은 근로자들을 위한 연방정부의 보조금 지원 때문에 수입이 적은 근로자들이 세금을 환급 받

는 경우가 있습니다.

개인소득세는 사업소득세, 근로세(봉급 받을 때마다 내는 세금), 판매세(물건 살 때마다 내는 세금), 관세(수입품에 대한 세금), 재산세(예를 들어 집, 땅), 상속세와 다른 세금들과 맞물려 있습니다.

하지만, 한국인들보다도 미국인들은 많은 서류를 작성함과 동시에 더 많은 세금을 내야 합니다 (약 수입의 1/3 정도). 그래서 만약, 여러분이 미국인들에게 해당되는 세금을 내지 않는다면, 4월 15일은 축하해야 할 즐거운 날인 것입니다.

# FED의 새가족



홍성권

홍성권씨는 지난 3월 15일 토목기술자로서 FED에 합류했다.

고향이 서울인 그는 성균관대학교에서 토목공학사 학위를 받고 졸업했다.

그는 견적사로서 의정부 DPW에서 일했었다. 홍성권씨는 야구경기와 애완동물 기르기를 즐기고(새 뿐만 아니라 열대어도).

부인 안혜원씨와 슬하에 1남을 두고 있다.



방효탁

방효탁씨는 토목기술자로서 3월 15일 FED에 합류했다.

고향이 경기도인 그는 성균관대에서 토목공학사 학위를 받고 졸업했다.

토목 기술자로서 미 정부와 함께 15년동안 일해 왔으며 이번이 17번째 근무처이다.

OPR, 사령관 상을 포함하여 많은 상을 받았는데 그의 취미로는 독서, 하이킹, 테니스, 명상과 "맥주 마시기" 등 그가 받은 상만큼 다양하다.

부인 유경옥씨와 슬하에 1남 2녀를 두고 있다.

## 만우절을 조심하세요!

소위 여러분의 친구라 불리는 사람으로부터 못된 장난을 기대할 수 있는 4월 1일은 만우절입니다.

만우절이 어떤 날이고 어떻게 유래되었을까요? 만우절의 유래는 다소 확실치 않습니다.

일반적인 생각은 새해 달력을 재편집하는 동안에 새해가 4월 1일에서 1월 1일로 변경됐었다는 것입니다.

역사 속에서 그 당시에는 텔레비전이나 라디오가 없었기 때문에 정보가 느리게 전달되었습니다.

그리고 역시 단순히 변화를 무시해버리거나 완전히 잊어버리는 사람들도 있었습니다.

그 사람들은 바보로 취급받았고 가짜 파티에 초대되거나 다른 황당한 농담으로 그들을 우롱했습니다.

"모든 만우절"은 황당한 농담이나 사람들을 만우절에 쓸데없이 심부름 보내기 장난과 더불어서 세계 도처에서 준수(?)되고 있습니다.

## Talk Tips

COL Kuhr works in the Executive Office.  
쿠어 대령은 집행부에서 일하십니다.

The Emergency Management Office (EMO) plans for emergencies.  
비상관리실(EMO)은 비상사태에 대한 계획을 세웁니다.

The Office of Council is where our lawyers work.  
법률고문실은 변호사들이 일하는 곳입니다.

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) makes the East Gate Edition.  
홍보실(PAO)에서 FED 월간지(The East Gate Edition)를 만듭니다.

The Safety/Occupational Health Office inspects job sites.  
직업안전보건과는 건축물을 검열합니다.

Contracting Division assigns work to Korean companies.  
계약부는 한국회사들에게 공사를 할당합니다.

The Information Management Office

(IMO) fixes computers.  
정보관리과(IMO)는 컴퓨터를 수리합니다.

The Logistics Management Office (LMO) makes sure we have the equipment we need.  
병참관리과(LMO)는 우리가 필요한 장비를 가지고 있는지를 점검합니다.

The Resource Management Office (RMO) hires people and makes our budget.  
자원관리과(RMO)는 직원채용과 FED 예산을 세웁니다.

The Programs & Project Management Division (PPMD) plans projects.  
계획과 기획관리부(PPMD)는 기획들을 입안합니다.

Construction Division builds.  
건축부는 건물을 짓습니다.

Engineering Division designs.  
공학부는 건물설계를 합니다.

FED has Six Resident Offices.  
FED는 6개의 상주 계약관 사무실을 갖고있습니다.

## 만우절 장난들

자기 몸에 가짜 피를 바르고 자신이 죽어가고 있다고 믿게 만듭니다.

프랑스에서는, 사람들이 다른 사람의 등에 물고기를 집어넣고 한다.

자신을 아는 어떤 사람에게 전자메일을 때 시간마다 보낸다.

다른 사람 시계의 시간을 바꾸어 그들이 늦은 것처럼 보이게 한다.

어떤 사람에게 누워서 일으켜 달라고 하고 일으킬 때 가짜 손을 잡도록 만듭니다.

컴퓨터 플러그를 느슨하게 꽂아놓고 다른 사람에게 컴퓨터를 켤 수 없다고 말한다.

흑판지우개의 갈라진 틈새에 분필을 넣어서 선생님이 지우개로 칠판을 지우려 할 때 지우기 대신에 낙서를 하게 만듭니다.