



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Far East District

East Gate Edition

"Building for Peace"

SEOUL KOREA VOL. V NO. 55 NOVEMBER 1987

Yongsan Dragon Hill Lodge under way

Two years from now DOD military and civilian personnel will be provided accommodations in the Yongsan Transient Facility Project, a 277-room facility located on Yongsan's Southpost.

The funds used to build this facility are totally non-appropriated, and have been generated by Clubs, Bowling Centers, Package Beverage Stores, Golf Courses and slot machines throughout Korea. This is significant in that it is funded by service-members money. The users of these non-appropriated fund facilities have made this project possible. DOD personnel throughout the world will be grateful for this contribution in the future.

The Yongsan Transient Facility Project is unique in two ways. First, it is a joint venture between Headquarters, Department of the Army non-appropriated fund (The Community and

Family Support Center) and the Community and Family Soldier Support Command, Korea. Second, the project is Fast Track which means that construction of the facility will commence before design completion.

Far East District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is responsible for the design and construction of the project. AMKOR, Inc/SAC International, Ltd., a Joint Venture, with specialized assistance from consulting firms in Hawaii, is designing the project. Poong Lim Industrial Company is the project's construction contractor.

The design consists of conceptual (20%) plans and five separate, but coordinated design packages which will be awarded to the construction contractor sequentially. This will allow construction to start earlier than if the design were completed in its entirety

before construction began. The composition of the five design packages is:

1. Initial demolition, utility relocation and temporary and permanent EUSA Officers' Club parking areas.
2. Foundation
3. Superstructure and long lead procurement items.
4. Facility interior (to include food service and laundry equipment) and remaining utility lines.
5. Furnishings, artwork, signage and landscaping.

The construction contract for Design Package No. 1 was awarded to Poong Lim on September 30 and construction is tentatively scheduled to be completed in

(Continued on next page)



Artist's rendition of Dragon Hill Lodge.



Ed Tohill(L); Chief of Construction and Thayne Coffin(R), Chief of Engineering Division assist Col. Howard Boone, FED Commander, as ground is broken for the Dragon Hill Lodge at Yongsan. There were 3 three-man shovels in use for the occasion (See page 2).

SFC Jornal Miller POD Soldier of the Year



SFC Jornal Miller.

By SGM Gary Williams

SFC Jornal K. Miller from the Pusan Resident Office, Far East District, US Army Corps of Engineers, was recently selected as the Pacific Ocean Division Soldier of the Year.

This is a great achievement as it marks an accomplishment that very few soldiers and non-commissioned officers receive in their career. However, if you talk to SFC Miller it seems as if it was an easy task for him. In a way it probably was because he had the determination to win right from the start.

Those who know SFC Miller can easily attest to the fact that he always strives for excellence both on and off the job. He

places great demands on quality control and keeps his contractors marching to that beat. This is an easy task because just a few months prior to coming to FED, SFC Miller was a drill instructor.

Off the job he seeks career enhancement through college courses and is hoping to obtain his Associate Degree before he leaves Korea. Besides work and school, he is a very busy family man and husband to his lovely wife Maria and their four children Janice, Aneesah, Journal and Pauline.

SFC Miller is a leader in many ways and in many ways an inspiration to us all - a hard working American and a good soldier.

Construction conference held

A construction Conference was held on 6 October 1987 at the Osan Officers' Open Mess. The thirty four attendees included Branch Chief and supervisory personnel from all Area, Resident, and Project Offices.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss new initiatives and to provide feedback on initiatives resulting from the 13 & 14 April 1987 "Customer Care thru Contract Management Seminar", and to discuss a number of management related issues with the District Commander, Col. Boone. The Col. conducted an organization effectiveness workshop. The purpose of which was to promote a better understanding of the working relationship between the civilian and military work-force.

Mr. Tohill, Chief, Construction Division and Mr. McFaul, Deputy Chief, Construction Division spoke on customer care issues and initiatives taken to improve our program. Mr. Robinson, Central Area Engineer, spoke

on new policies and procedures established for the purpose of tracking construction deficiencies and for incorporating the tracking system to quality assurance reporting. Mr. Anderson spoke on contract submittals, construction quality management and mechanical/electrical work. His presentations included new initiatives taken to enhance the way we administer each.

From the presentations and discussions it was apparent that many actions are underway which will enhance FED's ability to better perform their mission.

**Don't Let
FLARE
Ignite
Your
Holidays**

Thanksgiving Day Message for the Armed Forces, 1987

On Thanksgiving Day, Americans pause wherever they may be to thank God for all the blessings He grants us and our land of liberty. Around our Nation and around the world, you who defend us in arms pause, too -- in thanks, in prayer, in thoughts of home. As your Commander in Chief, I'm proud to express to you the heartfelt appreciation of the American people for hearing and answering our country's call. You who safeguard our blessings, and the families who support and inspire you in your many responsibilities, are yourselves a true blessing to this land.

You amplify our debt of gratitude with your every deed of solemn duty. In barracks and bunkers, on flight decks and parade grounds, in command centers, cockpits, and engine rooms, you daily carry out your mission to preserve and protect our security, our liberty, and our bounty. You make routine the exemplary self-sacrifice and devotion to duty that have always been the watchwords of the American military. That dedication has carried our country through periods of crisis and peril, purchasing, often at great cost, the security that enables all our citizens to pursue their lives in liberty and peace.

Happy Thanksgiving to all of you and to your families. To those of you serving on ships at sea and at isolated or dangerous outposts around the globe, Nancy and I send our very special greetings.

Ronald Reagan

Yongsan Dragon Hill Lodge

(Continued from front page)

Fall of 1989.

The Yongsan Transient Facility Project is designed primarily to support transient DOD military and civilian families. Accommodations will be provided to TDY personnel on a "space available" basis. The facility contains the following features: 267 guest rooms,

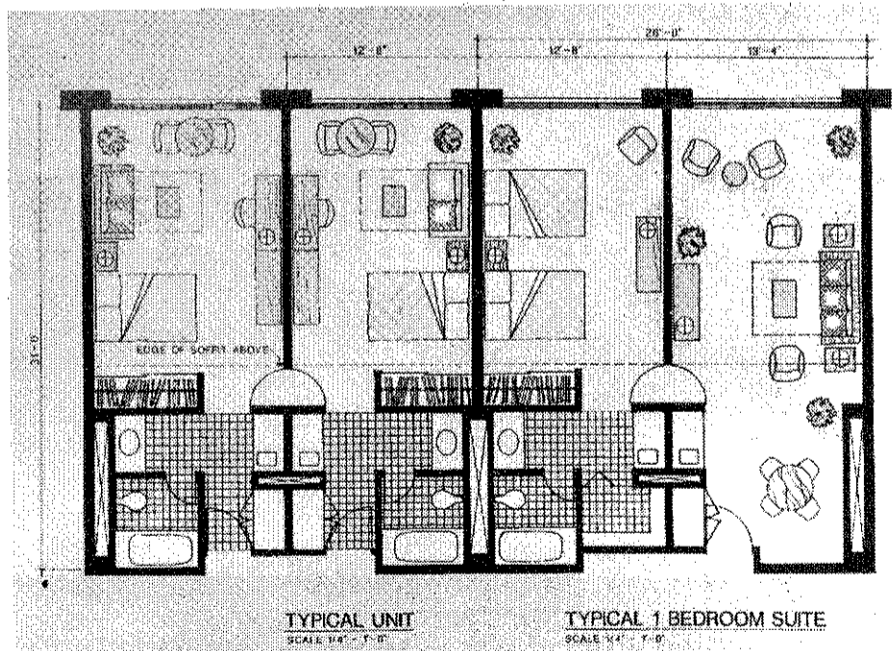
each with its own kitchenette, 10 one-bedroom suites with the potential of having two, 2-bedroom suites, a child care facility for patrons and three restaurants (a coffee shop, family restaurant, and a full service restaurant). Other features include two lounges, a family hair care center, small

Post Exchange, concession areas, two outdoor tennis courts, game room, small video game room and meeting rooms.

The nine floor, 310,000 square foot facility will be located just south of the present EUSA Officers' Club swimming pool and tennis courts.



Col. John Peck(L), Commander of Community, Family and Support Command Korea, and Col. Lewis Turner(R), from Community and Family Support Center, DOD, assist Gen. Louis Menetrey, Commanding General, USFK, during ground-breaking.



**Support
Combined Federal Campaign**

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Chief, Public Affairs E. N. "Al" Bertaux
Editor Jay Y. Kim

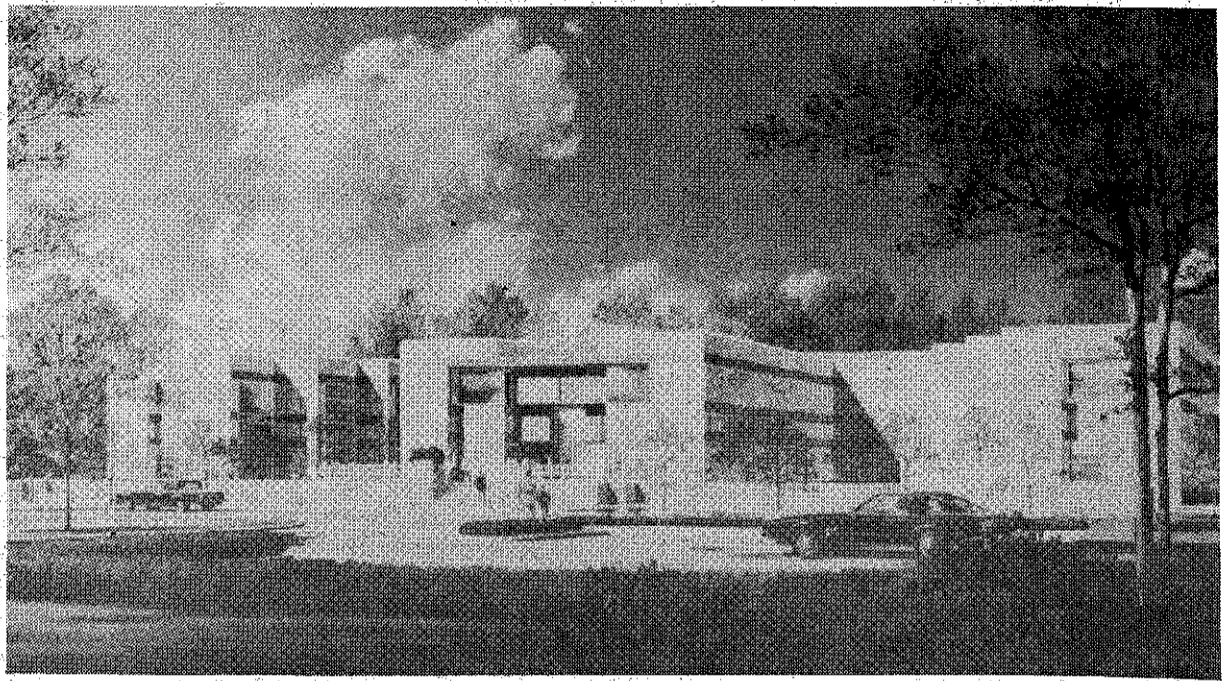
USACE Historical Center and Museum

In a policy letter, dated 22 September, Lt. Gen. E.R. Heiberg III, Commander USACE made the following observations, "Significant progress has been made on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Historical Center and Museum, but much remains to be done. While steady, our progress has been slowed by a lack of understanding about the Historical Center and Museum and a lack of strong command-wide, grassroots support." The commander went on to outline his views and the command policy on the museum in the hope that it would be a way to remedy the situation.

The Historical Center and Museum will be the Corps of Engineers Museum, with a mission of telling the story of the combat engineers, military construction, and civil works, and to preserve the history and material heritage of our Corps of Engineers. In February 1986 the Department of the Army officially gave the museum a provisional approval as a part of the U.S. Army Museum System. What this means is that the Corps of Engineers Museum is now a reality and functionally operational as an Army Museum.

The commander stated, "I fully support the museum now and have consistently done so since I originally became involved in planning for it in 1979." The commander stated further, "We, all military and civilian members of the Corps, must realize that this museum is to preserve our history and heritage. I share with other Corps members an intense pride in our Engineer heritage. I am pleased that I can contribute to its preservation and use through developing our Historical Center and Museum."

The Museum will be located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia rather than Fort Leonard Wood. A decision was made in



The center and museum was conceived as a two-phase project. The first phase is the 10,000-square-foot main entry complex. Second phase is the 40,000-square-foot support and operations area.

1980 that the museum would be in the Humphreys Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir because it was the Corps of Engineers Museum and would be located with the MACOM Headquarters. In 1990 USACE/OCE will move to Fort Belvoir, which means the museum will be able to supply the fullest support to USACE/OCE and the Army as a whole. The decision was confirmed again in 1985 and it is today's policy. The commander further stated, "I strongly support continuing work through my Office of History to support the excellent, certified Fort Leonard Wood Military Museum which already assists in training the finest combat engineers in the world. We absolutely need both: a Center Museum for Leonard Wood that is troop oriented, and a MACOM museum in the D.C. area that broadly represents all contributors to the Corps, and in particularly the contributions of

the strong design/construction/service private sector that is absolutely essential to the Corps and Army work in peace and war."

The Museum is already and will continue to provide a base to direct Corps-wide museum/historical activities. I will support all parts of the Corps, not only USACE but also other engineer units and offices, in their efforts to tell the Corps story.

The Commander has called upon each and every member of the Corps family to support fully the development and construction of the USACE Historical Center and Museum. Gen. Heiberg stated, "I am confident that your continued support will allow the Corps and Historical Foundation to realize our joint goals of building a Corps of Engineers museum that serves all Army Engineers and of making it the best museum in the U.S. Army."

Camp Casey safety on the move

By Robert J. Marshall

I have found in my 20 years of military service all

over the world, that the most distasteful jobs are the jobs that people avoid. Safety is one of them, it has to be done

but.

Remember, avoiding the disagreeable jobs does not get the job done.

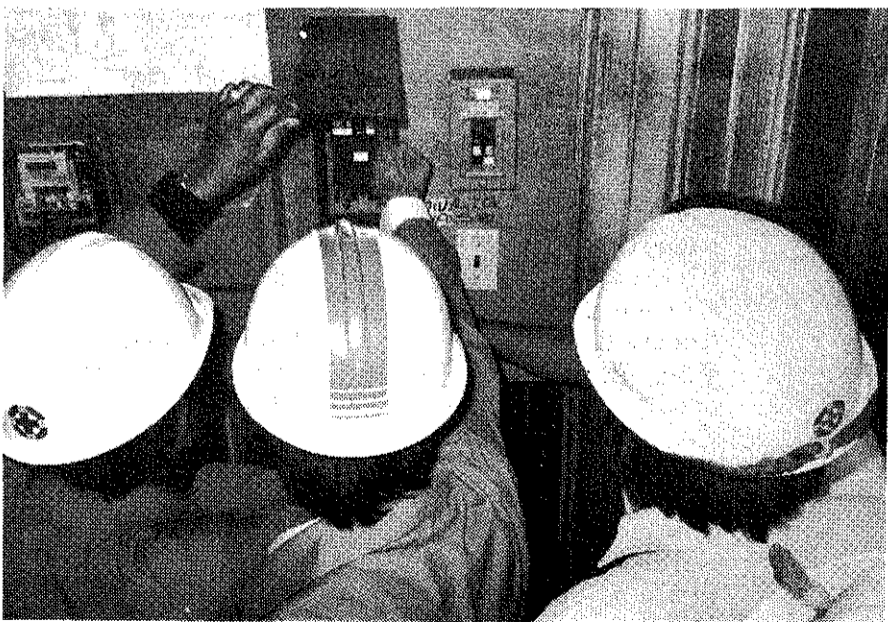
The safety program at Camp Casey consists of very simple steps, however, they must be done on a daily basis. The first, inspect as soon as you arrive at the jobsite, second, inform and correct the mistakes that you find. Third, document the problem, four, follow up to make sure the corrections are made, and five, train so that the problem does not come up again. Sounds simple right! but it's far from simple.

I have seen people stand in one spot staring at a safety violation and not do anything about it. Why? Well it's possible that they may not recognize the hazard, or perhaps they did and were

hoping that you didn't notice it. Or perhaps they just became insensitive to the problem. I really believe most of the problem is the latter. This type of person is a moving safety hazard and must be trained and motivated to correct the problems when he sees them.

No one is perfect, we all make our share of mistakes, however when we make a mistake in safety, someone pays with injury or even death.

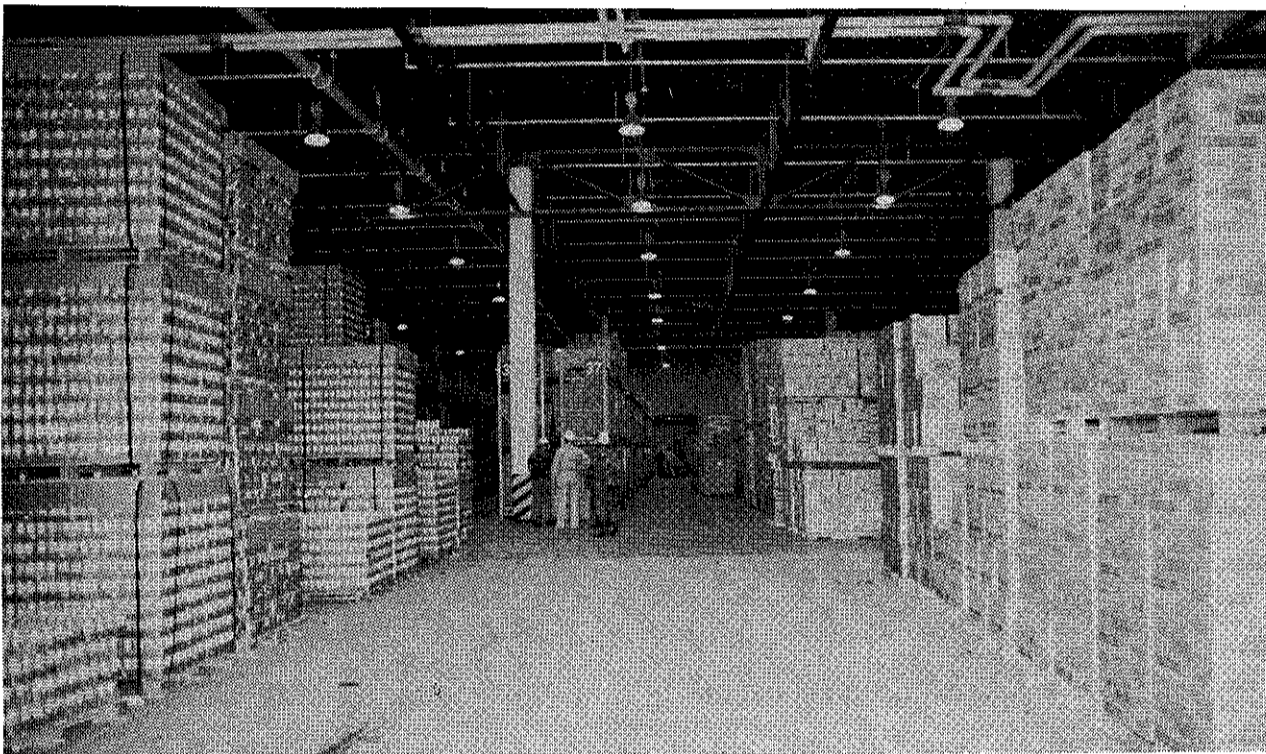
Recently, the Casey Project office held classes for contract managers, quality control, and safety personnel on general safety problems and how to notice and correct them. The idea is to keep the problem in front so that people do not get lax as far as safety is concerned.



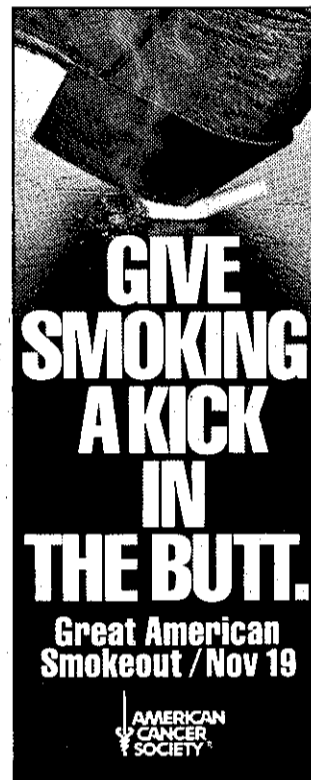
Contractors inspecting G.F.C.I. panel.



The roof construction for Yongsan Main Post Club requires careful safety. This project, constructed by Ssang Yong Construction Co., Ltd., is scheduled to be finished by next March.



New Yongsan Commissary Warehouse recently completed by Poong Lim Industrial Co., Ltd. This is a part of new Yongsan Commissary project.



FED awards

Outstanding Performance Rating Sustained Superior Performance

Song, Mi-Ui
Yi, Pong-Hui
Yu, Yong Sun
Chong, Tae-Kap

Exceptional Performance

Linda R. Howard
Katherine A. Musladin

Exceptional Performance Quality Step Increase

Heung K. Lim
Virginia W. Wilhoit
Chun, Hye S.
Sandra Clark

Exceptional Performance Quality Increase

Andrew E. Murray

Exceptional Performance Award

Frederick E. Bradshaw
Lowell R. Wornow
Joseph E. Matthieu
KwiJa Morris

Special Act

Katherine Ann Musladin
Kenny K. Lee
Nang Cha Cartmell
Han, Young-Sook
Thomas L. Knipper
Chin, Sun-Ok

CA/CS

Chong, Mong-Chin

Outstanding Performance

Choe, Yong-Ok
Sin, Chae-Kap
Yun, Sun-Hyang

An, Nam-Chun
Kang, Su-Won
Chin, Sun-Ok
Yi, Kwi-Hwan

Performance Award

Richard S. Abe
Thayne C. Coffin
Lyman A. Carter
James P. Howells
Jon S. Iwata
Robert E. Losey
Richard C. Ulrich
Ki Chon Fass
Robert E. Scott
Bang, Mong K.
Marilyn Northcutt

35 Year Service

Charles P. Hobbs
Harold J. Deitrich
Erwin J. Knepper

30 Years

Carroll D. Alexander

25 Years

Kim, Wan-Sul
Vernon C. Foushee

20 Years

Andrew E. Murray
James A. Howells
Kim, Sung-Uk

15 Years

Kim, Kwan-Do

10 Years

Kim, Yang-Son
So, Song-Il
Yim, Chang-Su

Retired after 29 Years

Everett H. Elliott

Thanksgiving around the world

By Donna Miles
American Forces Information Service

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

Many Americans think of Thanksgiving, the day of thanks first celebrated by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, as a uniquely American holiday. Yet America's Thanksgiving is similar to ancient as well as modern-day festivals celebrated around the world in gratitude for a good growing season.

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

In similar fashion, the Romans paid tribute to Ceres.

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

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

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

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

with the festive green corn dance.

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

Germany's popular celebration of the barley and hops harvest, Oktoberfest, is known worldwide for its abundance of beer, food, singing and dancing. Although literally called the "October festival," the Oktoberfest is usually held in late September when the first new beer of the season comes of age. The celebration, once confined to the city of Munich, has spread throughout Germany.

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

The people of Japan celebrate rice harvests at regional festivals held throughout the fall. The Skukaku-sai festivals feature parades, floats, campfires and lanterns.

Like the Japanese Skukaku-sai festivals, many harvest celebrations are observed on a regional,

rather than national, basis.

One example is the English Mop Fair, celebrated at the harvest's end in Stratford-on-Avon, home of William Shakespeare. The festival began hundreds of years ago, when servants and farm hands were hired by the year. Landowners and workers alike went into town, landowners to hire new workers and workers to find new jobs. Shopkeepers in Stratford-on-Avon held a fair for the crowd that poured into town. The name "Mop Fair" was inspired by the mops carried by women servants. Today, the festival features food, music, dancing and amusement rides.

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

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

Borrowing from many of these celebrations, the Pilgrims introduced Thanksgiving to the fledgling American colonies. Since then, Thanksgiving has become one of America's best-loved and most widely celebrated holidays.

Just as the people of America borrowed the concept of Thanksgiving from other countries, they have shared their special way of celebrating it around the world.



Perhaps one of the most memorable examples of this took place in 1942 at Westminster Abbey in London. More than 3,500 American troops stationed in England during World War II jammed into the historic church for Thanksgiving Day services. The service was the first time anything but a Church of England service had been held at the abbey's altar in nine centuries.

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

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

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



POD Commander sends congratulations

Brig. Gen. Arthur E. Williams, new POD Commander sent a letter of congratulations to FED recently. The Commander issued plaudits on the very fine performance in awarding the FY 87 MCA program. Forty nine of fifty three projects were awarded for a ninety two percent success rate based on

programmed amounts. The remaining four projects were awardable but did not have the necessary real estate acquisitions from the ROK Ministry of Defense. Gen. Williams stated, "This is outstanding performance especially considering the explosive safety distance, asbestos and project deferral

problems you encountered early in the year."

Gen. Williams asked Col. Boone to, "pass on to your staff my appreciation for a job well done. They can be justifiably proud of their significant contribution in support of our fighting forces."

Three offices receive safety excellence awards

Mr. Harvey Robinson, Central Area Office Engineer, Mr. Larry Pitchford, Western Corridor Resident Engineer, and Mr. Thomas Hudspeth, Wonju Project Office Engineer received Far East District Awards for Construction Safety Excellence. The three were cited for their excellent

performance on the FY 87 District Safety Management Evaluation. This evaluation considers how well a field office is implementing the safety management program and enforcing the Corps of Engineers safety requirements contractor construction sites. Each field office was measured against the

standards on the evaluation and compared to their contemporaries in the District. The three offices receiving the awards achieved the highest scores on those evaluations. Col. Howard E. Boone, District Engineer made the presentations at the Area Engineers Meeting.

Camp Henry, old and new

The Far East District has built several new modern buildings at Camp Henry, Camp Walker and Camp George. Probably the largest of which is the new Command and Control Center located at Camp Walker. Now a hardened Command and Control Facility which will eventually house the EUSA and United Nations Command Rear in the event of hostilities, is being constructed at Camp Henry.

Everything changes and Camp Henry, home for Headquarters, 19th Support Command, is no exception. During World War II, while battles were raging in the Pacific, Japanese Cavalry troops were busy with their colonization of Korea. The land on which Camp Henry, Camp Walker and Camp George now stand was used by the 80th Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Japanese Army under the command of General Minami.

There is probably no other individual that has seen Camp Henry undergo these changes over a longer period of time than Mr. Yang, Ku-To. Mr. Yang is a Korean National who works for the Kyu Yang Enterprises Contracting Company in Taegu. He first saw Camp Henry in 1939 when he was twelve years old. At that time the Japanese had an Organizational Day open house and Mr. Yang came on post with his family to look around. His description of Camp Henry, Camp Walker and Camp George at that time make very interesting reading.

The cherry blossoms were in full bloom and the post was very beautiful. However, there were no paved roads and not nearly so many buildings as there are today.

Many of the buildings of that era still stand, although the purpose for which the buildings are used has changed dramatically. Outside the hotel and bar circuit of Bongduk-Dong, you could hear the thundering sound of hoofbeats and the grunts of strained determination as the unit's cavalymen and foot soldiers trained and exercised.

The echo of gunshots were as much a part of the Korean way of life as the sun rising each morning, and the fumes from a hot rifle barrel on the firing range sounded the reminder of war from the fields where Camp Walker now stands.

As you entered the camp through gate #2 the first thing you saw was a yellow line running off into the southern section of the compound. The Japanese, being cautious and more than secretive issued a warning; venture from the path of the yellow line and you pay the consequence which in this event was death. The stripe travelled a route which encircled the compound. It was rare that a Korean civilian was ever allowed entrance into any of the buildings.

In the southeast area of the compound, the Japanese placed their ammunition depot and their medical facilities. To the north where the finance building now stands (Bldg 1685) the command had six barracks buildings - two remain today.

The priorities of the Japanese

Command were seen most vividly when, upon arrival in the Taegu Area, they constructed the Taegu Middle School for their children. It is interesting to note here that this building was used as 19th Support Command Headquarters until the completion of their new Command and Control Facility this year. The building (#1110) was also formerly used as 20th Support Group Headquarters; it was the Japanese main classroom building and it operated as such from 1921 to 1945. This same building then became a Korean Middle School until the Korean War. Gen. Walton H. Walker commanded the Naktong defense from this same building in early August 1950.

Camp Henry as we know it today was divided into two sections during the Japanese occupation - the compound and the school. The dividing line ran along the southern side of the 2nd Quartermaster Headquarters Building (#1208) and then turned right at the flag pole. It turned left again where the craft shop (#1211) is located now. Housing for the students was in the building formerly serving as the 20th Support Group dining facility (#1320), and the barber shop (#1304). What is now the Army Community Services Building and was previously the Main Post Exchange, was a school auditorium.

During the years of the occupation, resentment of the Japanese began to surface, even among the school children. It finally came to an explosive head in the form of rioting and brutal attacks on the Japanese school children. To prevent further abuse, a river was diverted from its natural course south of Bongduk-Dong to serve as a protective moat. The stream still runs under the concrete on the west and north sides of Camp Henry. This stream isolated the school from the Korean school children and the city of Taegu then to the north of Camp Henry. The barrier proved effective in slowing down what was becoming a very serious condition, this having been fueled by the Korean peoples' hatred toward the Japanese occupational forces.

The military outpost and the school had been built adjacent to each other for just such a development. Later, when the American occupation began in 1950, the Korean middle school was relocated to its present area east of Gate #1, replacing the installation's second firing range.

If you happened to be standing where the PX taxi area is now, back in 1945, you would have been calling for your mount rather than a late model sedan, because that building (#1545) was a horse stable. The four other stables were on the far side of the compound, located in the supply-engineer area. A close look will reveal wooden slabs jutting out from the wall, these were the dividing partitions for the horses stalls.

The laundry shop area at that time was used as a kitchen area. If the Japanese were anything like Americans, the most frequented building on post was the PX, which operated out of what is now the carpenter shop.

About a ten minute walk from Gate #2 is Camp George, where



Yang Ku Do recalling old days.

Japanese artifacts abound. Outside the Youth Center Building (#3210A), built as a Japanese officers club, stand marble pillars with three Chinese figurines dotting their exterior. The translation of these characters mean "The Hall of Allegiance to the Japanese Emperor."

The youth center building itself once played host to a display of war souvenirs from the Chinese/Japanese conflict showcased before World War II

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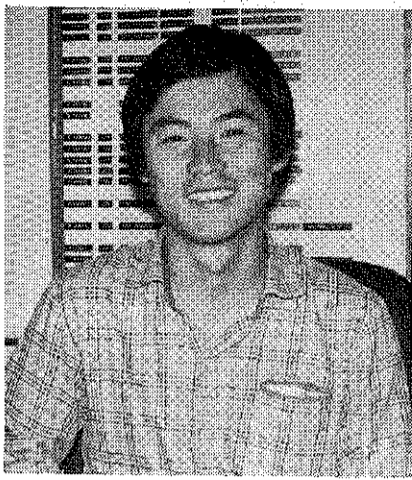
WHAT IT COSTS IN CALORIES

Activity	Calories burned per hour by an average person
Sleeping	65
Sitting	100
Cooking	100
Walking	250
Badminton	250
Brisk Walking	300
Tennis	300
Skating	300
Slow Jogging	300
Bicycle Riding	380
Aerobic Dancing	385
Slow Running (3.5 mph)	400
Soccer	400
Sawing Wood	500
Swimming	500
Snow Skiing	500
Running (7.5 mph)	650
Competitive Swimming	650
Weightlifting	650

REDUCE YOUR RISK OF HEART ATTACK

1. Stop smoking.
2. Control related health conditions — high blood pressure, diabetes and other diseases.
3. Reduce fat in your diet.
4. Lose weight if you're over your ideal weight.
5. Exercise regularly.
6. Be aware of stress in your life and learn to cope with it.

Welcome new FED faces

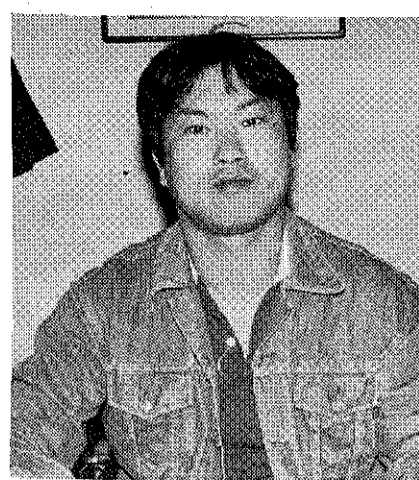


Kim, Tae Pom.
Driver, Motor Pool.

김태범.

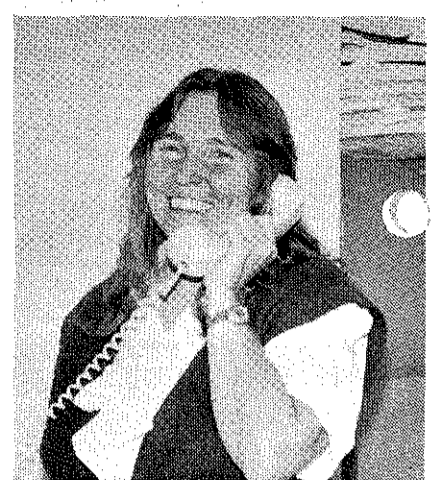


Mary Clarkson.
Secretary, Central Area Office.



Chong, Hyong Kun.
Heavy Driver, Supply Branch.

정형근.



Linda Tomlinson.
Computer Specialist, Information Management Office.



Bridget Lutz.
Clerk Typist, Central Area Office.



Leo Pelletier.
Chief of Program and Reports Section, Office Engineering Branch.



Sp4 Jimmie Hicks.
Crew Chief, Aviation Detachment.



Yi, Hye Suk.
Secretary, Central Area Office.

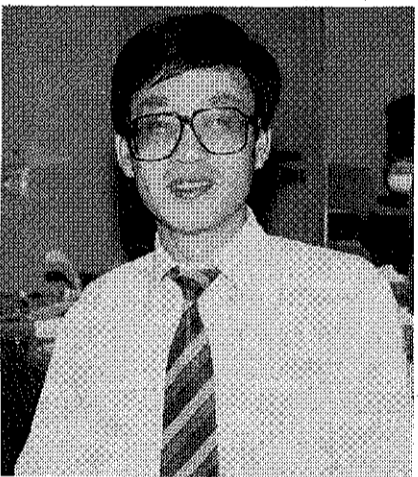
이혜숙.

Camp Henry

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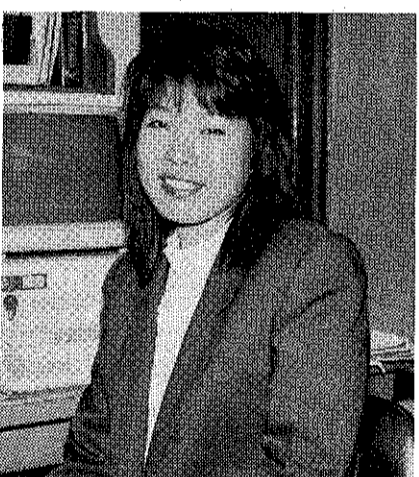
to impress the Korean people with Japanese superiority. Atop the hill overlooking the center was a memorial monument, since torn down and replaced by a Korean village. However, memorials to the Japanese occupation still exist in the form of statues honoring their dead.

People who come to Korea spend much time trying to find the history that the country has to offer, visiting shrines, temples and other charted relics. The place where you work and relax might spin a tale filled with even more intrigue. We hope this insight into the history of Taegu and Camps Walker Henry and George will spark your interest. We would also like to thank Mr. Yang, Ku-To, without whose memory this story would not have been possible. Why not plan now to make a visit to Taegu and Camp Walker area one of your more pleasant things to do while you're here in the Republic.

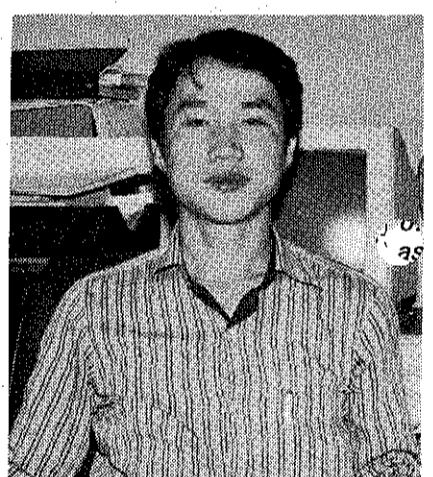


Song Hu Hon.
FED Supply Clerk.

송후헌.



Kim Carver.
Secretary, Office of Counsel.



Song Song Pok.
Driver, Motor Pool.

송송복.



Yi Son Cha receives Outstanding Performance

Miss Yi Son Cha of the Kunsan Resident Office received her tenth Outstanding Performance Appraisal on August 11. The certificate was presented by Ed Tohill, Chief of Construction Division.





드레곤 힐 (Transient Facility) 공사 착수

앞으로 2년후면 미군과 국방성소속 민간인들은 용산 싸우스포스트에 신축되는 277개의 객실을 갖춘 현대식 Transient Facility를 이용할 수가 있게 된다.

이번 공사를 위한 경비는 전적으로 비충당 예산으로서 한국전역에 걸친 클럽, 보울링장, 주류판매소, 골프장 및 슬라머션의 운영으로 얻은 이익금을 사용하게 된다.

이 공사는 다음과 같은 두가지 특징을 갖고있다. 첫째, 이계획은 미육군 성분부 비충당예산(지역사회 및 가족지원센터)과 주한 지역사회 및 가족군인 지원사령부의 공동투자이다. 두번

째 특징으로서는 급진전되는 공사로서 설계가 완성되기 전에 실질공사가 시작되는 것이다.

FED는 이 계획에 있어서 설계와 공사를 책임지게 된다. AMKOR, INC /SAC International 설계회사가 이 공사의 설계를 담당하고 있으며 퐁림산업주식회사가 시공을 맡고있다.

이 공사계획은 개괄적인 사항(20%)과 5단계로 분리되었지만 상호 연계된 개별적인 설계들로 이루어져 있으며 시공업자에게 계속적으로 주어진다. 이러한 공사진행 방법은 설계를 완전히 끝내고 실질공사에 들어가는 경우보다 착공을 일찍 할수있게 하여

준다.

1. 철거 및 시설물 이전과 임시 및 영구 8군 장교클럽 주차장 신설.
2. 기초공사.
3. 대형구조물 및 원거리 구매품목.
4. 시설내부(음식서비스 및 세탁장비 포함)와 제반 파이프설치공사.
5. 가구설치, 실내장식, 싸인판 및 조경공사.

제 1단계 계획의 공사계약이 지난 9월 30일 퐁림산업과 체결되었으며, 모든 공사는 89년 가을까지 완공될 예정이다.

용산 Transient Facility 건설계획은 주로 임시숙소가 필요한 미군과 국

방성 소속 민간인 및 그 가족들을 위한 것이다. 출장자들은 빈방이 있는 경우에만 한하여 그 이용이 가능하다.

이 건물은 다음과 같은 시설을 갖추고 있다. 주방이 딸린 267개의 일반객실, 경우에 따라서는 2개의 침대로 늘릴 수 있는 10개의 스위트객실, 고객을 위한 탁아소, 커피샵, 가족식당, 정식식당, 2개의 라운지, 가족야발소, PX, 한국산 물품판매소, 2개의 정구장, 게임룸, 전자오락실 및 회의실.

총 310,000평방피트의 9층 건물은 현재의 미 8군 장교클럽 앞에 건설된다. (2면에 계속)

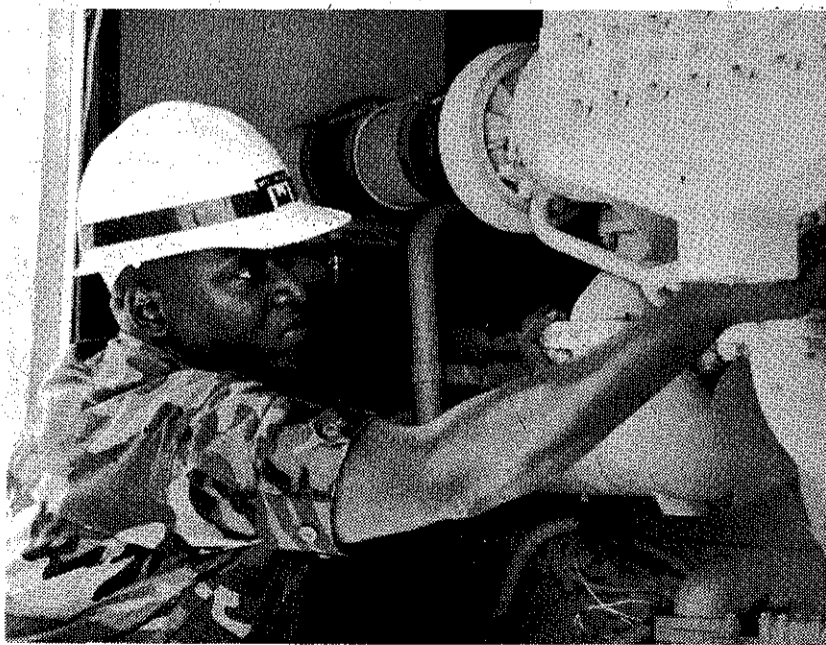


드레곤 힐 숙소 조감도.



분사령관(중앙)이 토일 공사부장(좌측)과 카틴 기획부장의 도움을 받아(우) 공식을 기념하는 구식 삼질을 하고있다.

조널 밀러중사 POD모범사병으로 선정



조널 밀러중사.

부산 현장 사무소에 근무하는 조널 밀러중사가 올해의 POD모범 사병으로 선정되었다.

이는 대단히 자랑스러운 것으로서 전 군대생활을 통하여 오직 몇몇 장병들만이 수상할 수 있는 기회이다. 그러나 만일 밀러중사에게 이 표창을 받게 된 경위를 질문한다면 그는 오히려 쉬운일이 였다고 답변할 것이다. 그 이유는 아마 그가 처음부터 자신있다고 생각하고 업무에 임하였기 때문일 것이다.

밀러 중사를 알고있는 사람들은 그가 항상 업무중이거나 업무후 이터간에 모든 자기일에 충실하고 있다는 사실을 보면 쉽사리 이해할 수 있다고

평하고 있다. 그는 무엇보다도 품질관리에 가장 역점을 두고 이를 위하여 시공업자와 함께 박차를 가하고 있다. 한국에 오기전까지는 미국에서 훈련소 조교를 담당하였기 때문에 밀러중사에게 있어서는 이러한 식의 업무추진이 별로 어렵치가 않았다.

일과시간후에도 게을리 하지않고 대학 과정을 공부함으로써 한국을 떠날 때에는 학위를 받을 예정이다. 업무와 학업이외에도 가정에 충실하여 부인 마리아 및 네자녀와 함께 화목한 가정을 이루고 있다.

밀러중사는 다방면에 있어서 우리의 모범이 되고있는 충실히 근무하는 미국 시민이자 군인이다.

POD사령관 FED에 축하메시지 보내

아더 윌리엄스 POD사령관은 최근 FED에 축하를 보내왔다. 윌리엄 사령관은 87회계연도 MCA계획의 수행에 있어서 FED가 보여준 훌륭한 성과를 칭찬하였다. 총 53건의 공사

획중 49건의 계약이 체결되어 공사에 산을 기준으로 할때 이는 92%의 목표달성률이었다. 나머지 4건의 계획도 이행될 수가 있었지만 한국측 국방부와 필요한 부동산의 취득문제로 인

하여 현재 보류중에 있다. 이는 특히 연초에 당면하였던 폭발물 안전거리, 석면오염 및 공사계획의 지연에 관한 제반 문제점을 고려하여 불매 실로 훌륭한 결과인 것이다.

윌리엄 사령관은 이러한 결과에 대한 감사와 치하가 모든 FED직원에게 전달되어 군대를 지원하고 있는 우리의 공헌에 대하여 당연한 자부심을 갖도록 격려했다.

세 현장사무소 안전표창수상

CAO와 Western Corridor 주재사무소 및 원주 현장사무소가 각각 안전표창을 받았다. 이는 87회계연도 FED안전관리업무에 대한 표창이었다

평가의 기준은 현장에서 안전관리 계획과 공병단이 규정하고 있는 안전수칙 사항을 얼마나 잘 이행하고 있는지의 여부에 관한 것이다. 각 현장사무

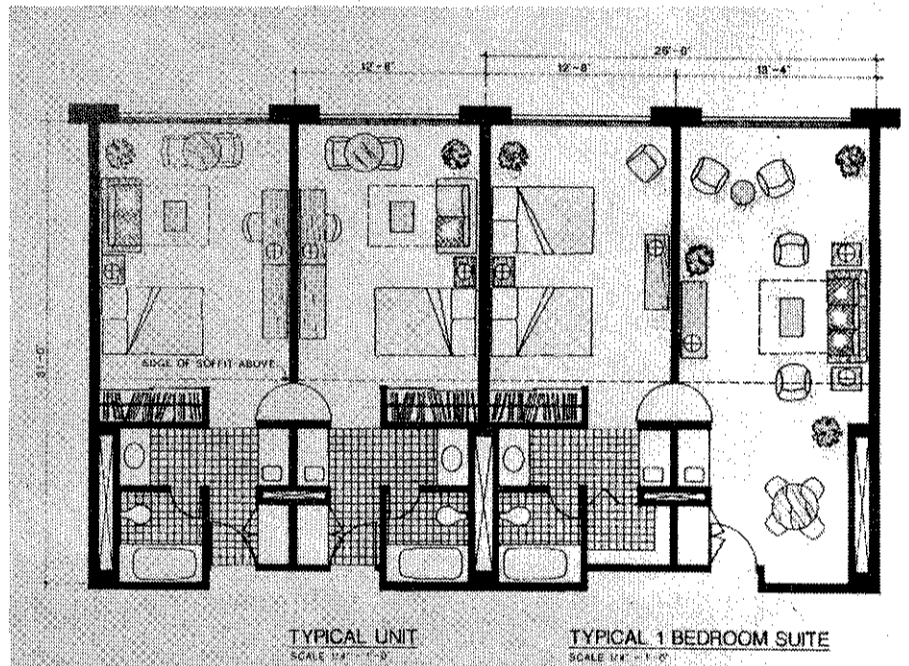
소는 평가기준에 의하여 측정 되었으며 또한 다른 FED현장사무소와도 비교 평가되었다. 결국 앞에 언급한 세 현장사무소가 모든 기준에 비추어 불

때 가장많은 점수를 기록하였다. 시상식은 Boone사령관에 의하여 거행되었다.

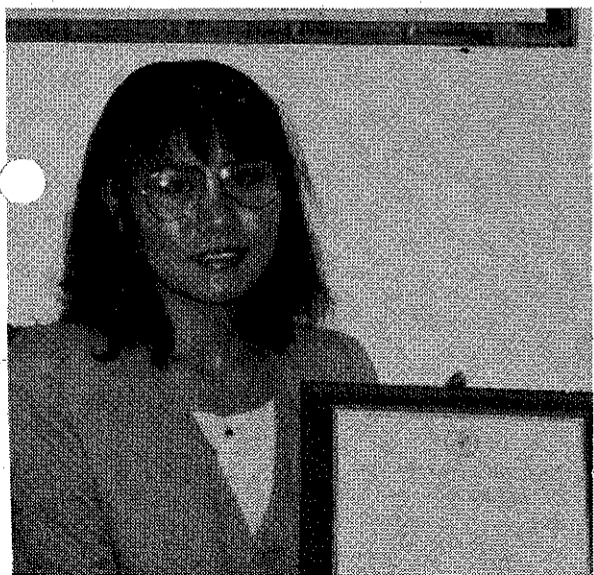
드레곤 힐 (1 번으로 부터)



메니트레이 8군사령관(중앙)이 참모들의 도움을 받아 착공식에 참여하고 있다.



이선자씨 10년째 우수근무표창 수상



군산 주재 사무소에 근무하고 있는 이선자씨가 지난 8월 11일 우수근무 표창을 받았다. 이번 표창은 열번째 수상으로서 에드토일 공사부장에 의하여 시상되었다.

GREAT AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY SMOKEOUT

★ TAKE A BREATH ON NOVEMBER 19

이신문은 미육군규정 360-81조항에 의거, 승인된 비공식 간행물이다. 게재된 모든 견해와 의견은 반드시 미육군성을 대변하는 것은 아니다. 이 신문은 대한민국 서울에 주둔하고 있는 군우 96301 극동지구 미육군성 공병단에 의해서 월간으로 발행되고 있다. 전화번호는 2917-501(미 8군), 265-9178(일반), 262-1101(AUTO-VON)이다. 발행방법은 읍셋트인쇄로서 매회 950부가 인쇄된다. 구독은 무료이나 반드시 서면으로 신청해야 한다. 게재된 모든 사진은 별도 소유자가 밝혀지지 않는 한, 미육군이 소유한다.

지구공병단 사령관 하워드 눈 대령
공보실장..... 엘 벌토
편집담당..... 김재열

캠프 케이시 안전대책에 만전

지난 20년간의 군대생활을 통하여 본인은 가장 의욕이 없는 업무가 사람들이 회피하고 있는 업무라는 사실을 알았다. 이러한 업무중의 하나가 안전에 관한 사항으로서 이는 당연히 지켜져야만 하는 수칙인 것이다. 그러나 마음에 안드는 업무라고 해서 이를 회피하는 것은 업무를 제대로 완수하는 것이 아니다.

캠프 케이시 현장사무소의 안전계획은 아주 간단한 과정이기는 하지만 매일 지켜야만 하는 업무이다.

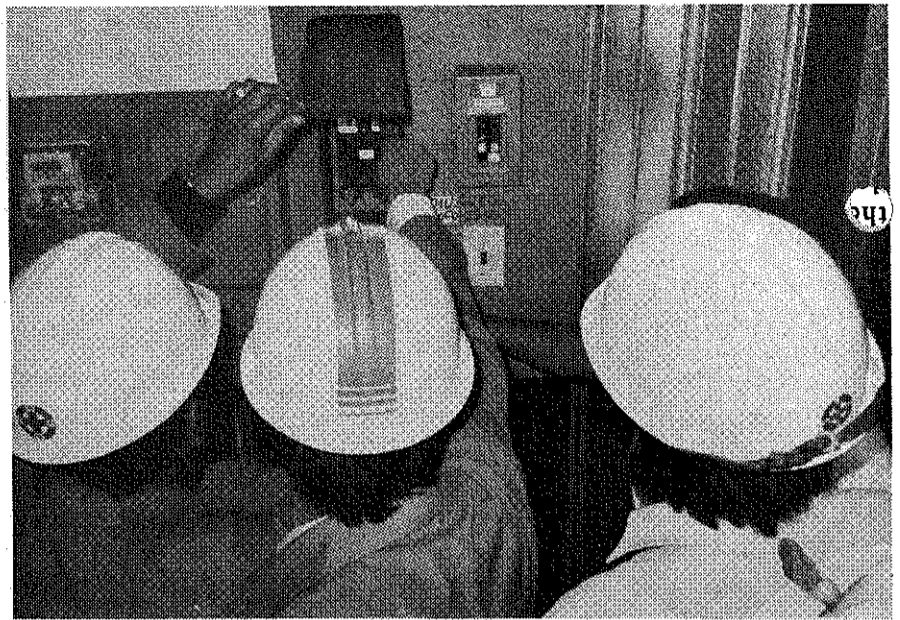
첫번째 단계로서 현장에 도착즉시 조사를 한다. 두번째, 지적되는 잘못을 알리고 이를 시정한다. 세번째, 문제점을 문서화한다. 네번째, 시정여부를 확인한다. 다섯번째, 문제점이 재발되지 않도록 교육을 시킨다. 이 과정은 얼핏 듣기에 단순하게 들리지만 그렇지만은 않다.

본인은 안전위반 사항이 이루어지고

있는 현장을 그대로 보고만 있으면서 아무런 조치도 취하지 않고있는 경우를 자주 보아왔다. 그렇다면 그 이유는 무엇일까? 아마 그 상황이 위험하다는 사실을 모르고 있거나 당신이 그 현장을 목격하지 않았으리라고 생각하거나 바라고 있는지도 모른다. 또는 그러한 문제에 무감각해져 있을수도 있다. 대부분의 문제점은 후자라고 생각한다. 이러한 종류의 사람은 움직이고 있는 위험요인으로서 교육을 통하여 시정되도록 유도되어야 한다.

완전한 사람은 없으며 우리 모두는 실수를 범하고 있다. 그러나 안전에 관한 실수를 범하는 경우에는 인명의 손상내지는 희생이 따르게 되는 것이다.

최근 캠프 페이지 현장사무소는 시공사측의 모든 직원에 대한 전체적인 안전에 관한 문제점의 강의 및 이의 발



배전판의 안전여부를 조사하고 있는 시공업자들.

견과 그 시정 방법을 토론했었다. 이 강의의 목적은 안전문제에 관한 사람들이 주의를 기울여하지 않도록 하기 위한 것이었다.

Robert Marshall



쌍용건설이 현재 용산정문앞에 건설중인 클럽의 지붕공사를 하기위하여 설치하여 놓은 받침대를 올려다 본 모습. 이 공사는 내년엔 완공될 계획이다.



새로 신축 중인 용산카미서리의 공사중 일부 완성된 창고의 내부모습.

세계의 추수감사제 이모저모

이번 추수감사절(Thanksgiving) 때 칠면조고기와 기타 많은 장식으로 가득찬 테이블 옆에 앉아있게 된다면 여러분은 이세상에서 가장 오래된 추수감사제중의 하나와 함께 지내고 있는 것이다.

대부분의 미국인들은 추수감사절을 유일한 미국의 휴일로 생각하고 있으며, 이날은 미국 건립초기 Plymouth Rock지방의 청교도들이 처음으로 경축함으로써 유래되었다. 그러나 미국의 추수감사절도 고대나 현대를 막론하고 풍년을 감사하는 세계 각국의 다양한 축하행사와 그 성질이 유사하다.

고대 그리스인들은 Demeter여신(농업, 결혼, 사회질서의 여신)을 축하하여 9일간의 추수감사제를 지냈다. 이 행사는 아주 중요시 되었기 때문에 이기간 동안에는 상호간의 전쟁도 중하였다. 이와 유사한 행사로서 로마에서도 Ceres여신(풍작의 여신)에게 경의를 표하는 축제가 있었다. 유대인들도 성경의 기록이 시작된 이래 추수기를 경축하여 일주일간 조상의 광야방랑을 기념하는 가을제사(Feast of Tabernacles, Sukkot)를 지냈다. 이러한 축제는 현재에도 축연, 파티 및 감사하는 기간을 의미하고 있다. 히브리인들은 봄철에 Shavuot, 또는 Feast of Weeks를 경축하고 있다.

중세에 앵글로 색슨족은 마지막 곡식을 창고에 저장할 때 Harvest Home(추수제)를 지냈다. 마을사람들은 밭으로 나가 곡식더미를 리본과 꽃으로 장식하고 그 주위를 돌면서 춤을 추고 감사의 노래를 불렀다. 이 경축행사는 마지막 곡식의 저장이 끝난후까지도 계속되었다.

스코틀랜드 지방에서는 Kirn이라고 알려진 추수감사제때에 특별 미사행상도 포함되었다. 멕시코의 에텍인들은 옥수수 추수기에 많은 경축행사를 하였다. 매년 이들은 Xilonen여신을 위하여 젊은 처녀를 제물로 희생시켰다. 포니 인디안들(미국 미시시피강 지류의 연안에 살던 북미토인)도 이와 유사한 행사를 가졌었다. 미국 남부지방의 치러키족도 녹색 옥수수 춤을 추면서 옥수수의 수확을 경축하였다.

서방세계의 산업화에도 불구하고 추수감사제는 지속되고 있다. 독일의 Oktoberfest는 보리와 합(맥주 재료의 일종)의 수확을 축하하는 행사로서 세계적으로 풍부한 맥주와 음식 및 노래와 춤으로 더욱 유명하다. 10월의 행사로 불리워지고는 있지만 대개의 경우 첫 맥주가 생산되는 9월말경에 경축된다. 처음에는 뮌헨에서만 축하행사가 이루어졌으나 지금은 전국적인 행사가 되었다.

대부분의 유럽 추수감사제는 성 마르티누스를 경축하여 11월 11일에 이루어진다. 중세를 통하여 독일, 프랑스, 홀란드, 영국 및 유럽 중부지역 국가의 부호들은 이날을 기념하여 가난한 사람들에게 곡식을 나누어 주었다. 오늘날 성 마르티누스 절은 추수감사와 할로윈의 중간교차점이 되었다. 이날에는 전통적으로 불에 구운 거위가 준비된다. 몇몇 유럽마을에서는 어린이들이 걸인차림을 하고 등불을 들고 집집마다 찾아 다니면서 과일이나 케익, 캔디등을 구걸하는 행세를 한다.



아시아지방에 있어서 한국에서는 음력으로 8월 15일을 추석으로 정하여 전 국민이 이날을 경축하고 있으며 대부분의 사람들이 가족과 함께 만나 조상에게 제사를 지내고 있다. 일본에서는 가을에 쌀의 수확을 경축하는 행사가 지방에 따라 행하여지고 있다. 스쿠카이씨 축제 때에는 행진, 이동식무대차, 캠프화이어 및 등불행사가 이루어지고 있다.

하나의 예로서 윌리엄 셰익스피어의

고향인 Stratford-on-Avon에서 추수감사기간의 마지막에 행하여지는 행사인 English Mop Fair가 있다. 이 축연은 수백년전부터 매년 농장 노동자와 하인들이 채용될때 이루어졌다. 지주와 노동자 모두 마을에 모여서 지주는 노동자를 새로 채용하였으며 노동자들은 새로운 일을 찾았다. 이 마을의 상점주인들은 마을에 모인 사람들을 위하여 축제를 후원하여 주었다. "Mop Fair"라는 축제의 이름은 당시 여자하인들이 들고다니던 긴자루가 달린 걸레에서 유래된 것이다. 오늘날 이 축제에서는 음식, 음악, 춤, 그리고 승마등이 이루어지고 있다.

스페인 남부지방에서는 원주민과 관광객 모두 포도의 축제라고 불리우는 Fiesta de la Uva에 참가하고 있다. 농민과 포도주 제조업자들은 9월중순 포도 수확을 축하하면서 미사를 지내며 행진과 승마경기 및 투우를 즐긴다. 기타음악의 연주 및 노래와 춤이 이기간동안 전국에 퍼져 나간다. 이와 유사한 행사가 스페인 남부지방에서 행하여지고 있지만 이지방의 행사와 같은 것은 별로 없다.

스위스 Bern지방의 주민들은 매년 11월에 양파수확을 축하하는 행사를 벌인다. 이 행사는 1,400년전부터 유래한 것으로서 그당시 Bern지방의 화재로 인하여 황폐되었던 마을을 이웃마을의 Fribourg지방의 주민들이 복구사업을 도왔을 때부터 유래되었다. 이에 대한 감사의 표시로서 Bern 주민들은 Fribourg사람들에게 시장을 개방하여 특산물인 양파를 마음대로 살 수 있게 하였다. 지금도 이 양파축제는 Bern지방의 시장에서 이루어지고 있다. 어린이들은 양파처럼 복장을 하며 상상할 수 있는 모든 방법으로 양파가 제공된다.

이와같이 다양한 축제행사에 착안하여 청교도들은 미국독립 초기에 추수감사절(Thanksgiving)을 처음으로 소개시켰다. 그후 추수감사절은 미국에서 가장 사랑받고 널리 축하되는 휴일이 되었다.

미국인들이 추수감사절의 개념을 다른 나라에서 빌려온 것과 마찬가지로 세계각국에 산재하고 있던 미국 사람



들은 각기 색다르게 이를 축하하여왔다.

아마 가장 기억에 남을만한 실례중의 하나가 1942년 런던의 Westminster Abbey지방에서 일어난 것일 것이다. 2차대전중인 그당시 영국에 주둔하고있던 3,500명 이상의 미국인들은 그들의 추수감사절 행사를 위하여 그 지방의 역사가 깊은 한 교회로 물려갔다. 이날의 행사는 9세기동안 이 지방의 교회에 있어서 처음으로 행하여진 특이한 것이었다. 미국 군인들은 애국가와 아름다운 미국이라는 노래를 하면서 추수감사절이 미국인들에게 있어서 특별한 의미를 지니고 있다는 사실을 보여 주었다.

추수감사절은 자연의 축제 이상의 의미를 내포하고 있다. 즉 국내나 국외를 막론하고 Plymouth Rock의 청교도, 2차대전중의 영국주둔미군, 또한 현재의 미국인들 모두에게는 각기 그 이상의 의미를 갖고있는 것이다.

이날은 모든 미국인이 누리고 있는 박애와 자유를 반영하는 날이며, 또한 전국가적 또는 전 국민적으로 감사하는 때이다.

