



US Army Corps  
of Engineers  
St. Louis District

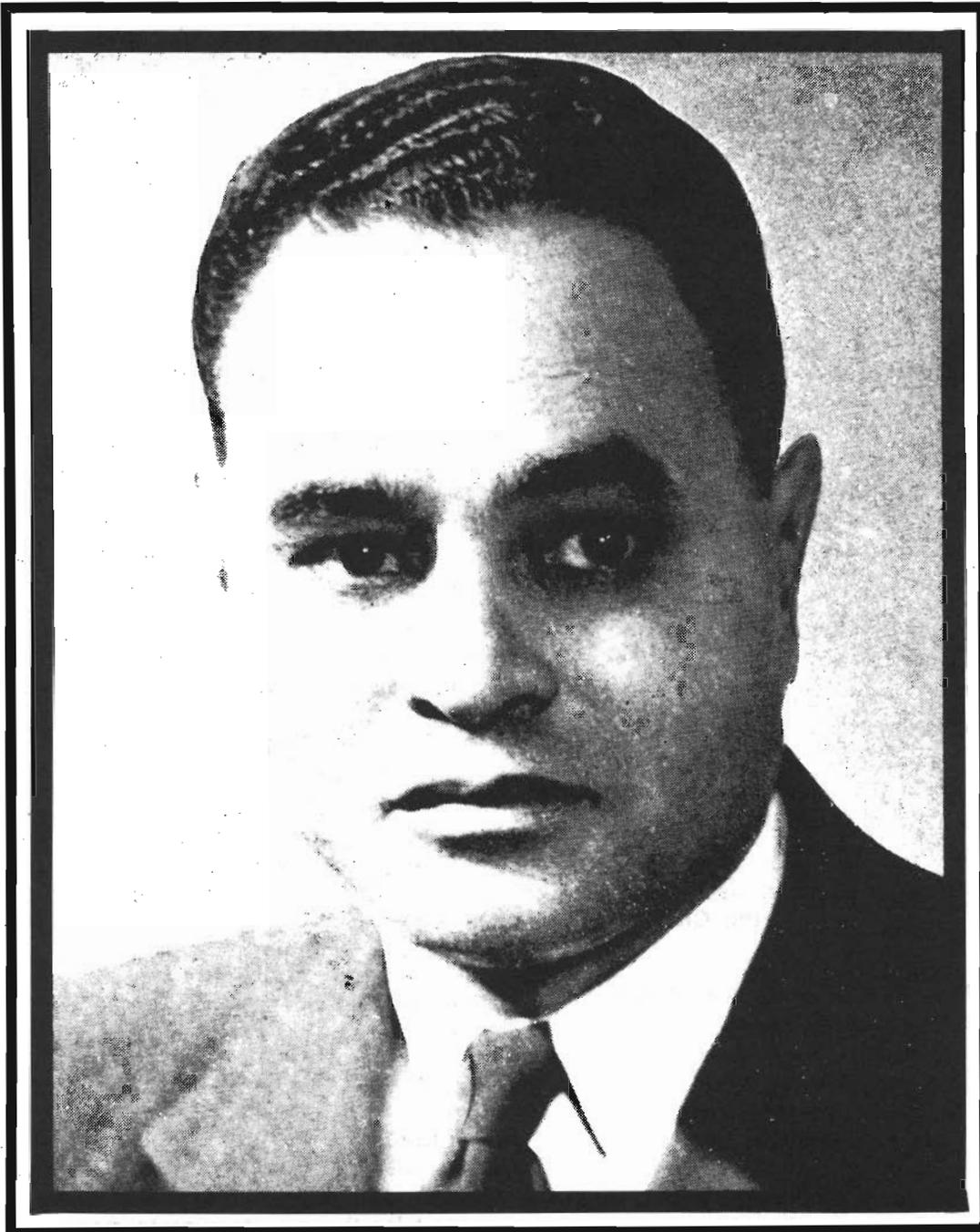
# Information Bulletin

Vol. 20

No. 2

February 1983

## THE CORPS SALUTES BLACK HISTORY MONTH



RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE  
The peace-maker of the United Nations

## DISTRICT DOINGS

### CARLYLE LAKE...

Carlyle's 1983 Outreach Program has been very successful. There was a great deal of enthusiasm and appreciation expressed by the 49 schools visited. A total of 87 programs were presented by Tracy Hall, Daniel Sigler, Joel Hardy and Program Coordinator Maggie Briggs. This year's topics, "Our Furry Friends," "The World of Mammals," "Snakes of Carlyle Lake" and "Voyages of the Stargazer" were enjoyed by approximately 7900 students. Thirty-one schools were unable to participate in this program since the schedule was filled one week after notification.

John Mabery and Francis Walton are continuing the lake's recreation survey. The winter portion of the survey will be finalized this month.

For several days this month, Carlyle Lake played host to four bald eagles. The sightings were made by several Corps employees, Department of Conservation personnel and a member of the St. Louis Audubon Society. Though somewhat common during spring and fall migration, it is rare to find so many at Carlyle during January.

Carlyle Lake's pool elevation rose to 452.01 feet on December 30 — nine feet above the winter pool elevation. And no wonder! The precipitation of 9.35 inches in December was well above the normal 1.95 inches. This also brought the yearly total to 46.98 inches compared to the normal precipitation of 35.77 inches.

### REND LAKE...

Rend Lake is proud of the fact that there were no visitor fatalities during 1982. Much credit should go to the entire staff for their diligent work through visitor information programs, safe boating clinics, beach demonstrations and all-around safety awareness.

Late January saw some 35,000 Canada Geese resting at Rend Lake. During these cold, often snow laden, days geese find plenty of corn, wheat and other foods in Corps' managed crop fields to help them through the winter.

Welcome aboard to Brenda Kondritz, new clerk-typist, who recently transferred from the Chicago District Field Office at Carlyle.

What did the 2,309,500 visitors to Rend Lake do last year? The latest figures are in:

- 35% ... saw the sights
- 31% ... fished
- 15% ... boated
- 12% ... camped
- 12% ... picnicked
- 12% ... swam safely
- (remember — no drownings in 82!)
- 5% ... water skied
- 3% ... hunted

### MARK TWAIN LAKE...

Area ministers met with Park Manager Dennis Foss and Ranger Marvin Morris to begin the early phases of development for the Mark Twain Lake Minister Alliance. The alliance is being formed to address the needs of future lake visitors.

Park Ranger Marvin Morris met with officers of the State Water Patrol to begin plans for a buoy system in the lake.

The Indian Creek Recreation Area was open for firewood cutting during one week in January. Fourteen permits were issued with a total of 15 cords taken.

Park Manager Dennis Foss gave a talk to the Shelbina, Missouri Chamber of Commerce on the economic impact of the Clarence Cannon Dam and Mark Twain Lake.

Park Technician Anne Behrens spoke to the Hannibal Study Club and presented the multimedia slide program "A Friend For All Seasons."

Otto Steffens gave an update briefing on Cannon Dam construction to the Rotary Club in Vandalia, Missouri.

### LAKE SHELBYVILLE...

Lake Shelbyville activities remain very quiet for the winter.

The lake level has now reached winter pool after reaching the highest levels of the year in December.

Special request programs have also slowed.

Rachel Garren presented a gun safety program to 32 members of the Shelbyville 4-H group.

Garren then talked to 50 first and second graders from Findlay Grade School about nature and their role in preserving and protecting it.

### WAPPAPELLO LAKE...

During December of 1982, waters in the Wappapello Reservoir rose to a height of 37 feet above normal. This was just three feet below the crest of the emergency spillway. It was the highest the lake had been since 1945 when it rose seven feet higher than this past December's level. The lake is just about back down to normal now. A few of the developed areas around the lake affected by the water suffered some damage. Cleanup operations are now underway to ready the areas for the summer season.

The highwater has also slowed the testing of the newly installed hydroelectric turbine. The new 125 Kilowatt turbine replaces the old 75 Kilowatt turbine which was put into use when the project was completed in 1941. The Kilowatt capacity was increased for the new turbine to meet any possible additional future needs. The electricity generated is used for project purposes only. All the machinery is

## DISTRICT DOINGS (Continued)

in place and as soon as the lake gets back to normal, final touches will be made and the new equipment tested.

Old Christmas trees were collected again this year. (Approximately 1400 collected.) The trees are placed in the lake to increase the amount of cover for all species of fish. Last year, trees were collected and placed in the lake at 20 different locations. Each of the sites were marked with a buoy to aid the fisherman in locating the fish shelters. There were reports of good fishing at these sites during the entire year. The plan this year is not to add any new sites, but to replenish existing shelters with more trees.

Richard Hite, Assistant Manager at OD-RW, is currently on temporary duty in OD-R during the temporary absence of Bob Wilkins.

Dan Erickson, Project Forester, attended the Society of American Foresters Winter Meeting at the USGS Mapping Center in Rolla, Missouri.

### AROUND THE DISTRICT . . .

The District was honored by visits from MG John F. Wall, Jr., Chief of Civil Works, and MG William E. Read, Division Engineer, during January.

Claude Strauser took part in the commemoration of Robert E. Lee's birthday on Jan. 22nd. Claude gave a talk about the history of the Mississippi River aboard the Robert E. Lee.

Colonel Gary D. Beech spoke about the flood of December 1982 to the ASCE group at the Engineers Club in St. Louis.



**FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1889)**

Frederick Douglass, following the Civil War, received two diplomatic assignments. In 1871 he served as secretary of a commission sent to Santo Domingo to explore the possibility of annexing that island. More important, in 1889 he became Minister to Haiti and charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo.

## FEBRUARY IS BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The St. Louis District will observe the Annual BLACK HISTORY MONTH with a program on 16 February 1983, 10:00 a.m. in room 1040. The Black Employment Program Committee has developed a program that is educational, enjoyable, and inspirational. The theme this year is "The Constitution of the United States and the Black American." Mrs. Barbara Wood, Director of Afro-American Studies of St. Louis University, is the keynote speaker.

VISIT OUR DISPLAY ON THE 8TH FLOOR!

*Robert W. Frederick*  
*Black Employment Program Manager*

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## BULLETIN BOARDS

Items of interest to employees are placed on bulletin boards in the basement, on floors 6 thru 10, and on 18. Recently, some offices have been relocated on floors other than the above. These offices share the floor with personnel from other federal agencies. Employees on these floors should check the bulletin board periodically on the floor nearest to their office to keep informed of pertinent information.

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George Washington reflected his own character in his writings that have endured through the years. Two statements which indicated Washington's honesty are filled with meaning: "I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an 'honest man.'" "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called Conscience."

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"... we must make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish."

*George Washington*

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"It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him."

*Abraham Lincoln*

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"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

*Abraham Lincoln*

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## **CORPS OF ENGINEERS "GEE WHIZZERS"**

Everyone has heard of Whistler's mother. But what do you know about Whistler's father?

LT George Washington Whistler, an Engineer officer, helped design the first steam railroad in the U.S. — the Baltimore & Ohio — in 1830. The Czar of Russia was so impressed that he invited Whistler, Sr., to build that country's first railroad — from Moscow to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad).

The first American expedition of the northwest was led by two Engineer officers, CPT Meriwether Lewis and LT William Clark.

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## **LMVD GOLF TOURNAMENT**

The 2nd Annual LMVD Golf Championship will be held at St. Louis the 19th and 20th of August 1983. Last year in Memphis, our St. Louis representatives took two Firsts and two Runner-up Positions in the four flights. This year's two-day tournament will be held at Clinton Hills with a Cardinal Game the first night and Awards Banquet after the second day's golfing. All LMVD active or retired, military and civilian employees have been invited. As this year's sponsor, we St. Louis District golfers should plan to attend this fun tourney. More information will be distributed later in the year.

DAVID HARLEY  
Chairman  
1983 LMVD Golf Tourney Committee



He who for love hath undergone  
The worst that can befall,  
Is happier thousandfold than one  
Who never loved at all.

*Richard Monckton Milnes*

## **HIS NAME WAS MUDD**

The date was April 15, 1865. A man with a broken left leg demanded admittance to the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd in Bryantown, Maryland. How was the doctor to know that President Lincoln had been shot only a few hours before, and that he was setting the leg of his assassin, John Wilkes Booth?

Dr. Mudd was tried and found guilty on charges of conspiracy. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor on Dry Tortugas Island, also called Shark Island, now Fort Jefferson National Monument, 75 miles northwest of Key West, Florida.

The prison, a huge fortress once described as the most horrible place the eye of man ever rested upon, had once been a haven for pirates and smugglers. It was often swept by malaria and hurricanes. No one ever escaped.

At the beginning Dr. Mudd spent most of his time in chains. He was beaten by a fellow prisoner. He tried to escape, was quickly caught, and beaten again. At times he prayed for death. When at last released from his chains he was given menial tasks. His only joy came from tending the few trees and plants brought in from other islands.

In 1867 yellow fever swept the post striking two hundred and seventy of the three hundred men at the fort. The post doctor was one of the first fatalities. Dr. Mudd offered his services to the commanding officer. He worked around the clock fighting the scourge and won.

The commanding officer promised to do all in his power to notify the proper officials of his service. A petition for pardon was signed by all hands at the Fort. The commandant took the petition with him on his next trip to Key West. Days and weeks passed. Then came the staggering news that the post commander had died of yellow fever enroute to Key West. More months passed. Dr. Mudd, now only thirty-four years old, lost hope.

Finally someone in Washington told of Mudd's heroism to President Andrew Johnson who demanded a review of his case, stating "This man has suffered more than his share of humiliation and disappointments."

At last came the good news. Almost on the anniversary date of the martyred President's birth, February 8, 1869, President Johnson signed the pardon. Mudd was praised for his faithful service. On March 11, 1869, Mudd stepped aboard his freedom boat after four years of confinement.

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## ROTC

After college, students can receive a diploma and a whole lot more. As members of Army **ROTC**, they can also earn a **commission** as an officer in today's Army.

In fact, they can receive additional benefits throughout their college years. As freshmen and sophomores they can participate in the **ROTC Basic Course**, where they will learn leadership and management training. During their last 2 years of college, they sharpen those skills in the **Advanced Course** and receive up to \$1,000 for each year. Under the Army ROTC two-year program, anyone who missed the Basic Course can still enter the Advanced Course by first attending a paid 6-week Basic Camp, during the summer prior to enrolling in the Advanced Course.

A student might also qualify for a full-tuition **ROTC Scholarship** of 4, 3, or 2 years. Or he or she can take advantage of the Army's **Simultaneous Membership Plan** (SMP) by joining the Army Reserve or National Guard, while enrolled in ROTC at college, and earn over \$11,000 during those 4 years.

In short, students who become ROTC college graduates will leave college with a diploma, a commission, valuable management and leadership training and experience they couldn't duplicate anywhere else.

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## ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Start the New Year off on the right foot. Use your Health Unit, call now for your appointment.

Visual Acuity Testing    P A P Test (Female Only)  
Glaucoma Testing        Blood Pressure Reading  
Diabetic Testing

For appointment, call 425-4117.

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## NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

February 20-26 has been set aside to gain public recognition for the work of engineers and to honor outstanding members of the profession. The week of George Washington's birthday is traditionally chosen for the Engineers Week celebration since the first President was a noted civil and military engineer. The theme for this year's Engineer Week is "Engineers: Turning Ideas Into Reality."

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## THE ASHES SMOLDER LONGER

Long after the fire is out, the ashes continue to smolder. That's something people with woodburning stoves and fireplaces should remember whenever they dispose of the ashes.

Ashes should never be carried in a cardboard box. Some people have found out the hard way that the ashes can still be hot enough to catch the box on fire. Use a non-flammable container to carry ashes, even if you think the ashes are out.

Ashes should also never be dumped onto anything flammable. Yard fires have been started by ashes dumped onto piles of leaves or dried grass. If you dump ashes on the ground, drench them thoroughly with water to make sure they are out. Check them later to make doubly sure.

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## HYDAR'S HAPPENINGS

### WHAT'S IN A NAME? MAYBE YOU SHOULD CHANGE YOUR NAME.

The song "Good Morning To You" was published in 1893. It was not a big hit. After changing two words in the title it became one of the most sung songs in the world. Even small children who cannot read sing this song now. It is called "Happy Birthday To You."

In 1917 Irving Berlin published a song called "As Thousand Cheers" without any success. Changed the title a total of six times before it became a famous song. It is a well known song titled "The Easter Parade."

As Cassius Clay he was only the Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the World. But when he changed his name to Muhammed Ali he became the "Greatest."

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Trader Marco Polo wrote a book about his visit with Kublai Khan of China that became the most widely read book in Europe during that time. Did you know that it is believed that this book influenced many explorers, including Christopher Columbus, to begin their travels? The book may also have helped bring to Europe such Chinese inventions as papermak printing and the compass.

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# INCENTIVE AWARDS SECRETARY

## PROMOTIONS:

Ronald G. Viehweg, RO-L,  
Supervisory Civil Engineer, GM-810-13

James L. Fox, OD-RW,  
Carpentry Worker, WG-4607-7

## EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

Irene Smugala, CD  
Paul Nottmeier, OD-PB  
Sally Herbst, AS-M  
John R. Helfrich, ED-DA  
Robert Doza, OD-NC

## QUALITY STEP INCREASE:

Robert Doza, OD-NC

## ON-THE-SPOT:

Gary M. Turner, CD-I

## SPECIAL ACT/SERVICE AWARDS:

Olen Collins of the Rend Lake Mgmt. Ofc., Operations Division, received a Special Act Award in the amount of \$250 for special services rendered during the period 17 May 1982 through 17 September 1982.

Zelma J. Scott received a Special Act Award in the amount of \$1000 for serving as Acting Equal Employment Opportunity Officer in the absence of the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer during the period of 3 September 1982 through 3 December 1982.

Edward Gersbacher received a Special Act Award in the amount of \$850 from the Navigation Branch, Operations Division, for special services rendered during the month of Nov. 82.

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## LET'S HEAR IT FOR THE SPOUSES!!!

In the recent December 82 Flood Fight, so many St. Louis District employees did their jobs so well that they made it look easy. And it would be easy to take their efforts for granted, however, we do not wish for that to happen.

We in the Emergency Operations Branch wish to extend our heartfelt thanks and praise to all District Employees who directly or indirectly supported the Flood Fight. A truly professional job, well done!

We would also like to thank the spouses of our employees, upon whom the primary responsibility of preparation for the Holidays fell, because their partners were working so many extra hours and days, to help others less fortunate than ourselves. Bless you All!

# SECURITY

1. **SECURITY OF KEYS.** Within the past few months two thefts of private property have occurred within the District Office. In both instances the desks were locked; however, the keys to the desks were left unsecured in a place where they were easy to find. Needless to say, in a matter of seconds the perpetrator managed to remove money from wallets, relock the desks and replace the keys where found. **Point to remember;** it does no good to lock a desk or cabinet if the keys are not secured in a safe place. **Another point,** if possible do not leave an office unattended or unlocked. This allows the thief to enter an office, lock the door, work unobserved and then leave.

2. **LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE PROPERTY.** The Commanding General, OCE, LMV, as well as the District Commander, views the theft of Government and private property as a serious matter. Any person apprehended in the theft of Government or private property will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency. There is also the possibility of job termination. Crime prevention is the responsibility of every employee in the District. Do your part and safeguard Government property as well as your own. Report any person known to be stealing Government or private property to the Security Office.

3. **RELEASE OF US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INFORMATION TO FOREIGN NATIONALS.** ER 380-1-12 governs the release of US Army Corps of Engineers information to foreign nationals. Check with the Security Office before releasing any material requested by foreign nationals.

4. **SIGNAL SECURITY.** Remember the telephone is not a secure means of communication. Be careful of what you say over the telephone even if it's not classified.

5. **REPORTING OF INCIDENTS.** Whenever a reportable incident occurs, contact the Security Office at once. It is difficult to explain why an incident was reported thirty days after it occurred. When a serial numbered item of Government property is missing, report it to the Security Office and then prepare a DF; asking all offices to make a search for the item. If the item is not found in two weeks the Security Office will prepare an incident report. An incident report must accompany a Report of Survey.



Part III of LTG J. K. Bratton's white paper "Challenges for the 1980's in Serving the Army and the Nation."

### **COMMAND GOALS AND PRIORITY EFFORTS**

We must continually examine, reassess, and refine our goals and priorities to ensure that our efforts respond to the changing needs of the Army and the Nation. For the past several years the Corps of Engineers has signalled its general priorities through broad command goals which are supported by more specific annual command objectives. In this White Paper the Corps of Engineers Command Goals provide the format for certain objectives — to promote an appreciation among all employees of our role and responsibilities in support of the Army and the Nation, to discuss our challenges and opportunities, and to indicate priorities.

### **SUPPORT THE TOTAL ARMY**

The single most important mission of the Corps is *Support to the Total Army*. If we cannot adequately support the Army in our assigned mission areas, our secondary roles have little meaning.

The Army of the future will be a highly mobile and rapidly deployable force, requiring engineer organizations, equipment, and systems capable of operating in diverse climates and in areas which might lack roads, ports, and other basic infrastructure. The combat engineer soldier is a vital part of the battlefield combined arms team. Yet as a member of that team he is the least well equipped to do his job on the modern battlefield, still doing essentially what he did in World War II, often with the same equipment. Modernization is the Army's greatest challenge, and modernization of the combat engineer is the greatest modernization challenge for the Corps of Engineers. Aggressive and effective initiatives and coordination are essential to advance combat engineer support with the Army Staff and major commands which have direct responsibility for the doctrine, training, manning, force structure, and equipment procurement for combat engineers. Our efforts will focus on mobility, countermobility, and survivability on the battlefield. We will also focus on topographic and general engineering support to meet battlefield needs of the commander. Under the current budget, the Army is procuring substantial amounts of new equipment. We must continue to emphasize the modernization requirements of combat engineers and compete successfully for the Army resources to proceed with that modernization. Every technological advantage must be exploited to support the battlefield commander. Over the next decade we will conduct major research and development to find better ways to measure the battlefield environment, including real-time analysis of terrain, materiel, man-made and natural battlefield obstacles and obscuration, weather and hydrology, in order to provide the technology the Army needs.

The Army's physical plant and base structure must accommodate current forces and future changes in mission, force structure, weapons systems and stationing. Our challenge is to improve support for both peacetime and mobilization facility needs. We must improve our integrated management of facilities and facility-related accounts (military construction for the Army, MCA; real property maintenance activities, RPMA; and Army family housing, AFH). We must use new approaches to ensure that facilities keep pace with Army requirements. We must ensure that the Army's facilities planning for mid-range requirements considers the implications of long-range planning efforts. Our facilities acquisition strategy will integrate the planning and programming for the MCA, RPMA, and AFH accounts into a single facilities account, a concept which has already been approved. Our research and development activities must focus on more efficient and productive planning design, construction, and maintenance of Army facilities. Our efforts to impress upon MACOMs and the Army leadership the necessity for early identification and design of construction are beginning to pay dividends. We must continue to stress this need to maintain momentum. Timely execution of our expanded program is essential. We must strive to retain the facilities-related funding levels projected in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM).

One of our most important challenges is support to the installation facilities engineers and the MACOM engineers. Greatly increased funding for maintenance and repair of facilities make the quality as well as the extent of our support more urgent. Effective execution of this large volume of repair work requires very close coordination between the facilities engineers and their supporting district engineers. Our one-stop district engineer support has been most successful, even as we demand more progress. We can do more to ensure that facilities and installations are used efficiently by assisting in planning efforts for RPMA, military construction, and family housing. We must insist on repairing the most important facilities first; we must discipline our system to follow Army priorities in executing the work. We must urge at the Army Staff level that sufficient resources be committed to real property maintenance to fund recurring annual requirements and to reduce the backlog of maintenance and repair.

## **WHITE PAPER (Continued)**

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Family housing has been a difficult problem in recent years for two reasons: funding has been inadequate, and the Army has not controlled the budget. A significant step toward correcting this problem was transfer of the Family Housing Account from DOD to the Army budget. OCE must develop and justify the program for successful competition against other Army priorities. We anticipate increased activity in family housing.

Our responsibilities in managing the Army's real estate are becoming greater. The Army must maintain the existing real estate in CONUS and overseas, better manage its use, and dispose of unneeded real estate which cannot be justified by essential mission responsibilities. The Corps must actively perform its vital role in this program. At the same time we must be prepared to expedite land acquisition in support of mobilization.

*(To be continued)*

## **SEXUAL HARASSMENT:**

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### **ARMY MOBILIZES AGAINST HASSLE IN THE GOVERNMENT WORKFORCE**

The U. S. Army will neither tolerate nor condone sexual harassment. Countering sexual harassment is a challenge faced by all members of the Total Army — active, reserve, National Guard, and civilian components.

The Department of the Army is taking positive steps to combat sexual harassment. It has a clear strong policy regarding this matter and is aggressively addressing the problem.

On 29 May 1981, Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr., expressed the Department of the Army policy on sexual harassment, in a memorandum to all personnel of the Total Army:

Each of us in the Department of the Army has a responsibility for maintaining high standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality, and conduct to assure the proper performance of the Army's mission.

Sexual harassment violates those standards, undermines interpersonal relationships, and interferes with the effectiveness of the force.

#### ***What is it***

Sexual harassment is defined as (1) influencing, offering to influence, or threatening the career, pay, or job of another person, woman or man, in exchange for sexual favors; or (2) deliberate or repeated offensive comments, gestures, or physical contact of a sexual nature in a work or duty-related environment,

Sexual harassment is unacceptable behavior. It is a violation of the high standards of conduct that I expect from all personnel at every rank and grade engaged in the mission of the Department.

Individuals who are sexually harassed by supervisors, superiors, co-workers, or peers should make it clear that such behavior is offensive and report the harassment to the appropriate supervisory level. It is the responsibility of every supervisor and manager, military and civilian, to examine the matter and take necessary action to ensure that instances of sexual harassment are addressed swiftly, fairly, and effectively.

#### ***Where to go***

Complaints of sexual harassment may be filed with the Military Equal Opportunity Office, the Civilian Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Inspector General, EEO Counselor, or Civilian Personnel Officer, as appropriate.

I know that you will support my continuing commitment to equal opportunity and to exhibiting the highest professional behavior and courtesy that the nation expects from the Army."

In order to assess the issue of sexual harassment, two surveys were conducted in the summer of 1981. One was a series of 13 questions included in an August 1981 sample survey of military personnel. The other was a survey of 1,083 randomly selected soldiers, conducted by the Army Audit Agency. The surveys indicated that sexual harassment is perceived as a problem by both men and women soldiers; that the majority of unwelcomed behavior consisted of sexual comments or gestures, and that the most prevalent places, where the perceived harassment occurred was outside the work environment, i.e., at the dining facility, the theater, post exchange, or clubs.

## **Army action**

To meet the challenge inherent in the results of those surveys, the Army has developed a practical plan of action. It entails ASSESSMENT, INFORMATION, AND TRAINING.

Assessment is a continuous process. It involves the periodic surveying of soldiers worldwide to determine the extent of the problem. As assessments are conducted, trends are evaluated accordingly.

Concurrent with assessment, information is being given to all military and civilian personnel about what sexual harassment is, the extent of the problem, and their responsibility to combat it. That information is disseminated through a variety of media on a timely basis.

Several initiatives are in progress to supply standardized training materials and programs to assist the Army in its efforts to establish an environment free of sexual harassment.

A training program, entitled Contemporary Leadership Challenges: Equal Opportunity and Sexual Harassment, has been developed by the Soldier Support Center and is being validated at several installations. In the interim, all Army schools and training centers offer a training program on sexual harassment. That program includes: Definition of sexual harassment, DA policy, examples of ways sexual harassment occurs, reporting procedures, legal consequences of violation, and the effect of sexual harassment on Army units. Additional training support packages are under development for use by commanders in unit leadership training.

Sexual harassment is not restricted to the military environment. For example, in a survey conducted in 1981 by the Goal Employment Project among women coal miners from nine states, the results show that 53 percent of those surveyed said they had been propositioned by their bosses and 76 percent of them said they had been propositioned by co-workers.

In another survey, conducted jointly by the Harvard Business Review (HBR) and Redbook magazine earlier this year, among business supervisors and managers, one-third of the men and half of the women surveyed said that they had witnessed or heard of cases where a male supervisor starts each day with a sexual remark.

The HBR and Redbook survey also revealed that less than 30 percent of those surveyed worked for companies that have any policies governing sexual harassment. On balance, the Department of the Army is well armed to win the battle against sexual harassment.

## **BUGS IN THE BROWN BAG ?**

The last bout of diarrhea and fever you dismissed as "a bug going around at work" could have come right out of your bag lunch. If care is not taken while preparing food, bacteria can grow in it and cause food poisoning.

Bacteria thrive at 60 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, so a good rule to follow is to keep cold food cold and hot food hot. The vacuum bottle is a good way to keep food at the right temperature.

Putting your lunch in a refrigerator is also a good idea. If one is not available, you can keep food cold by filling a margarine tub with ice and putting it in the lunch bag. Avoid setting your lunch on a warm radiator or windowsill, as the heat only encourages the bacteria to grow.

Some foods are safer than others. Dried meats, such as pepperoni and beef jerky, keep longer. So do fully cooked meats, such as salami, franks, and bologna.

Stews, soups, and chili are also safe if they're put into a vacuum bottle while still boiling hot.

The best way to avoid bacteria growing in the brown bag is to not use one. Metal lunch boxes, especially the insulated kind, are much better at keeping food cold. If you do use the brown bag, be sure you throw it away after one use. Using it again only gives bacteria more time to grow inside and contaminate your lunch.

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# NEW INTEREST COMPUTATION SYSTEM FOR U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

The Department of Treasury has announced a new market-based interest computation system for Series EE Savings Bonds (and most Series E Bonds), effective 1 November 1982.

Every 6 months, the Treasury Department compiles the average market interest rate on all Treasury marketable securities that are 5 years from their maturity during the previous half year. The rate on new Series EE Savings Bonds for the following 6 months is 85 percent of that market average. Interest being paid during this current 6-month period is 11.09 percent. At the end of 5 years, the 10 semiannual averages are added, averaged, and the average is compounded on a semiannual basis to determine a bond's 5-year yield. EE Bonds can continue to earn interest for 10 years; those held longer than 5 years have additional semiannual market averages computed in and compounded. The minimum yield on new EE Bonds held 5 years or longer is 7.5 percent per year, computed semiannually, no matter how low interest rates fall.

All Series EE Bonds issued on or after 1 November 1982, are eligible to receive market-based interest if held 5 or more years. In addition, outstanding Series E and EE Bonds which are still outstanding and earning interest on and after 1 November 1987, will earn market-based interest effective 1 November 1982.

The following bonds are not eligible for market-based interest:

- Series E Bonds issued from May 1941 through October 1947. These bonds will reach final maturity and stop earning interest before 1 November 1987 and, therefore, are not eligible for market-based interest. They will receive their guaranteed yields to their final maturity.
- Series E and EE Bonds held less than 5 years after 1 November 1982. For bonds in this category, new EE Bonds earn interest on a fixed, graduated scale beginning at 4 percent after 6 months if held less than 5 years; older EE Bonds and all Series E Bonds retain their guaranteed yields as a minimum to the end of their current maturity period.

Bond owners and bond buyers are now guaranteed to receive 85 percent of the average return on 5-year Treasury marketable securities (or 7.5 percent, whichever is more), if they hold their bonds at least 5 years after 1 November 1982. This will keep their interest return competitive during periods of changing market conditions. There will be no change in the way savings bonds can be purchased through the payroll savings plan, or in the way bonds are redeemed. New bonds must still be held for 6 months before they can be redeemed.

Savings bonds are now a much better investment.

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## ACCIDENT SUMMARY

### JANUARY 1983

#### **VEHICLE ACCIDENTS FOR JANUARY 1983: None**

Total vehicle accidents for CY 1983: None

Total vehicle accidents for CY 1982: Five

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#### **PERSONAL INJURIES — CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES — JANUARY 1983: None**

Total accidents for CY 1983: None

Total accidents for CY 1982: Four

#### **PERSONAL INJURIES — GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES — JANUARY 1983: One**

An employee at Repair Unit — Land injured his right wrist while unloading a large water hose from a truck in the warehouse.

Total accidents for CY 1983: One

Total accidents for CY 1982: Twelve

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#### **LAKE FATALITIES FOR JANUARY 1983: None**

Total lake fatalities for CY 1983: None

Total lake fatalities for CY 1982: Four

Carlyle Lake — 3  
Lake Shelbyville — 1

One of the first things one notices in a "backward country" is that children are still obeying their parents.

**U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
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