



ST. LOUIS ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT

ESPRIT

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District looks for chemical warfare weapons



Depth charges found near Attu, Alaska

The St. Louis District is working across the country and part way around the world, from the Aluetian Islands in Alaska to the Dry Tortugas in Florida and from Hawaii to Boston, looking for and finding chemical warfare materials.

During FY93, the St. Louis District was tasked to support the Huntsville Division in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. Its first mission was to prepare a list of sites which were associated with the Chemical Warfare Service or associated with manufacturing, handling or storage of Chemical Warfare Materials (CWM) from World War I to the late 1960s. The main purpose was to identify sites which may contain CWM contamination.

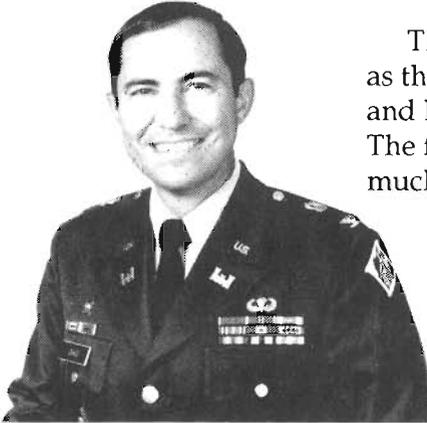
The second mission was to prepare Archives Search Reports for Chemical Warfare Material and Conventional Ordnance on 75 Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The District was also tasked to track all findings and establish a database system.

Late in FY93, the District was also tasked to prepare an Ordnance and Explosives Waste Archives Search Report on Fort Ord, California, an Army base being closed under the Base Realignment and Closure process.

In February, the District completed its master list of all sites with the possibility of CWM contamination. The list was shared with the U.S. Army Chemical Materiel Destruction Agency (USACMDA). Many of the sites identified by the master list were included in the USACMDA report to Congress on Non-stockpile Chemical Weapons.



Commander's Perspective -



COL James D. Craig

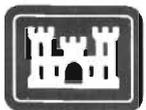
You have gone through much while I have been here... You have come through them like CHAMPS.

This is a strange article to be writing, because it will be my last as the commander of the St Louis District. It has been my privilege and honor to be the steward of your district for the last 2 1/2 years. The fact that it has gone by so quickly for me shows me just how much I have enjoyed it.

You have gone through much while I have been here: Two attempts at re-organizing the Corps, two restructurings of the District, 91 folks leaving the district at one time, a FLOOD, our first attempts at TQM, winning ACOE at the Army level in 1992, runner-ups in 1993, and a finalist again this year (the only district to reach that level in all three years), a change in contracting officers, creation of the OEW program, creation of the LEGACY program, creation of our own tele-video center, movement into the 21st Century with the MV Simpson, progress on countless construction projects, creation of Integrated River Management, and so many other things. You have come through them like CHAMPS. This is your district, and will remain so. On a philosophical note, I would only give you a few thoughts, to do with what you will.

First, the District needs leaders, not managers. Managers do things right, but leaders do the right thing. Leaders have vision and inspire people. You who are in influential positions in the District need to look inside yourselves and make sure you are leaders. The rest of you need to demand leadership from your bosses. Second, you need to constantly review what you are doing and ask yourselves several questions: Are we doing things smartly and efficiently; are we serving our customers and are they happy with the product; and (the most difficult of all), are we rewarding the kind of behavior that we want, or are we rewarding what we do not want. As someone once said, people are going to do only that for which they are rewarded, not what you want them to do.

Best wishes to all of you, and thank you for all your hard work. **THINK SAFETY!**



US Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

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Weapons sites (cont.)

The District also met its goals of providing the Huntsville Division with timely, high quality reports. In most cases, the reports were assigned to an archives research team prior to the beginning of a fiscal quarter. During the quarter the team compiled their research, made site surveys and compiled the Archives Search Reports. The report was sent out for printing and sent to Huntsville, usually a few weeks after the quarter ended.

Typically, each team worked on five or six reports a quarter and all team members were required to obtain a security clearance. Each person completed the 40 hour OSHA course on HTW site operations and received training in ordnance recognition.

The Archives Search Reports included historical documentation retrieved from the National Archives, regional archive depositories, local historical societies and military history centers. Interviews were conducted with former employees, local ordnance response teams and regional EOD units. Aerial photographs and past facility engineer maps were used to identify past use. Findings were reconfirmed by a site survey.

In FY 1994, Huntsville Division has tasked the District to prepare Search Reports on 125 Formerly Used Defense Sites under the Defense Environmental Program. In addition, the District will be providing assistance to the U.S. Air Force at Edwards and Norton Air Force Bases in California. We are also providing assistance to Huntsville Division on developing administrative record procedures. A search and field survey of the Pueblo Army Depot Activity in Colorado is also underway on behalf of the Huntsville Division. We anticipate a multi-year program on behalf of Huntsville Division.

District outreach efforts expand

Wappapello Lake Park Ranger, Andrew Jefferson, is representing the Corps in the coordination of a Natural Resource Career Camp for African-American high school students in southeast Missouri. The Natural Resource Career Camp is a joint effort by the U.S. Forest Service, Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln University, University of Missouri at Columbia, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The goal of this program is to increase the awareness of African-Americans about career opportunities in the field of Conservation and Natural Resource Management. Each agency is responsible for presenting various educational programs providing hands-on learning experiences.

Participating students will tour facilities at various locations, attend workshops/seminars and

participate in other activities.

The Natural Resource Career Camp is a three-year phase program. About 30 male and female 15-16-year-olds were enrolled in this program in the summer of 1993. The second session will be held in July 1994 at Wappapello Lake (University of Missouri Extension Center). During the final session, students will reside on the campus of Lincoln University or the University of Missouri and participate in a specifically developed program of research, academics and personal development.

The Corps is a new partner in this program. This is just one of our outstanding outreach efforts that are encouraged in the newly expanded Interpretive Services and Outreach Program, as designated in ER1130-2-428, dated 30 September 1993. The Corps is encouraging outreach activities to increase interest in math/science careers and to increase cultural diversity in our workforce.

14th Annual Rend Lake Deer Hunt

The 14th Annual Rend Lake Deer Hunt for the physically challenged was once again a success. Twenty-nine hunters participated in the November and December deer seasons.

Eighteen deer were harvested, with 12 being taken the first season and six the second. About 40 student volunteers from the Sesser-Valier High School Outdoorsmen Club assisted hunters to and from their blinds and tracked and field dressed deer.

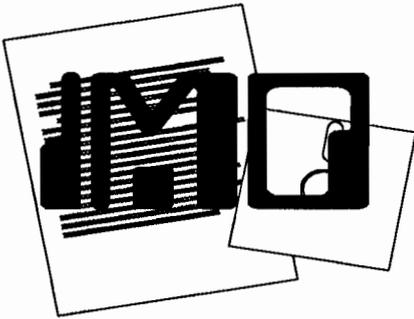
Volunteers from the Illinois Wildlife Endowment cooked

lunches for all participants and other volunteers throughout the two seasons.

Ranger article

Rend Lake Park Ranger Jackie Brachear recently wrote an article for Career and the College Grad Magazine. The article, titled "A Day in the Life: Park Ranger," was about the typical daily duties of a park ranger.

The magazine, which is intended to provide career guidance for college graduates, is published annually and distributed on college campuses across the nation.



What's new with the network?

The network upgrade is complete, with 99.99 percent of the wrinkles ironed out. Network response time has improved. So perhaps now is an appropriate time to explain a little of the background of the upgrade.

The original Local Area Network (LAN) was made up of three Ethernet (coaxial cable) networks connected to the Lestat file server. Lestat routed traffic from one network destined for another. There were between 200 and 300 users on each Ethernet network. (The ED

Token Ring network and the Water Control War Room network were separate networks connected to the main LAN, and remain so.)

The upgraded LAN consists of 12 Ethernet networks connected to a Cisco router. The Cisco router now passes the traffic from one network to the other. Each Ethernet network has from 20 to 60 users on it. Network throughput has been enhanced in two ways. The Cisco router moves packets faster than Lestat did, and each Ethernet has fewer users competing for bandwidth.

Another improvement for users of the Lestat file server has been the installation of a Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) network in the computer room. Lestat used three Ethernet interfaces in the original LAN. Ethernet is rated to move data at 10 Megabits per second (Mb/s), but the practical limit is four Mb/s. Thus Lestat could communicate with users at 12 Mb/s. However, FDDI is rated at 100 Mb/s, with a practical limit of 85 Mb/s. This is seven times faster than with the old network! Throughput tests run on various

PCs throughout the network have shown at least a 15 percent increase in network speed, and in some cases 140 percent.

An added benefit of the FDDI network has been a faster update of the backup server for Lestat. Should Lestat suffer a catastrophic failure, there is another server which has all the data on it, and will be brought up to replace Lestat while it is out for repairs. There is a time lag between the servers since it takes a finite amount of time to copy all the files from one to the other. The time lag on the Ethernet network was between five and six hours, and has been reduced on the FDDI network to three hours. This means the data on the backup server is never more than three hours behind the data on Lestat.

If there are any questions about the LAN or FDDI or Megabits or anything else mentioned here, stop by and see John Jobst. He will be happy to facilitate the interchange of data with you on any protocol level you desire.

Some background on Mardi Gras

Mardi Gras is a colorful celebration held on Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent begins. The date of Mardi Gras depends on the date of Easter. The celebration takes place at the end of a long carnival season that begins January 6 or Twelfth Night. It is celebrated in many Roman Catholic countries and other communities. Mardi Gras is a French term meaning fat Tuesday. The term arose from the custom of parading a fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday.

French colonists introduced Mardi Gras into American life in 1766. The custom became popular in New Orleans and spread throughout the Southern States. Mardi Gras is a legal holiday in Alabama, Florida and eight parishes (counties) of Louisiana. The New Orleans celebration is the most famous. But Biloxi, Mississippi, and Mobile, Alabama, also celebrate Mardi Gras.

Mardi Gras in New Orleans attracts tourists from everywhere. Street parades begin about two

weeks before Mardi Gras Day. Societies called krewes organize and pay for the parades and other festivities. The best known krewes are Comus, the oldest, founded in 1857, and Rex, founded in 1872. During the carnival season, the krewes give balls and private parties. Their members parade in the streets in masks and fancy dress. A parade of beautiful floats and marching bands climaxes the carnival on Tuesday, Mardi Gras Day. Each year the festivities carry out a specific theme.

(Continued on next page)



Mardi Gras (cont.)

Rex, King of Carnival, reigns for the day. He is the only one who parades unmasked. When his parade passes the reviewing stand, the King and Queen of Carnival exchange toasts in front of it. After the parade, the krewes hold fancy-dress balls. Rex and Comus, god of mirth, preside over the two grandest balls.

The Mardi Gras celebration goes back to an ancient Roman custom of merrymaking before a period of fast. In Germany it is called Fastnacht, and in England it is called Pancake Day.

Colors prominent during Mardi Gras are: Purple for Justice, Gold for Power, Green for Faith.

District Mardi Gras Ball

The St. Louis District's first Mardi Gras Ball, sponsored by the CAC, will be Saturday, February 5, 1994, at the Royale Orleans, 2801 Telegraph Road. The Ball will begin at 6 p.m. and go on until midnight. Live music will be played by Trilogy. The Ball includes an open bar, buffet dinner and attendance prizes. A photographer will also be available for revelers who want to capture the moment.

Tickets will go on sale this month for \$12.50 per person. See your CAC representative for table reservations and tickets.

Worth Repeating

"The brain is a wonderful organ; it starts the minute you get up in the morning and does not stop until you get to the office."

Robert Frost

Hotel safety



From your Crime Prevention Council

The following is good advice when staying at a hotel:

When making room reservations, be sure to choose a reputable hotel in a low crime

area of town, then request a room using the following guidelines:

- * Not on the first floor (where windows are easily reached).
- * Not by the ice, soft drink or

snack machines (where people may loiter without raising suspicion).

* Not next to elevators, stairs or fire escapes.

* Not located where you must walk through long deserted corridors.

The best room to have would be on the second floor or higher, preferably in the middle of the corridor, and not too far from the elevator or staircase for easy access and exit.

When registering, sign your last name and first initial only, and don't use titles or degrees. This makes it more difficult for intruders, to determine your gender, marital or professional status from hotel records.

U.S. Savings Bonds offer alternate savings choice

By Master Sgt. Linda Lee, USA American Forces Information Service

When Looking for a way to save for tomorrow, consider U.S. Savings Bonds.

More than 55 million Americans participate in the U.S. Savings Bond program. Series EE Savings Bonds currently guarantee 4 percent interest compared with the 2 percent or so offered by most banks, say treasury officials.

You can purchase Series EE bonds at half their face value in denominations up to \$10,000. For example, a \$100 bond costs \$50 and a \$1,000 bond costs \$500. There is a purchase limit of \$15,000 in actual costs - \$30,000 in bonds' face value - per calendar year per individual. The bonds mature to

their face value in later years.

It's easy to buy bonds. The simplest method, according to treasury officials, is the payroll savings plan. A set amount is deducted from each paycheck for part or all of a bond's purchase cost. For example, a monthly deduction of \$50 buys a \$100 bond every month; \$25 deductions buy the bond every two months.

The current minimum interest rate for Series EE and HH bonds is 4 percent. However, bonds issued before March 1, 1993, pay previously guaranteed minimums until the bond matures or the extended maturity period ends. For some bonds, that can be 6 percent or higher.

Series EE bonds can be redeemed beginning six months after purchase. The bonds mature in 18

(Continued on page 7)



On The Soapbox

Around the District

Gary Dyhouse, ED-HE, was an invited speaker at Washington University's Environmental Engineering Seminar Series on the wetlands and levees controversy arising out of the 1993 flood. Gary also was a speaker at a Flood Plain Management seminar sponsored by the Urban Land Institute. He spoke on the effects of levees and reservoirs, and some misconceptions about the purposes of these structures.

Claude Strauser, ED-HP, spoke to the River Industry Executive Task Force at the St. Louis Marriott Airport hotel. He reviewed the spring, summer and fall flood of 1993 and discussed the forecast for potential ice problems this winter and flood potential for this coming spring.

Paul Schmidt, CO-Q, spoke to 100 people at a recent meeting of the Associated General Contractors of St. Louis at the University Club. He talked about the flood recovery

efforts currently underway in the St. Louis District.

George Postol, ED-G, spoke to 100 engineers at a meeting of the ASCE, Cleveland Section, about the flood of 1993.

Terry Norris, PD-AE, spoke to 75 people at the Mercantile Library on "The Middle Mississippi River - A Navigation Corridor For 12,000 Years."

Greg Hempen, ED-GG, spoke to 100 members of the Association of Engineering Geologists in San Antonio on the impact of geology on the 1993 flood. He also spoke to the Illinois Geological Survey in Champaign/Urbana on the same subject.

Wappapello Lake

Park Ranger Art Ruebenson was the guest speaker for a wildlife biology class at Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau. Art explained the Corps involvement with Natural Resource Management at Wappapello Lake. He also dis-

cussed career opportunities that are available with the Corps of Engineers.

Park Ranger Andrew Jefferson was interviewed by four radio stations about the First Festival of Lights Auto Tour at the lake. Several businesses and organizations participated by decorating campsites at Redman Creek with Christmas lights, ornaments, nativity scenes, etc. The event was held December 2-5, 9-12 and 17-19.

Andrew was also guest speaker at the Puxico Rotary Club in December. He updated the group on user fees, Golden Age Passports and upcoming special events.

Carlyle Lake

Park Ranger Kim Mayhew visited students at Altamont Grade School to discuss the environmental duties of a park ranger and the many career opportunities offered by the Corps of Engineers as part of the Career Development program at the school.

News Briefs

High lake water

The Mark Twain Lake staff is currently evaluating the extent of damage from the recent high water experience at the lake. Plans are being made to assure that facilities will be ready for the 1994 recreational season.

The staff is being assisted by four people affected by the recent flood who have found temporary employment at the lake under the JTPA program.

The same kind of work is being done at Carlyle Lake where extreme high water has damaged beaches, campgrounds and other facilities.

Tree lighting

The tree lighting ceremony at the Carlyle Lake Management Office once again kicked off the Carlyle Christmas Town USA celebration. The ceremony was held December 3rd. With the

lighting of the trees, and the singing of Christmas carols, the Christmas season began in Carlyle.

Pickard's new job

The Carlyle Lake staff bid farewell to Andrea Pickard at a party held December 9th. Andrea has been the lake's Natural Resource Management program ranger for the past four years. She has become the Assistant Park Manager at Rend Lake.



years. Two extensions, the first for 10 years and the last for two years, can be added to the initial term of 18 years for a final maturity of 30 years.

For the first five years after purchase, Series EE bonds earn 4 percent, compounded semiannually. After five years, the bonds become eligible for a variable market-based interest. After the 18-year mark, the interest rate is the guaranteed rate in effect when the extension begins.

Series HH bonds are current income bonds with the interest paid by check to the individual twice a year or by direct deposit to the bondholder's bank account. They can be obtained only in exchange for Series E and EE savings bonds.

The variable market-based interest rate does not apply to these bonds. The interest rate for Series HH bonds issued on or

after March 1, 1993, or HH bonds which began extensions on that date, is 4 percent; those issued or extended before the March date continue to earn the rate guaranteed at time of issue or extension.

Reasons to buy bonds include:

* Interest is free from state and local taxes.

* You pay no federal taxes on the interest earned until the bonds are cashed or reach final maturity in 30 years. If exchanging Series EE bonds for Series HH, you may

defer taxes even longer.

* If used to help pay college costs, some or all interest may provide special tax benefits.

* Bonds begin earning interest on the first day of the month that half of the purchase price is paid.

* If lost, stolen or destroyed, you can replace them at no cost.

* Bonds can be turned in for cash on demand.

* You pay no commissions or maintenance fees.

First sold in 1935, more than \$155 billion in savings bonds are currently outstanding. In fiscal 1992 alone, the U.S. Treasury sold more than \$13 billion worth of savings bonds. Every billion dollars worth of bonds sold saves the U.S. government about \$70 million in borrowing costs, treasury officials estimated.

For more information on U.S. Savings Bonds, check with your installation finance office, call the Treasury Department at toll-free 1-800-487-2663 or write to: U.S. Treasury Dept., Savings Bonds, Washington, DC 20226.

Federal civilian employee buyout update

By Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

More than 30,000 civilian employees have received separation incentives to help DoD cut its work force while laying off as few employees as possible, the department's top personnel officer told Congress recently.

Edwin Dorn, assistant secretary of defense for personnel and readiness, testified on DoD's separation pay program. He said DoD has four main program objectives, the first being to reach civilian employment levels set forth in the president's budget submissions.

Second, DoD must retain a balanced work force and maintain progress in quality and equal employment opportunity. Third, DoD wants to minimize involuntary separations. Finally, DoD will help those employees it must separate involuntarily.

The department's separation program has been successful, said Dorn.

"We have targeted our incentive efforts to employees in occupations, grades and locations where we anticipated the need for reduction in force or involuntary separations to reduce or shape the work force," he said.

By offering separation incentive bonuses, DoD has reduced involun-

tary separations. The incentives are worth up to \$25,000. The formula is one week's salary for each of the first 10 years of service and two weeks' pay for every year after 10 years, or \$25,000, whichever is less.

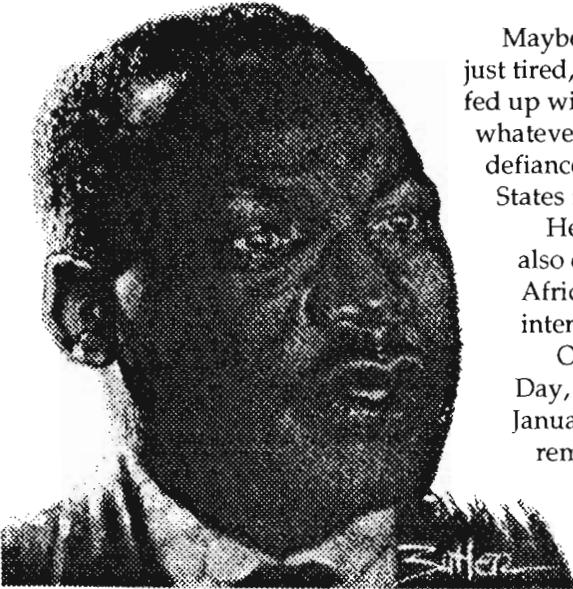
DoD needed the bonuses to speed up attrition. Historically, DoD attrition averages between 8 and 9 percent, said Dorn. In 1988, DoD offered voluntary early retirement authority to speed up attrition in hopes of avoiding reductions in force.

DoD personnel specialists expected 16 to 18 percent of people eligible for early retirement to take it, said Dorn. By 1992, however,

(Continued on page 10)



Montgomery bus boycott brought King to world stage



Martin Luther King Jr.
1929-1968

Maybe Parks, a seamstress, was just tired, maybe she was finally fed up with the inequity of it. For whatever reason, her simple act of defiance changed the United States forever.

Her act of civil disobedience also catapulted a young African-American preacher to international fame.

On Martin Luther King Jr. Day, celebrated this year on January 17, it is important to remember the event.

Montgomery bills itself as the "First Capital of the Confederacy." Confederate President Jefferson Davis took the oath of office on the balcony of the Alabama statehouse. In 1955, like most of the South, Montgomery was legally segregated. Into this city came 26-year-old Rev.

Martin Luther King Jr. to become pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

The theories of Mahatma Gandhi - espousing victory over one's enemies through love - fascinated King. Like Confederate President Jefferson Davis in 1861, with King's arrival "the man and the hour have met."

Police arrested Rosa Parks at the next stop on the bus line for disobeying a bus driver. Authorities found her guilty and fined her \$14. But Parks was popular, and her many friends organized a one-day boycott of the transit company.

It was spectacularly successful. Leaders in the community noted that blacks made up 75 percent of the ridership. What would happen if they extended the boycott? Management would have to yield to their demands or go bankrupt.

Black community leaders organized the Montgomery Improvement Association to handle matters related to the boycott. They elected King president of the organization.

From the first, King portrayed the struggle as more than a conflict between blacks and whites. "This is only a conflict between justice and injustice," he told his congregation. "We are not just trying to improve Negro Montgomery. We are trying to improve the whole of Montgomery. If we are arrested every day; if we are exploited every day; if we are triumphed over every day; let nobody pull you so low as to hate them."

The African-Americans of Montgomery listened and stayed away from the bus line. Many walked or rode bicycles or took advantage of the car pools organized by King and his supporters. Many white families in the city helped with rides or taxi fares.

In February 1956, the authorities arrested King and 114 other black leaders for restraint of trade. They convicted him and ordered him to pay a \$1,000 fine and court costs.

The sentencing only made the African-Americans of Montgomery more determined. The boycott continued through the spring, summer and fall. With each passing month, interest in the boycott grew, first in Montgomery,

By Jim Garamone
American Forces Information Service

Sometimes, the simplest act changes the world.

Such was the case in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955. Rosa Parks, tired after a day's work, refused to give up her seat on a city bus to a white man. At that time and place, it was customary for blacks to give up their seats to whites.



then throughout the United States, then around the world. The bus company sank into debt.

Authorities arrested King and his supporters for setting up the car pools. Officials maintained the car pools were an unlicensed business. They were on trial when word arrived from Washington that the Supreme Court ruled discrimination in public transportation was illegal. Officials freed King and his associates.

Through it all, King stuck fast to his belief in nonviolence. Even when opponents bombed his home, King cautioned against revenge.

December 21, 1956, was the first integrated day in the transit company's history.

King urged Montgomery's African-Americans to return to the buses with dignity. "I would be terribly disappointed if any of you go back to the buses bragging, 'We, the Negroes, won a victory over the white people,'" he said. "If you do, our struggle will be lost all over the South. Go back with humility and meekness."

King was one of the first African-Americans to ride the integrated bus line. He paid his 15 cents, took the trip and announced, "It was a great ride."

The unwritten words that inspired millions

It was August 28, 1963, and Martin Luther King was seven minutes into his prepared speech in Washington, D.C. He was about to sum up by urging the 250,000 civil rights marchers in the audience to go back to their communities and continue the struggle.

But he did not. Instead he said, "I have a dream..."

In that moment when he put down his prepared text and began speaking from his heart, it was as if lightning shot through the crowd. And King did not stop speaking as he was scheduled to do.

Instead, he launched into the stirring speech that became the conscience of an entire movement.

Reading the "I have a dream..." section of his speech today is like reading a speech completely separate from his words of the preceding seven minutes. While his prepared speech was eloquent and moving, the extemporaneous outpouring of his "I have a dream" speech was later called "soaring," an "oratory of victory," and the

voice of assurance of emancipation.

King later said he had used the phrase "I have a dream" before, but at that moment it felt right to use it again.

The people who were there that day, however, say it was more than just a right feeling.

Walter Fauntroy, then director of the Washington Southern Christian Leadership Council, told the Chicago Tribune in August 1993 that he believed King was moved by the Spirit. In fact, before King stepped to the microphone, Fauntroy told King, "Do what the Spirit tells you."

Rev. Benjamin Hooks, former head of the NAACP, was also there that day and he simply calls the moment "Divine inspiration."

"King came at the end of a long, hard and hot day and the people were waiting for him and (King) was lifted up," Hooks said.

Coretta Scott King, his wife, later said, "It was as if the Kingdom of God appeared."

The words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression and retaliation."

"Rioting is not revolutionary but reactionary because it invites defeat. It involves an emotional catharsis, but it must be followed by a sense of futility."

"Man is man because he is free to operate within the framework of his destiny."

"Property is intended to serve life, and no matter how much we surround it with rights and respect, it has no personal being. It is part of the earth man walks on; it is not man."

"Human salvation lies in the hands of the creatively maladjusted."

"Success, recognition and conformity are the bywords of the modern world where everyone seems to crave the anesthetizing security of being identified with the majority."



Women to serve on warships in 1994

By Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information
Service

President Bill Clinton signed legislation lifting the ban on women serving on combat ships Nov. 30. Lifting the ban opens 1,200 positions on carriers, destroyers and amphibious ships by the end of 1994, said Navy officials.

Officials expect 400 to 500 women on carriers by the end of 1994. The USS Dwight D. Eisenhower will take on women around June, followed by the USS Abraham Lincoln and the USS John C. Stennis at the end of the year.

Lifting the ban will also allow the Navy to assign women to destroyers, amphibious docklanding ships, cruisers and

frigates. The Navy will start filling these positions in April.

The service also announced slacks will be standard attire for female sailors on all ships. Women will wear skirts only for ceremonial events. The uniform change is a safety move. Women have to climb ladders and cover a lot of ground in short time, officials said. And if a fire breaks out on ship, it doesn't make sense for a woman to be in a skirt if she has to put on firefighting gear, they added.

A total of 23 female officers and almost 300 enlisted women entered newly opened positions in December. On April 28, 1993, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin asked the services to open to women those positions they could without congressional approval. These

positions are on fleet command ships and fast command support ships, which carry fuel and sometimes ammunition.

The Navy is still studying the feasibility of opening submarines to women, said officials. Providing appropriate berthing and bathrooms is much more difficult on a submarine than on larger vessels, they explained.

Secretary of the Navy John Dalton said the Navy itself had proposed opening combat positions to women and pledged a smooth transition.

The Air Force opened air combat positions to women earlier in 1993. The Army and Marine Corps are studying opening ground combat roles to women.

Buyout (cont.)

only 4 percent opted for the program. Overall DoD attrition in the fall of 1992 was less than 6 percent.

Then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney authorized incentives in 1992. DoD first used them at Chase Field Naval Air Station in Beeville, Texas, in January 1993. Chase Field had 79 employees facing involuntary separation. Of these, 25 retired and 24 did not want to leave the area, leaving DoD with 30 employees to place in new jobs.

The department offered separation incentives to employees at Corpus Christi's naval air station and Defense Logistics Agency depot. DoD then placed all but two Beeville employees in Corpus Christi. "This limited experience was very encouraging," Dorn said.

Since then, DoD has authorized 40,000 incentives, and about 30,000 employees have accepted them. Dramatic downsizing in the Army

and Air Force Materiel commands and naval shipyards and aviation depots could have resulted in involuntary separations for thousands of employees. Using incentives, both materiel commands avoided reductions in force in fiscal 1993. While some naval shipyards and aviation depots have issued separation notices, because of incentives DoD could significantly lower the number of employees for separation, Dorn said.

Of the almost 30,000 employees who took incentives, 18 percent resigned, 45 percent took voluntary early retirement and 37 percent took regular retirement. DoD personnel officials estimate about 42 percent of retirement-eligible employees offered the incentive will take it.

The officials expect about 26 percent of those eligible for early retirement will take incentives if offered. These employees receive reduced retirement pay.

Dorn said the average incentive

taker has almost twice the years of service as the average DoD employee, 26 years compared with 15. Retirees average 28 years of service and \$25,000 per incentive. The average age for early retirees is 52; for full retirees, 61.

Those opting for a resignation incentive average 15 years of service and are 48. They get an average of \$17,000 per incentive. The average incentive taker is a GS-10, white, male veteran. The average DoD employee's grade is GS-9.

Employees are eligible for regular retirement at 55 with 30 years' service, at 60 with 20 years' and at 62 with five years. To be eligible for early retirement, an employee must be 50 years old with 20 years' service or any age with 25 years' service.

Dorn said DoD will continue to offer incentives. He wants to continue offering training and other help to employees facing separation.



DoD develops foolproof mosquito repellent

By F. Peter Wigginton
American Forces Information
Service

Rejoice! You now can outwit mosquitoes, ticks, biting flies and all those other lousy bloodsuckers.

The weaponry, a skin cream and a liquid for spraying or soaking fabrics, is now in the military supply system. Further, the protection - developed by DoD, the Department of Agriculture and private industry - may also be purchased commercially.

"These are the best insect repellents in the world," said Air Force Col. Robert Clegern, then research liaison officer for the Armed Forces Pest Management Board and now a retiree. "Proper use of the two-part system provides almost 100 percent protection against most biting species," he said.

The first part is a repellent cream applied to the skin. The second is a liquid for fabrics that remains effective even after numerous washings. Dry cleaning will remove the repellent, if necessary, said Clegern.

He said the primary ingredient of the skin repellent, DEET (diethyl-m-toluamide), has been in use about 40 years. However, it was not until just prior to Desert Shield in 1990 that research finally developed the present 33-percent slow-release product. The older 75-percent military DEET product reddened or burned some users' skin. It also acted as a plasticizer, clouding watch crystals, causing gun stocks to become sticky and paint to peel. The new DEET formulation lessens these adverse effects while still affording excellent protection.

Entomologists say there are nearly 2,500 species of mosquitoes. They are found almost everywhere



except on open seas, at the polar regions and in very dry deserts. Mosquitoes are more dangerous to human health than any other group of insects; they carry such diseases as malaria and yellow fever.

Only females bite and spread diseases from one victim to another. They can take as many as 44 blood meals during a life span of 100 days in the laboratory.

According to Carl Schreck, research entomologist with the Department of Agriculture Research Service, the clothing repellents - which can also kill the bugs on contact - were tested in Alaska, Australia, Florida, the rice fields of Louisiana, Pakistan, Zambia and Thailand. Different temperatures and species at many sites made it impossible to generalize about repellent effectiveness.

For example, in the Florida Everglades as many as 3,000 mosquitoes will hover around a single person. "There we got upward of seven hours of total protection against bites on the exposed skin that had been treated with the repellent," Schreck said.

"We have to be careful to not make an all-encompassing statement that if a repellent works against one insect, it will work against all, in every place. It doesn't work that way."

The military set a goal of 12 hours for length of effectiveness of each application. According to

Schreck, the most dangerous transmitters of malaria bite late at night, between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

"We wanted a repellent that would last from dusk to dawn, when service members would arise and put on another application if necessary. It's always been difficult protecting people at night, because the mosquitoes attack them while they sleep," he said.

Not only do these formulations provide comfort and protection from mosquitoes, research has discovered a secondary benefit: Mosquito populations diminish in proportion to the length of time large numbers of repellent-protected troops are in an area.

"We've demonstrated that where people with this clothing-treated protection walk trails where mosquitoes are thick, mosquitoes virtually disappear after a time," Schreck said. "In fact, we've been so successful that we could just wear a T-shirt as upper clothing and still not have any mosquitoes flying about."

While not naming specific products, Schreck said persons interested in purchasing repellent creams at places like sporting goods stores should look for the percentage of DEET ingredients. However, the company supplying the military has been permitted to say so on its label for commercial sales.

"As a rule, you find most companies have a product that ranges from 15 to 40 percent of DEET," said Schreck. "More is unnecessary. One product contains only 8 percent. It does a fairly good job for a few hours. And that's what it's marketed for, to cover you while working in the garden. The 8-percent product is also recommended for use on children."



Clinton nominates Inman new secretary of defense

By F. Peter Wigginton
American Forces Information
Service

President Bill Clinton nominated retired Navy ADM Bobby Ray Inman to replace Les Aspin as secretary of defense. Aspin, who resigned Dec. 15, is scheduled to leave office Jan. 20.

"ADM Inman was one of our nation's highest ranking and most respected military officers," Clinton said. "He was a four-star admiral whose career in the Navy, in our intelligence community and in private business has won him praise from both Democrats and Republicans, who admire his intellect, his integrity and his leadership ability.

ADM Inman has established a reputation for penetrating analysis, strong leadership and a rock-solid commitment to this nation's security."

Inman forecast his new role: "As I try to describe myself, I'm an operator, hopefully with a strategic view. I would hope in the years ahead to focus on an area that may surprise you. I've noted the media coverage this morning has focused entirely on my intelligence background. But these last 10 years I've learned a lot about how business works," he continued. "And I would hope to spend a lot of my time on bringing best business practices to the Department of Defense.

"My sense in traveling the country is that the public is less concerned about what we're doing overseas with our commitments than whether we are getting a dollar value for a dollar spent in defense. I would hope at the end

of our years working together we will have persuaded them, Mr. President, that they are."

If confirmed, Inman would be the first career military officer to be secretary of defense since Army Gen. George C. Marshall in 1951.

Inman was born April 4, 1931, in Rhonesboro, Texas, the son of Mertie and Herman H. Inman. He graduated in 1950 from the University of Texas with a bachelor's degree and was commissioned an ensign in March 1952.

Inman's initial assignment was to the aircraft carrier USS Valley Forge, which participated in operations during the Korean War. Other early assignments included tours as intelligence briefer to the chief of naval operations and assistant naval attache in Sweden, as well as operational assignments afloat.

During Vietnam, Inman was fleet intelligence officer for the Seventh Fleet in the Pacific, 1969-71. He was executive assistant and senior aide to the vice chief of naval operations, 1972-73.

Inman served as assistant chief of staff for intelligence to the commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, 1973-74; as director of naval intelligence, 1974-76; and as vice director, plans, operations and support at the Defense Intelligence Agency, 1976-77.

Inman headed the National Security Agency from 1977 to 1981 under President Jimmy Carter. He was deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency in President Ronald Reagan's administration from 1981 to 1982, when he retired from the military.

As a civilian, Inman was president of Microelectronics

Computer and Technology Corp., Austin, Texas. He later served as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Westmark Systems Inc., also in Texas. Further, he taught at his alma mater and served on 11 corporate boards.

The admiral's service decorations include the National Security Medal, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal and the Legion of Merit in addition to several awards for service during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

Inman and his wife, Nancy, have two sons.

The peaceful New Year's resolution

People make the most difficult resolutions for the New Year, including self-promises that are so evident when they are broken, like no smoking, no sweets, and no bickering.

The fact is that if you want to stop smoking or lose weight, such big life changes take a great deal of careful preparation. One good intention on January 1 won't do it.

There is one resolution, however, that almost everyone can make. Not only is it not painful, but you will enjoy it. Everyone you meet will enjoy it too. It was recommended by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale and is called the calm-thinking, emotionally peaceful philosophy of life. His technique:

1. Relax in a chair. Relax each part of your body individually.

(Continued on next page)



Fort Chartres & Ivy Landing Drainage & Levee District No. 5 of Monroe and Randolph Counties, Illinois

November 24, 1993

Colonel James Craig, Commanding
Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Dear Colonel Craig:

The district would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to you and your staff and employees at the St. Louis office for their unstinting help and support this summer and fall.

Many members of your command went beyond the call of duty or job in trying to protect our homes and farms and lives. In many cases, they ceased to be advisors and waded into the water to move barrels or carry sandbags. They occasionally drove levees and walked sandbag dikes long after it was really safe to do so. In some cases, we never knew the name of those who helped.

We especially would like to take this opportunity to thank and commend engineer David Mueller. It seemed whenever things were going badly, he was there with an answer or what was needed. His devotion to his job and to the task at hand was admirable to say the least. Without the efforts of David and many like him, our task would have been impossible.

The fact that our efforts were ultimately overcome by the river does not cheapen their tireless work or lessen our appreciation of the Corps' help in our time of need. Without the Corps, the flood would have come sooner, giving people much less time to evacuate property and livestock and perhaps endangering more lives in the process.

Please pass on our appreciation to all the people who worked so hard to help and are continuing to help us by levee repairs, structure rehabilitation and getting the American Bottoms back to livable.

Sincerely,

Gilbert A. Dinan
Henry Sebold
Curtis Mosbacher
Levee Commissioners

2. Think of your mind as being the surface of a calm lake.

3. Remember the most beautiful, peaceful scenes you have seen.

4. Repeat peaceful words like tranquility, serenity and quietness.

5. Think of a peaceful bible verse such as, "Thou wilt keep him

in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee (Isaiah 26:3)

This type of relaxation will decrease what Dr. Peale calls "useless fretting." You could find that you will be like a new person in this new year with a more peaceful, capable outlook on life.

HELP FIGHT

**CEREBRAL
PALSIA**

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES



To your health

Women, can you answer these health questions?

Women are concerned about their health, but many aren't informed on some very important issues. A Gallup survey sponsored by the American Dietetic Association (ADA) asked these questions:

1. What is the most serious health problem facing women today? a. Heart disease, b. Breast cancer, c. All cancers, d. AIDS.
2. The cancer that kills the most women each year is a. Breast cancer, b. Lung cancer, c. Brain tumors.
3. Which is the most important risk factor for breast cancer? a. A high-fat diet, b. Heredity, c. Growing older, d. Smoking.

The answers

- 1 - a, Heart disease. Among women surveyed, only four percent answered this correctly. Over half a million North American women will die of heart disease this year, about ten times as many as will die of breast cancer or lung cancer.
- 2 - b, Lung cancer. In the U.S., for example, some 46,000 women will die of breast cancer, but about 56,000 will die of lung cancer.
- 3 - c, Growing older is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. Breast cancer risk increases dramatically as a woman grows older. A study of 2,300 breast

cancer cases shows only 2.5 percent could be attributed to family history. The role of a high-fat diet is still inconclusive.

Most women surveyed for the ADA felt there were things they could do to lower risk of heart disease, cancer and osteoporosis, but one-third reported they don't do anything at all. That still leaves two-thirds of women who are trying to reduce their risk of disease. They said they were exercising, having their blood pressure and cholesterol checked regularly and having mammograms and Pap tests.

Obesity: A national health problem

One in three Americans is overweight, and that number has been steadily climbing since the late 1970s.

The numbers were released in the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey that covered 1988 to 1991. Many researchers look to this survey, made for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to gauge the overall health of the U.S. What concerns doctors is that this is an increase from about 25 percent of the population being overweight to about 33 percent.

Researchers are alarmed about overweight because it signals the possibility of the growth in numbers of those who suffer from weight-related illnesses like diabetes, high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

In 1993, it was estimated in the "Journal of Clinical Nutrition" that Americans spent at least \$51 billion in health care costs as a result of being overweight.

The Harvard School of Public Health reported that obesity increased by 54 percent in children ages 6 to 11 during the last 20 years.

Health specialists urge people to correct their eating habits by eating foods high in fiber and low in fats and oils. Also, an exercise regimen is important in reducing weight.



Send for the latest edition of the free (no strings attached) Consumer Information Catalog.

It lists over 200 publications on subjects like health, nutrition, and money management. Send your name and address to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. DF, Pueblo, CO 81009.

January is National Eye Care Month

To assure eye health:

- * Have your eyes examined each year
- * Eat a proper diet and maintain general good health.
- * Protect your eyes from injury when working or playing.
- * Make sure your eye exam includes a glaucoma test.
- * Protect your eyes from the ultraviolet rays of the sun.



Retiree Review

By the Retiree Correspondent

Sixty-one retirees attended the luncheon at the Salad Bowl on December 16. We were serenaded by the owners and staff of the Salad Bowl. They honored us by singing three Christmas carols. 'Twas a very nice gesture and much appreciated.

The first-time retirees in attendance were Larry Hamilton and wife, Jean and Bill Lindhorst, Dennis Gould and wife, Barbara Boswell, Robert W. Frederick and Rich Mills. Was so nice to see and visit with them. Hope they make it a habit every third Thursday!

Col. and Mrs. James Meanor were also present. He has other obligations on the third Thursday, but dropped everything to attend. Glad to see you, Colonel, and hope you can change your plans more often. Col. Meanor reported that he had visited Frank Roland. Frank has lost an eye, but doing fine. One eye can't keep him from remembering all the byways, back roads and alleys to get there. Keep up the good progress, Frank.

No District representative was present, but it was reported there will be a change of command on January 21. I'm sure we will hear more in the ESPRIT regarding this.

Kathy Crossley reported that Clyde Wilkes sent his regards to all. They're enjoying Arizona. We miss them.

Our Senior Retiree was Col. Meanor, who retired in 1969. He won a free dessert.

Our December Birthdays were Margaret McFarland, Mrs. Larry Hamilton, Mike Cullen and Dennis Gould. Happy Birthday!

At last report Dick Cameron was recuperating and back in Florida. He says he is doing fine. He had his malignant spleen removed and had undergone treatment here in St. Louis. Keep it up, Dick.

Kate Stiles is having her replaced left knee replaced again on December 22. Must keep up with progress. She expects to be in the hospital about a week, then back to normal?

Bill Haynes underwent exploratory surgery earlier in December. Kate talked to him and he is recovering nicely. Hopes to be at the January meeting.

Howard Louvalle was in the hospital for two weeks with a heart condition, but is doing real well.

Clinton Turner had called Kate Stiles to report he could not attend the luncheon. He had just returned from a three-week missionary trip with his church group. Sounded like a very interesting, exciting and unusual trip. He says to has arthritis of the spine, but

sounded like the "old Clinton."

Howard Neu called Kate. Said he would not be at the luncheon, but is doing well. Will show up some time, he promised.

Congratulations to Paul (Rudy) and Suzanne Smiljanich, who celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on October 5. Come join us some time for our luncheon. We'd love to see you.

Mrs. Al (Gen) Wurst is doing real well at last report after her heart flare up.

Thelma Kevish reported to Kate that Naomi Williams (Mrs. Rusty) is about the same. Rusty is doing fine. Thelma had hoped to be at the luncheon.

Vera Oheim called Kate. She said she hadn't been feeling too good, but hoped to make the luncheon. Wish she could have.

We were all saddened by the death of Homer Duff Sunday evening, December 12. Homer's funeral was 12 noon on December 16. Quite a number of retirees paid their respects Wednesday p.m. Homer will be greatly missed by all. His wife Luetta (Letty) has moved to the Nazareth Living Center, 2 Nazareth Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63129, if you would like to contact her. She is doing real well. Our condolences to her, the son and all the rest of the family.

Appreciation was extended to Barb and Bob Lutz for the attractive decorations and Kate Stiles for her endeavors in making this a pleasant and successful affair.

As in previous years, we took a collection for the "Tree of Lights." This year it was \$130. A real good cause.

We again had our Pot-of-Gold. Willie Stroud, Bill Lindhorst, Jean Lindhorst and Kate Stiles held the lucky numbers.

George Clapp, Pete Puricelli and Larry Hamilton were our Story Tellers this month. Can't repeat their stories (I can't remember the punch lines!)

Hope to see all of you plus more at our January meeting. January 20, Third Thursday, Salad Bowl. Be there!

Have a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Condolences

Homer Duff, long-time District Comptroller, passed away on December 12. Homer retired in 1986, after 41 years of service.



Dropped into Snake-infested Green Hell

Merrill's Marauders Win in Burma

The men of the 5307th Composite Unit had no illusions. They knew they were headed for a green hell in Burma. But they volunteered anyway because they wanted to get at the Japanese.

When they entered combat, they became known throughout the world as Merrill's Marauders, after their commander, Army Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill.

The Marauders served in an area of tremendous contrasts and at the end of a weak supply pipeline. They were an experiment in long-range infiltration. Their mission was to get behind Japanese lines and fight the enemy. Aircraft supplied them by parachute drops and airlift. They set off on their first campaign in Burma in February 1944. Their objective: Myitkina — a strategic airfield and town that would open an overland route to China.

Their war was different from any other

GIs' during World War II. GIs in Burma often said they were assigned to the forgotten theater of the war. It was.

By contrast, Americans understood the war in Europe. European emigration populated the United States. Plus, doughboys of World War I returned with tales about Paris, the cities and towns of Belgium and their occupation of Germany.

But how many Americans had heard — much less pronounced — Myitkina? How about the battle of the Hukawng Valley or the fight at Walawbum?

The Marauders faced a well-trained enemy and also battled against a landscape. Simply marching through Burma was an effort. Snake- and insect-infested

jungle barred their way. Leeches swarmed toward them when they crossed rivers. The supply system sometimes worked and sometimes didn't. Occasionally, the airmen seeking to drop supplies couldn't spot the Marauders. Other times, drops ended up in the hands of the enemy. And at the end of this arduous march through Burma, the Marauders faced the prospect of combat against the Japanese.

The men who attacked were racked by fever, malnourished and exhausted, yet they prevailed. They took the town and airfield in August 1944.

The Marauders survived their baptism to fire and became one of the most dependable units in the entire theater.

— American Forces Information Service



Please recycle this issue of ESPRIT