Vol. 3, No. 6

MAY 1980

INSPECTION TEAM TO ARRIVE IN DISTRICT

The Annual General Inspection of the St. Paul District will take place May 12 through 23. Heading a three-man inspection team will be Lieutenant Colonel Jon A. Allan. Mr. Ralph Ambre and Mr. Jeffrey P. Cajka are the other team members.

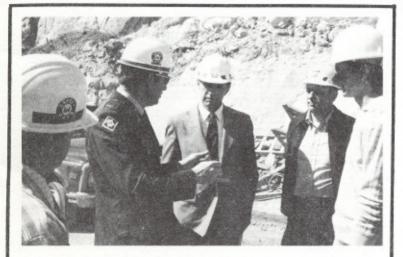
Following the first week of inspections of District Office activities, the team will visit field installations May 19 through 21. A detailed schedule of field visits will be available during the first week of inspection.

A complaint period is scheduled for 8:30 a.m. on May 13, room 633. Instances of fraud, waste, mismanagement or wrongdoing affecting the District Office or the Army, as well as personal grievances, may be reported.

Complaints concerning civil service status are not generally Inspector General matters.

There are three primary areas of interest connected with this year's inspection.
They are Implementation of Command Goals and Objectivies, the Regulatory Function Program, and Engineer Command Mobilization Readiness.

Another area of special concern this year is support to the local recruiting command. So far, the District has arranged the display of recruiting information materials at field installations and at boating and camping shows, discussed coordinating tours to locks and dams hosted by the Minneapolis Recruiting Command, given some photographic and printing support to recruiters and has offered briefers for the recruiting effort.



WHEN LOCK #1 OPENED TO RIVER TRAFFIC...
on April 27 after being closed for several
months for rehabilitation, several political
figures and various media were present to
view the affair. District Engineer Col. William Badger (standing left) spoke to Congressman Martin Sabo (standing center). Project engineer Michael Schwalbe (standing
right) and two other persons listened in.
(Photo courtesy of L/D #1 project office)

Status of Command Objectives

A survey of District actions in support of the 1980 Command Goals and Objectives indicates that good progress has been made in many areas. Budgetary limitations have in some cases severely curtailed tasks supporting certain goals, particularly where special funding or travel is involved. Good management practices and professional concern, however, have been the keys to meeting goals or making substantial progress towards meeting them.

The breakdown showed that of 72 measurable subobjectives, 28 have already been achieved. Most of the objectives scheduled for completion quarterly were achieved. Five major specific objectives were all accomplished, according to the survey.

Among activities which supported command objectives were rapid processing of general regulatory permits, expeditious handling of correspondence including Congressional correspondence, dam inspection reports, offers of support and assistance to the local recruiting command, and publication of an affirmative action plan.

Photo Contest Deadline Soon

All entries for the St. Paul District 1980 Amateur Photographic Contest must be submitted to the Public Affairs Office no later than 4 p.m. on June 6, 1980. Winning entries will be announced and displayed at the annual Engineers Day picnic on June 13. Winners will be receiving certificate awards.

All active St. Paul District employees are invited to participate in the contest. Extra copies of the rules and entry forms are available from the Public Affairs Office.

Slide Show To Be Presented

The District Engineer, Col. William W. Badger, will introduce the new District briefing entitled, "Keeper of the Waters," on May 8. The 26 minute slide show will be presented twice - 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. - in room 1033. The DE will briefly discuss new District developments and key issues.

All District Office and local field installation employees are encouraged to attend one of the sessions, which will highlight various activities and operations of the St. Paul District. The slide show was completed in March 1980.



St. Paul District

1135 U.S. Post Office & Custom House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

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Fish Trek to Mille Lacs Planned

by Tom Heyerman, ED-D

The seventh annual Mille Lacs Launch trip is scheduled to be held on June 19, 1980. A limited number of spaces are still available, so if you are interested, contact Tom Heyerman at 725-7625.

As in the past, due to limited space, each person will be limited to one case of beer and one 10-pound walleye. Also, Fred will not be able to give a seminar this year so that he may turn his full attention to the field research required for his next book on fishing.

Club Offers Guidance on Speaking

by Paul Ryberg, Customer Services, U.S. Postal Service

Is speaking a part of your job? Then the Heritage Toastmasters Club should be a part of your self-development program.

The Toastmasters Club provides its members a professionally designed program of self-improvement in the areas of leadership, parliamentary skills, and expression of thoughts, ideas and opinions.

Club meetings usually follow a format of three participation and learning sections. The first section, entitled, "Table Topics," give members an opportunity to practice extemporaneous speaking often used to handle everyday business and personnel situations.

The second section entail the presentation of speeches prepared along the guidelines of the Toastmasters Communication and Leadership Manuals. Members practice on content and delivery of speeches.

The third section, entitled, "Constructive Evaluation," involves the opportunity for members to listen critically and analytically in an effort to provide feedback to the speakers.

Anyone interested in becoming an active member is invited to visit the meetings held each Thursday, in the St. Paul Post Office Bldg., on 6th floor, at noon. Bag lunches are welcome and free coffee is available. For more information, call John Blackstone, ED-HF, at 725-7704.

Navigational Locks Use PMS

The Performance Monitoring System (PMS) is a waterways data collection program adapted and in use by the St. Paul District since 1975. The PMS was developed to provide Corps planners and operations personnel with data and computer programs needed for analysis of the operation of the inland and intracoastal navigation systems.

Under the PMS, each navigational lock installation in the District collects specific information concerning the waterway traffic. Basically, three types of logs are recorded by the lock staff - Shift Log, Lockage Log, Vessel Log. The Shift Log includes info on pool levels, and water and weather conditions; it is completed at the beginning of each new work shift and when any significant changes occur in navigation conditions. The Lockage Log records pertinent data concerning the locking vessel, and complete details on the lockage itself. The Vessel Log indicates various details of the locking vessel itself, and necessary barge data (for example, type and quantity of commodity carried).

This specific information is transmitted to the District Office by mail and is manually edited for corrections. Then, the information is keypunched onto computer cards. Using a terminal in the office to "tie-in," computer card images are fed into the Boeing Computer System (BCS) which has a network of regional stations around the country. The BCS processes the info and re-

turns feedback to the District Office. Of approximately 45 computer programs available to the Corps of Engineers for use under the PMS, four are generally being used by the District. The programs are Vessel Frequency Analysis Report, Commodity Barge-Type Report, Edit, and Store.

Some districts have modified the process of information transmission to the BCS. The lock installations in Rock Island and Chicago Districts currently have direct access to their District Office computer, which must then "tie-in" and feed info into the BCS. However, this modification is still indirect in terms of reaching the BCS.

The St. Paul District is planning on its own type of modification with an experimental linkup late this year. Unlike the Rock Island and Chicago District modification, St. Paul District hopes to have direct computer access to the BCS from either at the District Office or at the lock installations.

If the experiment proves to be cost-effective, the St. Paul District may consider adapting the new process. The immediate benefit would be to bypass the step of conversion currently being done by the District Office computer.

Where does all of this lead to? The feedback received from the BCS is used as a tool to measure and analyze the capacities and capabilities of navigational locks in order to make improvements where possible.



AFTER REALLY DIVING INTO HIS WORK...
Anthony E. Helmueller, L/D #4, (standing to the left) received a Special Act Accomplishment award for his diving activities during 1979. He was part of a diving team performing underwater inspections and repairs at the locks and dams, headwater reservoirs, flood control reservoirs, and the Duluth Ship Canal. Owen Wanek, Lockmaster of L/D #4, (standing to the right) is presenting the award. (Photo courtesy of Owen Wanek.)

New Energy Boom: Small-scale Hydropower

by Ann Seltz-Petrash

Hydropower fueled the industrial revolution and powered much of the northeast until the 1930s and '40s when cheap, fossil fuel changed the economics of power production. From that time until the mid-1970s, hydropower's contribution to energy production steadily declined, dropping from 30% of the total U.S. generating capacity in the mid-1930s to 15% in 1978. Now, ever-rising fossil fuel costs and the increasing costs of of nuclear plants are contributing to the resurrection of hydro as one part of the solution to our energy crisis.

Hydropower - energy produced by water turning hydraulic turbines - is a clean, renewable energy source. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there are over 50,000 dams in the U.S. of which at least 10% could economically produce power.

Water power is not without drawbacks. Most sites that are economical to develop have an average output of about 5 megawatts (MW) or one-200th the size of a typical new thermal or nuclear plant. Hydropower is not a constant power source: in the summer and during droughts output drops; in the winter, production can be at peak rates or be reduced due to ice.

Despite the drawbacks, hydropower has several advantages. First, it is renewable and clean - no smoke or wastes. Second, the technology is well understood. Third, the lead time from inception to power production on existing dams is very short. Fourth, small-scale hydropower stations can operate with few personnel. Finally, the plants have minimal environmental impact.

The biggest push for small-scale hydropower has come from President Carter. The Congress then added the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) to the 1978 National Energy Act. PURPA requires that utilities purchase power produced from renewable sources and that state utility commissions establish fair prices for that power.



In 1977, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) were brought together to restimulate and help commercialize small-scale hydro development.

In 1978-79, the DOE began funding feasibility studies of potential hydropower sites and construction of plants. The point of the program is to attract private capital to hydro development.

This program, not surprisingly, has critics. Howard Mayo, Hydro Turbine Division of Allis Chalmers, says that many of the early feasibility studies cost more than necessary. According to Mayo, it should not cost \$50,000 to determine whether or not adding

hydro to a site is economically feasible.

Private development of small-scale hydro has been slowed by the cost of getting a project underway: feasibility studies and licensing procedures. Another problem is obtaining the water rights for hydro sites that previously produced power. Utilities own most of these sites and have not been anxious to deal with small power producers. From a corporate point of view, the amount of power produced at most of these sites hardly justifies the negotiation time involved. Until the mid-1970s, utilities were inclined to build one large plant rather than several small ones.

Another reason for the lack of interest may be that the legislated method of electric power pricing is not favorable to hydropower. In general, all electric power pricing is based on three provable costs plus a just and reasonable return on investment. The three costs are:

- * a fixed monthly charge to cover costs of delivering power to the user.
- * a demand charge based on the highest rate of consumption for 12 minutes.
- * a variable charge reflecting the actual amount of energy used by the customer.

In essence, the utilities are by law permitted to add 9 to 15% rate of return on their capital base. Because of this price structuring, utilities must choose to expand their capital base instead of spending these dollars on maintenance of older, fully depreciated hydroplants.

One possible solution to this problem is an amendment to the windfall profits bill, now before Congress. It provides some tax

(To be continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

incentives to utilities during the first years of a new hydro plant operation and allows a more rapid depreciation of the equipment.

Regulatory problems further hinder hydro development by utilities. These constraints include:

- * water quality problems. Hydropower plants may affect the dissolved oxygen level down-stream.
- * fisheries concerns. Some hydro sites have minimum flow requirements so that fish life will not be affected. Another problem is the need to construct fish ladders, which can be expensive.
- * historic site problems. Some of these dams or accompanying buildings have landmark status.

Government involvement in hydro development is not large or costly. The DOE budget for FY 81 show \$630 million for solar development, while hydropower development is budgeted for \$26 million. It may be that hydro does not need huge government subsidies, but it does need continued attention from DOE and continued technical support from all relevant government agencies. It is technology well understood and reasonably economical to develop and it should not be ignored.

Extracted from "Civil Engineering - ASCE," April 1980.



Mobilization Plan Under Way

One of the top priorities for the District this year is to develop mobilization plans which would specify missions and activities during a buildup for a conventional war. When an exercise, MOBEX/78, disclosed deficiencies in the Department of Defense's (DOD) current plans, DOD established guidelines and mobilization missions for the Department of the Army. The St. Paul District would probably support the Omaha District with its military construction program during mobilization.

In January 1980, a National Emergency Planning Committee in the District was formed with representatives from each division and office. Since its inception, the committee has reviewed existing plans and is developing information for the Mobilization Plan.

Presently, the District's Emergency Operations Office (EO) is engaged in the formulization phase of planning. A completed draft copy of the Mobilization Plan will be ready by Sept. 1, 1980, according to EO.

Praise Needed By All People

When you tell people they have done a job well - you create a special kind of pride. The natural reaction is to try even harder. People thrive on praise.

Too many supervisors don't praise enough. They "take for granted" a job well done. Too often they overlook the person who consistently does his assignments right.

Why do supervisors fail to praise more than they do? Well, they're expected to keep their eyes out for errors, then to correct them. So the natural tendency is to be critical...to crack down on those who do things wrong.

But the fact is criticism just doesn't motivate people as much as praise. With criticism, if they try harder, it's because they have to. With praise, people try because they want to. And they do much more.

Even when criticism is called for, successful supervisors try to work in some praise. To set the stage, they bring up the good things a person has done. Then they focus on the weak spot that needs improving.

People have a natural need to feel that they're wanted...that their efforts are appreciated. Sincere praise fills this need. That's why it's such an effective tool for getting better results.

From "Bits & Pieces," Vol. D, No. 2. Economics Press, Inc.; Fairfield, New Jersey.

The Series EE

The Series EE United States Savings Bond. Your New Partner in Planning!

The Series EE Savings Bond gives you all the dependability, safety and convenience that made the Series E Bond a choice way to save for millions of Americans. Plus new higher interest!

Now when you hold your United States Savings Bonds at least five years you earn an average rate of 6½% interest (4½ the first year). And that full 6½% return is guaranteed for an additional six years. So, long-term or short, whatever your savings goals, Savings Bonds are better than ever.

And if you buy your Bonds in denominations of \$75 or more, they are dated as of the first of the month in which half of the purchase price is accumulated—giving you a head start on your savings.

Of course it's easy as ever to save with Payroll Savings or the Military Bond Allotment Plan. All you have to do is decide how much you want to save every payday. Then, once the authorization card is signed, you are saving—regularly, payday after payday. You'll be surprised how quickly your Bonds stack up; how effortlessly you build a

nest egg with an automatic savings plan doing the job for you.

Remember, too, every dollar that goes into Savings Bonds is guaranteed safe, protected by Uncle Sam's promise to replace lost, stolen or destroyed Bonds as of date of issue so that there's never any loss of principal—or interest!

Another reason to make Bonds a part of your planning for the future is that their tax advantages work to make your nest egg a bit bigger than it might otherwise be. Savings Bonds interest is exempt from state and local income taxes, and, depending on which is most advantageous to you, Federal tax may be declared annually or deferred until the Bond is redeemed or reaches final maturity, whichever comes first.

What's more, if you've been a Bond buyer in the past, any Bonds you now own are still earning interest—and at the new higher rate.

Let's look at what happens when you make Series EE Savings Bonds your partners in planning for education.

When Bonds are bought in the child's name (with parent as beneficiary rather than co-owner), a Federal tax return may be filed in the child's name the first year, listing the accrued interest as income. If the child's total income does not exceed the amount of his/her personal exemption, no tax will be due. The first year's return establishes intent, and no further returns will be necessary unless total income in any year exceeds the exemption.



Savings

United States

Here's How Your "Dollars for Education" Grow in Series EE Bonds

If your Child's				
Age is:	\$25.00	\$37.50	\$50.00	\$100.00
At birth	\$9,989.36	\$14,984.04	\$19,978.72	\$39,957.44
1	9,079.78	13,619.67	18,159.56	36,319,12
2	8,226.66	12,339.99	16,453.32	32,906.64
4	6,675.48	10,013.22	13,350.96	26,701.92
6	5,310.68	7,966.02	10,621.36	21,242.72
8	4,109.84	6,164.76	8,219.68	16,439.36
10	3,053.42	4,580.13	6,106.84	12.213.68
12	2,123.82	3,185.73	4,247.64	8,495.28

Or you can wait to start filing returns until the child enters college and begins cashing Bonds for expenses. As long as the accrued interest on Bonds cashed each year, plus other income, does not exceed the exemption, no tax will be due.

Planning for Retirement

With two tax-saving options to choose from, Savings Bonds help make a comfortable retirement almost a certainty.

You can cash Bonds as needed to supplement your retirement income, reporting the interest as income on your tax return. You will likely be in a lower tax bracket by then, with a double exemption if you're over 65. Civilian employees could also realize tax savings by redeeming their Bonds during the "exempt" period when Federal annuity payments consist of money they themselves contributed to the fund.

How Your Money Grows*

Monthly Savings	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
\$ 6.25	\$ 75.82	\$ 239.74	\$ 421.38	\$ 1,016.96	\$ 1,837.22
7.50	91.32	288.06	506.36	1,222.38	2,208.48
10.00	121.64	384.46	676.88	1,634.82	2,954.14
12.50	152.46	481.28	846.86	2.044.40	3,693.68
18.75	228.69	721.92	1,270.29	3.066.60	5,540.52
20.00	244.24	770.08	1,357.33	3.278.46	5.924.29
25.00	305.74	965.14	1,701.78	4,109.84	7,426.28
31.25	381.97	1,205.78	2,125.21	5.132.04	9.273.12
37.50	458.61	1,447.71	2.552.67	6,164.76	11,139,42
50.00	611.48	1,930.28	3.403.56	8.219.68	14.852.56
62.50	763.94	2,411.56	4.250.42	10,264.08	18.546.24
100.00	1,222.96	3,860.56	6.807.12	16,439.36	29.705.12

Biweekly Savings	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
\$ 3.75	\$ 102.69	\$ 316.09	\$ 554.35	\$ 1,332.39	\$ 2,408.82
5.00	137.24	421.96	740.14	1,780.74	3,219.90
6.25	171.71	528.11	926.13	2,228.91	4.031.44
7.50	205.68	633.54	1,110.08	2.672.72	4,836.98
10.00	274.80	846.18	1,484.58	3.571.26	6,457.70
12.50	343.74	1,058.32	1,857.26	4,468.76	8.082.62
18.75	515.61	1,587.48	2,785.89	6.703.14	12,123.93
20.00	549.80	1,692.76	2,971.36	7.149.51	12,930.15
25.00	688.12	2,118.74	3,719.80	8.949.32	16.183.94
31.25	859.99	2,647.90	4,648.43	11,183.70	20,225.25
37.50	1,032.18	3,178.11	5,579.70	13,423.98	24,275.91
50.00	1,376.24	4,237.48	7,439.60	17.898.64	32,367.88
62.50	1,719.98	5.295.80	9,296.86	22.367.40	40,450.50

Bonds

Ball Player Makes All-Conference

by LeRoy Lorinser, AS-R

Do you know that we may have a budding professional basketball player in our midst? He is Spencer Duncan, a member of the Regulatory Functions Branch staff.

Spencer, a 6-foot senior at Como Park High School, was recently named to a guard position on the St. Paul All-Conference basketball team for the 1979-80 season. He was selected along with nine other players by the coaches of the St. Paul City Confer-

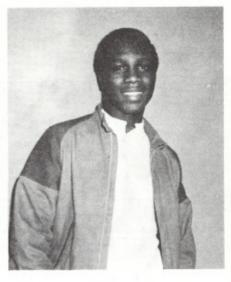
ence.

This was Como Park's first competitive year as a full fledge high school. The team ended up with 9 wins and 11 losses, good for fifth place in the final standings. The team was coached by Howie Schultz of Hamline College fame and a member of the defunct Minneapolis Lakers professional basketball team.

When asked about the highlights of his basketball career this past season, Spencer said, "Two games were especially satisfying for me. In a heartbreaker 1-point losing effort to Hill-Murray High School I scored 22 points and followed that with a season high of 23 points in a winning effort against Humboldt High School."

I asked Spencer about his future basketball plans. "I would like to attend Michigan State University," he said, "However, I may stay in the area and attend one of the junior colleges if I am able to obtain a scholar -

ship."



Spencer Duncan

Spencer maintained quite a rigid schedule throughout the basketball season. He reported to work every morning at 7 a.m. for his 3-hour clerical position in the Permit Processing Unit. He attended school from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and practiced basketball from 3 to 5 p.m. except on game nights when practice was not scheduled.

He lives at home with his mother and two younger brothers. He moved to St. Paul in 1979 from Webb, Mississippi.



Just Between Us

Fond farewells go to the following people who retired recently: Weston Sampson and Fred Russell, both of L/D #9.

Get-well wishes go to the following people who were hospitalized: Stan Anderson, Eau Galle Dam; Dave Rydeen, ED-F; and Art Neumeister, AS-RM.



In Remembrance

Sincere sympathy is extended to Al Bjorkquist, ED-PB, on the passing of his mother.

A touch of sadness is felt on the passing of Douglas J. Glidden on March 22. He retired sin May 1976 after 39 years of civilian and sp military service. He was a Survey Boat Operator for the Maintenance Branch at Fountain City Boatyard at the time of his retirement.

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The Basics of Lifesaving

by Ken Hurst

The instinct to help a person who is in danger of drowning sometimes results in deeds of heroism; however, too often, it results in tragedy.

In their desire to help, people frequently violate the basic rules of lifesaving: REACH, THROW, ROW, and GO.

REACH. The first and safest method is to reach out from the shore, a boat, or a dock and grab the person who is drowning. Use a pole, a tree branch, a towel, or extend an arm or leg.

THROW. If reaching is impractical, use this technique. The best thing to throw to a victim is a ring buoy attached to a long line. But just the line or anything that floats (such as a large jug, ball, piece of wood, life jacket) will help.

ROW. When the victim is too far away to be helped by the first two methods, use a boat to get to the victim. If a boat is not available, a large log or other float will work.

GO. If no other means of rescue is feasible, swimmming to the victim should be attempted. However, this method is the most dangerous for the rescuer. A potential rescuer should remove his/her shoes and any cumbersome clothing. During the swim rescue, the reach and throw technique should be used if possible.

Everyone has the capability to safely aid in the rescue of a drowning person no matter what degree of water skill he/she has. Doing it safely is the key; the idea is to save a life, not to become a victim.

Extracted from "Information Bulletin," March 1980; Sacramento District.

FWP - What Is It?

The Federal Women's Program (FWP) was established in 1967 by Congress to enhance employment and advancement opportunities for women. The FWP is geared to the assurance of equal opportunity and treatment of Federally employed women.

What the FWP can do for you: (a) Keep you advised of opportunities for advancement either through promotion, training or job reassignment. (b) Provide a focal point for change - encourage "part-time" employment, encourage job training or re-training. (c) Call management's attention to any inequities in opportunity. (d) Arrange for individual job and training counseling on your request. (e) Identify jobs that could be redesigned to expand or provide a bridge from dead-end jobs. (f) Review merit promotion plan, maximum utilization of skills and training (MUST) program and other such special personnel plans to assure that requirements, practices and procedures support the FWP objectives and do not have a discriminatory impact in actual operation. (g) Publicize achievements of women in the organization or of women in occupational skills needed in our organization to build up the image of women's potential. (h) Keep the FWP prominent by publicizing statistical information. (i) Explain the complaint procedure.

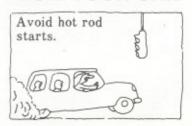
What the FWP cannot do for you: (a) Guarantee you a promotion. (b) Shepherd you through the complaint procedure.

The St. Paul District FWP Committee was formed in August 1979. The Committee would appreciate any support and assistance. The FWP is here to serve you and it cannot perform this function unless it has your support, interest and involvement.

For further information, contact Denise Blackwell, FWP Manager, at 725-7714.



HOW TO GET BETTER MILEAGE FROM YOUR CAR



Fish Lined Up For Contest

by Wilbur Walleye

Entries are coming into the 1980 District Fishing Contest. By the end of April, 22 fish had been registered in the contest, most of which were caught through the ice. Some of the leading entries at this time include:

Crappie - 11½" Robbin Blackman, ED-ER
Bluegill - 9" Ed McNally, ED-ER
Perch - 11½" Robbin Blackman, ED-ER
Gary Palesh, ED-ER

Brown Trout - 19½" Bruce Norton, CO-RF Brook Trout - 13" Dave Ballman, CO-RF Walleye - 27" Gary Palesh, ED-ER Carp - 27" Tom Heyerman, ED-D

Gary Palesh is the leader among the fishermen with 55½ points and Robbin Blackman is following closely with 42 points. The Environmental Branch is the branch leader with 113 points. Regulatory Functions Branch has 35 points, Design Branch 30 points, and Planning Branch 7 points.

With the fishing opener upon us, get the entries in to improve your branch showing. All District Office and field site employees are encouraged to participate.



BWCA Permits Available

Permits to enter the one million acre Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness during the summer season are still plentiful. Although some of the more popular entrance points are already filled up for certain days, those planning a wilderness trip still have a wide selection of entrance points to choose from.

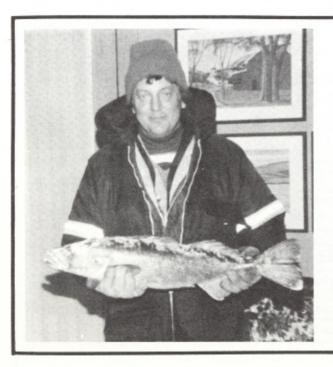
Permits are available on a "first come, first served" basis and may be reserved by mail up to 14 days prior to the starting day of the trip. Telephone requests will be accepted as late as the day of the trip.

The name of the party leader and one group member, the starting date, entry date and mode of travel must be stated on the application. Visitors may also list alternate entry points and starting dates in the event those desired are filled.

Visitors to the BWCA are reminded that non-burnable disposable food and beverage containers are not allowed in the Wilderness Area and the maximum number of persons allowed in a party is 10.

Information brochures on the BWCA explaining the regulations and how the reservations system works are available from:
Superior National Forest, P.O. Box 338,
Duluth, MN 55801; phone (218) 727-6692.

Extracted from "News Release," April 1980; Superior National Forest.



WITH A TAIL OF A STORY...Gary Palesh, ED-ER, smiled proudly as he displayed the first fish caught and entered into the 1980 District Fishing Contest. The 27-inch walleye weighed in at 7 lb., 3 oz. and was caught on Jan. 5, 1980. While ice fishing for bluegills on Deer Lake in Polk County, Wisconsin, Gary hooked the walleye using a small red jig and waxworm offering. Congratulations, Gary! (Photo courtesy of Gary Palesh)

Go-Fors Crush Swamp Rats in Alley

by Barb Haider, SP-P

The Pocket Go-Fors won the championship for the second year in a row in the St. Paul District Bowling League on April 10 by a solid 257 pins. The championship match was between the Swamp Rats, the first half champs, and the Pocket Go-Fors, the second half champs. The Pocket Go-Fors won the first game by 134 pins, the second game by 137 pins, and the Swamp Rats won the third game by 14 pins.

The Pocket Go-Fors are: Barb Haider, Captain; Mark Haider, Chuck Bridger, Bev Kueffer, Jim Mosner, and Bill Vennemann. The Swamp Rats are: Connie Cooper, Captain; Dave Ballman, Steve Eggers, John Hall, and Ken Harrell.

Trophies were presented to the teams at the bowling banquet at Hafner's restaurant on April 17. Individual trophies also went to:

MEN

lst High Series (Scratch)
Bill Vennemann - 517
(Pocket Go-Fors)

1st High Game (Scratch) Don Kohler - 179 (Team Six)

1st High Series (Handicap) Jim Mosner - 702 (Pocket Go-Fors)

lst High Game (Handicap) Ken Harrell - 265 (Swamp Rats) Jim Holleran - 265 (Try Hards)

High Individual Average John Johnson - 167 (4-5-4 Defense)

WOMEN

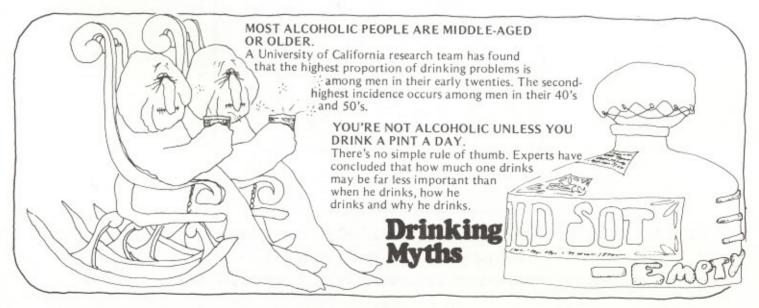
1st High Series (Scratch) Connie Cooper - 493 (Swamp Rats)

1st High Game (Scratch) Betty Moore - 192 (Kids)

lst High Series (Handicap) Lee Nelson - 623 (Kids)

1st High Game (Handicap) Kay Hanson - 247 (Pick Pockets)

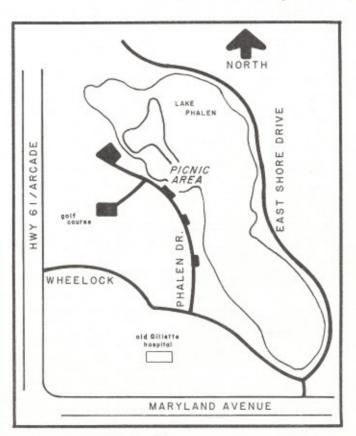
High Individual Average Connie Cooper - 140 (Swamp Rats)





DO YOU BELIEVE FRIDAY THE 13th IS UNLUCKY? WOULD YOU ALLOW THE ABOVE MYSTERIOUS ANIMAL TO CROSS YOUR PATH?

The picnic will be held on Friday the 13th at 1:00 PM at the Lake Phalen picnic area in St. Paul.



All St. Paul District Corps employees, their families and friends, and all retirees are cordially invited to attend this years celebration of Engineers Day.