



# PELIGRAM

Vol. 1, No. 1

Summer 1978

*The Great Flood of '78 Will Be Long Remembered in New Orleans*

## La. National Guard Responds to 'Watery' Crisis

THE DAWN OF WEDNESDAY May 3, 1978 arrived as a wet, dreary day for New Orleans. The U.S. Weather Bureau predicted heavy thunderstorms for the next 24 hours. New Orleans, a city below sea level and shaped like a saucer, uses an extensive system of drainage canals and huge pumps in an effort to keep the city dry.

By 7 a.m. some major streets and avenues were already holding water and motorists fought their way to work. At noon, official U.S. Weather Bureau rain gages measured 8.15 inches of rainfall within the preceding six hours. (A total of 10.5 inches fell during a 24 hour period, and 8.5 inches fell before noon). The city was practically paralyzed.

The Central Business District and world famed Canal Street reflected thoughts of Venice. Power sources to many office buildings, food Department stores and hotel lobbies were flooded. The public transit system ceased operating and people became stranded in homes, offices, and schools.

NEWLY ELECTED MAYOR ERNEST MORIAL had taken office just two days earlier. Mayor Morial telephoned the office of Governor Edwin Edwards requesting help from the Louisiana National Guard. He was calling a meeting for 5 p.m. and wanted liaison between his office and the National Guard. Maj. Roger Bacon was assigned to the mayor's staff to coordinate National Guard missions.

One of the worst buildings to be hit by flooding was Hotel Dieu, a New Orleans hospital operated by the Daughters of Charity. It was reported that the entire basement area, which included the pharmacy, kitchen, emergency and main power sources, telephone equipment, and computer for data processing were under water.

All was lost. The entire facility was at a standstill.

Nearby, the Tulane Medical Center offered to prepare the evening meals for the patients at Hotel Dieu. The National Guard would truck the meals from Tulane Medical Center to Hotel Dieu. I.L. Lyons Pharmaceutical Company remained open around the clock to supply the hospital with necessary drugs and equipment. The National Guard shuttled the medicines from the pharmaceutical house to Hotel Dieu.

officer of the 141st FA Bn., in conjunction with the Emergency Operations Center commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Dabadie, Jr., LaARNG chief of staff.

Capt. Michael Brown, liaison officer at Hotel Dieu, put in a request for generators, lighting equipment, water pumps, 500 filled sandbags and support personnel. Upon arrival of equipment at Hotel Dieu, pumps were immediately put into operation. Sandbags were placed to prevent water reentry, and generators and

Dieu. The original complement of Guardsmen from the 773rd S & S Bn were relieved at 7 a.m. May 4 by fresh troops from the 141st Arty. Capt. Russel A. Mayeur relieved Capt. Brown as liaison officer.

ON FLOOD PLUS ONE, May 4, the decision was made to evacuate patients from Hotel Dieu to other area hospitals, again with the help of Louisiana Guardsmen. Between 10:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. more than 200 patients were either discharged or transferred, leaving only about 53 non-movable patients in the hospital.

Almost half of the patients moved had to be carried down stairwells, complete with medical records and, as necessary, blood transfusions, I.V.'s and oxygen.

The hospital had no hand litters, and only six could be obtained from Public Health Hospital in New Orleans. And because the assistance of Lt. Col. Alvin Vath, the balance was provided by the Louisiana Guard.

The evacuation work of Louisiana Guardsmen can best be told in the words of Jeannette Collier, social services director, Hotel Dieu Hospital.

"The National Guard was fantastic. Those men were unreal, working around the clock without a grumble or the slightest complaint. I have never seen anything like it in my life. They would climb seven flights up and return with a patient on a litter, including, in some cases, body casts. For 24 hours they worked, some without relief. They were the first to get to us, and they did the most. When they left, days after the flood, I felt scared - probably insecure. They were terrific."

Collier also reported that the basement of the hospital had to be pumped out by Guardsmen, and then shoveled. Sand, dirt, street litter, (Continued on page 8)



Units of the Louisiana National Guard responded to a request by New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial for help following the "Great Flood of '78". A convoy of Guard vehicles move slowly along flooded streets.

BY THIS TIME, the Emergency Operations Center at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana National Guard Headquarters in New Orleans, was in full swing. Because of accessibility of men and equipment, the 141st Field Artillery was the first unit to be called into service. Units to be called up later were: HHD LaARNG, 773rd Supply and Service Battalion, 159th Combat Support Hospital, and the 3673rd Maintenance Company. The entire operation was to be commanded by Maj. Conrad D. Ernst, executive

light sets were put into operation. Two thousand feet of electrical wire was secured, and, with the assistance of hospital maintenance personnel, lighting was reestablished. Aside from 27, 2-1/2 ton trucks and four Gamma Goats, the New Orleans Guard units furnished ten 1.5 KW, four 5 KW and one 30 KW generators; three water pumps, ten light sets and 500 sandbags. Later in the evening, fuel was resupplied by placing National Guard gasoline and diesel tankers on station at Hotel

## Peligram Examines Expanding Role of Women in La. National Guard

Women in combat? It may sound far-fetched, but the latest news is that Congress is considering allowing female soldiers to hold combat-related positions. Much controversy has also recently surrounded the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, which could make women eligible for the draft.

The National Guard has experienced many changes since women

were first admitted many years ago. A female weekend warrior can now perform any military job *except* those in combat-related fields.

How do the women feel about the possibility of combat duty? SFC Ellie Angelo, of the State Headquarters in New Orleans, said that she would join her unit on the battlefield if it were activated. She plans to support the (Continued on page 7)

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# Does The Peligram Fill The Bill?



I bet there are a lot of things about the Guard that you don't know. Like did you know that there are dozens of benefits for you from serving in the Guard? Do you know how old the Louisiana Guard is? Do you know that as a member of the National Guard or Air Guard you can fly anywhere in the world aboard U.S. military planes on a space available basis?

These are just a few of the things you are going to find out about in your National Guard newspaper, "The Peligram." It will contain articles, news, features, and facts that will interest you. It will bring the things to you that you may not know about the Guard.

But "The Peligram" is intended to do more. Instead of the staff of the 241st State Public Affairs Detachment, which produces the newspaper, staying in our office at Jackson Barracks and trying to figure out what you want to know, we want to hear it from you. How, you ask?

First, members of our detachment will cover stories throughout the state — at your armory or air station. We want to be where the action is, where you are making the action. When we are there we'll ask you about your interests, problems, questions. Then we will respond to them.

Second, we want to hear from you. We invite you to submit letters to the editor. They can be on any topic you want to address. You can ask not to have your name printed with the letter, but we ask you to use your name in submitting the letter.

The paper will also run a question and answer column. In this column you can ask any question you want on any topic that has been bugging you. In the next issue of the paper we will answer your question.

When mailing letters to the editor or questions address them to the attention of the Public Affairs Detachment, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, LA 70146.

"The Peligram" is your publication. We want to make it hard hitting, to the point; so that you want to read it and enjoy it. Let us know what you think and questions you have about the Guard. Try it — you'll like it.

Editor

## Join Now--Train Later

Do you know someone who would like to join the Guard but can't take four months off from work or school for basic and AIT? Then read on, because The Adjutant General has received approval for a pilot program called "Split Training."

Split Training allows a person to enlist in the Guard and take 12 months to complete basic training and advanced individual training (AIT). College students, seasonal workers, high school students, or others who can't get away from their jobs for four months can take advantage of the program.

A high school student, for instance, can enlist in the Guard during the summer between his eleventh and

twelfth grades. He will attend basic training during that summer, for which he will get paid, and then he will attend drills with his unit while a senior in high school, for which he will also get paid.

The following summer, then, he will attend AIT, receiving full pay and benefits. At the end of his schooling, he will return to his unit for the balance of his enlistment. If he attends a Louisiana college or university, he can also take advantage of free tuition while receiving drill pay.

If you know someone who would like to take advantage of Split Training, get in touch with a National Guard recruiter.

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## Reflections of the Coonass Militia



A rain soaked airstrip provides a mirrored surface for the reflection of planes belonging to the Coonass Militia.



# Soar (Sore?) With the Best

by CPT Tom Reso,  
241st PAD

I squeezed into the cockpit of the F-100 and became familiarized with the controls and indicators. On direction I eased the throttle all the way forward and kicked in the after-burner. At the release of the brakes and with my hand on the stick I was off, gaining power and some altitude.

Being a novice at handling one of the Coonass Militia's fighter jets, I quickly lost control by the time I climbed to 5000 feet. With some assistance the ship was stabilized and I continued my climb... 6000... 8000... 15,000 feet.

My exhilaration heightened as I approached the speed of sound and faster, all the way to about 620 mph, levelling off at 35,000 feet, finally getting the hang of the stick. I had never experienced this before: I WAS FLYING A FIGHTER! My imagination quickly had me being chased by the Red Baron as I sped through the earth's atmosphere. I did dellaronds

and spin outs to lose my aggressor, but finally I had to turn and meet him head on. "Ha! you coward! Come back and fight!" I yelled as he made his way back to safer territory. He knew he was no match for the Coonass Militia.

Now I was approaching my landing. Gently I eased the throttle

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*"Visions of fire trucks and ambulances danced before the dials and lights in the cockpit — I was going to crash."*

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back to idle and held her nose up just a bit to lose both altitude and speed. My target formula was to keep her at about 180 mph with a descent rate of about 750 feet per minute.

I wasn't making it. I couldn't get her below 200 mph and she just wouldn't stop dropping any faster than 1800 feet per minute. But I was committed. I was on the approach and my fuel was too low to pull out, circle, and do it right. My landing gear was down and I was ready for the jolt and the flames. Visions of fire trucks and ambulances danced before the dials and lights in the cockpit — I was going to crash.

"Well, sir, you were a bit hot on the landing but you're down. In fact, at that rate you'd be about eight feet down into the runway."

They laughed. It was somehow very funny that an Army officer had the opportunity to destroy an airplane, but this one actually never got off the ground.

I laughed the loudest and almost slipped as I crawled out of the F-100 simulator at the Air Guard Flight Operations Center at Alvin Callendar Field in Belle Chasse.

The machine is used to check out pilots' abilities to fly strictly by instruments — and to let some of us get a taste of what it's like to soar with the eagles.

And judging by my performance at the controls, two feet off the ground is all the soaring I can afford.



Thumbs up and ready for takeoff is the signal from CPT Tom Reso, 241 PAD, and contributing editor to the *Peligram*. CPT Reso relates his soaring experience of piloting an F-100.

## MASH To MUST

# 159th CBT. Spt. Hosp. "Blows Up" Hospital



"Blowing up a hospital" is commonplace to the members of the 159th Combat Support Hospital of the Louisiana National Guard. The unit recently received the Medical Unit Self-contained Transportable (MUST) which includes two inflatable 20-bed wards. Here members of the unit 'blow up' the hospital for the first time.

A \$16.5 million emergency medical unit was tested recently at Jackson Barracks by members of the 159th Combat Support Hospital, Louisiana National Guard.

The Medical Unit Self-contained Transportable (MUST), which was recently acquired by the 159th, is the only one of its kind in the state, according to Major Robert F. Harris, patient administrator. Included in the MUST are two inflatable 20-bed wards, which can be used as emergency treatment centers.

Harris said the unit was effective as an emergency facility for use in a disaster when a regular hospital is not available. The temporary buildings can be set up in 20 to 35 minutes by experienced personnel, while the

entire system becomes operational in less than eight hours.

A 9,000 lb. utility element generates power for electricity, air conditioning, heat, suction and hot and cold water for the units. It also provides compressed air used to inflate the structures.

The MUST was first developed in 1959 and has been used in Vietnam as a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). The inflatable rubber wards can withstand an 80 knot (approximately 90 mph) wind, Harris said, and punctures provide no problems due to a rigid metal frame supporting.

The entire unit, including equipment, can be loaded into large transportable boxes which are pulled on trailers behind military vehicles.



It's not Charity Hospital, but the MUST is an important addition to the Louisiana National Guard. Here the two 20-bed wards are inflated and ready to

receive patients. The inflatable rubber wards can withstand 90 mph winds and punctures present no problems due to a rigid metal frame supporting the wards.





Staff Sgt. James Russell, left, a member of the 415th Maintenance Company of the 199th Support Bn., receives training in the use of the 50 cal. machine gun from Sgt. Richard Caskey, member of the 5th Division, stationed at Ft. Polk. The training was part of Annual Training at Ft. Polk this summer. SSGT Russell is from Winnfield.

# SUM OF LA. HOT

Where were you for the "Summer of '78"? Building an armory? Moving dirt? Laying asphalt? Or maybe you learned the team work of a search platoon in the "boonies of Ft. Polk, as infantry squads moved towards objectives in coordination with armor, artillery, and air cover.

The Louisiana Guard was training from Camp Villery in Slidell to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to Seattle, Washington. Engineers

". . . and if the manual instructions don't make it work, rap it on the bottom like this." A cute line, but the training was completely serious as Louisiana Guardsman Sgt. Robert Blaze, right, of the 156th CSC, receives weapons training from Sgt. Bobby Carver of the 5th Division. Sgt. Blaze was at summer camp at Ft. Polk with members of his unit. He is from Shreveport.



READY ON THE LEFT. . . members of the 256th Infantry Brigade take aim at the targets on the firing range at Ft. Polk.



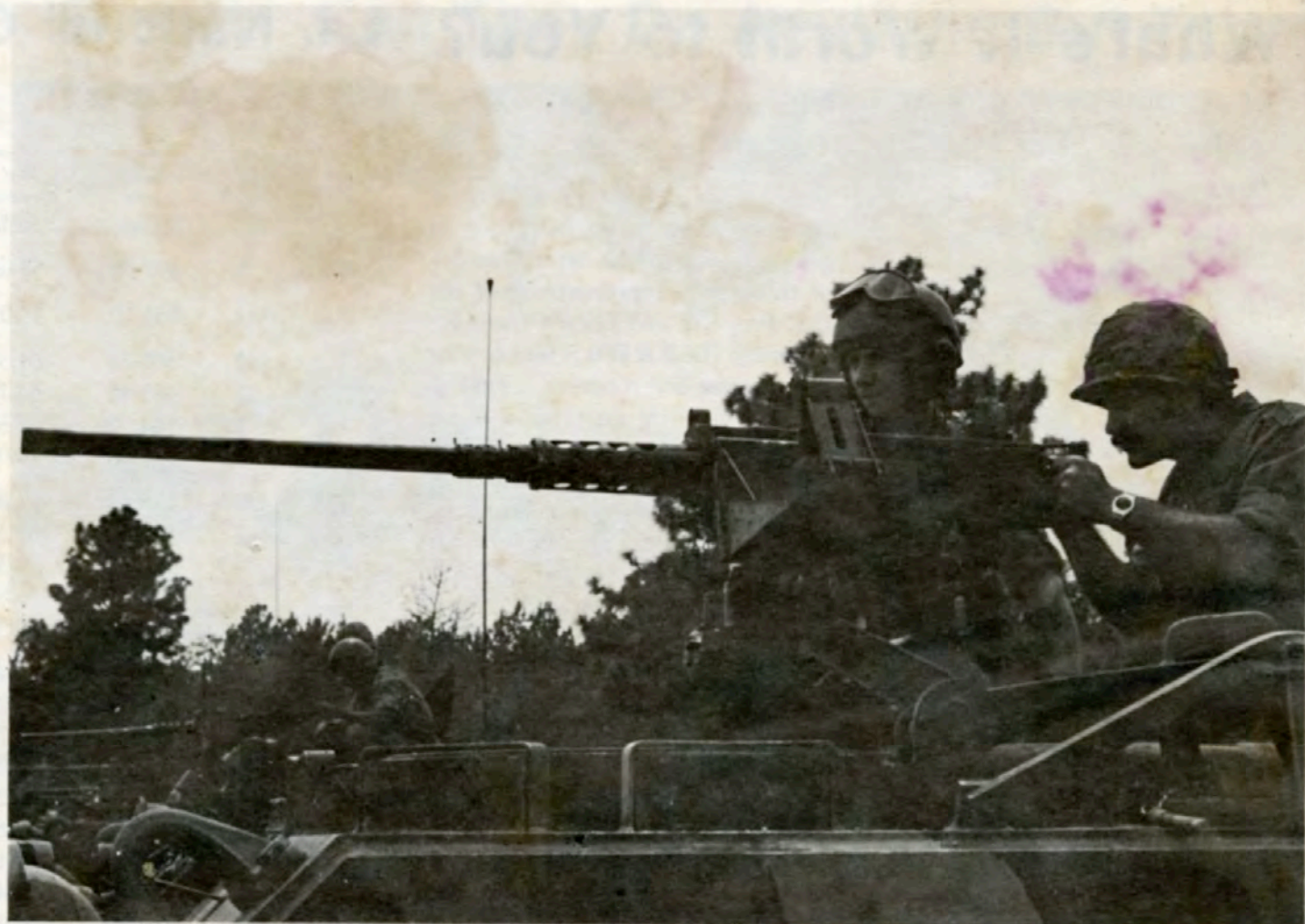
READY ON THE RIGHT. . . is the signal as National Guard members qualify with the M-16 during summer camp at Ft. Polk.



# SUMMER '78 N.G. on A.T.

put finishing touches on the first five years of Camp Beauregard's ten year building program, and members of the 256th Infantry Brigade trained with their active army counterparts at Ft. Polk.

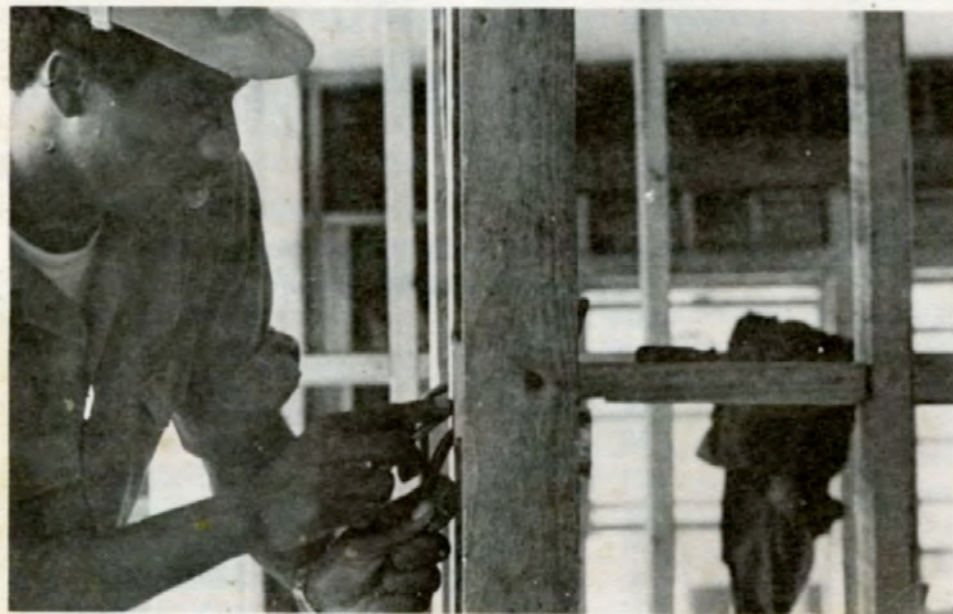
Engineers, foot soldiers, fighter pilots, medics, communication techs, clerks, cooks, crew chiefs, drivers. They are all part of the Louisiana Guard. They were all a part of the hot Summer of '78.



Specialist James Westover, member of the 5th Division and instructor on the 50 cal. machine gun, shows Sgt. Richard Caskey, 415 Maintenance Co. of the 199th, the use of the weapon mounted on an armored personnel carrier. Sgt. Caskey is from Woodworth, La.



"...couldn't talk the Major into using his staff car, so I hope Daisey doesn't mind me picking her up in this. . ." This might be what's going through the mind of this National Guard member at this year's A.T. at Camp Beauregard. N.G. units continued the building program at the camp throughout the hot summer training periods.



**GETTING READY INSIDE.** . . putting the finishing touches on one of the new buildings at Camp Beauregard during A.T. this summer. The training site is receiving a facelift by members of the La. N.G.



**GETTING READY ON THE OUTSIDE.** . . National Guard members work under the hot Louisiana sun as they build new facilities at Camp Beauregard.



# What's It Worth to You? La. National Guard Pay Scale

EFFECTIVE 1 OCTOBER 1977

The Military Pay Scale shown gives you a review of what you can expect as a member of the Louisiana National Guard. Officers/Warrant Officers pay scale will be shown in the next issue of "The Peligram."

Monthly drill pay consists of one day basic pay for each four-hour period of training you perform. (Normally, four training periods are scheduled each month.) Annual training or summer camp pay, however, consists of one day of pay for one day of duty. Rank and years of service determine your basic pay rate.

Drill pay checks are received about the fifth of each month through the mail at your home or whichever address you indicate to your unit. According to military pay personnel, delays in receiving drill checks are often the fault of the individual Guardsman for not completing the address form obtained at the unit level. Make sure that if you move or if you wish to have your check sent to a

different address, complete the address form in plenty of time so you won't miss a check.

And as you veterans of one or more years know, summer camp pay is generally paid in cash on the last day of training. A representative of the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer for Louisiana (USP & FO) is sent to your training site and conducts pay call.

Each month you should be receiving a copy of your Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) which is prepared at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Check this carefully to make sure that all deductions are accurate.

New members of the Guard should have no delays in receiving drill pay, if all of the necessary paperwork is completed.

And if you have any problems in receiving your pay on time, contact the unit Administrative Supply Technician (AST) for assistance. If he can't solve the problem, consult with your unit commander.

Pay Grade	Yrs Svc	Full Month 30 Days	Per Weekend 4-Drills	Yearly 48 Drills	Annl Tng Camp 15 Days	Potential Income Per Year
E-1	0	397.50	53.00	636.00	198.75	834.75
E-2	ALL	443.10	59.08	708.96	221.55	930.51
E-3	U2	460.20	61.36	736.32	230.10	966.42
	2	485.40	64.72	776.64	242.70	1019.34
	3	504.90	67.32	807.84	252.45	1060.29
	4	525.00	70.00	840.00	262.50	1102.50
E-4	U2	478.50	63.80	765.60	239.25	1004.85
	2	505.20	67.36	808.32	252.60	1060.92
	3	534.90	71.32	855.84	267.45	1123.29
	4	576.60	76.88	922.56	288.30	1210.86
	6	599.40	79.92	959.04	299.70	1258.74
E-5	U2	498.00	66.40	796.80	249.00	1045.80
	2	541.80	72.24	866.88	270.90	1137.78
	3	568.20	75.76	909.12	284.10	1193.22
	4	592.80	79.04	948.48	296.40	1244.88
	6	631.50	84.20	1010.40	315.75	1326.15
	8	657.30	87.64	1051.68	328.65	1380.33
	10	683.70	91.16	1093.92	341.85	1435.77
	12	708.60	94.48	1133.76	354.30	1488.06
	14	721.80	96.24	1154.88	360.90	1515.78
E-6	U2	567.00	75.60	907.20	283.50	1190.70
	2	618.30	82.44	989.28	309.15	1298.43
	3	644.10	85.88	1030.56	322.05	1352.61
	4	671.10	89.48	1073.76	335.55	1409.31
	6	696.00	92.80	1113.60	348.00	1461.60
	8	721.80	96.24	1154.88	360.90	1515.78
	10	748.20	99.76	1197.12	374.10	1571.22
	12	786.90	104.92	1259.04	393.45	1652.49
	14	811.50	108.20	1298.40	405.75	1704.15
	16	837.30	111.64	1339.68	418.65	1758.33
	18	850.20	113.36	1360.32	425.10	1785.42
E-7	6	786.90	104.92	1259.04	393.45	1652.49
	8	811.50	108.20	1298.40	405.75	1704.15
	10	837.30	111.64	1339.68	418.65	1758.33
	12	863.70	115.16	1381.92	431.85	1813.77
	14	902.70	120.36	1444.32	451.35	1895.67
	16	928.20	123.76	1485.12	464.10	1949.22
	18	954.30	127.24	1526.40	477.15	2004.03
	20	966.60	128.88	1548.96	483.30	2029.86
	22	1031.70	137.56	1650.72	515.85	2166.57
	26	1159.80	154.64	1855.68	579.90	2435.58
E-8	8	940.50	125.40	1504.80	470.25	1975.04
	10	966.60	128.88	1546.56	483.30	2029.86
	12	992.40	132.32	1587.84	496.20	2084.04
	14	1018.50	135.80	1629.60	509.25	2138.85
	16	1044.90	139.32	1671.84	522.45	2194.29
	18	1069.20	142.56	1710.72	534.60	2245.32
	20	1095.60	146.08	1752.96	547.80	2300.76
	22	1159.80	154.64	1855.68	579.90	2435.58
	26	1289.40	171.92	2063.04	644.70	2707.74
E-9	10	1120.80	149.44	1793.28	560.40	2353.68
	12	1146.30	152.84	1834.08	573.15	2407.23
	14	1172.40	156.32	1875.84	586.20	2462.04
	16	1199.40	159.92	1919.04	599.70	2518.74
	18	1225.80	163.44	1961.28	612.90	2574.18
	20	1249.80	166.64	1999.68	624.90	2624.58
	22	1315.80	175.44	2105.28	657.90	2763.18
	26	1443.30	192.44	2309.28	721.65	3030.93

\* Quarters allowance not figured in any of the above pay scales.

### QUARTERS ALLOWANCE

Pay Grade	Without Dependents		With Dependents	
	Per day	Per month	Per day	Per month
E-9	6.06	181.80	8.52	255.60
E-8	5.58	167.40	7.88	236.40
E-7	4.75	142.50	7.33	219.90
E-6	4.31	129.30	6.74	202.20
E-5	4.14	124.20	6.19	185.70
E-4	3.66	109.80	5.45	163.50
E-3	3.27	98.10	4.75	142.50
E-2	2.89	86.70	4.75	142.50
E-1	2.73	81.90	4.75	142.50

## PX Privileges for N.G. Members

Exchanges in Louisiana can be found at Jackson Barracks, Eighth Naval District, and Alvin Callendar Field in the New Orleans area; Ft. Polk; Camp Beauregard; England Air Force Base in Alexandria; and Barksdale Air Force Base in Shreveport.

The current control and identification procedures are outlined as follows:

- Unlimited exchange privileges are authorized for all Guardsmen who perform inactive duty training, in a pay or non-pay status on the basis of one day for two inactive training duty drills performed. Those participating in active duty training are accorded the same unlimited privileges as

any other personnel on active duty.

- Guardsmen may choose any day or days, within the validity period, that they will exercise the exchange privilege.
- Spouses and dependents may not enter alone but are allowed to accompany members. All cash register transactions must be completed by the member.
- Guardsmen may be asked to present an identification card, DD form 2, upon entering the exchange unless the individual is wearing a military uniform. For purchases by Reservists or Guardsmen on inactive duty training in a pay status, an EARNINGS STATEMENT (ES) is required.



"Just a moment there, Hogan. That's cheating!"



# Women in the Guard: Can They Do Anything But Type?

(Continued from page 1)

ERA "to a certain extent" if it is passed. According to SFC Angelo, HHD is an especially important unit. "You can't operate other units in the state without us," she said.

A member of the National Guard for more than five years, SFC Angelo feels that her job in the purchasing office offers a chance for "upward mobility." Her ultimate goal is a career in personnel as a warrant officer.

One guardswoman who really enjoys combat maneuvers is SP4 Mary Jo Beverly of the 769th Engineer Bn. of Baton Rouge. Her unit switched from construction to combat heavy operations just over one year ago. For the women as well as the men in the battalion, this meant more field duty (including a four-mile march in April with field gear).

The National Guard has experienced many changes since women were first admitted many years ago. A female weekend warrior can now perform any military job except those in combat-related fields.

SP4 Beverly joined the Guard three years ago to learn photography and take advantage of the tuition exemption program (she is now a full-time student at LSU-Baton Rouge).

In reference to women's liberation, Mary Jo thinks that women "should get equal pay and job opportunities if they have the same qualifications," but she doesn't see the need for a constitutional amendment. "I believe



Once inside, the female engineer peers down the gun sites.

in equal pay for equal work," she said, "but there are already equal employment opportunity laws in effect—they just need to be enforced."

When she's not out shooting pictures of unit activities, or typing up promotions, SP4 Beverly joins the rest of her outfit for weapons qualification and riot control training.

Another female soldier that may be spending more time in the field is 1Lt. Louise Falanga, of the 159th Combat

Support Hospital, New Orleans. Her unit has just received two mobile hospital units (MUST), which form two complete surgical wards designed especially to be set up in the field.

Lt. Falanga thinks that the women in the Guard shouldn't receive any special treatment, just because they're women. "I wouldn't let my femininity stop me from serving in a combat position," she said.

In civilian life, Lt. Falanga works at Hotel Dieu Hospital as a registered

nurse. The mother of a three-and-a-half year old son, Jeremy, she was recruited four years ago by her husband, 1Lt. Daniel Falanga.

Generally speaking, most of the women are enthusiastic or at least willing to serve in combat positions. Their reasons for joining the Guard are varied, but most of them agree that women should be allowed to make a substantial contribution toward accomplishment of the Guard mission.



The role of women in the Louisiana National Guard is changing as seen by this female member of an engineer unit training at Camp Beauregard this summer. She is preparing a fox hole as part of the training.



Once the fox hole is complete, she camouflaged the opening. Only the barrel of the 60 cal. machine gun is barely visible through the bushes.

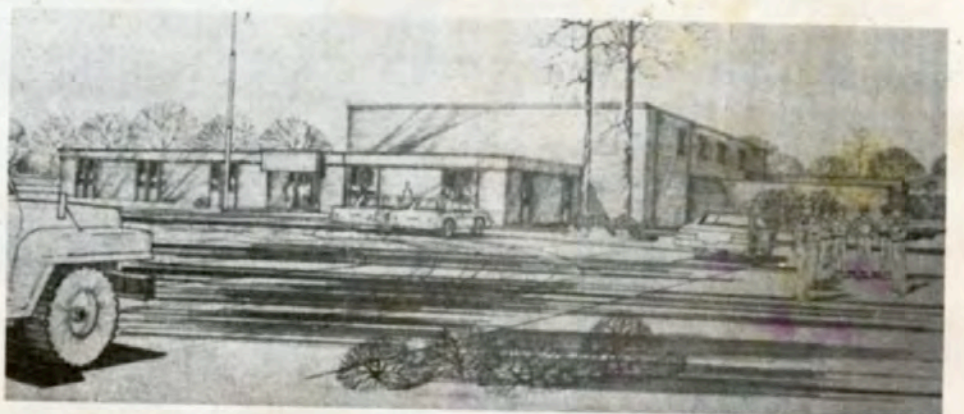
## West Monroe Getting New N.G. Armory

Final bids have been submitted and are now under advisement for the construction of a National Guard Armory in West Monroe.

Colonel Camile J. Chaisson, Jr., Director, Facilities Engineering for the Louisiana National Guard, said the new armory will be constructed on a ten acre site in the Downey Pines Industrial Park area. The 150 man facility will contain 20,917 sq. feet at a cost of over \$700,000. Construction is scheduled to begin 1 August and is

estimated to take one year for completion.

The National Guard Armory will house Company B of the 528th Engineer Battalion; commanded by First Lieutenant Claude W. Patterson. Company B has several openings for anyone interested in learning any number of building trade skills. The National Guard has the unique ability to let young people earn money while learning a construction skill. It is the best part-time job in America.



A new La. National Guard Armory is being built in West Monroe. The armory, shown here, will contain almost 21,000 sq. feet and will house 150 members of the Guard.



# N.G. Straight Shooters Earn Honors

Do you know what it's like to be first? Number one? The best at what you do? If you need some insight about being a champion, ask any of the members of the Louisiana Guard's pistol team, because it is the number one National Guard team in the nation.

Sgt. Tom Patterson was 7th Master in the .22 caliber match and 6th Master in the Service Pistol Match, finishing 9th overall in the Master class for the Grand Aggregate.

SFC Michel Brondum, Jr., along with MSGT Labourdette placed in the

In competition last September at Little Rock, the Louisiana team placed first in all four classes against the 35 states represented by more than 800 competitors.

The team from Louisiana showed Guardsmen from other states that it meant business by winning not only all team events but also the Grand Aggregate Team Trophy.

Individual honors were bestowed on 2Lt. Terry Anderson for setting a new record for the .22 caliber pistol. He also placed third in the Service Pistol Match and finished fourth overall to take the First Master Gold Medal.

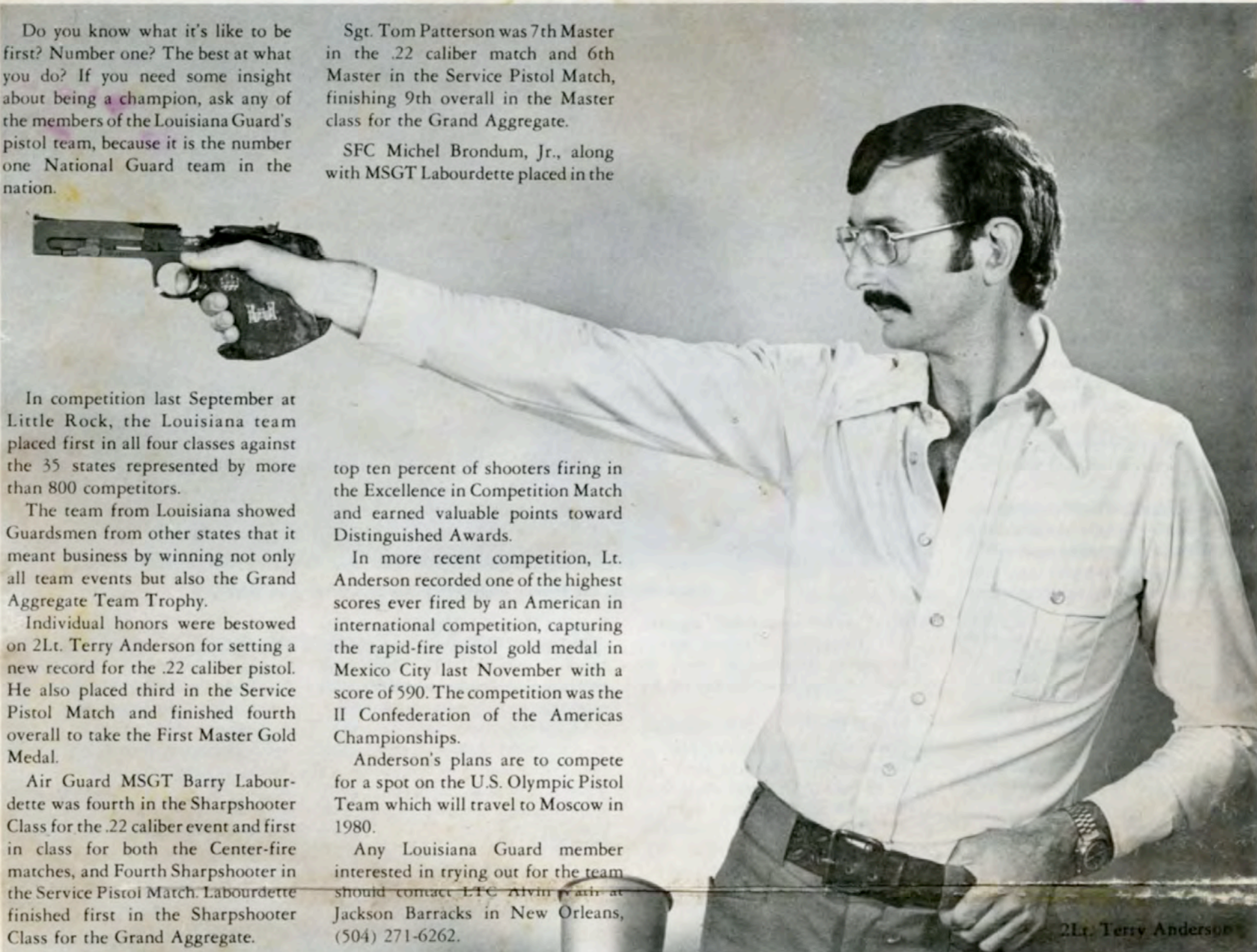
Air Guard MSGT Barry Labourdette was fourth in the Sharpshooter Class for the .22 caliber event and first in class for both the Center-fire matches, and Fourth Sharpshooter in the Service Pistol Match. Labourdette finished first in the Sharpshooter Class for the Grand Aggregate.

top ten percent of shooters firing in the Excellence in Competition Match and earned valuable points toward Distinguished Awards.

In more recent competition, Lt. Anderson recorded one of the highest scores ever fired by an American in international competition, capturing the rapid-fire pistol gold medal in Mexico City last November with a score of 590. The competition was the II Confederation of the Americas Championships.

Anderson's plans are to compete for a spot on the U.S. Olympic Pistol Team which will travel to Moscow in 1980.

Any Louisiana Guard member interested in trying out for the team should contact LTC Alvin Smith at Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, (504) 271-6262.



2Lt. Terry Anderson

## Great Flood of '78: Water, Water Everywhere

(Continued from page 1)

sewerage, drugs from the hospital, laundry, and everything else which collects in flood waters had to be shoveled out, totaling more than 30 tons of debris.

"The men worked in protective masks because of the stench in the basement, but there were no complaints. They would work for an hour," Collier reported, "take a break for a half hour or so, and then work again."

"AND, THEY DID SOMETHING we didn't understand how they did it: they removed the tables from the cafeteria, hauled them off, and returned them to us the next day sterilized. I will never forget the work of those Guardsmen," she concluded.

There was some humor in the midst of the catastrophe. It seems that one individual, who can't be identified definitely as a Guardsman, was exhausted and needed an hour or so of sleep. He curled up in a hallway and pulled a sheet over his head to keep out the light from the generator-operated lights. A hospital chaplain passed by, stopped, knelt down, pulled back the sheet, and began to anoint the sleeping man, much to the surprise of the awakened individual.

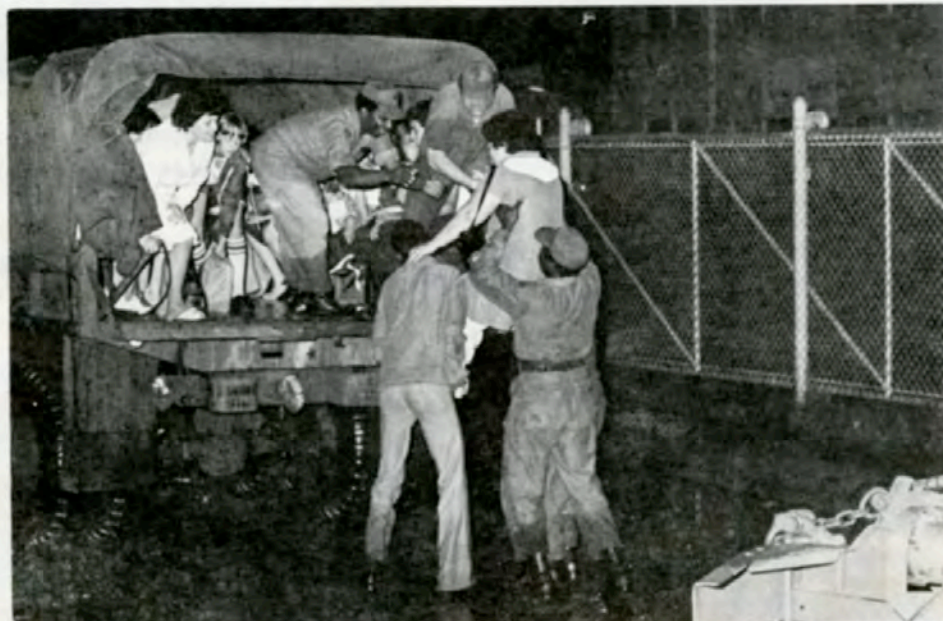
In many parts of the city, school children and faculty members were stranded. Jim Schubuck of the mayor's staff asked the National Guard assistance on behalf of Dr. Eugene Geisert, superintendent, Orleans Parish School Board, to evacuate students and faculty from approxi-

Forty-nine individual dispatchers were made and many vehicles upon completion of one mission, were diverted to new missions prior to their return. Approximately 400 individuals were evacuated from various locations. Evacuation of schools was finally completed at

requested food to feed some 75 children from five to ten years of age. The Red Cross responded by purchasing the necessary foods, and a National Guard vehicle was dispatched with medical personnel to the First Assembly School to provide assistance to three students, one of whom was an asthmatic, and another suffering from diabetes.

Many other requests for assistance were received for isolated support ranging from a request to locate a stranded school bus with one child aboard in Algiers on the west band of New Orleans, to assisting a St. Bernard Parish policeman, who's car was stalled in getting a man suffering a heart attack to Chalmette Hospital.

The water has receded and the clean up of flooded homes and businesses continues. Stalled and flooded cars have been cleared from City streets, but the National Guard support of Hotel Dieu Hospital continued for seven more days. It is a proud feeling to know you are needed during difficult times, and, judging by the thanks expressed by the victims helped by the Guard, the officers and men of the units involved should consider their missions during the Great Flood of 1978, a job well done.



Members of the La. National Guard help evacuate victims of the 'Great Flood of 1978' in New Orleans.

mately ten area schools. (The request grew to 21 area schools within three parishes or counties). The 141st Arty was assigned the evacuation missions.

5 a.m. on the morning of May 4. THE FIRST ASSEMBLY SCHOOL reported some 400 students and faculty stranded. They