



Louisiana
Guard sman

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AUGUST SEPTEMBER 1991

Gotcha! Chalk One Up For the Good Guys

*Louisiana National Guard
Battles the Drug Epidemic . . . page 3*

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Desert Storm Veterans Eligible for Bonus Checks

By Rusty Jabour
Governor's Press Office

Governor Buddy Roemer distributed the first of the \$250 bonus checks available from the state to veterans of the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations in the Persian Gulf.

Gov. Roemer approved a legislative appropriation earlier this year which sets aside at least \$1 million to fund the one-time bonuses for which an estimated 4,000 servicemembers could be eligible.

"We award these bonuses to our servicemembers who courageously defended the United States and who particularly represented Louisiana with honor and distinction," Gov. Roemer said.

Gov. Roemer said the first batch of checks — have been mailed, and others will be mailed as they are processed.

Gov. Roemer said veterans must apply for the bonus which is available to Louisiana citizens who served in the U.S.

Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf "theater of operations" for Desert Shield and Desert Storm between Aug. 2, 1990, and April 11, 1991.

Those eligible include servicemembers from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Louisiana National Guard and all Reserve forces.

Printice Darnell, executive director of the Department of Veterans Affairs, says there are about 4,000 Louisiana veterans eligible for the bonus.

Gov. Roemer said Louisiana is paying \$250 to each living veteran and \$1,000 to the widows or dependent children of those veterans who died during either of the operations.

Veterans may get bonus application forms from their veterans assistance counselors in each parish. More information about the bonus may be obtained by calling the Department of Veterans Affairs in Baton Rouge at 504-342-5863.

Fort Polk Celebrates 50 Years With Open House

FORT POLK, LA — Everyone is invited to visit Fort Polk, La. during a celebration of the post's 50th anniversary Nov 1-3. Especially welcome are former soldiers and their families.

Commemorative and entertaining events are planned for the post's celebration of its role in our nation's defense during the last half century. The celebration begins with a formal ceremony Friday, Nov 1.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, an open house is scheduled. Displays, exhibits, entertainment and other events await visitors to the open house. Special activities include the annual military retiree open house and a huge arts and crafts fair. The post museum, always open to the public, features historical displays. The weekend concludes Sunday, Nov. 3, with special religious observances.

The Fort Polk area was first used by the Army during the famous Louisiana Maneuvers in 1940-41. The maneuvers

were crucial war planning exercises that led to the Army's decision to locate a post in Louisiana.

Designed as an armor training center, Fort Polk opened in the months before America's entry into World War II. The post, then called Camp Polk, was one of the Army's premier training centers during the war.

The post was also used during the Korean War and as the principal training post for infantry soldiers during Vietnam. In 1974, a tremendous modernization program began at the post when the 5th Infantry Division was activated there.

Today, Fort Polk is one of the most modern installations in the Army. As such, under recent base realignment proposals, it has been designated to become the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The JRTC is one of the Army's newest training concepts.

In Memorium

It is with profound regret that announcement is made of the untimely death of Pfc. Richard Charles Arceneaux, Jr. of Marrero. He was 20 years old.

Pfc. Arceneaux enlisted in the Louisiana Army National Guard on October 19, 1989 and was assigned to the 3673rd Maintenance Company in New Orleans. He completed Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonardwood, Missouri, during the period January 10, 1990 and May 25, 1990.

Upon his return to the unit, Pfc. Arceneaux was assigned as a Construction Equipment Repairer where he served until October 21, 1990.

On October 22, 1990 Pfc. Arceneaux was called to active duty upon mobiliza-

tion of the 3673rd Maintenance Company due to Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, where he served in Southwest Asia honorably and with distinction from December 2, 1990 until June 4, 1991.

Pfc. Arceneaux was awarded the Army Service Ribbon, Army Lapel Button, National Defense Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Southwest Asia Service Medal w/ Bronze Service Star.

Members of the Louisiana Army National Guard mourn his death and extend deepest sympathy to his family.

Surviving are his wife, Laura Lee Weaver Arceneaux, father and mother Richard Charles Arceneaux, Sr. and Marlene Arceneaux.



Donna Mumpfrey, Special Projects Manager, for Lakeside Shopping Center in Metairie, accepts a plaque from Lt. Col. Stafford Landry, Recruiting and Retention Manager, for the support Lakeside has given to the National Guard. Lakeside hosted displays for the Jackson Barracks Military History Museum, Desert Storm Events, and Recruiting Activities throughout the year. The plaque was presented on behalf of the Recruiting Force and the 159th Mobile Recruiting Team of the Louisiana National Guard.

On the Front Cover

La. Guardsman does his part in combating the epidemic of drugs facing Louisiana. See page 3 for more details. (CDP Photo)

Louisiana Guardsman
The Adjutant General, La. Army
and Air National Guard
Maj. Gen. Ansel M. Stroud, Jr.

Chief of Staff (Army)
Col. James K. Corley

Deputy Commander (Air)
Lt. Col. Harry A. Troclair

Public Affairs Officer
1st Lt. Maria L. Jonkers

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Original articles pertaining to Louisiana National Guard units or individuals that would be of interest to the Guard community may be submitted to La. National Guard, Office of the AG, LANG-PAO (1LT Jonkers), Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. 70146-0330.

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Louisiana's War on Drugs— Combat With An Epidemic

By SSG Paul J. Sylvest
241st PAD

Flying in a Huey (UH-1 helicopter) 500 feet above the ground, a five-member marijuana eradication team is conducting surveillance on possible cultivation sites.

With the full cooperation of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the Louisiana National Guard's Counter Drug Program (CDP) is making significant contributions to the "War on Drugs."

"Captain, this is the left side spotter, there's a patch at nine o'clock, bring the bird around to take another look."

After a second look, the patch is positively identified as marijuana, after the law enforcement officer determines the area secure, the Huey lands nearby and the team leader evaluates the cultivation site and calls his team in. Eradication begins and another battle is won against the indigenous marijuana traffickers.

"Chalk one up for the good guys. This is more than 'Just Saying No,' this is combat with an epidemic," said one CDP team member.

"We're a long way from winning the war, but we just ruined somebody's weekend by harvesting their crop before they could get to it," said another member.

After three years in operation and with increasing budgets each year, the Counter Drug Program has progressed rapidly. Since last year, marijuana eradication has tripled.

Increased manpower and training contribute to the success of the Law Enforcement Agents and National Guard personnel's War on Drugs.

Marijuana Eradication classes have been given throughout the year to Guard members and law enforcement agents. The classes are sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Louisiana State Police.

In addition, three "Field Tactical Operations" courses were completed at Camp Beauregard this year and two "Counter-Drug Investigators" courses

were conducted by the U.S. Army Narcotics Mobile Training Team from Fort McClellan, Ala.

The students of these courses were provided with factual information on the social problems of drug use, identifying drugs and drug paraphernalia, the behavior of drug users, the dangers of clandestine laboratories and dealing with the criminal element in society.

These courses also included tactical training and practical experiences in undercover operations. This training covers how to identify drug sites (avoiding obstacles and body traps) and how to conduct drug raids (clearing buildings, and for law enforcement students, shoot/don't shoot scenarios, and apprehending violators).

Although the instruction is informative, it also instills in each student a strong sense of awareness. The CID (Criminal Investigators Division) instructors utilized videos and audio cassettes which offered real life scenarios of drug deals and actual drug raids. The violence on these videos is a reality in the drug world.

A member of the Louisiana State Police Tactical Team said his perception has changed on the drug operations after viewing the videos. "I really didn't know how NARCs operated. These courses allow all the law enforcement agencies the opportunity to find a common ground and I believe they're all making great strides. We all have the same goal, to get drugs off the streets," he said.

As the number one social problem in the United States, the illegal drug business needs to be addressed for years ahead.

The support of the Louisiana National Guard in operations with law enforcement agencies has progressed to take the lead in the "War on Drugs."

You can assist in this effort too by reporting information on suspected drug activities to the La. State Police Hotline 1-800-535-3344.

One battle at a time, the war can be won.



It's unbelievable the heights marijuana plants reach. (CDP Photo)



Combined efforts prepare chopped plants for destruction. (CDP Photo)

LANG In Cooperation With Other Agencies Confiscate Big Bucks

The Louisiana National Guard isn't a sideline player in the "War on Drugs."

The Guard's Counter Drug Program plays a vital role in supporting the following federal, state and local law enforcement agencies:

- U.S. Customs
- U.S. Attorney (Drug Task Force)
- DEA
- FBI
- U.S. Marshal
- LA State Police
- Local Sheriffs' Offices (8)
- Local State Departments (12)
- Task Forces (4)

The annual budget of the Counter

Drug Program over the past three years has been: 1.2 million for 1989, \$2 million for 1990 and \$3.2 million in 1991.

During the period Oct. 1, 1990 to Sept. 13, 1991, the Counter Drug Programs have assisted in the confiscation of the following:

The annual budget of the Counter Drug Program over the past three years has been: \$1.2 million for 1989, \$2 million for 1990 and \$3.2 million in 1991.

During the period Oct. 1, 1990 to Sept. 13, 1991, the Counter Drug Programs have assisted in the confiscation of the following:

DRUGS:	AMOUNT	ESVS (ESTIMATED STREET VALUE)
COCAINE	1,023.9 LBS.	83,258,822.80
OPIUM	20.0 LBS.	81,980.00
PCP	1.52 LBS.	2,550.00
HEROIN	204.8 LBS.	43,737.50
CRACK	16.8 LBS.	588,000.00
DANGEROUS DRUGS	2,694.0 DU.	35,955.00
LSD	6,170.0 DU.	30,850.00
METHADONE	8.0 OZS.	15,000.00
MARIJUANA	11,073.0 PLANTS	13,000,000.00
MARIJUANA	1,972.0 LBS.	17,659,560.00
TOTAL ASSETS:		114,716,455.00
CASH		1,888,904.50
WEAPONS		60,150.00
TOTAL		1,949,054.50*
ARRESTS:	738	
GRAND TOTAL		116,665,509.00

Recently the 241st Public Affairs Detachment of Jackson Barracks participated in its annual community volunteer project at Maison Orleans Nursing Home in Arabi. The PAD provided Big Band Music, live entertainment, and dancing to over 50 residents and guests. (Photo by SGT Lucas J. Landreneau, 241st PAD)



Students Benefit From Enhanced Montgomery GI Bill

Soldiers desiring to participate in the Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) or Enhancements to the MGIB must meet all criteria for eligibility as listed in the Department of Veterans Affairs Pamphlet (VA PAM 22-90-3) dated August 1990.

Eligibility requirements for Chapter 106 and Enhancements to Chapter 106 are as follows:

a. Soldiers that enlisted after July 1, 1985 must commit a minimum of six years on their enlisted contract.

b. Soldiers reenlist for six years after July 1, 1985.

c. Soldiers with time remaining on a current contract who enlisted before July 1, 1985 can extend for the difference to make six years. **EXAMPLE:** A soldier that enlisted July 1, 1984 decides to participate in the MGIB July 11, 1988 and has two years remaining on his current contract. This soldier may extend for three years to satisfy the six-year service obligation.

d. **EXAMPLE:** A soldier enlists October 1, 1989 for six years. On October 1, 1990, the Department of the Army enhances the Chapter 106 to include flight training, vo-techs, etc. This soldier decides he wants to attend vo-tech, but does not meet the six-year requirement to be eligible. To become eligible for the enhancements to MGIB Chapter 106 he will have to extend for one year after October 1, 1990.

e. In b, c, and d above, the date of basic eligibility is the date that the soldier extends or reenlists if all other qualifying criteria for eligibility have already been met.

MGIB benefits include:

a. \$170 per month for full-time participation

h. \$128 per month for 3/4-time students

c. \$85 per month for part-time students

d. \$112 per month for cooperative training

e. 55 percent reimbursement for correspondence courses

f. \$35 per month for independent study

g. Non-college degree (same rates as college degree)

h. Refresher training (charge to entitlement)

i. On-Job-Training and Apprenticeship (\$105 per month - first six months; \$77 per month - second six months; \$49 per month remaining months)

j. Flights training will be available (From Sept. 30, 1990 through Sept. 30, 1994 at 60 percent reimbursement when a pilot license and other requirements are met.)

k. A second four-year degree may be pursued (if the member has remaining entitlement. However training above the undergraduate level will not be allowed.)

Restrictions on Training: REF: VA PAM 22-90-3 AUG 90

a. Graduate-level courses.

b. Courses you take while receiving a Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) scholarship.

c. Bartender and personality development.

d. Any course given by radio.

e. Any course or courses taken solely by open-circuit television.

f. Audited courses.

All questions should be directed to 1-800-899-6355 or (504) 278-6355 between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

CELEBRATE!

1991 marks the 50th anniversary of the introduction of the modern U.S. Savings Bond. It has been known by various names over the years—Defense, War, Series E, Series EE, or just Bond. By any name they are old friends, a tried and true investment. They are safe, pay competitive rates, and have tax advantages. For 50 years Bonds have helped the Nation and the individual saver. Keep up the tradition!

CELEBRATE AN AMERICAN TRADITION
50 YEARS OF U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

New Orleans Air Show Scheduled for October 26

The gates of Naval Air Station New Orleans will open to the public at 8 a.m., Saturday, October 26, 1991 for the '91 N'awlins Air Show. This year's show will also be a celebration of the 75th anniversary of Naval Reserve Aviation.

This year's featured aerial demonstration will be performed by the 159th Tactical Fighter Group of the Louisiana Air National Guard. The "Coonass Militia", flying six F-15 Eagles will demonstrate several tactical maneuvers.

Also on hand will be the A-10 Thunderbolt II, flown by the 926th Tactical Fighter Group, demonstrating some of the tank killing tactics they employed in the recent Persian Gulf War.

Other military aircraft which will perform include the F-14 Tomcat, F/A-18 Hornet and AV-8 Harrier, a jet which can take off and land vertically. On static

display will be all the aircraft stationed at NAS New Orleans as well as several World War II and Korean War vintage aircraft.

Civilian aerobatic acts scheduled are Frank Ryder in his "Super Chipmunk", Ernie Argence, Franklin Augustus and Earl Cherry and his "Roll Models" performing their wing-walking stunt. A highlight will be the Holiday Inn Aerobatic Team, consisting of four brightly painted Pitts Specials, along with the Royal Albanians, once again coming out of exile.

The show will be performed again on Sunday, October 27, 1991, with the gates opening at 8 a.m. We believe it will be another heart-stopper this year and invite everyone out to see it. Don't forget to bring the camera!

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Maj. Gen. Stroud Receives Distinguished Service Medal

By 1LT Maria L. Jonkers
State PAO

The boy from Dixie, Louisiana who would become the Adjutant General (AG) of the Louisiana National Guard recently became the recipient of the highest peacetime medal ever awarded to a Louisiana Guard soldier.

Maj. Gen. Ansel "Buddy" Stroud received the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his years as the Louisiana Adjutant General. Gov. Buddy Roemer nominated Stroud for the award which comes directly from the President's Office. "I'm fortunate to have worked with good people," Stroud said, downplaying his part in earning the award.

Among the 54 states and territories Stroud's ten years as AG are surpassed only by the adjutant generals of South Carolina and Colorado.

In his position as adjutant general, Stroud is responsible for the deployment and coordination of programs, plans and policies affecting the nearly 14,000 members of the Louisiana Army and Air National Guard. He joined the Army in 1944 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1946. After serving on active duty he joined the National Guard in 1947.

Stroud said the people and the mission of the National Guard have changed considerably since his early years.

"In the old Guard the equipment we received was the Army's hand-me-downs, he said. "Our mission before the Total Force Policy was implemented was primarily combat. The shift from combat to combat service support occurred during the Cold War as the U.S. became involved in Southwest Asia," he added.

The Total Force Policy calls for all of the elements of the Armed Forces - active, guard and reserve - to work together and independently as one force. No longer a "back-up" force for the active component, the National Guard and Reserve served as an integral part of the fighting force in Operation Desert Storm.

"The present day structure of the Guard is more finely tuned," Stroud continued. "Back then, not every unit had a wartime mission. We were not aligned for war as we are today. And during the civil strife of the 1960s our state mission was emphasized."

The civil rights movement acted as a catalyst in changing the face of the National Guard. During Stroud's early years there were no blacks or women among the ranks. But even after the doors were opened to women and blacks, change came gradually.

"I was a colonel before I ever served with a woman," Stroud said.

The black membership in today's Louisiana National Guard closely mirrors that of the state population - roughly 31 percent.

Since Stroud's appointment as the adjutant general in 1980 the National Guard has continued to modernize and grow. Prior to his appointment as top man he served as the assistant adjutant general.

"When you're second in command you don't have to take the heat for the decision," he said. "You have the luxury of



the 'what if' scenario. I learned a lot from what was done right and what was done wrong."

And much has been done right since 1980. The strength of the Louisiana National Guard has grown from 8,800 to 13,850 and the retention rate has increased from 69 percent to 92 percent. Louisiana ranks first in recruiting non-prior service personnel nationwide, and roughly one-third of Louisiana National Guardsmen take advantage of the state tuition exemption program and the Montgomery GI Bill.

"This gives us smart, young soldiers that have a desire to excel," Stroud said.

This past year the Louisiana National Guard anchored the Army Communities of Excellence Award for the second time in two years, pumping \$150,000 into the state's economy.

These accomplishments are due in large part to Stroud's continued emphasis on quality leadership, quality soldiers and care for the soldier. He is also a firm believer in the Awards Program.

"I believe in competition and recognition," he said.

All soldiers who served in Operation Desert Storm received the Louisiana War Cross. He also initiated the Superior Unit Award. Dozens of units receive this award annually.

Stroud's quest for excellence within his command and soldiers began with the quest for excellence within himself.

He recounted that many Reserve Officers who did not make the cut during World War II and the Korean War were replaced with active duty officers. He was determined that if his unit was activated this would not happen to him.

"I worked hard to stay proficient because I believe that all soldiers are entitled to qualified, fully-committed leaders. I decided early on that if I could not give what was necessary to lead and command I would resign," he said.

His philosophy is reflected in his policy which calls for lieutenants to complete 100 percent of their advanced course before they can be promoted to captain. The active duty Army only requires 50 percent completion to achieve this next rank.

Stroud's dedication to excellence was

recognized early on when he was selected in 1977 to direct a landmark study assessing the full-time training and administrative needs for the Guard and Reserve program. This study, now known as the "Stroud Study", was the basis for launching the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program. He travelled the nation visiting reserve units, a project he remembers as extremely interesting and rewarding.

"Back then a company of 125 men had two full-timers to handle administrative and logistical needs," he said. Today's National Guard AGR force calls for 756 men and women nationwide, but Stroud is concerned that force reduction could adversely affect the program.

"The proposal calls for one-to-one drawdown," he explained. "One reserve component soldier will be cut for every active duty soldier. Now I'm a big advocate of a strong active duty force, but if the reasoning behind force reduction is economics you need to go after the higher cost unit. You can keep more force for less dollars in the Reserve component," he added.

Stroud believes that deactivating units and closing bases will strain the very domestic and social programs that force reduction is meant to benefit. Many communities are supported by military dollars, and base closures in these communities will cause an increase in unemployment and increased dependency on government programs.

"Initially force reduction will not affect us in the Louisiana National Guard," he said. "We will lose two units, but we will gain a battalion by 1993. Long term plans call for the elimination of 3,000 positions in the Louisiana National Guard, but I feel that our present enlistment rate will level off and we will actually remain at the figure we are today."

Force reduction, he stressed, was being discussed before the costs incurred in Operation Desert Storm this past year brought greater urgency to reducing the defense budget.

And this past year has brought for Stroud the best and the worst moments of his military career.

"No one took any joy in seeing these units mobilized," he said. "No one could

have believed that we suffered as few losses as we did, but this war was by no means a cheap or easy war. There was a great hardship on separated families and a tremendous strain on employers."

Stroud's belief is that the pervasive involvement of the Reserve component helped to validate the National Guard's crucial role in national defense and actually served to strengthen employer-employee ties.

"The mobilization of the National Guard and Reserve brought the war home to many communities in America. That's why we did not have another Vietnam. The protestors were blown away," he said.

He recalled with pride the departure ceremonies at England Air Force Base, and the quiet dignity and determination of the soldiers as they said good-bye to their families.

"These young men and women didn't want to go. But time after time I'd watch them pick up their rifles, put on their helmets and get on that plane," he said. "Mothers leaving small children, sons leaving elderly parents; it was difficult to watch. But I never felt prouder."

Stroud doesn't take long to remember the lowest point during the war.

"Without a doubt it was when I first heard about the AWOLS in the (256th Infantry) Brigade," he said.

"I know I shouldn't have taken it personal, but I did. I spent the first 20 of my 40 years in the Brigade," he added.

Stroud felt embarrassment for the thousands of soldiers who trained long, hard hours only to be ridiculed and criticized because of the actions of a few.

"I'm proud of the 256th," he said. "Let the record show that they did a damn good job, and as far as I'm concerned that incident is behind us."

One especially poignant moment Stroud recalls occurred on a particularly bad day during the war. The general public sought many ways to cope with their fears and frustrations during the conflicts, and one way they chose was to lay blame and criticism on Stroud's office. Daily, the mail brought a barrage of negative, critical letters and this day was no different. Except for a postcard from a Spec. James Parish of the 1083rd Transportation Company who was serving in Saudi Arabia.

"He wrote to thank me for taking care of his family, and for my concern for all the families," Stroud said. "And he signed it, 'Your Friend Spec. James Parish.'" Stroud pauses and recalls the moment. "And on that day, I didn't have many friends," he said.

Stroud's office is filled with mementos of an illustrious, successful career. Among the many plaques, certificates and trophies are family photographs, mementos from units, token gifts of appreciation from admirers and a recent addition; a war trophy from the 527th Engineer Battalion, consisting of an Iraqi bandsaw illustrated with battle scenes.

And now among the mementos, the Distinguished Service Medal is on display, a fitting award for a man who has devoted most of his life to the betterment of the Louisiana National Guard.

Memorial Recognizes Women Who Serve

By Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

Army pilot Maj. Marie Rossi died when her helicopter crashed during Desert Storm. Now, her parents are helping spread the word about a cause she held dear, the Women In Military Service to American Memorial.

"This is a proper way to recognize women who have served their country," said Paul Rossi. "It's about time women got some recognition. They've been in the background too long."

"When we received word about Marie's death, I immediately thought about the memorial and thought that contributions to its construction would be a fitting way to remember her," Gertrude Rossi added. "Marie received many honors and will not soon be forgotten. The memorial will honor all those women who quietly served America equally but who have not been recognized."

The loss of Marie Rossi will serve as the symbol of a fund-raising tribute that will honor all the women who are serving or who served in the military from the Revolutionary War to Desert Storm, according to retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught, president of the

Women in Military Service to America Foundation. The group is the prime mover raising money to build the memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

Vaught launched the tribute in the Mansfield Room of the U.S. Capitol on June 6, the anniversary of D-Day, the Allies' 1944 invasion of Normandy, France, that helped win World War II. For the occasion, the Mansfield Room was crammed with members of Congress, military and civilian dignitaries and well-wishers.

Throughout the year, foundation supporters in the 50 state capitals will present exhibits, speakers and other activities honoring military women. At these state-level tributes, supporters hope to register some 500,000 women veterans and raise money for the memorial fund. Vaught said about 1.6 million women are eligible to register.

Among the women honored at the Capitol tribute were Toby Felker and Lorraine Rogers, veteran female fliers who received their wings from Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold, commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II; and Mary Rose Nelson, a Navy nurse held prisoner of war in the Philippines during World War

II, who told the gathering, "My parents were happy to learn I was a prisoner - they'd thought for more than a year that I was dead."

That the tribute began on the anniversary of D-Day was appropriate for Air Force Maj. Susan "Fred" Hankey, whose mother, 1st Lt. Julia Ramacciotti, landed in France 10 days after the Allied invasion began.

"My mother carried her discharge papers all her life - they were in her wallet when she died," Hankey said. "A few years before she died, she wrote a 20-page letter about significant memories from her life. More than five were about her days as an Army nurse, even though she was in the Army only a few years - women had to quit when they had children."

"She was interested in the memorial, so I registered her and put a note in her obituary asking for donations to the memorial instead of flowers," said Hankey.

"This ceremony is most appropriate because we've come to an important point in the history of women in the military," DoD personnel chief Christopher Jehn said in the Mansfield Room. "Today, we have over 200,000 women on active duty. Over 30,000 par-

ticipated in Operation Desert Storm. They are an essential part of the military."

The women's memorial site at the Hemicycle, a gateway to Arlington cemetery, faces Washington, D.C. Plans for the memorial complex include a computerized registry of military women, an auditorium and 10 illuminated glass spires, each 39 feet tall. As of July 1, more than 60,000 women were registered in the computer data bank. A \$25 donation is requested to register a woman in the computer.

The U.S. government provided the site in 1986 legislation that also gave Vaught's foundation until November 1991 to raise the estimated \$15 million needed to build the memorial. Only about \$4 million has been raised so far, but Rep. Mary Rose Oaker of Ohio recently introduced a bill to extend the deadline two years for the supporters of both the women's memorial and the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

For more information about the Women in Military Service to America Memorial and registry program, call toll-free 1-800-I-SALUTE (472-5883) or 1-800-222-2294. In the Washington, D.C., area call 703-533-1155.

200 Years Later...

Do You Know What Your Rights Are?

The Bill of Rights is the name usually given to the first ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The Amendments were proposed in 1789 by the First Congress and ratified by the states in 1791. The term is sometimes extended to include rights secured by later Amendments as well.

Why do we need a Bill of Rights?

The Constitution, written in 1787, gives the government certain responsibilities. Many people at the time thought that the new government was too powerful, and so the Bill of Rights was proposed to put explicit limits on how the government would exercise its power.

What makes the Bill of Rights work?

The Bill of Rights works in two ways. First, it makes it clear that there are some things the government is not allowed to do. It makes the people more watchful, and makes the government more careful. Second, if government actions do interfere with our rights, we can take our case to the courts to have our rights enforced. For this reason, it is important to preserve the independence of the judiciary to ensure "Equal Justice Under Law."

Who wrote the Bill of Rights?

When the Constitution was being voted on in 1787-88, several states recommended changes in all, over 200 changes were suggested. The Constitution's supporters agreed to make some changes in the document once it was

ratified. When the First Congress met in 1789, James Madison took the states' suggestions and drafted the proposals that became the Bill of Rights. Many members of the First Congress took a hand in shaping their final form.

What kind of rights are protected?

The Bill of Rights protects our freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; our rights to use our property for lawful purpose; and our rights within the legal system. It also reminds us, in the 9th Amendment, that some kind are not spelled out, but are still protected. The 10th Amendment makes clear that the powers granted to both the state and the federal governments are granted by the people. All powers not granted to the federal government are kept by the states or the people.

Are all our rights contained in the Bill of Rights?

No-and the Bill of Rights itself says this in the 9th Amendment. Some very important rights are protected in the original Constitution, or in later Amendments. Other important rights-for example, the right to travel, or the right to buy and sell property-are not specifically mentioned in the Constitution, but are protected by the courts.

How did later amendments change rights protected by the Constitution?

Later Amendments, such as the 13th, 14th, and 15th, adopted after the Civil War, assured citizenship to all

Americans-including former slaves-and promised equality before the law. The 19th Amendment, adopted in 1920, assured women the right to vote in all elections. Other Amendments extended voting rights to 18 year-olds, removed economic barriers to voting, and allowed residents of the District of Columbia to vote in presidential elections.

Does the Bill of Rights allow the guilty to go free?

Not often, but sometimes. The Bill of Rights protects all persons accused of crimes and the courts have acted in the belief that it is better to let a guilty person go free than to convict someone who is innocent. The Bill of Rights reflects centuries of experience with the dangers of tyranny, and sets down fundamental principles of justice that protect us all. Was the First Amendment put first because it was considered the most important?

When Congress sent the Bill of Rights to the states, there were actually 12 proposed Amendments. The first two (regulating Congressional apportionment and pay raises) were never ratified, and what is today the 1st Amendment was really third. Still, we can say that the rights protected by the 1st Amendment-to practice any religion (or none), to speak freely, to write freely, and to assemble with others to challenge actions of the government-are institutions. They make it possible for us to criticize the government and advocate changes.

How has the Bill of Rights changed in 200 years?

The Bill of Rights itself has never been formally amended, but over time it has been interpreted in different ways by the courts and the other branches of government. The most important change was the addition of the 14th Amendment in 1868. The courts have interpreted that Amendment as applying many provisions of the Bill of Rights to the states. Before this, the Bill of Rights was held to apply to the federal government only.

How does the Bill of Rights affect me?

Along with our rights, we as citizens have certain responsibilities to make sure that the rights of all are protected. This means, first being informed about our rights and how and why they are protected. It also means taking part in civic affairs, being knowledgeable about issues that affect our locality and the nation. It includes such civic duties as exercising the right to vote and serving on juries, but it also means helping to improve the life of our communities in countless other ways. Unlike some other constitutions that have written guarantees, ours has worked because it provides a reliable means of enforcement through our independent court system. But more important, our Bill of Rights works because its guarantees of liberty, justice, and equality are cherished in the hearts and minds of the American people.



Three members of the 159th MASH were awarded the Bronze State Medal for exceptional meritorious service in support of Operation Desert Storm. Pictured above is Lt. Col. Michael J. Jennings, 159th MASH Commander. Pictured below are Lt. Col. Robert K. Sunden (saluting) and Maj. Tommy R. Hancock. The Bronze Star Medal is awarded by the Department of the Army.



South Central Bell Honors LA's Desert Storm Vets

Louisiana's South Central Bell companies are honoring Desert Storm Veterans by reimbursing families for the federal excise tax billed on charges for telephone or radiotelephone messages originating in a combat zone from a member of the armed forces of the United States.

The application for reimbursement may be obtained from a Family Assistance Office or by calling 1-800-541-5860.



National Hispanic Heritage Month— Hispanic Service to U.S.A. Commemorated

Before there was New England, there was New Spain, and before there was Boston, Mass., there was Santa Fe, N.M. The teaching of American history normally emphasizes the founding and growth of the British colonies in North America, their emergence as an independent nation in 1776, and the development of the United States from east to west.

This treatment easily omits the fact that there was significant colonization by Spain of what is now the American South west from the 16th century onward. It also tends to ignore, until the Mexican War is mentioned, that the whole Southwest, from Texas to California, was a Spanish-speaking territory with its own distinctive heritage.

The Spanish-speaking citizens of the United States who were incorporated into the country as a result of the Mexican War was called Mexican Americans. Their numbers have since increased as a result of immigration. Other Spanish-speaking citizens came from Cuba and Puerto Rico, the smaller numbers are immigrants from Central and South America and from the Dominican Republic. Taken together, these people are called Hispanics, or Latinos.

Portrait of Ethnic Diversity

Hispanics today form the fastest growing ethnic minority in the United States. Numbering about 18 million in 1988, they make up the second largest minority in the nation, black being the largest. Although Hispanics have experienced less outright discrimination (except in Texas and New Mexico) than have blacks, they generally have lower economic and education levels than does the rest of the population.

The term Hispanic is not basically an ethnic description. It refers to native language and to cultural background. Within the group called Hispanics are people of diverse ethnic origins. These are blacks and American Indians as well as individuals of purely European background whose families have lived in the Americas for generations. And, because of intermarriage, there was descendants who represented a combination of all three origins. Hispanics do not necessarily regard themselves as a single group because their attachments are to their specific national origin. In the case of many Mexican Americans, the national origin is within the United States if their ancestors lived in the Southwest before the Mexican War. Public Law 90-498 established an annual observance of National Hispanic Week. From the early Spanish explorers of North America to Hispanic contemporaries in the 1988 America, Hispanics have played major roles in shaping our nation—both in the military and civilian sectors.

THE EARLY EXPLORERS

Hispanics were crucial to the early exploration of North America by

Europeans.

1492-1504 King Ferdinand and queen Isabella of Spain provided the financial and material backing for Columbus to make all four of his expeditions.

1508-1513 Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Puerto Rico and then Florida.

1539-1543 Hernando de Soto explored an area that included Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

1540-1542 Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an expedition from Mexico to the present day southwestern United States, as far north as central Kansas.

1565- Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest city in the United States.

1595-1609 Juan de Onate began colonization of New Mexico and established a permanent settlement. He was the first governor of New Mexico.

1781 The "City of Angels," Los Angeles, was founded by Father Junipero Serra.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS

World War II

The number of Hispanics who served in the Armed Forces during World War II is unknown, but estimates of 250,000 to 50,000 have been made.

Units known to have had a large number of Mexican-Americans included the National Guard units from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The 65th Infantry Regiment was comprised almost entirely of Hispanics from Puerto Rico. Records are sketchy and incomplete, but Hispanics are known to have served in the following units and campaigns: 200th and 515th Coast Artillery - Bataan; 1st and 3rd Infantry Divisions - North Africa; 2nd Armored Divisions - North Africa; 142nd Infantry Regiment - Europe; 30th Infantry Infantry Regiment - Europe; 313th Infantry Regiment - Europe; 22nd Infantry Regiment - Europe; 23rd Infantry Regiment - Europe; 7th Infantry Regiment - Europe; 65th Infantry Regiment - Pacific; 127th Infantry Regiment - Pacific; 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment - Pacific; and 713th Railway Operating Battalion - North Africa and Europe.

Hispanics served in the 7th Infantry Division, fighting in the Aleutian Islands. The first Hispanic Medal of Honor recipient of World War II, Private Jose P. Martinez, was mortally wounded on May 11, 1943, while leading his unit against small arms, machine guns, and mortars.

Hispanics also fought with the 141st Infantry Regiment in Italy, France, Germany, and Austria. The 141st spent 361 days in combat during World War II. Individual members received more than 2,000 medals for heroism.

The 158th Regimental Combat Team, including many Hispanic, was referred to by General Douglas MacArthur as "the greatest fighting combat team ever deployed for battle."

Continued on page 12

225th Engineers Leave Their Mark Across

By CPT Glen Gremillion



Company A, 769th Engr. Bn perform maintenance on horizontal equipment during construction efforts across the state.



SSG Calvin White, SPC Johnny Green, PFC Jonathan Martin and SSG Grandison Garnett work to level the grade of the slab.

The 225th Engineer Group, the largest heavy construction engineer group in the world, is making history come to life all across the state of Louisiana. Having a wartime mission of constructing airfields, troop facilities and improving existing facilities for wartime use, the engineers are honing their skills by constructing pavilions, parking lots, museums and other projects for the benefit of the citizens of Louisiana.

On the banks of the Mississippi, near the city of Chalmette lies Jackson Barracks. One of the most notable structures at the Barracks is the old powder magazine. Originally constructed in 1837, it was transformed into the Louisiana Military History and State Weapons Museum in 1974. In the museum, a visitor can step back in time and view the "Blow Out Wall", a 1917 staff car, weapons, uniforms and memorabilia of military history dating back to the War of 1812.

In 1990, the units of the 225th Engineer Group, consisting of the 527th, 528th, 205th and 769th Engineer Battalions, began constructing a new museum building, theater and media center to house the artifacts and exhibits which are not on public view due to space limitations. During annual training 1991, the soldiers of the 225th (absent the 527th which was deployed to Saudi Arabia in support of Desert Storm) labored to complete the immense task. Col. (Ret) Francis E. Thomas, curator of the museum, awaits the dedication of the facility on December 7, 1991 to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The museum is rated one of the best national guard museums in the United States. Thomas is convinced the new additions and improvements, to be completed by the 225th Engineers, will make the facility second to none.

Moving from the clamor of the "City that Care Forgot" to the serenity of the loblolly pines of Central Louisiana, the engineers are constructing the facility for the United States Marshal Service known as "Anytown USA". The facility will provide the service with a training and administrative complex in historic Camp Livingston.

In the early 1940's, Camp Livingston teemed with life. Over 44,000 soldiers trained there for World War II. The camp was the home of the 32nd Infantry Division and played an important role in the famous Louisiana Maneuvers. At the end of the war, the buildings of the camp were scavenged for materials and the property was returned to the control of the US Forestry Service. Overgrown by tall loblolly pines and brush, the only remains of the original camp are the remnants of the company streets and the concrete footings of long gone buildings. Camp Livingston has become little more than a place of curiosity for the people of Central Louisiana.

Beginning with Annual Training 1991, the soldiers of the 225th Engineer Group are bringing Camp Livingston

Louisiana During the Summer of '91

back to life. The engineers are building a 10,000 square-foot warehouse which will serve as a storage, administrative and training facility for the Marshal Service. The soldiers are clearing a site for the construction of "Anytown USA" which will contain storefronts, a bank and other buildings which will simulate a typical American city. The Marshals will use the facility to train agents in urban law enforcement tactics. In the future, the service will be able to train agents in hostage negotiations, VIP protection and arrest and civil disturbance operations in a realistic training environment.

The soldiers continued to work despite severe thunderstorms and other inclement weather conditions which would have stopped a civilian construction effort.

Further south, near Lake Charles, lies Sam Houston Jones State park which is located at the confluence of the west fork of the Calcasieu and Houston Rivers and Indian Bayou. Originally named for the Texas folk hero who travelled extensively in the western reaches of Louisiana, Sam Houston Jones was given its current name in honor of the state's 37th governor who was instrumental in setting this tract of land aside for public use. The soldiers of the 225th practiced their wartime missions under simulated combat conditions while constructing additional parking facilities, a public pavilion and bathhouse. The soldiers continued to work despite severe thunderstorms and other inclement weather conditions which would have stopped a civilian construction effort. The realistic training conditions approximated the wartime demands which would be placed on the soldiers in the event of a national crisis. The morale of the individual soldier was high as the training progressed.

Other elements of the 225th were hard at work in Ruston. There the engineers were renovating the armory as a new headquarters for the 527th Engineer Battalion. Renovations were taking place on building 719 at Camp Beauregard. The building will soon be home for "E" Company, 4th Battalion, 156th Infantry. Nearby, at Camp Livingston work continued on the rapid runway repair site. Further west, at Ft. Polk, tank trails were constructed on Peason Ridge. In Washington Parish, in southeast Louisiana, a baseball complex was completed and work progressed on a rifle range at the Washington Correctional Facility. Finally, a levee project got under way at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola.

Despite the heat and rain of summer, annual training took place for the engineers. From one end of the state to the other, and in many points in between, the soldiers of the 225th perfected their wartime skills and made a real impact on the communities of Louisiana.

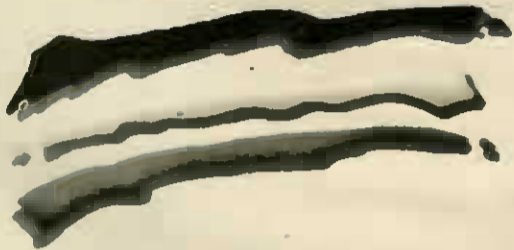


SPC Carlin Mills, SPC Donald Madison, PFC Jonathan Martin and SPC August Bennett backfill around the wooden forms, during annual training exercises 1991.



SPC Carlos Daniels and PFC Claude Chlasson conduct mess hall activities and SPC Ron Dunn and SPC Josette Alcorn enjoy a meal at Company A's mess hall. (225th Engr Gp Photos)

Continue The Spirit of Giving



SUPPORT YOUR
1991 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OVERSEAS AREA

2226th Trans Co "Wows Em" at the Red River Army Depot

Workers on the small depot just west of Texarkana, Texas were not prepared for what was about to happen in the enormous warehouse when the 2226th came to town.

Production soared in the warehouses of the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) where military equipment is manufactured and exported in the small town of Hooks, Texas. The depot, run mostly by civilian workers, welcomed the 2226th help as they performed their first annual training.

This new company came into existence in October 1989. They were formally entitled the 2226 Transportation Terminal Service Company. Although this fast-growing company awaits the federal recognition that was delayed because of Operation Desert Storm, its soldiers displayed high motivation during this first AT.

The company arrived at RRAD June 1, 1991 with approximately 75 soldiers, only one-fourth of its authorized strength. Although the company faced a potential disadvantage in numbers and equipment, it quickly overcame it and instead impressed those around them.

The soldiers performed ten-hour workdays Monday through Thursday by helping civilian workers in the warehouses with various tasks. The soldiers performed duties in their MOS training and some also cross-trained to learn additional tasks. Although temperatures neared the hundreds in the huge warehouses, the soldiers remained eager to learn new skills and were highly motivated to perform.

Most of the soldiers received their MOS training in the 88 series, ranging from truck drivers, vehicle repairers, crating specialists, cargo checkers, and forklift operators. The majority of these soldiers were LAT soldiers who dove en-

thusiastically into performing their jobs. "Production was so high that the civilian supervisors actually came to us and requested that we tell the soldiers not to work so hard," said 1st Lt. John Stevens, Executive Officer of the 2226th. Spec. John Grimes, a communications specialist, repaired the depot's failed telephone system. Another soldier Pvt. 2 John McGee, a welder found himself rewiring blower motors in the only U.S. Army motor shop after lightning destroyed five of the depot's seven. Pvt. 2 McGee smiled as he replaced burnt-out coils and reinsulated the motor, "I can't believe I know how to fix a motor now." When asked if he enjoyed this cross-training, he stated that all training is good because a soldier never knows when he could use the knowledge. Not long after this, Pvt. 2 McGee repaired a motor in the mess sections's fan.

Friday through Sunday the soldiers performed tactical training. Military Operations on Urban Terrain training provided a release from the long workdays. Soldiers guarded the perimeter they'd established earlier and received various classes on MOUT. For most of these soldiers it was their first exposure to a MOUT configuration, and it proved to be equally motivating as perimeter guards captured the battalion commander when he posed as a spy. 1st Lt. Stevens said the success of the exercise and record setting production were due to high motivation. "Our soldiers trained on an individual level, but also collectively learned new things they weren't exposed to before. Command Sgt. Maj. Ronald Besson attributed it to the word "why." "If you tell a soldier why he or she is doing something, there's a much greater desire to perform, if they know the importance. The Army has come a long way in that and training during this AT reflects it."

239th MPs Keep the Peace

By SPC Dane Kerne
204th ASG PIO

Fort Chaffee, Ark. was the scene for the 239th Military Police Company's 1991 Annual Training (AT) exercises. The "MPs" spent the latter part of June on their AT mission.

The 239th, which is commanded by Capt. Robert Harrison, spent their time at Fort Chaffee performing two separate missions: DLO and FTX. "DLO (Discipline Law and Order) is primarily just post security or police-type duty," said First Sgt. Lynn Cambre of the 239th. This duty, which was performed in conjunction with the full-time Military Police stationed at Fort Chaffee, was the unit's primary mission. "This type of work is traditional for MPs," said Cambre. The MPs patrolled the post, keeping the peace around the clock through the use of three eight-hour shifts.

The other mission given to the visitors from Louisiana was an FTX, or Field Training Exercise. It was here that the MPs got quite a workout. The company was tasked with providing support to the hometown 39th Infantry Brigade, which was heading out to the field themselves. Soldiers set up defensive positions out in the field along their perimeter in preparation for an inevitable attack by an OPFOR (Opposing Force), many of whom were hell-bent on smashing through the defenses. While waiting, soldiers engaged in a number of different learning sessions on a number of dif-

ferent things, such as searching for mines. Of course, there was a great deal of NBC (Nuclear Biological and Chemical) training as well.

Although DLO was the 239th's primary mission this AT, such duty will soon become a thing of the past. "By 1995, MPs will no longer provide security on post like they do now," said Cambre. "The Army is making us (MPs) full combat support personnel." The MPs will operate solely in the field, leaving the police duty on posts to DoD (Department of Defense) civilian employees. "In the past, MPs did strictly garrison, or white hat, duty" said Cambre. "This was essentially just police work. Now, we're classified as sort of a 'combat-garrison' type of company." When they become full combat support oriented, MPs will be providing security for the movement of heavy munitions (nuclear and other ordnance) into the field. This is a far cry from the 'white hat' work of the past.

Although the members of the 239th are going through such a change, they are doing so with little complaint. Most asked seemed virtually unphased by it, saying that the jobs are getting harder, but they are equal to such tasks. "Look sharp and do your best," said Capt. Harrison at a morning formation. "Cooperate with the (Fort Chaffee) MPs and do the best that you can. Remember, you're MPs." When asked how he feels about the upcoming changes, Cambre replied, "We'll do our best. We're MPs, aren't we?"

236th Cbt Comm Squad Receives AF Outstanding Unit Award

By MSG Ray Waldo
236th CCS PIO

The 236th Combat Communications Squadron, located at the Hammond Municipal Airport, was recently awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA) for exceptional meritorious service during the period January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1990. The Air National Guard (ANG) unit was the only unit of its type so recognized in the United States Air Force—including all active duty, reserves and guard units. The Adjutant General (TAG) for the Louisiana National Guard, Maj. Gen. Stroud, Jr. formally presented the award to the unit during ceremonies conducted August 4, 1991.

The 236th received federal recognition in November, 1953 and moved to the Hammond Airport in May, 1954. They have operated at the airport since that time. They employ a full-time staff of 30 men and women and maintain a force of about 200 part-time citizen soldiers.

The AFOUA is awarded to United States Air Force units that have performed exceptional meritorious service of national or international significance. The service performed by the 236th that qualified for this award included several

deployments out of the Continental United States to Korea and South America. The communications services provided on those and deployments within the United States have been recognized as exceptional.

The unit also provided many services to the State of Louisiana and the local community of Hammond and Tangipahoa Parish. During the award period, unit members supplied manpower and expertise to rebuild the radio antenna systems at the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) in Baton Rouge. The unit also provided all transportation and communications support to the annual Special Olympics games each year. The 236th has provided all Air Traffic Control Services for the annual Hammond Air Show. During hurricanes or other times of emergency, the unit has supplied the communications, transportation, electric generation and trained personnel to maintain essential services to the community or state.

Anyone interested in touring the facilities at the 236th may call the unit at 504-345-1837 for arrangements. Those interested in joining the Air National Guard should contact the unit's Recruiter at 504-345-7421.



Pictured from l to r are Capt. Charles Bourque, commander of HHC, 1/244th AV; Capt. Patrick Boudreaux, commander of Co.D, 1/244th AV; and Capt. Al Matt, commander of Co.A, 1/244th AV. (Photo by SFC Danny Strahan)

244th Avn Bn Promotes Three Company Commanders

For over a year the 244th AVN flight company (Co A) and its 2 supporting units HHC (-) and Co D (-) have been commanded by 3 exceptional First Lieutenants. On Aug 10, 91, all three first lieutenants were promoted to the rank of captain. The HHC (-) commander, Capt. Charles Bourque, has commanded since Apr 1, 90. Capt. Bourque has recently graduated from Loyola Law School. Law school and commanding can be a very difficult period in a young officer's career, however, Capt. Bourque rose to the occasion and met both with success. Capt. Patrick Boudreaux, commander of Co D (-), the Bn maintenance company has com-

pleted Aviation Officer Advance Course and Aviation Maintenance Officer Course back to back. Capt. Boudreaux, has commanded Co D (-) since Feb 1, 90. Capt. Albert Matt, who is the most recent commander of Co A, began in August 1990, when the previous commander volunteered for Operation Desert Shield. In spite of the cut backs in flying hours and equipment, he has progressed his company by utilizing ingenious methods of training to maximize the flying hours allocated.

The 1-244th AVN is proud of these officers and have no doubt that they can look forward to outstanding careers in the Louisiana National Guard.

Cheney Foresees Hard Choices Ahead For Congress

By F. Peter Wigginton
American Forces Information Service

The United States has never cut its military forces without messing up the job, but the gulf conflict may guide decision makers to the right choices, said Defense Secretary Dick Cheney.

"There's never been a time when the United States went through one of these cycles that it did not end up doing very serious damage to our military capability. My great fear is we'll make the wrong choices," Cheney said in a recent speech to the Magazine Publishers Association in Washington, D.C. His plan is to have a force roughly 25 percent smaller by 1996 that can still win a quick, decisive victory while suffering few casualties.

"That ought to be the test. But I worry we'll make the wrong decisions based on how Congress often responds when we talk about cutting the defense budget," said the secretary.

One guideline based on the gulf experience centers on the volunteer force.

Because they are high-quality personnel, the Americans performed well and proved critics wrong who'd harped that U.S. equipment is too hard for troops to use in combat.

Hire good people, train them properly and they can perform miracles, he stressed: "But only if we treat them right and take care of their families back home."

Sixty percent of the force is married, the secretary said. They want adequate housing, medical care and good schools. Providing that coverage is part of the defense budget often forgotten in the rush to protect bases and production lines.

Training dollars are also undervalued, but critical to the readiness and quality of the force. For example, Cheney said, he talked in Saudi Arabia with men of the 3rd Armored Division who'd been part of the sweeping pincer movement that outflanked the Iraqis. Cheney said nearly every soldier had been to the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif.

"They told me it was tougher than

anything they had run into in Iraq - which is exactly the way it's supposed to work," he said. The lesson, he continued, is to spend money, time and effort on training.

Cheney also pointed to the 1st Tactical Fighter Wing of Langley Air Force Base, Va., which provided the first U.S. combat presence in Saudi Arabia within 14 hours from the time he issued deployment orders last August.

"All of a sudden we had 48 F-15s that guaranteed we could control the air in Saudi Arabia in those early hours of the crisis," he said. "Now, the key, as we make our decisions, is to protect that capability." Ten years ago, the wing flunked a readiness inspection and mustered only 27 flyable fighters out of 72 assigned.

Items that need to be cut mean hard choices for Congress, Cheney said. Fewer divisions, fighter wings and ships require fewer bases, airfields and ports. Also although a quarter of a million National Guard and Reserve members helped achieve the gulf victory, their ranks must be reduced as well.

"But that's hard to accomplish because every member of Congress has an armory back home. There's no military requirement for them, but there's a political requirement," he observed. If guard and reserve cuts are not made, however, the Army operations and maintenance budget alone will fall \$11 billion short over the next five years, he asserted.

"So, instead of having military who'd been to the National Training Center to get ready for combat, we'll have units that haven't been there at all because we're keeping guard and reserve units for which there is no mission," Cheney explained.

Caution Urged in Reducing the Army

Now that the Berlin Wall has crumbled, the Warsaw Pact dissolved and everything is getting cozy with the Russians, it's time to disband the Army and close the military stores, right?

Wrong!

The last couple of times we tried that we paid dearly by having to deplete our national treasury or, even worse, by sacrificing the lives of an awful lot of young American soldiers to defeat aggression and protect U.S. interests.

After World War II, we demobilized the greatest military force the world had known to that time. Then in less than six years, when North Korea invaded South Korea, we tried to stem the red tide by sending in ill-prepared and poorly-equipped troops and a lot of them died needlessly.

After Korea, we let it happen again. With the emphasis on strategic weapons and the policy of massive retaliation, conventional fighting forces received little attention.

It took much effort and major resources to rebuild, train and support larger conventional forces in Vietnam. Then, once we decided to abandon our Vietnamese Army, we again diminish-

"As secretary, I'm struck by the extent to which I rely upon what my predecessors did," he said of foresight and planning. "Whatever defense you have at the time a crisis arises is the result of decisions made 5, 10, 15, in some cases 20 years ago."

"The F-111 that did so much of that precision bombing in the gulf was Bob McNamara's brainchild in 1967. The cruise missiles you saw flying down the streets of Baghdad was a concept developed in the early '70s. The F-117 stealth fighter was something Harold Brown pushed when he was secretary in the late '70s. Half the aircraft carriers we used out there were more than 20 years old."

"It takes a very, very long time to build a usable military force. It's not enough to research the technology. You've got to build the systems and get people trained on them."

Cheney added and estimated 15 developing nations will have ballistic missiles by the end of the decade. Half will likely have nuclear weapons. Today, U.S. capacity to defend against ballistic missiles is limited, basically, to the Patriot, originally designed as a relatively short-ranged anti-aircraft missile.

"We're going to spend a little over 1 percent of the defense budget this year on the Global Protection Against Limited Strikes," he added. The program is the recently revamped Strategic Defense Initiative. "It's essential we do it. Yet, we're having difficulty getting it through Congress. But I can't think of a more urgent requirement."

Nuclear deterrence is one thing when only the United States and Soviet Union are involved, but "an entirely different issue if you think about Gaddafi or Hussein," he concluded.

ed our forces to the point where its Chief of Staff admitted publicly that ours was indeed a "hollow army."

Looming problems in Southwest Asia and the Iranian crisis forced a turnabout starting around 1980. Upwards of a trillion dollars is popularly given as the cost of rebuilding America's Armed Forces into the trained, ready and lethal machine that won the Cold War and made quick work of Saddam Hussein's fourth largest army in the world. Yet, even before we can get all our troops home from the Persian Gulf, there is a clamor to cut back the services - particularly the Army - in order for the nation to reap the rewards of something called a "peace dividend."

Unless we want to let our Army slip into the post-Vietnam status of unreadiness and are willing to pay massive costs in terms of money and lives to meet the next world crisis, we had better be smarter about how we go about reducing the size of our armed forces this time. If we don't do it in a more reasoned manner than in the past, this country could well be on the way to forfeiting its status as a world power.

Fuel for the Force.



Save Army Energy

527th Engineer Desert Storm Veterans Continue Where They Left Off — On the Jackson Barracks Museum

By SPC Mike Ritter
241st PAD

While many Louisiana Guard units played a significant role in Operation Desert Storm, the 527th Engineer Battalion of Ruston was the first to come back to work on the Jackson Barracks museum that will house some of the history that they themselves were a part of.

Elements of the 527th were flown in by helicopter to work on the museum during their August drill weekend.

With some of the 527th still in Saudi Arabia, tales of the desert were a hot topic during breaks. Most of the stories involved a recurring theme: you can take the boy out of Louisiana, but you can't take Louisiana out of the boy.

Staff Sgt. Archie Brown and Staff Sgt. Keith Collingsworth talked about the trauma of eating MRE's for three straight weeks. They found a way to solve their problem.

After a reconnaissance mission one night they stopped outside in a small Saudi Arabian village and bought the entire stock of chickens at \$2 a piece. They combined this local bonanza with broth and potatoes from British MRE's and made a fried chicken dinner.

Several members used the MRE's as bait for fishing.

And it was that kind of yearning for the comforts of home that helped the 527th complete one of the most amazing and unbelievable engineering feats of

Desert Storm. In three weeks, working alone they constructed a massive and complete redeployment center that featured all the trappings of relaxation and recreation that one can imagine.

Sgt. Maj. Kling of the 2nd COSCOM of 7th Corps said he had never seen an engineering unit work together so well.

The camp was located 300 miles west of Kuwait in northcentral Saudi Arabia, but it almost seemed like home to the soldiers who came there because of the extraordinary work done by the 527th. The engineers built basketball courts on deserted air runways.

A recreation center, a Baskin Robbins ice-cream franchise, two theatres, pool tables, and a weight room were part of the center. The center-piece of the 527th's work was a 30 X 40 beer garden-sun deck that was enclosed by a parachute that acted as make-shift sky-lighting.

"Nobody could believe we had basketball goals set up and all kinds of things like a private room where you could view video tapes from home," Collingsworth said.

For all the pride and memories soldiers of the 527th felt about the camp, they also tore recreational camp down when it was time to leave.

Like all troops who participated in Desert Storm, the Jackson Barracks museum holds a special meaning because many of the pieces captured in the war, will be displayed there. Some

members captured enemy weapons in an unusual manner.

One day Staff Sgt. James Rappard, an oil-field worker from Ruston caught a 2-foot long lizard and carried it with him from the desert. When he got to the Military Police checkpoint, he traded the lizard for 2 Soviet A-K47 rifles and a Soviet RPG (Rocket Propelled Grenade Launchers.)

"You've heard of arms for hostages," Rappard said. "Well this was arms for lizards."

The museum is also important to the 527th because many of the battalion's members were working on the museum when the war started.

Spc. Milton J. Billberry was at Jackson Barracks on a Sunday night when he was notified to report back to his home station in Ruston.

"We had two buttments to complete; before we left, we got them done and were in Ruston for Thursday morning," said Billberry. A buttment is one of four concrete support devices that surround the museum theatre.

Billberry said his Desert Storm experience was unique because his father, Larry, a battalion operations NCO deployed with him in the same platoon. All in all there are eight Billberry's in the 527th.

Even though they were back home it was hard for soldiers of the 527th to get the desert off their mind. There was one story about a lieutenant who had four

years of Ranger experience. During deployment at Fort Polk, he put his troops through all the paces, "Move, shoot, and communicate" was his training motto and way of life.

One night in the desert after it had rained considerably, he became lost and subsequently frustrated and spent three hours driving around a huge puddle of water in the sand.

"He went crazy," said one engineer. "We just had to call him Daytime Ranger, because no one would let him go out at night."

Other soldiers told of coping with deployment without liquor. Some talked about a stop on the way home, in which the 527th bought out the entire liquor supply of Shannon, Ireland.

But the favorite story of First Sgt. Charles F. Lee was the one where all of his troops returned home safely.

"I'm just thankful that everyone came back, and that we were able to perform the mission," said Lee.

Lee said that no one expected to be deployed after all the training that the unit had conducted over the years, but once they got there it was like "a day at the office."

Lee looked at the museum just two months after returning from war, and he pointed at the place where he was working on the museum days before he left.

"I think this is something we're all going to be proud of," he said.

Hispanic Heritage continued from pg. 7

Based on best estimates of participation, Hispanics, per capita, received more Medals of Honor during World War II than any other identifiable ethnic group.

Korean Conflict

Hispanics served with distinction in all of the Services during the Korean Conflict. They distinguished themselves through courage and bravery as they had in previous wars.

The 65th Infantry Regiment, an all-Hispanic unit, earned a Presidential Unit Citation, a Meritorious Unit Commendation, and two Republic of Korea Unit Citations. Individuals received more than 200 awards for bravery and heroism.

Captain Manuel J. Fernandez, Jr., was the third ranking MIG killer of the entire conflict.

Nine Hispanics received the Medal of Honor during the Korean Conflict.

Vietnam Conflict

Hispanics were among the first Americans to enter South Vietnam and among the last to leave—a truly notable

and honorable record. Hispanic Americans have shown that if there is a theme to Hispanic participation in America's wars, it is "First in...last to leave."

Thirteen Hispanics were awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism during the Vietnam Conflict.

Population

The Hispanic population increased by 30 percent between the 1980 census and the March 1987 CPS (Current Population Survey). The March 1987 CPS showed 18.8 million Hispanics in the United States. Demographers predict the Hispanic population will double in

the next 35 years. This would make the Hispanic community the nations fastest growing minority. Should this rate of growth continue to the year 2000, Hispanics will become the largest minority population in the United States.

Conclusion

Truly, Hispanic contributions in both the civilian and military arenas demonstrate a "legacy of involvement." As Hispanic involvement grows in the future, we can expect ever greater contributions to America's greatness. As a society, we have been, and continue to be, enriched by Hispanic involvement.



Lloyd Lacoste, right, receives his degree from Mr. Edgard A. Madden, Provost for Northwood Institute.

Lacoste Completes College at Top

By Gerard A. Abair
Education Services Technician

Lt. Col. Lloyd M. Lacoste, Jr., Command Program Support Specialist, for the LAARNG, received a baccalaureate degree from Northwood Institute on July 10, 1991.

Commencement ceremonies for the event were conducted in New Orleans, La. Degrees were conferred by Mr. Edgar A. Madden, Provost for Northwood In-

stitute whose main campus is located at Midland, Mich.

Lt. Col. Lacoste received his degree in Business Administration Management. Special congratulations are in order as he graduated Magna Cum Laude in his class.

The LAARNG especially recognizes his Commitment to Excellence since he obtained his degree while executing the responsibilities of his demanding career position.

Editor's Note: Many options are available to servicemembers wishing to complete their degree. Contact the military education assistance office in your area.

LA. Adult Education Centers

One of the LAARNG goals this year is to have every member possess at least a high school diploma or a General Equivalency Diploma. Any soldiers who have not already obtained a high school level education are encouraged to enroll in an adult education program. Any questions can be directed to Warrant Officer Gerard A. Abair at 1-800-899-6355 or (504) 278-6355.

Below is a listing of the Adult Education Centers/Supervisors throughout the Louisiana area.

ADULT EDUCATION SUPERVISORS

Acadia Parish

Mr. Dean Daigle, Supervisor
Adult Education
Acadia Parish School Board
P.O. Drawer 309
Crowley, Louisiana 70627-0309
(318) 783-3664

Allen Parish

Mr. Johnny Beroit, Supervisor
Adult Education
Allen Parish School Board
P.O. Drawer C
Oberlin, Louisiana 70655
(318) 639-4311

Ascension Parish

Mr. Roy Stern, Director
Secondary Education
Ascension Parish School Board
P.O. Box 189
Donaldsonville, Louisiana 70346
(504) 844-2885
644-8610 (Jo Boyett)

Assumption Parish

Mr. James D. Blanchard, Supervisor
Adult Education
Assumption Parish School Board
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Avoyelles Parish

Mr. Phillip Coco, Supervisor
Avoyelles Parish School Board
201 Tunica Drive, West
Marksville, Louisiana 71351
(318) 253-5982

Mr. Terry Lemoine, Coordinator
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Marksville, Louisiana 71351
(318) 253-5511 (Media Center)

Beauregard Parish

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Adult Education
Beauregard Parish School Board
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DeRidder, Louisiana 70634
(318) 463-5551

Mr. Ronnie Young, Coordinator
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Adult Education
Bienville Parish School Board
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263-2562
cc: Richard Pullig, Superintendent

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Bossier Parish Learning Center
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Caddo Parish

Mr. Don Fritz, Jr., Supervisor
Adult Education
Caddo Parish School Board
2010 North Market Street
Shreveport, Louisiana 71107
(318) 636-0210 - 424-3418 (Center)
632-6376 (Don)

Calcasieu Parish

Mr. Jerry Adams, Supervisor
Calcasieu Parish School Board

Maj. Gen. Neal T. Jaco Assumes Command, 5th Army

Department of the Army has named Maj. Gen. Neal T. Jaco to succeed Maj. Gen. Donald E. Eckelbarger, Commanding General of Fifth U.S. Army and Fort Sam Houston.

Maj. Gen. Jaco has been nominated by President Bush for promotion to the rank of lieutenant general in conjunction with his new position. Pending senate confirmation, Jaco will assume his new duties at a change of command ceremony to be held sometime in October.

As previously announced, General Eckelbarger, 58, will retire on Sept. 30. Eckelbarger, who has served for more than 32 years, has headed the 120,000-member organization since July.

Fifth U.S. Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. F.J. Walters, will assume command in the interim pending the arrival of General Jaco.

Jaco, 54, has commanded the U.S. Army's 4th Infantry Division and Fort Carson, Colo., since May 1990. As Fifth Army commander, his responsibilities will include overseeing the training and mobilization readiness of all Army Reserve and Army National Guard units in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

During Operation Desert Storm more than 27,000 soldiers in over 200 Army National Guard and Army Reserve units from within the Fifth Army area were mobilized.

Jaco has served in a variety of U.S. and overseas assignments, including tours of duty in Vietnam, Korea and Europe. Before moving to Fort Carson, he served as Commanding General of the U.S. Army's Community and Family Support Center at Department of the Army. Earlier, while stationed at Fort Hood in Central Texas, he served in several positions to include serving as the 2nd Armored Division's assistant division commander and later as chief of staff of III Corps and Fort Hood.

During his 32-year military career, Jaco has commanded an infantry company and an infantry battalion. In May 1982, he assumed command of the Armor Center and School Brigade at Fort Knox, Ky.

Born in Springfield, Mo., Jaco earned a bachelor's degree from Southwest

Missouri and a master's degree in International Relations from George Washington University.

The general was commissioned an Army second lieutenant in 1959 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. He attended the Army's Basic Infantry Officers' Course and the Armor Officers' Advance Course, the Naval Command and Staff College and the Army War College.

His awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, Parachutist Badge, and the Army General Staff Identification Badge.

Jaco and his wife, Carolyn, have three married children: Laura (Hyatt), Tom, and Leslie (Hill).

commander for one year before assuming command July 26. Prior to his Fort Sam Houston assignments he served as the deputy commander of the 5th U.S. Corps and commander of the Frankfurt Military Community in Germany.

The 1959 U.S. Military Academy graduate served one tour of duty in Vietnam. He has been commander of the 7th Corps Artillery and Augsburg Military Community in Germany; chief of staff of Fort Still, Okla.; assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School; and a Pentagon staff officer. He also commanded an artillery battery, an artillery battalion and a division artillery unit.

General Eckelbarger, who was born in Olean, N.Y., holds a master's degree in management from George Washington University. He is also a graduate of the Army artillery basic and advanced officer courses, the Army Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Army Forces.

His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with oak-leaf cluster, Air Medals, Army Commendation Medal with V device and four oak-leaf clusters and Humanitarian Service Medal.

General Eckelbarger and his wife, Ann, have two sons. After retirement, General and Mrs. Eckelbarger plan to live in Houston.

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433-6321 (School Board)

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Cameron Parish

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Jonesville, Louisiana 71343
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Claiborne Parish

Mr. Sherman Brown, Supervisor
Adult Education
Claiborne Parish School Board

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Concordia Parish

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
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St. Paul Adult Learning Center

Sister Kathleen Bahlinger, Director
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Operation Upgrade

Ms. Hattie Dotson-Handy, Director
Operation Upgrade of Baton Rouge, Inc.
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805
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Army Announces New Body Fat and Weight Standards

To ensure the readiness and health of our force, the Army has approved new weight and body fat standards.

The new standards go into effect October 1 this year. If a soldier exceeds these weights, percent body fat will be measured according to standards in the Army Regulation 600-9.

The new accession weight and body fat composition standards of Table 2-1 and 2-2, AR 40-501 are listed below.

TABLE 2-1
Military acceptable weight (in pounds) as related to age and height for males Initial Army Procurement. Minimum weight and maximum weight are listed by age.

Maximum Allowable Body Fat	
Age:	Male:
17-20	24 Percent
21-27	26 percent
28-39	28 Percent
40 & Over	30 Percent

Maximum Allowable Body Fat	
Age:	Female:
17-20	30 Percent
21-27	32 Percent
28-39	34 Percent
40 & Over	36 Percent

Males Weight (inches)	Minimum Any Age	17-20	21-27	28-39	40 & Over
60	100	139	141	143	146
61	102	144	146	148	151
62	103	148	150	153	156
63	104	153	155	158	161
64	105	158	160	163	166
65	106	163	165	168	171
66	107	168	170	173	177
67	111	174	178	179	182
68	115	179	181	184	187
69	119	184	186	189	193
70	123	189	192	195	199
71	127	194	197	201	204
72	131	200	203	206	210
73	135	206	208	212	215
74	139	211	214	218	222
75	143	217	220	224	228
76	147	223	226	230	234
77	151	229	232	236	240
78	153	235	238	242	247
79	159	241	244	248	253
80		247	250	255	259

Females Weight (inches)	Any Age	17-20	21-27	28-39	40 & Over
60	94	120	123	127	130
61	96	124	127	131	135
62	98	129	132	137	140
63	100	133	137	141	144
64	102	137	141	145	148
65	104	141	145	149	153
66	106	146	150	154	158
67	109	149	154	159	162
68	112	154	159	164	167
69	115	158	163	168	172
70	118	163	169	173	177
71	122	167	172	177	182
72	126	172	177	183	188
73	130	177	182	188	193
74	133	183	189	194	198
75	136	188	194	200	204
76	139	194	200	206	209
77	141	199	205	211	215
78	144	204	210	216	220
79	147	209	215	222	226
80		214	220	227	233

Changing Eating Habits is Half the Battle

HEALTH PROMOTION

Behavior Modification Suggestions for Changing Eating Habits

- Eat only in designated place. Eat only when sitting in designated place.
- Set regular eating times
- Plan snacks and meals ahead
- Determine degree of hunger before eating
- Disassociate eating from other activities (e.g., reading, watching television)
- Plan and order restaurant meals ahead
- Store all foods; use opaque containers or store in inaccessible places
- Use small plates and bowls
- Let others get their snacks
- Record food intake
- Shop when not hungry, and use a list
- Store foods out of sight
- Avoid "problem" places and people.
- Serve buffets
- Remove plate from eating place after meal

- Clean plate directly into garbage
- Change route of travel to bypass a tempting eating place
- Write notes as reminders or use pictures; put on mirrors or refrigerator

MANNER OF EATING

- Slow rate of eating
- Swallow each bite before taking a second one
- Put utensils down between bites
- Count mouthfuls
- Pause in the middle of a meal for a few minutes
- Relax 60 seconds before eating
- Savor foods; enjoy each bite
- Eat only until reaching a "satisfied" hunger level (not until "stuffed")
- Allow at least 20 minutes for eating a meal
- Leave 5 percent to 20 percent of meal uneaten
- Push food aside ahead of time
- Cover plate with napkin when finished eating

FOOD CHOICES

- Portion control-cut snacks in half
- Measure foods until portions can be estimated
- Serve only amounts planned
- Preplan eating when guest or entertaining; set aside portions
- Share dessert
- Include favorite foods
- Eat a variety of foods
- Have appropriate snacks planned and "ready to go"
- Serve "on-the-side" dressings and sauces
- Use spices instead of high-calorie condiments
- Use garnishes (attractive and take up space on the plate)
- Use low-calorie ingredient substitutes

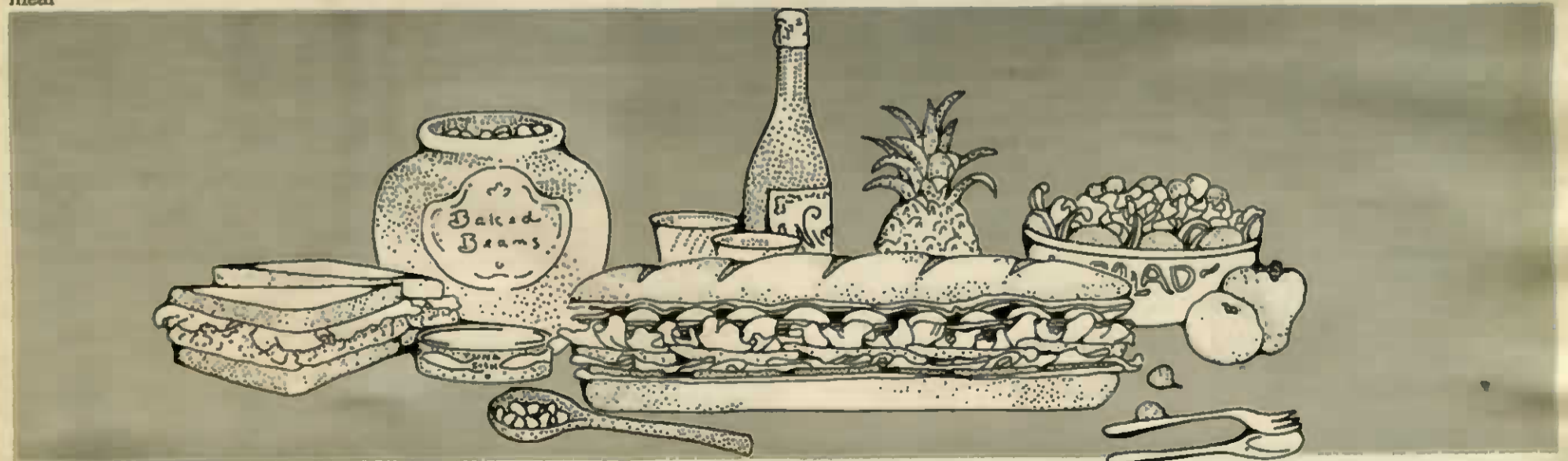
ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Exercise-walking or jogging, other aerobic activities, recreational activities, relaxation or meditation

Imagery (visualize food to be in an inedible form or think of being in another place)

- Do necessary tasks, errands, yard work, or housework
 - Write a letter
 - Call someone
 - Do problem solving
 - Reevaluate goals and priorities
 - Practice assertiveness
 - Make charts for progress
 - Take up a reward for following plans
 - Brush teeth
 - Take a bath or shower
 - Go for a drive
- Source: O'Donnell, M., and Ainsworth, T. Health promotion in the workplace. Philadelphia: John Wiley & Sons
For further information, please contact Cpt. Griffin, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

504-278-6240
or toll-free
1-800-899-6341, ext 240.



The Changing Face of the Louisiana Guard

2226th Transportation Company Receives Delayed Federal Recognition

By SPC Dane A. Kerne
204th ASG PIO

The Louisiana National Guard family has grown. It's a relatively recent increase (approximately two years ago) and was done with little fanfare. Few know the name of the new unit and fewer still know what they do.

The 2226th is a Transportation Terminal Service Company. The company's home is Jackson Barracks, where it works under the direct command of the 773rd Maintenance Battalion. It's not very old, having held its first actual drill on the first of September in 1989. The reason why the 2226th was created was that a similar unit located in New York was recently disbanded, thus creating an unacceptable void. Since then, the company's strength has slowly grown (through recruiting and transfers) to its present strength of approximately 75.

"The primary mission of the 2226th is to load and unload cargo from rail lines and ships," said Lt. John Stevens, Executive Officer of the 2226th. Stevens is one of the six officers assigned to the company. The overall strength of the 2226th is 307. Aside from the six officers, there are 301 enlisted personnel and one warrant officer. According to Stevens, the majority of enlisted jobs are that of drivers and personnel will be divided into five platoons. Two, numbering approximately 70 each, will be made up of personnel with shore-based jobs, such as drivers, crane operators and forklift operators. Two will be ship-based, doing things like operating electronic forklifts, and being cargo checkers.

The fifth platoon, of about 33 personnel, will be maintenance. The company also has a mess section and a headquarters section.

Although its small quarters at Jackson Barracks may be sufficient for now, it will have to relocate as it approaches full strength. "We will be one of the largest company-sized amount of equipment assigned to them. Some of the things given to them will be tractor-trailers, flatbed trailers, tractor-trucks, 2 1/2 ton trucks and a 10-ton truck.

"The unit's growth was indirectly hampered by Desert Storm, since the unit was to have become a federally recognized unit in 1990. This classification would have made available equipment and funding," Stevens expects this recognition, which will be rendered this October, to open the floodgates. "We will begin an aggressive recruiting campaign" to fill any still-vacant positions.

Well, there it is. The 2226th is the newest member of the Louisiana National Guard as well as one of its smallest. The 2226th doesn't have any tradition upon which they can reflect. There are no grandiose unit awards, no commendations for jobs well done, no reputation that must be upheld. Despite these facts, the 2226th does have one advantage over older, existing units: a clean slate. "We have the opportunity to make our own tradition," said one soldier in response to this. "We have the chance to build this company from the ground up. We want to create something that we can look back upon years from now with pride, knowing that we created it."



Air Guard Beats Five States to Gain 122nd TAC Party

By SPC Mike Ritter
241st PAD

Louisiana will be adding a new Air National Guard unit to be headquartered at Camp Beauregard.

Headquarters Deputy Commander Col. Harry A. Troclair said Louisiana was selected over five other states to be a regional training center for Air Liaison Officers (ALO).

"We envision ourselves as being a leader in this field in the near future," said Troclair.

The 122nd Tactical Air Control Flight Party (TACFP) will consist of 2 officers, 48 enlisted personnel and 11 full-time cadre.

Troclair said qualified Air Guard members who live within a 75-mile radius of Alexandria have already been offered positions in the unit, and he expects the unit to be at 75 percent strength by the end of October.

The unit was specifically created by the National Guard Bureau in an effort to regionalize ALO resources and manpower which have been previously con-

centrated in the Eastern U.S.

Troclair said Louisiana received the unit and training designation because of the LANG's ability to recruit, the flexibility of facilities at Camp Beauregard and Louisiana's past participation in the ALO program.

The 122nd will have a two-fold mission.

The first will be to train and certify ALOs, the second will be to provide ALOs with resources such as specially modified high utility mobile wheeled vehicle (HUMWV) or HUMVEE's that are loaded with sophisticated radio equipment.

During battle, ALOs communicate with Army battalion commanders concerning air resources and capabilities in theater. ALOs are usually experts in radio communications, maintenance and they must also keep up with their Army counterparts, which usually means they're Ranger qualified.

Troclair is looking forward to the challenge of the new highly specialized unit.

"We'll be the best in the National Guard," he said.

4th Bn, 156th Inf Reorganizes in Bossier City after 24 years

After an absence of twenty-four years, the 4/156 Infantry Battalion (Mechanized) organizes once again.

The 4th battalion, once part of Louisiana's force structure, originally began service in 1963 under the 39th Infantry Division and its first commander was then Lt. Col. A.M. Stroud, Jr., now our Adjutant General. Maj. Gen. Stroud commanded the battalion from May 1963 until March 1967 when the command was then transferred to then Lt. Col. James K. Corley, our present Chief-of-Staff, who commanded the battalion until it was eliminated from the state's force structure with the organization of the 256th Brigade on December 1, 1967. The battalion, now reorganized after twenty-four years, is commanded by Lt. Col. Robert J. Moore.

Unlike the mechanized infantry battalions of the 256th Brigade, the 4th battalion is equipped with M113 armored personnel carriers rather than the Bradley infantry fighting vehicles. The battalions capstone alignment is with the 36th Brigade TXARNG, 50th Armored Division NJARNG. The battalions peace time major command (MACOM) is the 225th Engineer Group.

The 4th battalion has its headquarters located in Bossier City, Louisiana with companies/detachments located in Bossier City, Farmerville, Homer, Minden and Pineville. The battalions primary field training location is Camp Beauregard/Livingston with expected future annual training locations at Fort Polk, Fort Hood and Fort Drum.